

# OPUS2

Scottish Covid-19 Inquiry

Day 31

March 27, 2024

Opus 2 - Official Court Reporters

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1 Wednesday, 27 March 2024  
 2 (9.44 am)  
 3 THE CHAIR: Good morning, Ms Trainer.  
 4 MS TRAINER: Good morning, my Lord.  
 5 THE CHAIR: When you're ready, Ms Trainer.  
 6 MS TRAINER: Thank you.  
 7 MR MARTIN CREWE (called)  
 8 Questions by MS TRAINER  
 9 MS TRAINER: Good morning. I wonder if you can begin by  
 10 stating your full name.  
 11 A. Yes, my name is Martin Crewe and I'm the director of  
 12 Barnardo's Scotland.  
 13 Q. Thank you, Mr Crewe. For the purposes of today, you  
 14 have provided a statement to the Inquiry, I think some  
 15 time ago ---  
 16 A. Yeah.  
 17 Q. --- in August of last year and you also provided some  
 18 supporting documentation. For our benefit, the  
 19 reference for that statement is SCI-WT0429-000001. You  
 20 should understand for the purposes of today that all of  
 21 that information will form part of the evidence that the  
 22 Inquiry will consider.  
 23 I wonder if I could start by asking you how long  
 24 you've been in your current role.  
 25 A. I've been 17 years as director.

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1 Q. Barnardo's might be familiar to many of us but are you  
 2 able to give us an overview as to the objective of the  
 3 organisation?  
 4 A. Yeah, so Barnardo's is a large UK social care charity  
 5 and we operate across all four nations of the UK,  
 6 basically working with disadvantage for children and  
 7 young people, roughly aged zero to 25, covering just  
 8 about every aspect of disadvantage.  
 9 Q. In terms of fulfilling that objective, what services  
 10 do you provide, what range of services?  
 11 A. We provide well over 100 services across Scotland:  
 12 residential care, youth justice, substance misuse,  
 13 children leaving care, children with disabilities ---  
 14 just about everything.  
 15 Q. Do you also provide things like fostering and adoption  
 16 support?  
 17 A. Yes. Yes, we also provide fostering and adoption  
 18 support and employment support.  
 19 Q. Employment support for children and young people?  
 20 A. Yeah.  
 21 Q. It might be obvious, but are you able to give us an  
 22 overview about the range of the service users that you  
 23 fulfil ?  
 24 A. Yes, so, as I said, the age range is sort of zero to 25.  
 25 Some of our services at the upper end of that haven't

2

1 got a hard cut--off at 25, so, you know, we'll still  
 2 support young people as long as they need it. Basically  
 3 it's children and young people who need support,  
 4 whatever that looks like, and that extends to very much  
 5 sort of family support as well.  
 6 Q. Can I take it from what you're saying that part of that  
 7 role then also is supporting potential carers for those  
 8 children as well as the children themselves?  
 9 A. Yes, very much so.  
 10 Q. Your statement highlights a number of aspects of the  
 11 service which were impacted by the pandemic and which  
 12 I wanted to explore further with you. But before  
 13 perhaps we discuss the specific services that you  
 14 highlight, you say generally I think that the main  
 15 short-term effect when you were told that the country  
 16 was going into lockdown in March 2020 was effectively  
 17 you had to make pragmatic decisions about, "What can we  
 18 keep doing and what must we stop doing?". Can you tell  
 19 me a little bit about that process?  
 20 A. Yeah, I think going back to March 2020, things were  
 21 happening very quickly. As well as the social care work  
 22 Barnardo's does, we also have a substantial set of  
 23 charity shops with --- around 80 shops in Scotland alone  
 24 and 700 across the UK. Those had to close immediately  
 25 as part of the lockdown and obviously that had a big

3

1 impact on our income and what we were able to do.  
 2 On the service side, it was really working out what  
 3 we could still do safely and not let down the children,  
 4 young people and families who we were supporting. And  
 5 the --- certain parts of the system just had to stop and  
 6 it was --- you know, it was very hard on a lot of the ---  
 7 particularly the young people we were supporting, you  
 8 know, to suddenly have to be very isolated and, you  
 9 know, not know where the support was coming from.  
 10 Q. You then, I think, go on to discuss that the  
 11 organisation was seeing families who had immediate needs  
 12 and the pressure at that time for some people that you  
 13 were working with was quite extreme. I think you say.  
 14 Are you able to tell us about those needs that you were  
 15 seeing immediately?  
 16 A. Yeah. I think again, you know, going back to that time,  
 17 because the economic impact was so sudden, a lot of  
 18 companies took very immediate decisions about what to do  
 19 with the workforce and some companies were brilliant  
 20 about that but some made people redundant straightaway,  
 21 and I think it's important to remember that, although  
 22 the furlough scheme came in, that there was quite --- you  
 23 know, there was quite a gap between those initial  
 24 decisions. So some of the families we were working  
 25 with, you know, who were getting by, suddenly had lost

4

1 all their income and, you know, they weren't signed on  
 2 to benefits or anything, so that sudden impact was  
 3 extreme for some of the families we were working with.  
 4 Q. You also give a sense throughout your statement that  
 5 it's important to have flexible support --  
 6 A. Yeah.  
 7 Q. -- and you, as an organisation, were able to provide  
 8 that quite quickly. Can you explain what you mean by  
 9 that?  
 10 A. Yeah. I think you can have all the plans in the world  
 11 but, once this happened, you know, those went out the  
 12 window and the important thing was that we responded  
 13 really quickly and I think getting help direct to  
 14 families who needed it, who had simply run out of money,  
 15 was really important. So we were as flexible as  
 16 possible with Barnardo's resources, but also, early on,  
 17 we lobbied the Scottish Government to say, "Look, you  
 18 know, we can get money out the door. If you trust us  
 19 and allow us to allocate this money to families, we will  
 20 do it responsibly".  
 21 Q. That leads me on I think to ask about the various funds  
 22 that you raise within your statement.  
 23 A. Yeah.  
 24 Q. And I think there are three funds which you mention  
 25 specifically .

5

1 A. Yeah.  
 2 Q. The first is a fund which is termed the "Immediate  
 3 Priorities Fund". Can you tell me a bit about that and  
 4 the application of it?  
 5 A. Yeah. So when COVID first hit, as I say, the impact was  
 6 very immediate and we worked closely with  
 7 Action for Children, which is another big children's  
 8 charity, and basically we approached Government and  
 9 said, "Look, you know, if you could allocate some money,  
 10 we can get it out the door. We won't charge anything  
 11 for that. We will simply distribute the money". And,  
 12 you know, we went to them and said, "Can you give us,  
 13 you know, a reasonable amount of money to distribute on  
 14 that basis?". So that was the first allocation, and for  
 15 Barnardo's it was £448,000, which was basically March  
 16 till June in 2020, and that was very much that immediate  
 17 support.  
 18 Q. You say I think that that, in your view, communicated  
 19 a really positive message to your service users, that  
 20 you were able to go out and say, if you see something --  
 21 a family that needs something, then you're able to just  
 22 respond to that. I wonder how that's different to what  
 23 you were doing before.  
 24 A. The process before was, wherever possible, if a family  
 25 was in difficulties, you would try and direct them to

6

1 a source of funding that might be able to help, and it  
 2 varies across different local authorities, and although  
 3 we would be a safety net in the end on that process, it  
 4 was more based on, "There's systems and there's  
 5 processes to help you". I think during COVID the  
 6 problem was that a lot of those systems just seized up  
 7 and people just needed very immediate support.  
 8 I think it's important to say this wasn't just our  
 9 Barnardo's workers. We also work in partnership  
 10 particularly with, like, schools and if a headteacher  
 11 said to us, "We know this family is struggling. We're  
 12 finding it difficult through the local authority to  
 13 access support quickly. Can you help?", basically, if  
 14 it was a trusted partner, we would help with that as  
 15 well. And I think the other important thing to say is  
 16 that we had our financial systems in order. We've got  
 17 a terrific finance team who are very can-do about how  
 18 can you actually get money out in a safe and secure way  
 19 to the families who really need it.  
 20 Q. Are you able to give us a flavour or a general idea  
 21 about the immediate needs that you were seeing very  
 22 early on?  
 23 A. I've got one example which I can mention, if you like.  
 24 So there was a young person who was a new mum, so sort  
 25 of a teenager, and she had a baby who was under one year

7

1 old and she was very anxious during COVID -- a lot of  
 2 people were, of course -- and she found it really  
 3 anxiety-provoking to go to a supermarket. What we did  
 4 was we allowed -- you know, we gave her a bit more money  
 5 to do her shopping and what she did then was shop  
 6 locally in smaller stores, which she found less  
 7 stressful, and she could actually cope with shopping for  
 8 her and her baby then which -- the thought of going to  
 9 a big supermarket, which might be slightly cheaper but  
 10 was just so anxiety-provoking that she couldn't do that.  
 11 So I think there's some kind of non-obvious benefits of  
 12 how we used the well-being fund. But most of --  
 13 particularly in the early days, one of the big things  
 14 was technology, you know, because when the schools  
 15 closed, a lot of kids didn't have access to their own  
 16 tablet or computer and their living conditions -- you  
 17 know, they're often sharing very close quarters and so  
 18 gearing up the technology side of it was quite important  
 19 as well.  
 20 Q. Can I take it from that that you were able to provide  
 21 funds to assist with purchasing those items?  
 22 A. Yeah. I mean, there were national shortages of some  
 23 tech as well and we had a partnership with Vodafone at  
 24 the time which was really helpful in terms of actually  
 25 accessing kit as well.

8

1 Q. You then go on to discuss another one of the discrete  
 2 funds which you set up. I think the Immediate  
 3 Priorities Fund was, as it's termed, immediate ---  
 4 A. Yeah, yeah.  
 5 Q. --- straight after the lockdown period in 2020, but then  
 6 there was a Winter Support Fund both in 2020 into 2021  
 7 and 2021 into 2022. Can you tell us what that was  
 8 utilised for?  
 9 A. Yeah. So obviously the COVID period, the dynamics  
 10 changed sort of from the immediate sort of lockdown  
 11 through the summer, which was, you know, very difficult  
 12 for a lot of people, into the autumn, and I think what  
 13 we and others realised was that the winter was going to  
 14 be a really hard time for people. So again we spoke to  
 15 the Scottish Government and said, "Look, you know, can  
 16 we --- to some extent, you know, you've been very helpful  
 17 on the immediate priorities, but we're anticipating,  
 18 particularly on the food side, a big impact over  
 19 winter". And, you know, what they said to us was, you  
 20 know, "How much do you think you need?", and so on that  
 21 basis we were able to go --- as you say, it operated both  
 22 winter 2020/2021 and the following year, and over the  
 23 two years our total distribution on behalf of the  
 24 Scottish Government was 645,000 and we added Barnardo's  
 25 money to that, so, together with the Immediate

1 Priorities Fund, you know, we distributed well over  
 2 £1 million direct to children and young people --- well,  
 3 mostly families.  
 4 Q. The last fund which you narrate within your statement is  
 5 something which is termed the "Summer Wellbeing Recovery  
 6 Fund of 2021". Again, can you tell me about that?  
 7 A. Yeah. I think that was a lovely thing because, again,  
 8 you know, if you cast your mind back, how hard it had  
 9 been --- because people did work with the immediate  
 10 priorities and the impact and loads of people, not just  
 11 Barnardo's, really stepped up, but by the summer of 2021  
 12 a lot of families hadn't had a break and, again, you  
 13 know, what we were able to do was talk to the Government  
 14 about, "A relatively small amount of money could make  
 15 a big difference for some of these families", and,  
 16 again, we were granted funding. So we had 274,000 of  
 17 money for the sort of Get Into Summer programmes and the  
 18 feedback from the families was fantastic.  
 19 Q. Are these programmes where children and young people are  
 20 able to spend some time outwith family and outwith the  
 21 home and do some safe activities in the summertime?  
 22 A. Yeah, I mean a lot of it was going to the beach, going  
 23 into areas of natural beauty. We worked across 24 local  
 24 authority areas across Scotland and just basically did  
 25 lots of fun stuff. And I think, because of what people

1 had been through with COVID, rediscovering that fun  
 2 element with families just made a huge difference.  
 3 Q. I wanted to move on to discuss the impact that you, as  
 4 an organisation, saw on the children and young people  
 5 and also the families that you're serving. You say in  
 6 your statement, I think, that you were engaged quite  
 7 closely with the Communities Secretary in relation to  
 8 communicating that impact and having a dialogue about  
 9 it. I wonder, what type of things were you reporting  
 10 that you were seeing?  
 11 A. Yeah, I mean, one of the other things that I would say  
 12 to the Scottish Government's credit was that they ---  
 13 when they were allocating these funds out to us, there  
 14 was a lot of trust and the --- we weren't required to do  
 15 heavy monitoring and reporting back. So the reports  
 16 that we produced for Scottish Government were actually  
 17 full of quotes and things from young people themselves,  
 18 from families, and so, yes, it was anecdotal but it  
 19 captured some of the actual spirit of what had happened  
 20 rather than, you know, just the figures and, you know,  
 21 being due diligence. You know, one of the reasons that  
 22 I was keen that Barnardo's gave evidence to the  
 23 COVID Inquiry was that I think we did some brilliant  
 24 work over that period. It was a horrible period but  
 25 what we did, how we engaged with families, I think, you

1 know, really made the difference to a lot of people.  
 2 Q. And at the time where you had a dialogue with the  
 3 Scottish Government, were you able to report what you  
 4 were seeing and what were you reporting that you were  
 5 seeing in these families?  
 6 A. I think we were --- one of the things that was really  
 7 helpful was that we were able to report things very  
 8 quickly in terms of --- as I say, you know, that first  
 9 round of redundancies when we went into the first  
 10 lockdown was very sudden, was very big impact and  
 11 I think we were able to communicate some of that.  
 12 I think the differential impact on different groups  
 13 was really important as well. So some of the young  
 14 people we work with can be sort of quite chaotic in  
 15 their lifestyle so having all of the COVID rules and  
 16 sticking to them was a real challenge and --- you know,  
 17 so how do you make a system that still upholds  
 18 children's and young people's rights but allows  
 19 everybody to be safe?  
 20 You know, I have to say, my experience with  
 21 ministers --- we worked particularly closely with  
 22 Aileen Campbell but also others --- I think people were  
 23 genuinely trying to get it right. It was difficult, it  
 24 was changing every day, but we were working hard to do  
 25 that. As I say, you know, I think being a sort of

1 front-line organisation, being able to say to ministers,  
 2 you know, that this is what's happening on the ground  
 3 I think was very helpful to them.  
 4 Q. You mentioned there about some of the young people that  
 5 you serve being quite chaotic --  
 6 A. Yeah.  
 7 Q. -- in their lives. You mention I think in your  
 8 statement that your observation was that perhaps  
 9 looked after children and young people particularly were  
 10 disproportionately affected by things like fines and  
 11 policing of lockdown regulations. I wonder if you can  
 12 tell me a little bit about that.  
 13 A. Yeah. I mean, one of the things we did early on was  
 14 produce a whole series of reports on a weekly basis of  
 15 what we were doing to respond to COVID, and we called  
 16 these reports "In This Together", and over -- sorry,  
 17 I'll just get the period right -- so between April  
 18 and July 2020 we produced ten of these reports actually  
 19 describing what it was we were doing. Quite a lot of  
 20 those referred back to how we were using the Government  
 21 funds to support families and I think one of the really  
 22 important ones we did was around children's rights. As  
 23 I say, getting that balance between safety but still  
 24 upholding children's rights -- because a lot of the  
 25 systems, children's hearings system, a lot of the

13

1 systems that allow children to progress from care, you  
 2 know, basically stopped for a period and that had a big  
 3 impact. As you say, I think one of the areas we were  
 4 particularly concerned about for young people was the  
 5 fixed penalty notices, and that was very unevenly  
 6 enforced across Scotland and, you know, some of our  
 7 young people were served with fixed penalty notices  
 8 which we felt was harsh.  
 9 Q. You I think observe that the pandemic meant that a lot  
 10 of things moved online, naturally, and your view, as you  
 11 say in your statement, was that perhaps there was an  
 12 assumption that children and young people would deal  
 13 quite well with that because they're typically online,  
 14 but in your experience it wasn't that straightforward.  
 15 I wonder if you can tell me more about that.  
 16 A. Yeah. I think one of the themes through all of this  
 17 is -- you know, it's been said many times we were all in  
 18 the same storm but we were in very different boats, and  
 19 I just think that is very true. You know, for some  
 20 families, they actually coped quite well with the  
 21 restrictions and the lockdowns and things. Other  
 22 families found it extremely difficult and their  
 23 circumstances were really difficult. And children and  
 24 young people are all different. You know, sometimes  
 25 actually being able to do online support in the evening

14

1 suited families better than coming -- you know, than  
 2 what they had previously of coming somewhere during the  
 3 day. But you have to be really flexible and, obviously,  
 4 if you're working online and you're trying to pick up  
 5 not just the straightforward sort of interaction but  
 6 what's going on below it, how does -- you know, how does  
 7 the family feel together, you know, if you're doing  
 8 a home visit, what's the environment like, all of those  
 9 things are lost when you're working in two dimensions.  
 10 Q. In your statement you discuss something which was called  
 11 "The Wee Hub" which you set up.  
 12 A. Yeah.  
 13 Q. I wonder if you can tell me what that's for and what  
 14 impact did it have?  
 15 A. Yeah. So going back to my theme about flexible support,  
 16 one of the things we looked at straightaway was what  
 17 Barnardo's resources are there that we could use in  
 18 whatever way. We've got an office in Oxfgangs in  
 19 Edinburgh and that was used as both a sort of  
 20 administrative office but we also had some services  
 21 there. Obviously, during lockdown, the number of people  
 22 who could work from anywhere was heavily restricted and  
 23 what we did was repurposed the whole building to say,  
 24 "Okay, well, there are some families who are finding it  
 25 difficult to access services for various reasons", and

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1 we set up The Wee Hub in that environment to work with,  
 2 you know, a number of families who were kind of falling  
 3 through the cracks. So we worked with the local  
 4 authority to try and identify those families who they  
 5 were finding it most difficult to give support to and,  
 6 as I say, we set it up. And it was often around people  
 7 with other caring responsibilities or if they were  
 8 key workers, how do their children get support. You  
 9 know, the feedback we got on that was fantastic.  
 10 Q. And when you say perhaps families who were falling  
 11 through the cracks or between services, what sort of  
 12 issues were they having at that time?  
 13 A. Well, some of it was about loss of routine. So, you  
 14 know, it was very difficult to keep all the balls in the  
 15 air and I think -- I can remember one of the things with  
 16 my staff team was people's caring responsibilities were  
 17 so different and everybody was affected differently, and  
 18 that -- during lockdown, you know, how you coped with  
 19 that, where your family was at in terms of your  
 20 children's age and stage and what their needs were. So  
 21 there wasn't one pattern, but The Wee Hub gave an  
 22 opportunity for a break, so, you know, the families  
 23 could drop off the children into a COVID-safe  
 24 environment, do activities. We've got an outdoor space  
 25 in Oxfgangs, so they could come and do some fun things

16

1 and actually, you know, give the parents a bit of  
 2 a break.  
 3 Q. I'm curious, did you find during the pandemic that the  
 4 organisation was serving users who perhaps would never  
 5 have been referred to the service before?  
 6 A. Yeah, yeah, and I think this was one of the — it's hard  
 7 to sort of capture the essence of it now, but one of the  
 8 things that was so good was how we worked with local  
 9 authority colleagues, with other charities, to say, "How  
 10 can we make sure that no family falls through the net?"  
 11 and "It almost doesn't matter who picks them up, but  
 12 let's make sure, if somebody doesn't fit into one  
 13 service, that there's something else for them". I think  
 14 to some extent, you know, The Wee Hub was at sort of the  
 15 bottom of the net. So if people didn't fit into  
 16 something else for whatever reason, you know, if the  
 17 family was really anxious about a child going back to  
 18 school or whatever, you know, we could provide that  
 19 support.  
 20 Q. Did a lot of the services you're describing require the  
 21 family to come to you rather than you coming to the  
 22 family or how did the referral system work?  
 23 A. I think what I'd say was it was multi-channel. So, you  
 24 know, there's a phrase "no wrong door". So if the  
 25 family came to us direct, we would try and respond. If

17

1 the family came via the local authority or via  
 2 a headteacher, I think there was that spirit at the time  
 3 of, "How can we respond best to families, whoever?".  
 4 And we tried to make sure that, if they came to us, that  
 5 they got a response, and, you know, if there was  
 6 somebody else who could do it better than us, fine, but  
 7 the principle was that no family went away without the  
 8 support they needed.  
 9 Q. I think you used the term "safety net" or "dropping  
 10 through the system" and I wondered if you, as an  
 11 organisation, felt any safeguarding implications or  
 12 child protection considerations in relation to the  
 13 service users that you perhaps didn't before.  
 14 A. Yeah, I mean, there was some positives, but, you know,  
 15 we've also got to remember that for some families,  
 16 particularly during the lockdown period — you know, if  
 17 you'd got the family all together in a small space with  
 18 very, very limited activities and often pressure of  
 19 finance, et cetera, not surprisingly in some cases, you  
 20 know, domestic abuse increased and a lot of the normal  
 21 checks and balances — particularly when the schools  
 22 were closed, you know, you didn't have eyes on the child  
 23 in the same way that you would have done under normal  
 24 circumstances. So, yes, we did have safeguarding  
 25 concerns. But I think there were also examples where it

18

1 went the other way and children paradoxically were  
 2 safer. I mean, I can mention an example if you like.  
 3 Q. Yes, of course.  
 4 A. So we have some specialist child sexual abuse services  
 5 and, during lockdown, one of them was aware of  
 6 a 13-year-old girl who was going missing from her family  
 7 on a frequent basis. She was actually sort of staying  
 8 with a 17-year-old male who was sexually exploiting her,  
 9 and police and social work had tried to make some  
 10 changes but she kept on running back to him. What  
 11 happened during lockdown was that she was then stuck  
 12 with her family so she then spent more time in the care  
 13 of her parents and what happened was that she was able  
 14 to make that break with the young man who was exploiting  
 15 her. And because of that enforced period of having to  
 16 work — you know, having to be at home, she disclosed to  
 17 her mum and dad that she'd been sexually assaulted and  
 18 they responded with care and love. And what happened  
 19 was very positive, that she renewed her connection with  
 20 her parents and managed to break out of an abusive  
 21 relationship. So COVID was mixed in its impact and I'm  
 22 not saying that, you know, everything was good about  
 23 those sort of lockdown arrangements, but there are  
 24 examples like that which, you know, enabled children to  
 25 break out of abusive relationships.

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1 Q. Perhaps you're describing a situation where the external  
 2 difficulties and negative influences might go away but  
 3 if there is internal within the home, then those might  
 4 increase?  
 5 A. Yeah, yeah.  
 6 Q. You say generally, I think, in your statement that child  
 7 sexual abuse and child exploitation risks certainly  
 8 increased during the pandemic. Can you explain a bit  
 9 about that?  
 10 A. Yeah. I mean, you know, for simplicity, you know, if  
 11 we're talking about exploitation, you know, it tends to  
 12 be sort of outside the family, so those opportunities  
 13 might have somewhat decreased in some ways. But within  
 14 families, the stresses were higher, people were on top  
 15 of each other and so the risks of abuse within families  
 16 unfortunately increased. But it's also quite a complex  
 17 mix because, particularly around exploitation, there's  
 18 a relationship with drugs often, and one of the impacts  
 19 of all the lockdown activity was that a lot of drug  
 20 supply units became more problematic, so in some places  
 21 there were less drugs in the system which kind of helped  
 22 as well. So there were all sorts of complex dynamics  
 23 going on at the time.  
 24 THE CHAIR: Are there any meaningful statistics available in  
 25 relation to the increase in child sexual abuse during

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1 the pandemic?  
 2 A. I haven't seen any.  
 3 THE CHAIR: Thank you.  
 4 A. It might be possible to assess those now, you know. It  
 5 takes some time for the stats to come through.  
 6 THE CHAIR: I can see that. Thank you. We might think  
 7 about that.  
 8 MS TRAINER: You also discuss, I think, one of the potential  
 9 issues or an issue that you saw or the service saw being  
 10 rural isolation, particularly with rural families but  
 11 also rural foster placements or care placements. Can  
 12 you tell me a little bit about that?  
 13 A. Yeah, so obviously travel became more problematic during  
 14 the various lockdowns and I think, you know, the young  
 15 people we work with are often in sort of quite isolated  
 16 areas. If you're — quite a lot of our foster carers  
 17 are rural-based and just getting out and doing other  
 18 activities, you know, college activities and things,  
 19 were disrupted. So I think it was just a general  
 20 impact.  
 21 Q. You also discuss, I think, children — generally  
 22 children and young people spending more time online and  
 23 that coming with perhaps a safety risk to them that  
 24 maybe wasn't focused on as much because of the immediate  
 25 need. Can you tell me what the service saw about that?

21

1 A. Yeah. I think again one of the things that happened for  
 2 some families was a bit of a loss of structure during  
 3 lockdowns as well, particularly when the schools were  
 4 closed. You know, the sort of playing games into the  
 5 night became more common, and one of the things we're  
 6 very aware of is, you know, the opportunities for  
 7 exploitation online, not just through, you know, sort of  
 8 chats and things but also related to gaming and things  
 9 like that. So potentially the risks to children were  
 10 increased. Going back to your earlier point, I think we  
 11 would struggle to find stats on that, but I think what  
 12 I'd say is that risk during this period moved in  
 13 different ways for different families and some of the  
 14 impacts were kind of non-obvious at the time but were  
 15 picked up later.  
 16 Q. I'll take the opportunity, but are there any other risks  
 17 which were non-obvious at the time that you can  
 18 immediately think of as now having come to light?  
 19 A. I think it was in the evidence we provided. There was  
 20 a — we did a summary of the impacts on different  
 21 aspects of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child,  
 22 so I think, you know, in very brief detail, we pulled  
 23 out impacts on education, on views of children —  
 24 I think that was one of the things which was quite  
 25 difficult to get right at the time. Because the

22

1 processes were geared to how do we keep each other safe,  
 2 the decision-making which we might have wanted children  
 3 and young people to be involved in, realistically a lot  
 4 of those decisions were made by adults without any  
 5 reference to children and young people's preferences.  
 6 And I think some of the decisions about putting things  
 7 online, for instance, it made a lot of sense for adults  
 8 and it kept some systems running, but actually, for some  
 9 young people, they found that extremely difficult,  
 10 whether they didn't have the tech or, you know, didn't  
 11 have the ability to engage with that.  
 12 So a lot of decisions were made for the right  
 13 reasons pragmatically but I think the impact was  
 14 sometimes a bit disempowering for children and young  
 15 people. You know, things were happening to them. There  
 16 was a lot of heightened anxiety. You know, all of the  
 17 communications were about risk and keeping safe and  
 18 everything, and of course that impacts on — well, it  
 19 impacted on all of us but it impacts particularly on  
 20 children.  
 21 Q. When you talk about children's views, in what context  
 22 are you talking about decisions being made for them?  
 23 Is it children's hearings or —  
 24 A. Yeah, I mean, children's hearings is probably one of the  
 25 most obvious areas, where, in an ideal world, decisions

23

1 on the changes made to processes should have been, you  
 2 know, engaged and got views on and, not surprisingly,  
 3 decisions had to be made very quickly about what was  
 4 feasible and what wasn't. But that — you know, that's  
 5 not the only area of activity. I think quite a few bits  
 6 of the sort of children's system, if you like, became  
 7 significantly more difficult. So, you know, if you're  
 8 assessing foster carers, for instance, you know, that  
 9 was impacted. If young people were planning to leave  
 10 residential care, that was impacted. If people were in  
 11 temporary flats which might not have been kitted out  
 12 because they're only intended to be there for a couple  
 13 of nights, suddenly they were there for weeks. You  
 14 know, just those — because particularly the first  
 15 lockdown happened so suddenly, all of the system was  
 16 impacted, and in an ideal world we'd have planned for  
 17 that and, you know, we could have said, "Well, on  
 18 balance, it would have been better to do this or that".  
 19 Everybody was making instant decisions.  
 20 Q. Those processes that you just discussed, are those  
 21 typically processes which, prior to the pandemic, would  
 22 involve a discussion with the child to get their views?  
 23 A. Yeah, and I think, to be honest, we're usually quite  
 24 good at that. You know, we try and take children's  
 25 views into account and in the better processes it's

24

1 a rights-based approach to say children have a right,  
 2 have a say about how they leave care, for instance, you  
 3 know, what's going to be good for them, give them an  
 4 opportunity to try something out to see if it's going to  
 5 work. It's a very big step, you know.  
 6 Q. And that essentially was a process which perhaps you  
 7 said decisions were being made about them rather than  
 8 involving them?  
 9 A. Yeah, and I think to some — I come back to my point.  
 10 It's very difficult to get the balance right because the  
 11 situation demanded quick decision-making and I think  
 12 I was — I was reviewing how we operated during this  
 13 period and it was just so incredibly fast-moving.  
 14 I would have a meeting with my team at 8.30 every  
 15 morning to plan what we were going to do and  
 16 communicated out to all staff in the afternoon every day  
 17 because literally things were changing day by day in  
 18 terms of guidance on all the social distancing, in terms  
 19 of how we access PPE for some of our services, what was  
 20 allowed and what wasn't. You know, there were just so  
 21 many confusing messages at the time that I think we —  
 22 that the danger I think for reviewing everything now is  
 23 to take a very logical lens on it and to say, you know,  
 24 "Well, on balance, we should have done more of this or  
 25 that". You know, things were changing day by day.

25

1 Q. In terms of the changing messages, did your organisation  
 2 feel like you had a role or a duty to assist in  
 3 communicating that to the children and young people that  
 4 you were involved with?  
 5 A. Yeah, I think we did our best. I mean, the way  
 6 Barnardo's operates is through a number — through over  
 7 a hundred fairly discrete services, so what was right  
 8 for one service wasn't right for another. But I think  
 9 one of the things which I learnt in terms of how do you  
 10 manage in this sort of situation is you have to let go.  
 11 You know, to some extent your instinct is to try to pull  
 12 decision-making into a sort of central point but  
 13 actually that's the opposite of what you should do.  
 14 You've got to trust people to make the right decisions  
 15 and we actually loosened the purse strings on things.  
 16 So if people identified that they needed to do something  
 17 not just for a family but if there was things that they  
 18 needed at a service level, I tried to just make it as  
 19 easy as possible for people to do the right thing.  
 20 Q. I think you say in your statement that, in reflecting on  
 21 that process, your experience was that, when people are  
 22 in those kind of times of crisis, actually they don't  
 23 take advantage and they don't flood the system.  
 24 A. Yeah.  
 25 Q. I wonder if you can tell me more about that.

26

1 A. Yeah. I think we can be a bit sort of over-cautious  
 2 about setting up systems to avoid them being exploited  
 3 and our experience, I have to say, you know, generally  
 4 but also during COVID, is that the vast, vast majority  
 5 of families are not trying to exploit the system and, if  
 6 you have too many checks and balances, you actually  
 7 inhibit what you're trying to achieve. You know,  
 8 families often have to clear so many hurdles to get  
 9 support. It's really our job to help them access money  
 10 and support rather than to put in place processes to  
 11 hinder them.  
 12 THE CHAIR: Can I ask a cheeky question? Have you gone back  
 13 to the old ways since the pandemic has receded?  
 14 A. That's a very good question and, unfortunately, to some  
 15 extent, yes, we have.  
 16 THE CHAIR: I didn't mean that in an impertinent way, but  
 17 it's interesting, isn't it?  
 18 A. Yeah, yeah. I think some of us particularly in the  
 19 charity world have said, "How can we capture that  
 20 spirit?", because, for all the awfulness of COVID, that  
 21 spirit of "How can we help people?" just really — you  
 22 know, not just from charities, but I think there was  
 23 a community spirit and it's a real shame if we lose that  
 24 again.  
 25 THE CHAIR: Thank you for your candour.

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1 MS TRAINER: You mentioned the children's rights aspect of  
 2 your role as an organisation and in particular I wanted  
 3 to explore that in relation to looked after children and  
 4 young people which your service has experience of. You  
 5 mention I think specifically in your statement  
 6 a briefing that you put together in March of 2020  
 7 seeking assurances from the Scottish Government. Can  
 8 you explain a bit about that briefing and why you felt  
 9 it was necessary at the time?  
 10 A. Yeah. I think the — again, it goes back to this point  
 11 about how do you get the balance right. So children's  
 12 rights are hard won and what we were trying to  
 13 communicate to Government was, "Yes, you're making these  
 14 pragmatic decisions, but can you also think carefully  
 15 about the decisions you're making?". And, you know, the  
 16 looked after children, particularly those in residential  
 17 care, the impact was very immediate and organisations  
 18 like ours had to decide how we were going to respond to  
 19 that and — you know, I think you're going to take  
 20 evidence from one of my colleagues who was managing one  
 21 of the residential units at the time and the impacts on  
 22 those young people.  
 23 Q. You say, I think, in that briefing that you would like  
 24 assurances that looked after children and care leavers  
 25 would receive the same level of support despite the fact

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1 that local authorities perhaps were relaxing in their  
 2 role a little bit. In terms of the local authorities  
 3 relaxing in their role, how did that manifest?  
 4 A. Well, I think I would preface my sort of comments on  
 5 this by saying (a) they're a bit anecdotal and (b) it  
 6 varied a lot. I mean, some of the local authority  
 7 colleagues we worked with were magnificent and really  
 8 stepped up and worked in very much the same spirit as  
 9 ourselves, but I think local authorities have processes  
 10 and it took some of them a bit of time to work out how  
 11 you get beyond — the initial reaction is that COVID  
 12 just stopped you doing stuff, so, as I already  
 13 mentioned, you know, if you were — at the end of March,  
 14 you were a young person who was planning to move out  
 15 into a flat on 1 April, suddenly that wasn't going to  
 16 happen, so how do you manage that process as well as  
 17 possible? And also try and look creatively at what's  
 18 still possible rather than just saying, "Well, you can't  
 19 move because of COVID and that's it".  
 20 One of the challenges is always getting parts of the  
 21 system to join up in the best interests of children and  
 22 young people and, you know, you've got a lot of moving  
 23 parts. You've got the social work side of it, you've  
 24 got the housing side of it, you know, you may have other  
 25 supports in place around a college place or whatever,

29

1 and trying to make sure that all of that works together,  
 2 keeping that young person at the centre rather than  
 3 just, you know, housing saying "Well, we can't do this",  
 4 you know.  
 5 Q. And in putting out that message and seeking those  
 6 assurances from the Government effectively and local  
 7 authorities, can I take from that that you thought  
 8 perhaps that looked after children and young people  
 9 might be lost in everything that was going on?  
 10 A. Yeah, yeah.  
 11 Q. You say within your statement:  
 12 "It is difficult to say what the Scottish Government  
 13 could have done differently ... [but] what is yet to  
 14 become clear is whether the ongoing support and  
 15 recognition of the impact of lockdown on [particularly]  
 16 young people's development is being adequately resourced  
 17 or taken [care] of."  
 18 Do you have a sense of that now, as to what that  
 19 impact has been?  
 20 A. Yeah. I mean, we work with over 400 schools across  
 21 Scotland and we did a quick survey of the staff working  
 22 in those schools, and the biggest immediate impact that  
 23 we saw was a huge rise in children's anxiety levels and  
 24 I think that has continued.  
 25 If you look at the numbers of children who

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1 disengaged from school during the pandemic and have  
 2 struggled to re-engage, I think those rates have  
 3 increased in terms of the number of children who are  
 4 either outwith school completely or, you know, are less  
 5 than high attendance — you know, not 100%, but those  
 6 who are sort of not attending all the time. I think  
 7 some of that sort of bond was broken during COVID for  
 8 some of those children around, you know, "The school's  
 9 there. It's where you go every day. You know, that's  
 10 what your normal life is". And I think for some kids  
 11 that became a source of anxiety and, you know, sometimes  
 12 that was related to parental anxiety as well. We have  
 13 to — if you remember at the time, it was such  
 14 a stressful period, and that impacts on children's  
 15 mental health.  
 16 I think one of the other aspects was how it impacted  
 17 the exam system. So, you know, obviously, for the exams  
 18 that were taking place in the summer or spring and  
 19 summer of 2020, it had a very immediate impact, but for  
 20 other children there was that impact on their learning  
 21 and how could schools respond to that in a way that was  
 22 supportive but also try and help them catch up with the  
 23 learning they'd missed. So there were a lot of dynamics  
 24 I think in schools and to some extent they all handled  
 25 it differently.

31

1 Q. Does the organisation generally have a sense of how  
 2 children and young people's mental health has been  
 3 affected?  
 4 A. Yeah, we're very concerned. The current response on  
 5 children's mental health is out of all proportion to the  
 6 challenge that's there. At the moment, you know, the  
 7 Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, CAMHS, is  
 8 where a lot of referrals go to because there's nowhere  
 9 else, but CAMHS isn't designed to deal with the volume  
 10 of activity that is around now because of the mental  
 11 health concerns. So if you're a parent who is concerned  
 12 about your child's mental health, the reality is that  
 13 it's very hard to get that support and certainly in  
 14 a timely way.  
 15 There's a lot of concentration on CAMHS waiting  
 16 lists, but actually one of the issues is that, even if  
 17 you get to the top of the list, you may then find that  
 18 your child's needs don't fit what CAMHS can provide.  
 19 And some of that is around, "Are your child's needs  
 20 significant enough?", but paradoxically it can also be  
 21 that your child's needs are too much because, if your  
 22 child is kind of in a chaotic state that they're not  
 23 going to respond to the mental health support, then they  
 24 may not fit the criteria either. I think we've got to  
 25 have a much more serious conversation in Scotland about

32

1 how do we support the mental health of children when we  
 2 know that, you know, something like a quarter of  
 3 children have got mental health needs that need support.  
 4 Q. It might be said that children's mental health was an  
 5 issue before the pandemic. In your experience, is it  
 6 now more significant?  
 7 A. Yeah. I think it was increasing before the pandemic and  
 8 the pandemic has given it a boost. So I think a lot of  
 9 schools are really struggling to deal with, as I say,  
 10 anxiety particularly but a lot of related mental health  
 11 challenges in the mix as well.  
 12 Q. I wonder specifically about looked after children and  
 13 their specific needs. How they were impacted by the  
 14 pandemic relative to just young people and children  
 15 generally?  
 16 A. I think it's difficult to generalise because, as you  
 17 know, looked after children covers a lot of different  
 18 categories and, you know, for children who are in foster  
 19 care, if it's a stable placement, probably their  
 20 experience was not that different to a birth family.  
 21 We've already talked a bit about the impact of children  
 22 in residential care, where a lot of activities and  
 23 things were cut off, and I think that was -- if I'm  
 24 thinking about some of the young people we support, you  
 25 know, sort of later teenagers, a lot of their mental

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1 health is tied up with being able to see friends and to  
 2 actually sort of take part in activities that help them  
 3 regulate and deal with maybe mental health issues which  
 4 would surface otherwise. And I think that's the concern  
 5 that -- you know, how -- if you take away those  
 6 supportive factors, you then sort of have more problems.  
 7 Q. You mention in your statement that, in your view, the  
 8 processes which were put in place that allowed young  
 9 people to leave and were essential for kids to come  
 10 in -- to the system I think you mean -- a lot of that  
 11 got a bit stuck.  
 12 A. Yeah.  
 13 Q. I wonder if you've got any experiences or anecdotes  
 14 about that.  
 15 A. Yeah, I was going to say straightaway, it is a bit  
 16 anecdotal and it's also kind of difficult to -- you  
 17 know, it's the absence of something happening. So  
 18 children would -- you know, if there were concerns,  
 19 children would come into care, and a lot of those  
 20 processes were inhibited by COVID restrictions and so  
 21 therefore the children who we might have seen come into  
 22 care didn't. So on the one hand that creates more --  
 23 you know, potentially more difficulties within the  
 24 family because, if they were going to be moving out in  
 25 a planned way, that would hopefully ease the stress of

34

1 a situation, but, in other cases, we'd obviously try and  
 2 support the family to maintain their child.  
 3 Q. Towards the end of your statement you go on to discuss  
 4 lessons to be learned and you say that, in your view --  
 5 we've spoken about this already a little bit -- that  
 6 charities are not subject to the same constraints as  
 7 statutory bodies and so they can move quicker, they can  
 8 be more flexible and that, in your view, has been an  
 9 advantageous lesson to be learned. You've already said  
 10 that in some processes that's rolled back a little bit  
 11 to what it previously was. Are you able to tell us just  
 12 generally whether the systems have continued to be  
 13 implemented in the same way as in the pandemic or what  
 14 has changed in terms of the organisation?  
 15 A. Yeah. I mean, I think probably the biggest change  
 16 perhaps that's been continuing has been a shift in  
 17 balance towards online activity and support, and some of  
 18 that is good because actually what -- you know, what  
 19 we've all realised is you don't have to do everything  
 20 face to face and online can -- in its right place can be  
 21 really effective. I think one of the things we've  
 22 learnt in terms of our support to families in particular  
 23 is that actually support online in an evening could be  
 24 more effective than saying, "Well, can we meet up during  
 25 the day?", and making all those arrangements. So there

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1 are some positives.  
 2 I think we've also stepped up the technology.  
 3 I think we -- there's a danger that we forget how clunky  
 4 things were. You know, trying to set up a video meeting  
 5 pre-pandemic was usually fraught with difficulties in my  
 6 experience and we've moved to the position where, you  
 7 know, you just put out a reference on -- you know, "This  
 8 is the Teams link" or whatever, and you just expect  
 9 people to be able to access that.  
 10 So I think some of the external liaison is easier  
 11 now than it was, potentially, but you do, on the other  
 12 hand, lose that sense of relationships and, you know,  
 13 how do you work effectively with partners, and  
 14 particularly if you're making difficult decisions around  
 15 things like children's hearings, you know, how do you  
 16 get that to work really effectively and get that balance  
 17 right.  
 18 Q. The last issue that I wanted to raise with you is that  
 19 your statement in general terms and your evidence today  
 20 has been relatively positive in relation to the impact  
 21 on your organisation. I wondered if that is truly your  
 22 view and your experience.  
 23 A. I think, you know, it's been quite sobering for me to  
 24 sort of re-read a lot of the stuff that we produced at  
 25 the time and it already feels quite a long time ago.

36

1 I think it was an awful situation, but a lot of people  
 2 really stepped up and did their absolute best under the  
 3 circumstances, and that's the bit that I'm really proud  
 4 of, you know. There's probably loads of stuff which  
 5 never came to me that was just people in our services  
 6 going out, saying, "How best can we support families?",  
 7 and what I tried to do as director was to have systems  
 8 in place that allowed them to do that. And it's a small  
 9 point, but, you know, things like the financial systems,  
 10 it's the boring stuff, but you have to get it right so  
 11 that when we say to a family, "Yeah, we'll get you  
 12 a payment today", that we can actually do that, rather  
 13 than say, "I can see you really need the money now.  
 14 I'll put in a request that we get that to you by next  
 15 week". It's things like that which really make  
 16 a difference.  
 17 And I think we don't always need all of the checks  
 18 and balances that we've put in place. You know,  
 19 trust — the cost of that is significant and, if we had  
 20 more trust in the system to say — actually, as the  
 21 Scottish Government did with us during the pandemic —  
 22 "We trust you to distribute quite large amounts of money  
 23 that come from the public purse and do good with it",  
 24 that you can actually do that and that people will  
 25 respond positively to that.

37

1 So, yes, I think in a peculiar way it was a very  
 2 positive period for us and I think we — some of the  
 3 families we worked with, I think that message of, "We're  
 4 genuinely here for you", rather than, "It's just another  
 5 set of people who are paid to be in our lives to make it  
 6 more difficult sometimes" — you know, we really tried  
 7 to get alongside people and help them.  
 8 Q. Those are all the questions that I have for you, but  
 9 I wondered if there was anything which we haven't  
 10 covered which you thought it was important that we raise  
 11 today.  
 12 A. That feels quite comprehensive to me.  
 13 MS TRAINER: Well, thank you very much for your time.  
 14 A. Okay, thank you.  
 15 THE CHAIR: I'm very grateful, Mr Crewe. Thank you very  
 16 much indeed.  
 17 A. Thank you.  
 18 THE CHAIR: Very good. We're about ten minutes ahead of  
 19 schedule. I don't know if the next witness is  
 20 available, but if they are, shall we say about five  
 21 past? If not, it will be a bit later. Thank you.  
 22 (10.48 am)  
 23 (A short break)  
 24 (11.15 am)  
 25 THE CHAIR: Good morning again, Ms Bahrami, Mr Culley.

38

1 Ms Bahrami.  
 2 MS BAHRAMI: Thank you, my Lord.  
 3 MR RONALD JAMES HECTOR CULLEY (called)  
 4 Questions by MS BAHRAMI  
 5 MS BAHRAMI: Good morning.  
 6 Your full name is Ronald James Hector Culley; is  
 7 that correct?  
 8 A. That's correct.  
 9 Q. And you're the CEO of Quarriers?  
 10 A. Yeah.  
 11 Q. You previously gave a statement to the Inquiry, and for  
 12 the record the reference for the statement is  
 13 SCI-WT0441-00001. Are you content for that statement to  
 14 form part of your evidence along with your oral  
 15 testimony today?  
 16 A. I am.  
 17 Q. Thank you. Could you please tell us a bit about your  
 18 own background to start?  
 19 A. Sure. So I've been the chief executive of Quarriers for  
 20 the last four years, almost to the day. Previous to  
 21 that I spent five years working as the director the  
 22 Health and Social Care Partnership in the Western Isles  
 23 and was in that post for around five years and before  
 24 that I worked for the local Government body, COSLA, for  
 25 the best part of a decade.

39

1 Q. Thank you. Could you tell us a bit about the background  
 2 of Quarriers and the range of activities it carries out?  
 3 A. Sure. So Quarriers is one of Scotland's oldest  
 4 charities, actually, over 150 years old, and our roots  
 5 go back to the philanthropic work of William Quarrier  
 6 himself, who founded the organisation in Victorian  
 7 Glasgow, ostensibly to support orphan children who were  
 8 living on the streets of Glasgow at the time. His  
 9 initial endeavours were focused on supporting those  
 10 children in the Glasgow area but he soon happened upon  
 11 an idea to establish a village within which he would be  
 12 able to look after a larger number of children without  
 13 parents and undertook to establish a village sourcing  
 14 funding from other philanthropists across Scotland at  
 15 the time, and that led to the creation of  
 16 Quarriers Village. And for the best part of the 150 or  
 17 so years that we've been in existence, Quarriers  
 18 operated essentially as a provider of residential  
 19 childcare, initially for children who were orphaned, but  
 20 latterly children who for one reason or another required  
 21 the support of the care system.  
 22 By the 1980s that model of care and support had  
 23 really fallen out of fashion and at that point the  
 24 organisation had to do — to diversify, and since then  
 25 the organisation has been on a journey of

40

1 diversification which has led to the development of  
 2 a large number of services which we provide right across  
 3 Scotland now, so actually very few services remain in  
 4 the traditional Quarriers Village.  
 5 Most of the work that we do is across Scotland and  
 6 we do a huge variety of work. So we work with children  
 7 and young people in various settings, in schools, we  
 8 provide youth homelessness services, we provide  
 9 fostering and family support services, but we also work  
 10 with adults in the social care system, principally  
 11 adults with learning disabilities who we provide housing  
 12 support to, to allow them to live independently in the  
 13 community. We provide drug/alcohol recovery services as  
 14 well, for example, and we also provide healthcare. So,  
 15 unusually in Scotland, we have a hospital that is  
 16 specifically designed to support people with epilepsy,  
 17 and that's delivered in partnership by the NHS, so the  
 18 NHS funds us to deliver that care and support. So we  
 19 have a rich tapestry of services that we deliver across  
 20 Scotland, across 17 different local authority areas, and  
 21 we have a staff group of about 1,600 people.  
 22 Q. Thank you. I want to initially look at the impact on  
 23 the various groups that you support, starting with  
 24 adults with learning disabilities and autism living in  
 25 their own homes. Could you tell us more about the

41

1 impact — the main impacts on that group both in terms  
 2 of physical and mental health?  
 3 A. Sure. I mean, obviously everything I'm about to say is  
 4 general and the needs of every individual we support are  
 5 specific to that person and so the experience of every  
 6 person will have been different during the pandemic.  
 7 But in general terms we have a large number of services  
 8 that are designed to support people to live  
 9 independently in their own homes. Sometimes they will  
 10 be on their own — they will have a tenancy on their own  
 11 and we will provide occasional support; sometimes they  
 12 will live with other people within that household and  
 13 we'll provide a service to those individuals as well.  
 14 So there's a variety of settings within which we  
 15 operate.  
 16 The circumstances of the pandemic were often felt  
 17 acutely by those individuals. Clearly, if you have  
 18 a learning disability, you have an intellectual  
 19 disability, and oftentimes that means that you need  
 20 additional support to be able to understand changes in  
 21 the world round about you. That was certainly true of  
 22 the pandemic, and it was often accompanied by a level of  
 23 fear for — with some of the people that we supported.  
 24 And our staff did a tremendous job actually of trying to  
 25 explain why liberties were being restricted, why changes

42

1 were having to be introduced into the daily lives and  
 2 routines of the people we support. And that was hard  
 3 because, when you're supporting somebody with a learning  
 4 disability, oftentimes consistency of support and  
 5 routine can be extremely important. And initially, if  
 6 those rhythms of daily life were interrupted, it could  
 7 be quite challenging and that could sometimes lead to  
 8 distressed behaviours. But we have a very skilled staff  
 9 team and I think one of the things that we did  
 10 remarkably well is that we tried to recreate some of the  
 11 certainties in people's lives that they would otherwise  
 12 have connected with in the ordinary course of events.  
 13 So some of our staff would recreate coffee shops within  
 14 the household or have discos and so on, and that allowed  
 15 us to move through that period of lockdown in particular  
 16 to create focus and a level of normality for the people  
 17 that we support. As I say, every individual will have  
 18 experienced it differently.  
 19 In respect of the population of adults with learning  
 20 disability that we support, some will have greater  
 21 intellectual capacity than others. In some cases we  
 22 will support some of them without capacity and the  
 23 ability to make decisions, and that can come with its  
 24 own complications as well. But we navigated through  
 25 that period effectively, always drawing down on guidance

43

1 from various Government departments and institutions  
 2 around about how best to provide care and support in  
 3 those environments, the Mental Welfare Commission, the  
 4 Care Inspectorate and so on. So we were always very  
 5 aware of the importance of following the guidance that  
 6 was emerging at that time.  
 7 But, yeah, that was the experience we had in terms  
 8 of supporting people in their own homes. Clearly, as we  
 9 emerged out of lockdown, strangely enough, it created  
 10 a different set of challenges for us because, once you  
 11 get into the routine of essentially staying in your own  
 12 home and not really going outside, actually the routine  
 13 suited a lot of people, and when that lifted, when  
 14 lockdown lifted, going back to what had been normal life  
 15 was in itself challenging. For some people there was  
 16 a level of apprehension and, because there wasn't always  
 17 a full understanding of the virus and what it meant,  
 18 that was often accompanied by anxiety as well. So that  
 19 could be a slow process and one in which we had to take  
 20 care to ensure that that transmission was safe and  
 21 effective for the people we supported.  
 22 Q. Thank you. Now presumably any support that those  
 23 individuals had from allied health professionals was  
 24 suspended for a while. Were Quarriers staff able to  
 25 carry out any of those support functions that

44

1 physiotherapists or occupational therapists and the like  
 2 would have supported them with, maybe by giving  
 3 instructions on exercises that could be done? Were you  
 4 able to mitigate the loss of those services in any way?  
 5 A. So I think there's a couple of things to say about that.  
 6 Firstly, we're always very careful about professional  
 7 boundaries. So our support workers are wonderful at  
 8 what they do but they are not physiotherapists and not  
 9 nurses in the main and, even if they are qualified in  
 10 that way, they are not employed to do that work. So  
 11 there's a limit to how far into the territory of other  
 12 professions we can go.  
 13 In the main, I think there was good inter-agency  
 14 working around about how support could be given.  
 15 Clearly at the time most of the conversation that we had  
 16 with health professionals was in relation to those  
 17 individuals that actually contracted the virus, and that  
 18 was a concern. And, you know, thinking back to the  
 19 early days of the pandemic, there was a lot of  
 20 uncertainty and there was a lot of worry actually at  
 21 that time, and yet the staff were always, always focused  
 22 on the well-being of the people that they supported.  
 23 And I think I remember a number of the people that  
 24 support really going the extra mile, way beyond what you  
 25 would ever expect in terms of a normal employer/employee

45

1 relationship to support the people that they had been  
 2 working with.  
 3 As a case in point, I remember a colleague of ours  
 4 who had a family of her own -- I think she has in fact  
 5 six children --- and despite her own obligations, her own  
 6 worries, the person that she supported took unwell with  
 7 COVID, she also contracted COVID and, following  
 8 a conversation with Public Health, undertook to actually  
 9 live with the individual for the period that that virus  
 10 had been contracted so that that person had consistency  
 11 in their lives, so that there was a familiar face, so  
 12 that holistic care and support could be provided. And  
 13 that was at her risk. You know, obviously we  
 14 risk-assessed the situation with Public Health, but it's  
 15 an illustration I think just of how far people were  
 16 prepared to go in the fulfillment of their duties.  
 17 Q. Thank you. I want to move on to the support that you  
 18 provide to people with learning difficulties and autism  
 19 living in residential care homes, which I understand  
 20 includes children and adults.  
 21 A. That's correct.  
 22 Q. Is that all within Quarriers care homes or do you also  
 23 provide support to people in other care homes?  
 24 A. No. We -- at the time, during the pandemic, we operated  
 25 six residential care homes for adults with learning

46

1 disabilities and other disabilities and another  
 2 residential home for children with disabilities. We  
 3 also provide a number of respite services, which we may  
 4 or may not come on to separately, but they have a care  
 5 home registration with the Care Inspectorate. But,  
 6 yeah, so we operate those care homes.  
 7 I think the thing for the Inquiry to note about the  
 8 care homes that we operated at that time is that they  
 9 stand in contrast, I think, to what we would ordinarily  
 10 understand an older people's care home to be, for  
 11 example. Often those care homes support 50 to 100  
 12 people at any one time. Our care homes are small. They  
 13 support around about six individuals. It varies from  
 14 home to home, but about six people. We have a very  
 15 participative model so the people that we support in  
 16 those care homes will participate in the daily running  
 17 of those care homes, the preparation of food, you know,  
 18 maintaining a tidy and clean environment, and we think  
 19 that that's a really good model of care and support to  
 20 adopt because it provides purpose and focus for the  
 21 individuals that we support and provides a sense of  
 22 contribution on their part.  
 23 And so the model -- that participative model stands  
 24 in contrast, I think, to what we might ordinarily  
 25 understand a care home experience to be. One of my

47

1 observations is that, in trying to navigate our way  
 2 through national guidance, it was often written with  
 3 those kind of larger older people's care homes in mind  
 4 and not really with the support arrangements that we had  
 5 in place in mind, so we were able to offer a highly  
 6 personalised service. Because the people that we  
 7 support were often involved in the daily running and  
 8 maintenance of those care home environments, some of the  
 9 guidance around infection control was less relevant and  
 10 actually harder to abide by in that context because we  
 11 didn't have domiciliary care workers ordinarily, for  
 12 example. That would be a collective responsibility of  
 13 the staff working with the people that we support just  
 14 to maintain the overall integrity of the care home.  
 15 So that could be challenging and I think sometimes  
 16 the national guidance didn't have the nuance that was  
 17 required. And the reason for that, I think it goes back  
 18 in part to Care Inspectorate registrations, which are  
 19 very binary. If you're registered as a care home,  
 20 you're registered as a care home, and as soon as that's  
 21 the case, then you have to abide by national regulation  
 22 guidance and so on. And that was a stiff challenge for  
 23 us to meet.  
 24 We then had challenges around about the day-to-day  
 25 issues that would emerge in respect of things like

48

1 social distancing. Again, that could be quite difficult  
 2 if you're working with a person with a learning  
 3 disability. They won't always be able to maintain, for  
 4 example, a 2-metre distance. Some of the people that we  
 5 support were intolerant of the face masks and  
 6 particularly the more significant personal protective  
 7 equipment, like visors and so on. That could be  
 8 distressing for some individuals and so there would have  
 9 to be an accommodation made in those circumstances.

10 So one of the things that we did really well was  
 11 work within the parameters of guidance and regulation  
 12 right across the pandemic, but, inevitably, if you have  
 13 a person-centred focus, there has to be a recognition  
 14 that the well-being of the person that you're supporting  
 15 has primacy.

16 Q. Yes. So does that mean that at times you interpreted  
 17 the guidance in a way to allow those activities to  
 18 continue, so, for example, the residents gathering in  
 19 the kitchen to prepare food together or carrying out  
 20 other daily activities?

21 A. We would start from the point of view that we have to  
 22 acknowledge and implement the guidance and I think, in  
 23 truth, that was one of the things that we did very well  
 24 across the pandemic within the organisation. But the  
 25 reality of the world of care and support is that you've

1 got a kind of — a pure model, a theoretical model,  
 2 which you want to try and deliver against, and then  
 3 you've got the realities of people — supporting people  
 4 with individual behaviours and desires, and that can be  
 5 the challenge.

6 We would always risk-assess. So the case in point  
 7 that I was mentioning around the visor is an example,  
 8 where you think, "Well, this individual won't tolerate  
 9 the person, the support worker, wearing the visor. What  
 10 is the consequence if we operate without that level of  
 11 protection? Is there an ability to deploy other  
 12 techniques which would have the same effect perhaps in  
 13 terms of keeping the employee safe while not distressing  
 14 the individual that we're supporting?". So having that  
 15 ability to risk-assess in the context of the guidance  
 16 was really important.

17 Q. Thank you. When it came to infection control measures  
 18 such as cleaning surfaces and other things like that, is  
 19 cleaning really something that usually the residents  
 20 would have taken care of and, if so, during the  
 21 pandemic, with the need for increased cleaning and using  
 22 perhaps more abrasive substances to disinfect, is that  
 23 something they were able to continue or did you have to  
 24 get more staff to aid with that?

25 A. Yeah, my memory is that that model that we prefer had to

1 be curtailed somewhat during the pandemic for obvious  
 2 reasons. My memory is that at the time we actually had  
 3 to introduce new arrangements around about domiciliary  
 4 care which we wouldn't ordinarily have deployed in  
 5 ordinary times. So, as I said, we would normally have  
 6 a participative model where our support workers will  
 7 work alongside people we support to undertake cleaning  
 8 duties, cooking duties and so on, and — but during the  
 9 teeth of the pandemic, I think we had more stringent  
 10 arrangements around about infection control. So it  
 11 meant that we had to adapt to a regime that was in some  
 12 senses alien to us, but we understood why the guidance  
 13 was written in that way. Infection control was  
 14 obviously a primary responsibility for any and all  
 15 organisations working in health and social care at the  
 16 time and so we took that responsibility seriously.

17 Q. Thank you. Now, within the residential setting does  
 18 Quarriers provide therapies and/or education to children  
 19 or young adults or therapies to older adults as well?

20 A. So for our children, they would ordinarily go to school  
 21 and obviously that was then a challenge when the schools  
 22 closed and we did our best in that environment to  
 23 maintain educational activities. Clearly, up and down  
 24 the country, there were families in those circumstances  
 25 trying their very best to maintain educational input but

1 there are limits to that.

2 In terms of the adult population, around there, the  
 3 learning and development that they have, much of that  
 4 required in ordinary times those individuals to be  
 5 supported outside of the care home environment and,  
 6 again, that was difficult — well, at some points during  
 7 the pandemic it was literally impossible obviously with  
 8 lockdown measures in place.

9 So that could be hard and it could also, I think,  
 10 elicit behaviours from some of the people that we  
 11 supported which in other times wouldn't have been an  
 12 issue because they would have been able to deploy their  
 13 energies and attention to the activities that they would  
 14 ordinarily be undertaking, whether that was in relation  
 15 to college, whether it was leisure pursuits, whether it  
 16 was going out for a drive. I mean, there was a much  
 17 more stringent environment and that's where it could be  
 18 difficult for sure.

19 Q. Are you aware of anyone sort of regressing in their  
 20 abilities because the external therapies and supports  
 21 stopped?

22 A. "Regressing" is maybe not how I would describe it.  
 23 I think that some of the people that we support lacked  
 24 the stimulation they might otherwise have experienced in  
 25 ordinary times and that can have an impact on mental

1 health and well-being in particular, and even indeed  
 2 physical health, the inability to get out as much was  
 3 a factor. Some of the challenges around about  
 4 maintaining family relationships could also have  
 5 a profound impact on the people that we support. So  
 6 I wouldn't describe it as "regression" but I would  
 7 absolutely agree that there was an impact as a result of  
 8 the measures that had to be put in place.

9 Q. We've had evidence from others in relation to, for  
 10 example, physiotherapy and the support it can offer to  
 11 those with respiratory conditions or other things and  
 12 that, in the absence of those, of physio, for example,  
 13 people had more difficulty in breathing.

14 A. Hmm—hmm.

15 Q. I take it the people you support don't have such issues  
 16 that then the lack of that kind of therapy would cause  
 17 those difficulties, that then they would have to work  
 18 harder to get back to where they were?

19 A. I mean, it's an interesting question and the short  
 20 answer is, yes, we do have people who will have  
 21 comorbidities and will have health challenges that they  
 22 need to manage in their lives. Those will be challenges  
 23 whether or not there's a pandemic and will often require  
 24 active management. So in the circumstances of the  
 25 pandemic it required us to adapt, to change our patterns

1 of communication. Obviously there was less access to  
 2 healthcare professionals. At times we had individuals  
 3 who would nonetheless find themselves requiring hospital  
 4 care. That was always a concern for us because, to  
 5 state the obvious, if you are supporting a person in  
 6 hospital to address a particular health issue, you  
 7 obviously are opening yourself to the prospect of  
 8 infection from COVID-19, and that was hard. And yet —  
 9 and again this is testament to the dedication of the  
 10 staff that Quarriers have and had — oftentimes our  
 11 staff would accompany them on those journeys into,  
 12 through and back out of hospital again, even at risk to  
 13 their own health and well-being. And, you know, when  
 14 you hear about colleagues who are supporting a person  
 15 through that journey who then contract COVID themselves,  
 16 I mean, it does leave an impact. But I think it's  
 17 a demonstration of how far our staff went to maintain  
 18 the health and well-being of the people that we support.

19 Q. Thank you. Could you tell us about the impact of  
 20 restrictions on visitation in your adult residential  
 21 settings?

22 A. Hmm—hmm. Well, as I mentioned, I mean, clearly it is  
 23 all experienced at the level of the individual, but  
 24 there is no doubt it was hard — hard for many of the  
 25 people that we support at an intellectual level

1 sometimes to understand why these restrictions were all  
 2 of a sudden in place. It was difficult in terms of  
 3 maintaining those family relationships which were hugely  
 4 important to them. Oftentimes Quarriers will have  
 5 supported a person across their adult life and so  
 6 there's a longstanding relationship there, not just with  
 7 the individual but with their family. So that was  
 8 really, really difficult. And when it comes to having  
 9 conversations through windows or in the garden, you  
 10 know, those were highly unusual times and there's no  
 11 doubt that it impacted on the health and well-being of  
 12 everyone concerned, not just the people we support but  
 13 their family members and indeed staff because, in that  
 14 situation, you know, people we supported would often be  
 15 distressed by the lack of a normal family relationship  
 16 that they were used to across their lives, and that  
 17 could be difficult.

18 We always sought to maintain a person-centred  
 19 approach and to hold on to our humanity, and I remember  
 20 one of my colleagues telling me about an occasion where  
 21 the mother of a person that we support had died and the  
 22 brother of the person didn't want to have to tell that  
 23 individual over a phone call or in an impersonal way.  
 24 So we very carefully choreographed an arrangement where  
 25 that was possible to happen in a socially distanced

1 environment in one of our office spaces, where the  
 2 brother of the individual was able to share that tragic  
 3 news with the person that we supported and to do that in  
 4 an environment where, you know, they were sitting face  
 5 to face, albeit socially distanced. It's those things  
 6 that I think are hugely important and, in the  
 7 circumstances of a pandemic, clearly it's correct that  
 8 decisions have to be taken around individual liberty and  
 9 so on, but you need to hold on to your humanity through  
 10 that period and I think we managed that, and that's an  
 11 illustration of the sort of circumstances in which you  
 12 have to do that.

13 Q. Thank you. Could you tell us about the impact of  
 14 visitation in your children's residential settings? Was  
 15 there greater flexibility there for children to see  
 16 their parents or siblings or for children to go home  
 17 briefly with their parents?

18 A. Whether there was greater flexibility — I'm trying to  
 19 think back to the guidance. What I do know is that that  
 20 was a very difficult time for the young people that we  
 21 supported in our residential unit in Quarriers Village  
 22 because clearly for all children, including the children  
 23 we support, there is a support network there, and that's  
 24 certainly true of the people that we support, the  
 25 children that we support. You know, it's not just about

1 the support workers that provide the day-to-day care in  
 2 our environment, it's the family, it's the usual school  
 3 environment, it's the network of friends and peers,  
 4 siblings, as you say, and there's no doubt about it that  
 5 that was thrown up in the air. And I think that was  
 6 extremely difficult for the young people that we  
 7 supported at the time and that would often be manifest  
 8 in terms of their behaviours as well and you could see  
 9 the stress and distress that they were experiencing as  
 10 a result of these changed arrangements. So, yes, of  
 11 course we did everything in our power to ensure that  
 12 those family relationships, peer relationships, were  
 13 maintained, but there were nonetheless restrictions that  
 14 we had to apply.

15 Q. If there wasn't greater flexibility in relation to  
 16 visitation for children, do you think there should have  
 17 been, particularly younger children? You know, I'm  
 18 talking about maybe under — is it from 12 years old  
 19 they start in your residential home or is it younger as  
 20 well?

21 A. It can be younger, but the children that we have in our  
 22 residential unit were at the time and are older than  
 23 that. But, yeah, I think that the primacy of those  
 24 family relationships are crucial and I know that, as we  
 25 went through the pandemic, governments across the UK,

1 UK Government, Scottish Government, started to introduce  
 2 family bubbles, for example. I wonder whether more  
 3 could have been made of those sorts of arrangements  
 4 earlier on in the pandemic because I think at that point  
 5 you're creating a more empowering environment for people  
 6 while also recognising the importance of good public  
 7 health measures. But if you can contain the level of  
 8 exposure that you have to a limited number of people,  
 9 then I think that there's an accommodation that perhaps  
 10 could and should have been made earlier.

11 Q. Thank you. Were you able to, in the residential  
 12 settings, make use of remote virtual means of  
 13 communication? Was that possible with the types of  
 14 learning disabilities that the people you support have?

15 A. Yeah, yeah, and not just in residential settings,  
 16 actually right across the organisation. We made really  
 17 good use of digital technology, in particular the  
 18 dissemination of tablets across a wide variety of  
 19 service and support arrangements that we have. So, yes,  
 20 certainly in the residential setting but not exclusively  
 21 so.

22 In fact in other settings it could be just as  
 23 important, perhaps even more important. So, for  
 24 example, I remember speaking to colleagues at the  
 25 time — we provide an outreach service to people with

1 epilepsy and one of the characteristics of epilepsy is  
 2 that, relative to the general population, you are more  
 3 likely to be socially isolated, to have poor mental  
 4 health, perhaps live on your own, so the provision of  
 5 electronic means to maintain not just relationships  
 6 within your own life, with family members and so on, but  
 7 actually with some of the support arrangements that we  
 8 have in place were often crucial actually to the  
 9 well-being of those individuals. So, yeah, it was  
 10 a really important facet of the approach to providing  
 11 support that we could provide.

12 Q. Thank you. I want to ask you about, in the residential  
 13 care setting, the impact on the work and mental health  
 14 of staff both from the increase in requirements of  
 15 infection prevention and control and also the lack of  
 16 visitation. Presumably, when families attend, they also  
 17 carry out some work so support the work of your staff to  
 18 some extent?

19 A. Hmm—hmm.

20 Q. In the absence of that and the rise in requirements for  
 21 cleaning and things, what was the impact on their work  
 22 and mental health?

23 A. I think there was a huge impact across the period of the  
 24 pandemic. Again, it's not unique to residential care,  
 25 but you're right to say that there were additional

1 factors that had to be considered in that context.  
 2 Changing routines and practices particularly around  
 3 infection control, I think oftentimes staff were  
 4 frustrated that that felt imposed, often slightly —  
 5 almost random at times, some of the requirements that  
 6 were being asked of them by colleagues from a regulatory  
 7 point of view. You know, I remember conversations about  
 8 particular products being used. So I think oftentimes  
 9 staff found that frustrating. And it's that contrast,  
 10 I think, that we were continually having to juggle,  
 11 between, on the one hand, maintaining a safe and sterile  
 12 environment and, on the other hand, recognising that  
 13 this is people's homes and, although when you're living  
 14 in a group environment you clearly have exposure to  
 15 a virus in a way that you might not in another  
 16 circumstance, we always wanted to maintain a clear line  
 17 of sight to the fact that people lived in their homes  
 18 and that we had an obligation to ensure that they felt  
 19 comfortable there and that they were empowered to live  
 20 as they wanted, as families up and down the country  
 21 would have.

22 So that was a balance that was undoubtedly tough for  
 23 staff to manage on a daily basis. I think it is true to  
 24 say that there were impacts on the health and well-being  
 25 of staff. The virus obviously — and, you know, we have



1 a big staff team across the organisation and we were  
 2 carrying on any given day — it depended on where we  
 3 were in the cycle of the virus obviously, in the  
 4 pandemic — but that could be quite significant numbers  
 5 of staff that we had off work because they were  
 6 self-isolating or because they had contracted the virus.  
 7 The tough thing about that is it was often in those  
 8 circumstances where we would have a conversation along  
 9 the lines of, "Your colleague just told us that they've  
 10 tested positive or they're self-isolating. Is there any  
 11 way that you can stay on and do another shift?". That  
 12 was a very common request. And to put ourselves in the  
 13 shoes of those individuals for a moment, you know,  
 14 they've got a family to go home to oftentimes, they  
 15 maybe had kids that they needed to see. There was  
 16 undoubtedly a recognition that, when you were working in  
 17 a care and support environment, you had an exposure to  
 18 the virus that you wouldn't ordinarily have in other  
 19 circumstances. So we were always aware that, when those  
 20 questions were asked, it was a big ask, but invariably  
 21 staff would respond. I think that's the thing more than  
 22 anything else that was pretty humbling during that time,  
 23 that staff would always respond positively, to say "Yes"  
 24 or an accommodation could be found. I think that  
 25 contributed in a very challenging way to the health and

61

1 well—being of staff.  
 2 There's a psychological contract between an employer  
 3 and employees which is, "Here are the arrangements  
 4 within which we expect you to work", and when, as an  
 5 employer, you go outside of that and you start to ask  
 6 for special requests, favours almost, that can erode  
 7 that psychological contract. But I think at the time  
 8 people recognised that we were living in such  
 9 exceptional circumstances and, because of the focus that  
 10 our staff had to the health and well-being of the people  
 11 that they supported, it amazes me just how frequently  
 12 people said, "Yes, of course, I'll stay on" or "I can do  
 13 that next shift the day after tomorrow" or whatever. It  
 14 was remarkable.  
 15 I think in the end there has been a longer-term  
 16 impact in terms of — it's an overused expression — but  
 17 burnout because the cumulative impact of working in that  
 18 environment across the pandemic I think did erode the  
 19 energy levels of our staff, for sure.  
 20 Q. I'd like to move on to the people you support who are  
 21 recovering from drug and alcohol dependency.  
 22 A. Hmm—hmm.  
 23 Q. You mention in your statement that it was difficult for  
 24 them to source medication. Could you expand on that?  
 25 Was the medication not available in pharmacies or what

62

1 was the reason?  
 2 A. Yeah, I guess what we remember from that time is that  
 3 access to everything in life was curtailed, and I think  
 4 what is true of our support arrangements for people on  
 5 that recovery journey is that oftentimes there will be  
 6 a lack of structure in the lives of those individuals  
 7 and so having access to the right support at the right  
 8 time is crucial and, if there's a variation to that,  
 9 then that can be impactful in terms of their recovery  
 10 journey. So it's not that, you know, medications were  
 11 withdrawn or that there was a complete absence of an  
 12 ability to access those, but there's no doubt that  
 13 patterns changed in terms of how we were able to provide  
 14 care and support across the pandemic.  
 15 And I think the other thing for that population  
 16 group that changed quite radically is the level of peer  
 17 support that they often relied on changed because,  
 18 although they may be able to maintain a relationship  
 19 with a health professional or with one of our support  
 20 workers, they may not have been able to maintain  
 21 relationships with other people on that recovery journey  
 22 and actually, for people in that circumstance, that can  
 23 be really, really important. So I think for that  
 24 population group in particular the pandemic was really  
 25 quite tough.

63

1 Now, we did our very best to adapt, as we did with  
 2 every service. So, for example, we have a cafe up in  
 3 Elgin which is used to really support the development  
 4 and recovery of people who experience substance misuse  
 5 and we had to re-imagine how that cafe could be used.  
 6 So rather than that being part of the recovery process,  
 7 we used it to essentially dispense food across the  
 8 community, and that in itself allowed us to maintain  
 9 those relationships with people we support but actually  
 10 provide a wider community benefit as well. So that's  
 11 some of the ways in which, you know, we changed and  
 12 adapted as a result of the pandemic.  
 13 Q. Thank you. I do want to speak more about the peer  
 14 groups, but in terms of medication, how was it provided  
 15 before and what did — how did the provision change  
 16 during the pandemic?  
 17 A. I would probably need to come back to you with more  
 18 information on that. Essentially there is an  
 19 arrangement which is managed both through the NHS and  
 20 our own services about how to maintain the health and  
 21 well-being of the individuals that we support. The  
 22 access to that medication, as I said, may have been  
 23 provided differently, but I'm happy to come back with  
 24 more particular information around about that.  
 25 Q. Thank you. Now, in relation to the peer support groups,

64

1 were they able to move online or is this a group that's  
 2 somewhat digitally excluded?  
 3 A. I think both of those things are true, if that doesn't  
 4 sound like a contradiction in terms. So, yes, we would  
 5 always seek to use technology to support as best we  
 6 could alternatives to our normal working practices. But  
 7 it's also true to say that that population group will  
 8 often be digitally excluded, may not always access  
 9 digital devices, and so there were certainly challenges  
 10 maintaining those arrangements for that population group  
 11 in terms of accessing peer support. Clearly there's  
 12 a temptation, isn't there, to think about the pandemic  
 13 as one homogenous block, but the reality of course is  
 14 that our individual liberties were more expansive or  
 15 less at different points in that journey. So it was  
 16 certainly the case that at some points we were able to  
 17 maintain something more approximate to our usual  
 18 operating arrangements but there were other times where  
 19 it was extremely difficult, particularly in the hard  
 20 lockdown eras.  
 21 Q. Thank you. Then moving on to the families you support  
 22 from disadvantaged neighbourhoods who struggle with  
 23 their mental health, as you've set out, what were the  
 24 main impacts on those people? I understand some live in  
 25 small houses or flats with no garden space. How did

65

1 that impact the children and their parents or carers?  
 2 A. The provision of family support was really quite  
 3 challenging over the course of the pandemic. To offer  
 4 you a case in point, let me describe to you one of the  
 5 services that we operate in Ruchazie in Glasgow. It's  
 6 a brilliant service which provides an early years  
 7 nursery environment but it also provides wider family  
 8 support. So we're able to give structured care and  
 9 support to young children, often who live in precarious  
 10 environments, but we're also able to work with the  
 11 parents of those individual children to provide support  
 12 around their health and well-being, dealing with some  
 13 quite difficult issues oftentimes; domestic violence,  
 14 for example, poor mental health, suicidal ideation. So  
 15 really families that have often experienced quite a lot  
 16 of trauma in their lives and, as you might imagine, in  
 17 those circumstances those children can often find  
 18 themselves in vulnerable positions, and one of the great  
 19 things about the support that we provide is that,  
 20 through the nursery, we're able to give that structure  
 21 and a pathway to something that's much more positive.  
 22 In the circumstances where you have the closure of  
 23 nursery, it's difficult to maintain that level of  
 24 safeguarding, so oftentimes what we would seek to do on  
 25 that basis would be to develop more of an outreach

66

1 model, where we would have reached out to individual  
 2 family members, and we would — for example, Quarriers,  
 3 as an organisation during that time, also did quite  
 4 significant fundraising work with a view to supporting  
 5 families and others who, like all of us, were  
 6 experiencing life under a pandemic but whose lives  
 7 were — perhaps had greater challenges than the general  
 8 population.  
 9 And whether it was dropping off a food parcel or  
 10 a gift or something that allowed us to maintain contact,  
 11 even if it was in a garden space or outside, it meant  
 12 that we could essentially retain that relationship and  
 13 actually just assure ourselves that some of the  
 14 well-being and welfare issues that may be present in the  
 15 lives of the children within those family environments  
 16 were in good order. So child protection during the  
 17 pandemic was a difficult thing to get right, but I think  
 18 through the ingenuity and the proactivity of our support  
 19 workers, we were often able to put eyes on the children  
 20 that would otherwise be in the nursery, just to make  
 21 sure that they were healthy and well.  
 22 I think that contact was also hugely appreciated by  
 23 the families that we support, the parents. As was  
 24 implicit in your question, many of them experienced  
 25 quite significant isolation. Some of them lived in

67

1 a home environment where they were in a flat, it might  
 2 not have had access to garden space and that could be  
 3 a pressure cooker environment. And so even a phone call  
 4 was often enough just to give somebody that sense that  
 5 they weren't on their own, that there was somebody  
 6 prepared to listen to them, that if they needed more  
 7 help or different help, then there was a pathway to  
 8 that. So that was crucial and I think many of the  
 9 families that we support really appreciated our  
 10 involvement in that way.  
 11 Q. Thank you. In relation to the child welfare matters  
 12 that you raised, were there ever occasions where things  
 13 weren't in order and what action did staff take then?  
 14 A. So we've got really robust internal processes. I think  
 15 one of the things that we probably experienced during  
 16 that time was a fragmentation of the normal system of  
 17 support that surrounds a child in a formal sense and  
 18 particularly accessing social work input could be  
 19 tricky.  
 20 In the early days of the pandemic, it felt that  
 21 professionals dispersed across from their normal  
 22 environments to a new way of working, oftentimes that  
 23 was remote for obvious reasons, but it meant that access  
 24 to the sort of integrated, holistic discussion and  
 25 decision-making that would often happen around a child

68

1 was much, much more difficult. You know, conference  
 2 calls were really difficult to administer — I mean,  
 3 really challenging. And this is, I suppose, in the  
 4 early days in the pandemic in particular, when we didn't  
 5 have robust or reliable video conferencing arrangements.  
 6 Sometimes you would have mechanisms by which you would  
 7 try and contact social work through a local authority  
 8 and you would find yourself in a labyrinth, trying to  
 9 find your way to the social worker that you wanted to  
 10 speak to. So there were challenges there for sure.  
 11 Health professionals were still present to some degree,  
 12 health visitors, but again, even there — everybody's  
 13 routines were changed.  
 14 So the idea of having a robust and reliable network  
 15 of support and advocacy around a child I think  
 16 definitely frayed during that period. All of that said,  
 17 when push came to shove, where we were ever concerned  
 18 about the welfare of a child, we would always make sure  
 19 that that was communicated to the appropriate parties.  
 20 Even though it was harder, we never once and never would  
 21 ever think that, simply because something was hard to  
 22 do, that you then give up on that. So we would always  
 23 make sure that the right people knew.  
 24 Q. I'd like to move on to unpaid carers.  
 25 A. Yeah.

69

1 Q. Do you support only adult unpaid carers or do you also  
 2 support child unpaid carers?  
 3 A. Yeah, we support young carers as well.  
 4 Q. As well. Okay. I'd like to ask you about how each of  
 5 those age groups were affected. So for the child  
 6 carers, presumably they were in education.  
 7 A. Hmm—hmm.  
 8 Q. What was the impact on them of managing their education,  
 9 home—schooling themselves essentially, and looking after  
 10 a parent or other relative?  
 11 A. I mean, I guess my starting point on that one is the  
 12 life of a young carer is hard enough anyway, without  
 13 a pandemic over the top of it, and undoubtedly there  
 14 were challenges there. I think again it's a testament  
 15 to our staff, to our support workers, that we  
 16 re—imagined how we could provide that support. And  
 17 I remember speaking, for example, to colleagues in our  
 18 care and support service up in Moray about how they  
 19 would provide an outlet for some of the young carers.  
 20 Maybe they would go on a walk with them to ensure that  
 21 they were able to spend time out of the family  
 22 environment where they could unpack the issues that they  
 23 were trying to work through, whether that was around  
 24 education, whether that was around their carer  
 25 obligations in the home. So, like anything else, we

70

1 adapted and we made sure that the children and young  
 2 people that we supported in that environment had an  
 3 outlet and had somebody to talk to.  
 4 We would often, again, use technologies in ways  
 5 which we might not have done previous to the pandemic,  
 6 communication devices and so on, just to check in on  
 7 people, and, again, I think that helped to provide an  
 8 extra layer of support.  
 9 Q. Thank you. And of course at certain points respite  
 10 services had stopped and Quarriers provides respite  
 11 services, but presumably those services as well had  
 12 stopped. For the adult population as well, did you seek  
 13 to join them for walks and for other activities that the  
 14 rules permitted instead or ...?  
 15 A. Well, not all respite services stopped, and indeed one  
 16 of the things that we're very proud of as an  
 17 organisation is that we provide continuity of support  
 18 across all our services right across Scotland. Many of  
 19 those services were inhibited in terms of the normal  
 20 operating circumstances and our respite care facilities  
 21 are a case in point, so we couldn't operate at full  
 22 capacity. And I think that stemmed from a recognition  
 23 that, in contradistinction perhaps to care home  
 24 environments where these are people's homes, oftentimes  
 25 within a short breaks environment somebody will come for

71

1 a defined period of time. So there was a question  
 2 I suppose that was discussed nationally about the  
 3 necessity of that.  
 4 What we undertook to do was to ensure that our  
 5 respite services operated across the period but with  
 6 quite significant restrictions in terms of social  
 7 distancing and numbers. So our capacity changed over  
 8 that period, but we did operate, precisely for the  
 9 reasons that you might imagine, which is that we didn't  
 10 consider this to be a nice—to—have. This is fundamental  
 11 to the welfare and well—being of unpaid carers. To have  
 12 an opportunity to have time for yourself and to be able  
 13 to withdraw temporarily from your caring  
 14 responsibilities is crucial.  
 15 Nonetheless it is true to say that, in terms of the  
 16 support arrangements available to unpaid carers across  
 17 Scotland, that changed radically over the period of the  
 18 pandemic. In particular, what we saw was day support  
 19 services — and we don't provide any day support  
 20 services, but many of the people that we support, the  
 21 carers and families that we support, no longer had  
 22 access to those sorts of arrangements, in a children's  
 23 environment, they no longer had access to school, and in  
 24 that circumstance that could be extremely difficult. So  
 25 I think it is true to say that the population of unpaid

72

1 carers in Scotland had a particularly tough time during  
 2 the pandemic. Now, it was tough for everyone, but  
 3 I think it's fair to say that unpaid carers had a layer  
 4 of responsibility and an intensity to the experience of  
 5 caring for their loved ones which would have been  
 6 extremely difficult in some circumstances to manage.  
 7 Q. And presumably even more difficult for the child carers,  
 8 given their ages, of course?  
 9 A. Yeah, precisely. Now, we tried to ensure that the  
 10 individuals were well supported. I mentioned the use of  
 11 technologies. Oftentimes old-fashioned technology like  
 12 phone calls, just checking in on people, making sure  
 13 that people were okay, exploring what we could do,  
 14 drawing down on the fundraising that we had done to make  
 15 sure that people had little gifts or whatever, just to  
 16 make sure that they recognised --- or they were aware  
 17 that there were people thinking about them and giving  
 18 them support. So we did our best to maintain those  
 19 relationships across that period.  
 20 Q. Thank you. Do you know whether unpaid carers were able  
 21 to get the medical supplies, medication, medical  
 22 appointments or referrals that the people they cared for  
 23 required? Was there any disruption to medical supplies?  
 24 A. Again, I would need to come back to you on that. My  
 25 sense is that it was a highly variable experience

73

1 depending on locality, which health professionals were  
 2 involved, but I don't have any specific examples that  
 3 I could offer you to tell you one way or the other.  
 4 Q. Thank you. I'd like to move on to foster carers,  
 5 kinship carers and shared lives carers.  
 6 A. Yeah.  
 7 Q. Firstly, could you explain what's meant by "kinship  
 8 carers" and "shared lives carers", please?  
 9 A. So kinship carers are members of an individual's family,  
 10 a child's family who --- where they don't live with their  
 11 direct parents but may live with a member of the  
 12 extended family, and that person will often be  
 13 remunerated to maintain those parental responsibilities,  
 14 as it were.  
 15 Shared lives is slightly different. That is where  
 16 typically you will have an adult with --- in need of  
 17 support, oftentimes with a disability, who will live  
 18 within a family environment and the individuals will  
 19 provide love and care for that individual, but, again,  
 20 there will be remuneration involved for that. And  
 21 foster care is obviously being similar but for children.  
 22 Q. Yes, thank you.  
 23 Can you tell us, were new care placements able to  
 24 take place throughout the pandemic or were there periods  
 25 where a new placement couldn't start because of

74

1 restrictions?  
 2 A. The whole system slowed. I'm not aware of any formal  
 3 cessation of the process because life moves on and needs  
 4 need to be met, but the whole system slowed. There's no  
 5 doubt about that. It was harder to arrange meetings, to  
 6 co-ordinate, to have discussions, and that had an  
 7 obvious impact in terms of the responsiveness of the  
 8 wider social care system to people's needs. But I think  
 9 it would be wrong to characterise it as completely  
 10 closing down.  
 11 Q. Were the main impacts on children and adults and carers  
 12 in these situations similar to the impacts you've  
 13 already discussed or were there any particular  
 14 challenges in this setting, perhaps at the start of  
 15 establishing a relationship?  
 16 A. I think they were broadly similar. In fact, I remember  
 17 having discussions with foster carers that we support  
 18 and indeed shared lives carers about their experience  
 19 and the impact of the withdrawal of key support  
 20 mechanisms in the lives of the foster child or shared  
 21 lives individual. That could have really quite  
 22 a profound impact on the kind of rhythms of family life  
 23 and the strains on family life and the degree of support  
 24 that people had. Oftentimes there was frustration,  
 25 sometimes even anger I think, around about an experience

75

1 where, if not feeling abandoned, certainly feeling that  
 2 the sort of mechanisms that were necessary to support  
 3 the well-being of their loved one, the person that they  
 4 supported, had radically changed and altered.  
 5 Q. Thank you.  
 6 THE CHAIR: 15 minutes, Ms Bahrami.  
 7 MS BAHRAMI: Thank you, my Lord.  
 8 I want to turn to the impact on young people aged 12  
 9 to 15 that you support.  
 10 A. Hmm---hmm.  
 11 Q. Firstly, why do you cover that age range?  
 12 A. Well, 12 to 15 was probably too specific in terms of the  
 13 evidence that I provided. We support young people in  
 14 a variety of ways. There's two key areas that I suppose  
 15 are worth mentioning. One is around youth homelessness  
 16 and one is around about the work that we do in schools,  
 17 and I'm really keen to speak about the latter. But in  
 18 respect of youth homelessness first of all, we will  
 19 support young adults. They tend to be an older age  
 20 group actually. They tend to be the kind of 16 to  
 21 25 age group who are transitioning out of childhood into  
 22 adulthood and for whom, in the absence of our support,  
 23 may find themselves homeless. I think that was a really  
 24 tough experience for those young people. There was  
 25 a very variable understanding of restrictions that were

76

1 in place across the pandemic. For some young people  
 2 they were almost oblivious, I think. Many of the people  
 3 that we support in that circumstance have quite complex  
 4 lives anyway, live with high levels of risk anyway, so  
 5 the prospect of a virus out there wasn't something that  
 6 would stop them necessarily from doing what they were  
 7 wanting to do.

8 By contrast, other young people in that same  
 9 population group would be terrified to go out and would  
 10 be isolated, sometimes at home, and tensions could  
 11 emerge, particularly in group environments, where young  
 12 people had --- were differently disposed towards how to  
 13 manage that risk, some young people being  
 14 super-cautious, others quite brazen, and that conflict  
 15 could manifest itself in behaviour. So there were  
 16 definitely challenges around about how we supported  
 17 young people in that environment.

18 I also did want to talk about the work that we do in  
 19 schools, though, because I think one of the profound and  
 20 lasting legacies of the pandemic has been around about  
 21 how young people access education. And we provide  
 22 a range of services across Scotland in this area, but  
 23 just yesterday I was speaking with a colleague who  
 24 manages our services down in Scottish Borders and she  
 25 was able to provide quite a detailed account to me of

77

1 the experience that they had.

2 They provide support to children in school  
 3 environments around about their emotional well-being and  
 4 their resilience, and we had had a footprint in schools  
 5 for a couple of years prior to the pandemic and so we  
 6 were known and we had trusting relationships. But the  
 7 speed at which they were then able to move to a digital  
 8 footprint and mechanism for maintaining those  
 9 relationships was remarkable. We delivered across the  
 10 period 14,500 sessions with children and young people  
 11 virtually. We opened up our caseload, we reduced  
 12 a number of appointments where children and young people  
 13 didn't turn up and actually what we managed to achieve  
 14 over that period was remarkable.

15 The bit we found toughest was when the schools  
 16 opened up again and yet there were still restrictions on  
 17 our support workers accessing the schools because they  
 18 were deemed to be non-essential staff. In hindsight,  
 19 that was a mistake because the emotional well-being of  
 20 those children was absolutely the priority or should  
 21 have been the priority at that point as they made their  
 22 way back into the education system, and I think, as  
 23 a country, we probably didn't pay enough attention to  
 24 that. So, far from being a nice-to-have, my own  
 25 colleagues in those circumstances and to my mind, it's

78

1 absolutely essential to the well-being of those  
 2 individual young people.

3 I think the other thing to say about that is that  
 4 there were particular sub-groups within the school age  
 5 population which were quite profoundly affected,  
 6 particularly children who are neurodiverse, children who  
 7 perhaps have autism, who had experienced the pandemic  
 8 perhaps counter-intuitively as a way in which they could  
 9 advance their education but not having to endure school.  
 10 I use that word very deliberately because, for many  
 11 young people in that circumstance, school does feel like  
 12 it is an experience that has to be endured. And so the  
 13 drop-off that we've seen in terms of school attendance  
 14 over the course of the pandemic has been quite  
 15 remarkable. I think there's been a 50% increase in  
 16 school non-attendance.

17 Some of the best work that we do as an organisation  
 18 now is with those school children to encourage them back  
 19 into a more robust educational experience, where they're  
 20 more comfortable again in schools, where we're working  
 21 with them in some of the mental health and well-being  
 22 issues that they are experiencing as they reintegrate  
 23 into the school environment. It's hugely important work  
 24 and I think we need to do more of it as an organisation  
 25 but also a country because we probably went too fast

79

1 back into a mindset of educational attainment and not  
 2 enough focus on the psychological well-being of the  
 3 children that we support in the education setting.

4 So we need to do more work on that. We've got some  
 5 terrific examples. I mentioned Scottish Borders. We've  
 6 got equally great examples in Glasgow, where we are now  
 7 reaching out to those kids, to those young people, to  
 8 try and re-integrate them into the school environment  
 9 and it's hugely important work.

10 Q. Thank you. Moving on briefly to people with epilepsy,  
 11 you state that you moved to an online outreach programme  
 12 but that it became difficult to pick up on the usual  
 13 cues that support workers might detect in a home visit.  
 14 There, are you talking about cues that a seizure might  
 15 be imminent or what kind of cues are you ...?

16 A. Possibly but not really. One of the defining  
 17 characteristics of epilepsy actually is it's often  
 18 difficult to determine whether seizures happen and  
 19 indeed that very fact is one of the reasons that people  
 20 with epilepsy are often more socially isolated because  
 21 they can't control when --- if their epilepsy is  
 22 uncontrolled, when a seizure might happen.

23 What I suppose I did mean by that is that, if you  
 24 have a relationship with an individual which is managed  
 25 digitally, then you're confronted with a screen in front

80

1 of you where you see a person's head. You don't really  
 2 see much more. If, by contrast, you're in a support  
 3 relationship which is face to face, you might visit  
 4 somebody in their own home, you might see, for example,  
 5 that they haven't been able to look after themselves.  
 6 There can be other tell-tale signs around about in the  
 7 household which some of the skilled support workers that  
 8 we have will be able to pick up on and use that to  
 9 explore these in conversation with the individual about  
 10 how their life is going and about some of the challenges  
 11 that they might be experiencing. So in the absence of  
 12 those visual cues, you're often reliant on that  
 13 individual sharing with you the challenges that they're  
 14 experiencing and, as we all know, not every individual  
 15 is equally amenable to opening up about the experience  
 16 that they're having emotionally, psychologically and so  
 17 on.  
 18 So although the development of these digital  
 19 mechanisms were really crucial and far better than the  
 20 absence of — of not having that relationship, it's not  
 21 as good as face to face, and that's just the reality .  
 22 And across all of our services , to have those support  
 23 arrangements — they'll tell me the same thing — that  
 24 there's nothing quite like having that face-to-face  
 25 relationship . Digital adds another layer, another

81

1 string to your bow, but the crucial face-to-face  
 2 relationship is so important.  
 3 Q. Thank you. Now, we just have over five minutes left so  
 4 I want to ask you about a couple of comments you make in  
 5 your statement. Firstly , at paragraph 53, you say:  
 6 "Undoubtedly, the Scottish Government got the  
 7 balance wrong at times when weighing infection control  
 8 measures against people's human rights."  
 9 And then you say:  
 10 "More generally, the interests of the people we  
 11 support were not always adequately considered when  
 12 decisions about the response to the COVID-19 pandemic  
 13 were made by the Scottish Government. However, we do  
 14 accept that some decisions were having to be made within  
 15 the context of a public health emergency."  
 16 Could you expand on that and give examples of what  
 17 you're alluding to there?  
 18 A. So in terms of human rights, we all have a right to  
 19 a family life and, if you're living in a residential  
 20 care home, you don't surrender that right when you  
 21 choose to live there or when you walk through that door.  
 22 Now, for understandable reasons, governments across the  
 23 world, not just the Scottish Government, introduced  
 24 restrictions to our liberties and we all understand the  
 25 rationale behind that, but there's always a balance to

82

1 be struck about other rights that people have, and that  
 2 right to a family life is so fundamental that I think  
 3 sometimes we got that wrong; in other words, what  
 4 I would say is that oftentimes the right to a family  
 5 life was experienced differently by the wider population  
 6 as against those living in a care home environment, and  
 7 I don't know that that always sits comfortably with me.  
 8 I don't deny the difficulty of making these calls and of  
 9 managing that tension, but I think sometimes the  
 10 public health priority perhaps lost sight of some of  
 11 those really crucial rights that people have.  
 12 I guess that's what I also mean in terms of the  
 13 degree to which the Scottish Government then considered  
 14 the experience of individuals in that environment.  
 15 There was a lot of Government investment at the time and  
 16 conversations with health and social care professionals  
 17 and there was discussion, I know, about whether that  
 18 balance was right, and it's always going to be difficult  
 19 to answer that in the abstract, but I think there were  
 20 times where we should perhaps have been more sensitive  
 21 to and sympathetic to the rights of individuals to  
 22 pursue that family life .  
 23 Q. Thank you. At paragraph 50 you say that:  
 24 "The reliance on multi-agency conference calls early  
 25 in the pandemic was a sub-optimal way of communicating.

83

1 Conversations were difficult to follow and participate  
 2 in."  
 3 Do you have views on a better way of — a better  
 4 system that could have been in place?  
 5 A. Yeah. I mean, actually one of the things that happened  
 6 quite quickly in the pandemic, certainly within our  
 7 organisation , was that we became accustomed to using, in  
 8 our case, Microsoft Teams — for others, Zoom was also  
 9 commonly used — and that provided a structured  
 10 environment within which to have a conversation, and  
 11 that ranged from one-to-one conversations through to  
 12 very large audiences. In that circumstance, there are  
 13 visual cues when somebody wants to speak and it was  
 14 altogether a more effective way of managing those  
 15 conversations.  
 16 The conference calls were impossible. Nobody knew  
 17 who was going to be speaking when because there was no  
 18 visual mechanism there. And actually I remember —  
 19 I actually came into my job right at the beginning of  
 20 the pandemic, so the tail end of my last job is as  
 21 a director of health and social care. It was oftentimes  
 22 using these multi-agency conference calls and it was  
 23 grim. I mean, it was really grim. And I — you often  
 24 came away more confused than anything else.  
 25 So as it happens, the advancement of technologies

84

1 were such that the use of Microsoft Teams was, for us as  
 2 an organisation in Quarriers, crucial to our ability to  
 3 manage the pandemic, to essentially effect good  
 4 communication within the organisation and to ensure that  
 5 we were able to continue functioning as we did do across  
 6 the period. And had the pandemic happened ten years  
 7 prior to that, when that technology didn't exist,  
 8 I think it would have been a wholly different  
 9 experience.  
 10 Q. Thank you. Is there anything we've not covered today  
 11 that you would like to comment on?  
 12 A. No, other than to say I think it's incumbent on me to  
 13 say thank you to all of the staff and volunteers at  
 14 Quarriers across that period. To deliver care and  
 15 support without missing a beat and to put yourself in  
 16 a position where you were often exposed to more danger  
 17 than you would otherwise have been, to do all of the  
 18 additional work that was asked of you, in which you  
 19 always rose to the occasion, I think is really quite  
 20 special and I think it's probably important for me to  
 21 note in this formal environment the contribution that  
 22 those individuals made.  
 23 MS BHRAMI: Thank you very much.  
 24 THE CHAIR: Yes, thank you, Mr Culley.  
 25 A. Thank you, my Lord.

85

1 THE CHAIR: Right. I'm just checking my times. 1.30.  
 2 Thank you.  
 3 (12.31 pm)  
 4 (The short adjournment)  
 5 (1.30 pm)  
 6 THE CHAIR: Ms Trainer.  
 7 MS TRAINER: Good afternoon, my Lord.  
 8 MS ANNE WHYTE (called)  
 9 Questions by MS TRAINER  
 10 MS TRAINER: Good afternoon. I wonder if you could begin by  
 11 telling us your full name.  
 12 A. My name is Anne Whyte.  
 13 Q. And you're here, I think, in your capacity as assistant  
 14 head of business in family placement at  
 15 Barnardo's Scotland.  
 16 A. That's correct, yes.  
 17 Q. You have provided a statement for the Inquiry and for  
 18 our purposes the reference number for that statement is  
 19 SCI-WT0247-000001. You should understand that that  
 20 statement has been read and will be available to the  
 21 Inquiry to use as evidence.  
 22 I wonder if you could start by telling us how long  
 23 you've been in your current role for.  
 24 A. I've been in my current role with Barnardo's since  
 25 early March 2021.

86

1 Q. And before that I think we see from your statement, just  
 2 at paragraph 7, that you were the registered manager of  
 3 an independent fostering service prior to your role with  
 4 Barnardo's; is that right?  
 5 A. That's correct, yes.  
 6 Q. Is that role similar and in a similar sector to the role  
 7 that you currently hold?  
 8 A. Yes, the same sector and a similar role, covering all of  
 9 Scotland.  
 10 Q. In your current role, are you able to give us an  
 11 overview as to what that involves and what your  
 12 responsibilities are?  
 13 A. Yes, my role is to oversee the statutory services and  
 14 implementation of standards for the fostering and  
 15 adoption of children and young people across Scotland,  
 16 and that includes the recruitment of foster carers and  
 17 also the safety and welfare and standards for children  
 18 and young people placed in foster and adoption homes.  
 19 Q. Are you involved in essentially matching children to  
 20 adoptive placements that you identify and run?  
 21 A. Yes. A large part of our work is matching those  
 22 children and young people referred to our services to  
 23 those foster carers who are part of our Barnardo's  
 24 fostering service.  
 25 Q. Are you able to give us a sense of how many placements

87

1 in children and young people that you're currently  
 2 dealing with in foster care and adoptive placements?  
 3 A. Yeah, we currently support about 170 children and young  
 4 people across our Scotland services and we also have  
 5 19 approved adoptive families in our adoption service,  
 6 and that includes the children and young people who --  
 7 12 children and young people who are placed with those  
 8 adoptive families. We have an adoption support service  
 9 and our adoption support service currently supports  
 10 around 160 adoptive families, and that could be adoptees  
 11 or adopters or birth families.  
 12 Q. The services that you've described in terms of fostering  
 13 and adoption, are they overseen by the  
 14 Care Inspectorate?  
 15 A. They are, yes.  
 16 Q. And in your role, can I presume that you effectively  
 17 manage teams which work directly with carers, children  
 18 and young people?  
 19 A. Carers, children and young people and work in  
 20 collaboration with our local authorities.  
 21 Q. In your statement -- I think it's at paragraph 34 -- you  
 22 say that Barnardo's specialise in securing placements  
 23 for children who, if the placement were perhaps to be  
 24 sourced by the local authority, they might wait the  
 25 longest. What do you mean by that?

88

1 A. Barnardo's specialises in those children that wait the  
 2 longest, so those children could be children who have  
 3 experienced placement breakdown, so several moves from  
 4 fostering homes, or children with additional needs,  
 5 particularly for children who are placed for adoption.  
 6 So we specialise in trying to match and place those  
 7 children who perhaps wait the longest.  
 8 Q. One of the other things I think you mention in terms of  
 9 that might be larger sibling groups; is that right?  
 10 A. Yes. Predominantly our referrals from local authority  
 11 have taken the trend of larger sibling groups, and it  
 12 could be sibling groups, brothers and sisters, up to  
 13 five, where we would try and place in close proximity  
 14 with their foster carers so that we can maintain that  
 15 connection with the families, and also, you know,  
 16 children and young people who perhaps are a sibling  
 17 group of three, who can be placed together in  
 18 a fostering home or in an adoptive home.  
 19 Q. And another thing I think you very briefly mention is  
 20 perhaps children from different ethnic and cultural  
 21 backgrounds that might be difficult to place in local  
 22 authority placements.  
 23 A. Yes, that's correct.  
 24 Q. In your statement you tell us about various ways in  
 25 which your service was impacted by the pandemic and

1 I wondered if it might make sense to start with the  
 2 issue of the recruitment of both foster carers and  
 3 adoptive carers. First of all, are you able to give us  
 4 a general idea as to how prospective foster carers were  
 5 recruited prior to the pandemic?  
 6 A. We would have a number of ways that we would try and  
 7 recruit our foster carers, and that could be advertising  
 8 online, through social media, but it's also about being  
 9 in local communities and local venues, looking at -- it  
 10 could be schools, it could be fairs, it could be  
 11 local -- just local amenities, where we would offer the  
 12 opportunity for people to come forward to enquire  
 13 a little bit more about fostering or adoption, but  
 14 largely face to face prior to COVID.  
 15 Q. And I presume from you saying that that the usual course  
 16 of recruitment perhaps changed following the pandemic  
 17 and, particularly in March, the lockdown. Can you tell  
 18 me how it changed?  
 19 A. It changed significantly because we were no longer able  
 20 to be invisible [sic] out in the community so we had to  
 21 rely very heavily on the internet, we had to rely very  
 22 heavily on social media, to put the same information and  
 23 to try and give that relevant information to anyone who  
 24 may want to enquire to become a foster carer or an  
 25 adoptive parent. So everything had to change to be

1 online and to be advertised through social media.  
 2 Q. I think you express within your statement that perhaps  
 3 that created a particular challenge in connecting with  
 4 people who are -- might be less confident in using the  
 5 internet.  
 6 A. Yes.  
 7 Q. Are you able to expand on that?  
 8 A. Yes, I think a lot of our local communities, sometimes  
 9 their internet is not -- they don't have good  
 10 connection, so -- you know, people are also less likely  
 11 to get the information in that face-to-face connection,  
 12 to understand what fostering entails, rather than  
 13 reading something online, so those people that -- you  
 14 know, you're correct in saying that are perhaps not as  
 15 confident in using the internet, we're unable to reach  
 16 those people, who may then have come forward and may  
 17 have talked to us on a face-to-face event or outwith in  
 18 the local community.  
 19 Q. You go on, at the beginning, I think -- at paragraph 64  
 20 in your statement you really identify a number of trends  
 21 which the service has seen throughout and then perhaps  
 22 since the pandemic, and you say that the number of  
 23 foster care enquiries "decreased significantly".  
 24 Are you aware, first of all, whether that continues to  
 25 be the case and also perhaps the reasons for that?

1 A. There's a continued decline in the number of enquiries  
 2 coming forward to be foster carers, and that's been  
 3 across a period of four years, so we've seen a steady  
 4 decline year on year. That could be about change in  
 5 lifestyle, it could be about financial circumstances, it  
 6 could be lack of awareness and understanding of what  
 7 fostering actually entails. Conversely, the number of  
 8 adoptive enquiries increased.  
 9 Q. I wonder if I could ask you further about adoption in  
 10 a moment, but you also indicate, I think, that the  
 11 number of resignations of current foster carers during  
 12 the pandemic increased.  
 13 A. Yes, that's right. We had a high number of foster  
 14 carers, particularly during 2021 and 2022, who tendered  
 15 their resignation. Some of that was due to retirement  
 16 but some of that was due to feeling unable to continue  
 17 in their role as foster carers, either returning to  
 18 full-time work or actually more of a caring  
 19 responsibility for their own families and feeling unable  
 20 to care for another child in their home.  
 21 Q. Can I presume from the fact that you've put it in this  
 22 statement that you attribute that to the pandemic rather  
 23 than other factors?  
 24 A. Yes, I think people -- when we gathered the information,  
 25 we -- when foster carers wish to resign, we will talk to



1 foster carers to try to gather the reasons for that and  
 2 the majority of the reasons, whilst they're varied, were  
 3 about change in lifestyle, about want — about financial  
 4 circumstances, but also wanted to take their life and  
 5 their circumstances in a different direction.  
 6 Q. You say relative to foster placements that there are  
 7 perhaps different needs now and one of the things that  
 8 you identify is that there is a greater need for larger  
 9 sibling groups than previously. I wonder if you can  
 10 expand on that.  
 11 A. We've seen an increasing trend and I think predominantly  
 12 the introduction of The Promise is the important —  
 13 places the importance on giving brothers and sisters the  
 14 opportunity to stay together, and so the number of  
 15 referrals to our service has increased for sibling  
 16 groups, as I said previously, for three or four and it  
 17 could be five in some circumstances, so varying ages of  
 18 children.  
 19 Q. Are we to understand from your reference to The Promise,  
 20 then, that you don't necessarily think that that's  
 21 attributable to the pandemic?  
 22 A. I don't think it's directly related to the pandemic.  
 23 Q. You go on, and you've mentioned it in your evidence  
 24 already, that there was — the number of adoption  
 25 enquiries increased and I think you say increased

93

1 hugely.  
 2 A. Yes.  
 3 Q. The increase was very much looking for babies and much  
 4 younger children. I wonder if you can tell us about  
 5 that.  
 6 A. It's very hard to understand fully the picture of why  
 7 adoption enquiries have increased, but IVF, for  
 8 instance, had stopped. There was no longer the  
 9 opportunity to explore that for parents or for  
 10 prospective parents. Again, I think change in lifestyle  
 11 and people taking stock of their life and where it was  
 12 at that moment in time, wishing to then become a family  
 13 and to adopt children.  
 14 Q. These changes and general trends in terms of recruiting  
 15 both foster carers and adoptive carers, are they changes  
 16 which you saw over a relatively short period or do they  
 17 persist to this day?  
 18 A. The number of reduction of enquiries for foster carers  
 19 continues to decline, as I said previously, so we've  
 20 seen a steady decline over the last four years, and  
 21 that's across the social sector. That's not particular  
 22 to Barnardo's. The number of adoptive enquiries has  
 23 slowed, but we are quite particular in Barnardo's about  
 24 adopters who we would want to take through and support,  
 25 and that's in relation to those children's needs that

94

1 are placed on the adoption register. We would try to  
 2 match them very closely.  
 3 Q. That leads I think to another area which I wanted to  
 4 explore with you, that being the process of assessing  
 5 and training the carers that you recruit. Firstly,  
 6 am I right in thinking that Barnardo's completes —  
 7 actually yourselves as an organisation complete the  
 8 initial assessments of prospective carers?  
 9 A. That's correct, yes.  
 10 Q. And why are those assessments and perhaps the quality of  
 11 those so important?  
 12 A. It's hugely important that people have a good awareness  
 13 and an understanding of the role of a foster carer or  
 14 the role of an adoptive parent and some of the  
 15 challenges that that may bring with children within  
 16 their home, and so it has to be scrutinised and assessed  
 17 quite carefully and it can be quite intrusive for people  
 18 coming forward, which in the main they understand and  
 19 they understand the reasons why the assessment has to be  
 20 so in depth and so carefully managed throughout that  
 21 assessment journey.  
 22 Q. You mentioned there about the in-depth nature and  
 23 perhaps even intrusive nature as to the assessments.  
 24 I think within your statement, particularly at  
 25 paragraph 21, you go on to say that the local authority

95

1 stopped assessments of new carers and new placements,  
 2 but conversely you carried on.  
 3 A. Yeah.  
 4 Q. Why was that?  
 5 A. We continued to look at different ways that we could  
 6 recruit and assess our foster carers and adopters, and  
 7 predominantly Barnardo's, as a charity, all our income  
 8 comes from our local authorities, who would refer  
 9 children and young people to our service and, if we  
 10 don't have the foster carers or indeed the adopters to  
 11 match for those children that need those placements, we  
 12 really don't have an income. But the need for — sorry,  
 13 the need for — I think the continued need for children  
 14 and young people and being aware of the need of those  
 15 children waiting was a driver for Barnardo's to continue  
 16 those assessments.  
 17 Q. Are you aware or did you manage to get a sense of why  
 18 others, including local authorities, might have stopped  
 19 doing the assessments?  
 20 A. I think it's quite difficult to understand and it's  
 21 quite difficult to comment on the exact reasons that  
 22 they ceased. It could have been about methods that they  
 23 used or methods that wasn't available to them, that we  
 24 were able to act on quicker, so online methods and the  
 25 way of connecting with those families who wanted to come

96

1 forward. Not all local authorities stopped but some  
 2 did, and perhaps with adoption that may have increased  
 3 the number of enquiries to our service because we  
 4 continued to do those assessments and carry out those  
 5 assessments.  
 6 Q. Just in brief terms, are you able to outline the  
 7 differences between the assessment process before the  
 8 pandemic and then the assessment process when the  
 9 lockdown occurred?  
 10 A. Prior to the pandemic, we would visit initially and we  
 11 would have that face to face. We would then continue to  
 12 have at least 12/14 visits to that family as well as ---  
 13 if they were a couple, we would continue to do those  
 14 individual visits and assessments to make sure that they  
 15 had the opportunity to talk to us on a one-to-one basis.  
 16 We were unable to do that during the pandemic. We still  
 17 continued to do some visits. That was because we really  
 18 needed to see the home. It's very difficult to see that  
 19 on an online platform. So we had to visit the home to  
 20 try and still get a feel for the home and for the couple  
 21 or the person that was coming forward to be a foster  
 22 carer or adopter. So predominantly it moved to online  
 23 and the checks I think all had to move to online. So GP  
 24 checks and disclosure checks, they all took a little  
 25 longer because all systems slowed down.

97

1 Q. Do you think that the changes that you required to  
 2 implement had any impact on the quality of the  
 3 assessment?  
 4 A. We continued to follow the assessment process but  
 5 I think it is fair to say that there were, for some  
 6 people, differences in how they expected and how they  
 7 envisaged fostering, predominantly fostering would be  
 8 for them and having another child into their home. So  
 9 for some couples and for some people they were not  
 10 approved for very long or didn't have a child in their  
 11 care for very long before we --- before they either  
 12 resigned or we had to --- we had to take them back to  
 13 look at whether they could continue to be registered  
 14 because the expectations of what fostering would be like  
 15 was not the same.  
 16 Q. Can I take it from that, then, that perhaps you have  
 17 seen an impact on fosterers who were assessed during  
 18 that period subsequently perhaps --- I think you say in  
 19 your statement --- not appearing fostering-ready?  
 20 A. Yes, because everything was online. The training was  
 21 online; the opportunity to talk with other foster  
 22 carers, to meet with other foster carers as part of that  
 23 training, which is assessed as part of how people  
 24 interact with a group, was unable to be assessed face to  
 25 face and all had to be done online. So I think that's

98

1 fair to say it had an impact.  
 2 Q. And you indicated there perhaps expectations of foster  
 3 carers were different ---  
 4 A. Yes.  
 5 Q. --- during that period.  
 6 A. Yes. The lived experience of having a child in their  
 7 home to care for did not match what their view was about  
 8 what it would be like.  
 9 Q. You mentioned, I think very briefly there, that there  
 10 were also training processes which happened online, so  
 11 ongoing training of carers rather than just simply the  
 12 initial assessment.  
 13 A. Yes.  
 14 Q. Again I have a similar question. Do you think that  
 15 those moving online affected the quality of the training  
 16 that the carers received?  
 17 A. It changed the quality. I'm not sure about the impact  
 18 of the difference and whether it was less or not. We  
 19 implemented the same training, but the group work that  
 20 we could do that required people to be face to face had  
 21 to change. So it was very different and it was  
 22 a different experience for those carers pre-pandemic to  
 23 during pandemic.  
 24 Q. Within your statement I think you also do identify some  
 25 benefits to that. I wonder if you can tell us briefly

99

1 the benefits to it, perhaps some of the training moving  
 2 online.  
 3 A. The ongoing training has benefits. If people are  
 4 a couple, usually one person is working full-time or is  
 5 working and one person is in the home, so it gave us  
 6 a greater opportunity and it gave the couples or the  
 7 person a greater opportunity to navigate that whilst  
 8 they were either working from home, to be online and to  
 9 reduce the travel --- to attend the training.  
 10 Q. Are there aspects of that which have continued since  
 11 matters have returned somewhat to normal?  
 12 A. Yes, we've continued with some online training. We do  
 13 have face-to-face training and we also have adopted some  
 14 hybrid training, where we will have our adopters or we  
 15 will have our foster carers come together in a group  
 16 with a facilitator and the other facilitator can be  
 17 online. So it reduces the travel for the foster carers  
 18 or the adopters whilst maintaining that --- the online,  
 19 but they still have that connection with one another.  
 20 Q. One of the aspects which you indicate is important to  
 21 the ongoing assessment of a placement is unannounced  
 22 visits. I wonder, did that at all stop during the  
 23 pandemic or was that always a feature, that unannounced  
 24 visits took place?  
 25 A. Yeah, we adopted online unannounced visits, and that was

100

1 very different , where we would call --- we would have  
 2 a video call and the foster carer or --- the foster carer  
 3 would take us through the home. That's very different  
 4 to being face to face on unannounced visits, but we then  
 5 had to change quite quickly to making sure that we could  
 6 do it within the safe parameters and within the  
 7 restrictions that we had. So, for instance, we would ---  
 8 our staff would drive to the foster carer's home and  
 9 have a call with them outside to say that they were  
 10 sitting outside, to make sure that there was safety ---  
 11 you know, safety measures within the home, so people had  
 12 PPE equipment to allow and enable our social workers to  
 13 come in and carry out an unannounced visit, which is  
 14 a regulatory requirement of fostering services .  
 15 Q. You say I think at paragraph 74 of your statement:  
 16 "A lot of social work is face-to-face intuition ...  
 17 and being able to read situations ... "  
 18 Can I take it from that that your view is really  
 19 it's essential to have an aspect of these assessments  
 20 and training and check-ups that are face to face?  
 21 A. Absolutely. Whilst we have to be able to read reactions  
 22 to questions, reactions to situations --- and so that  
 23 takes into account body language, facial expressions ---  
 24 so our training and experience is about understanding  
 25 those reactions in people to some of the questions that

101

1 we would have to ask, and it's very difficult to do that  
 2 online when you can't read the body cues and you can't  
 3 see as well facial expressions or pick up on those  
 4 anxieties .  
 5 Q. You also narrate that the organisation has a support  
 6 service available for foster carers and adoptive carers  
 7 and that comprises, I think, of an online aspect and  
 8 also a helpline .  
 9 A. That's right.  
 10 Q. At paragraph 59 you say that foster carers relied on  
 11 support from your team more during the pandemic than  
 12 previously. Can you tell me more about that?  
 13 A. Yeah. We operate a 24/7 helpline. It is a helpline as  
 14 opposed to an emergency line because we still rely on  
 15 the local authority duty out of hours system. It's  
 16 manned by two qualified social workers and it's the  
 17 opportunity for foster carers or adopters to let us know  
 18 of any crisis or anything that we would class as  
 19 a notifiable incident that we have to report to our care  
 20 inspector. The support systems that were around for  
 21 foster carers, which is a huge part of the success of  
 22 a fostering family, so family, friends, other foster  
 23 carers, was no longer there and it was all online. So  
 24 they heavily relied on our social work support and some  
 25 of that support, whilst it may not be crisis, it was

102

1 crisis for them where they required additional  
 2 assistance and additional help and to talk to someone,  
 3 their social worker.  
 4 Q. Has that continued post-pandemic or is that now  
 5 something which has returned to the previous levels?  
 6 A. It's beginning to return to the previous levels but it  
 7 has taken some time. It's taken some time to renew  
 8 those connections with those foster carers and for that  
 9 relationship to be re-established. Family, not so much.  
 10 Family was easier and the support from family was  
 11 easier. But maintaining those connections and  
 12 re-establishing those connections with foster carer  
 13 supports and also our therapeutic support was a little  
 14 bit more time-consuming and challenging, so that takes  
 15 time.  
 16 Q. You discuss the implications which the pandemic had on  
 17 the safeguarding responsibilities that Barnardo's felt ,  
 18 I think at paragraphs 77 to 79 of your statement, and  
 19 you say that your team were required to take on more of  
 20 a safeguarding role than they had previously. I wonder  
 21 if you can expand on that.  
 22 A. I think it was very difficult for local authorities and  
 23 also for ourselves, where we work --- we work in  
 24 geographical areas predominantly so a lot of our  
 25 social workers would support foster carers in close

103

1 vicinity to where they live. So any safeguarding  
 2 concerns or any statutory visits , we had to limit the  
 3 amount of people that were in the home but we also had  
 4 to undertake the safeguarding visits to ensure the  
 5 welfare of the children and young people, particularly  
 6 where there were allegations. And at times local  
 7 authority either didn't have the staff or the staff  
 8 weren't in the geographical area or due to sickness or  
 9 absence, so we worked in collaboration with them to  
 10 carry out those statutory requirements, to make sure  
 11 that the safeguarding was still in place.  
 12 Q. And from that are you able to give us a sense of perhaps  
 13 what the safeguarding concerns were during that time and  
 14 how they might have been different to prior to the  
 15 pandemic?  
 16 A. Safeguarding concerns could be anything from an  
 17 allegation , a child making a disclosure against a foster  
 18 carer , where we would need to visit to ensure the safety  
 19 of the child or young person, or it could be about  
 20 a child or young person who had gone missing or left the  
 21 family home without consent. It could be about an  
 22 incident within the home where young people's behaviour  
 23 had become so challenging that, you know, it involved  
 24 physical or --- physical violence towards the foster  
 25 carers. So any of those would be required to have

104

1 a visit and we would respond to that.  
 2 Q. Was there anything that you were seeing more of?  
 3 A. Some of the behaviours of our children and young people  
 4 were really challenging for our foster carers and  
 5 I think those behaviours increased because the foster  
 6 carers were also teachers, they had to be family  
 7 members, they had to manage the family time with their  
 8 birth family, and that can be quite difficult for  
 9 a child in their care to understand the differences  
 10 between those boundaries and so some of the boundaries  
 11 became blurred. That had undoubtedly impacted on the  
 12 behaviours for the children and young people.  
 13 Q. Within your statement you also raise the issue that the  
 14 service was under an increased burden of reporting. By  
 15 that I think you mean reporting to the  
 16 Care Inspectorate; is that right?  
 17 A. Yes, that's right.  
 18 Q. And what was that increased burden?  
 19 A. That was about the number of children and young people  
 20 who had contracted COVID, and if you had four or three  
 21 children within that fostering home, it required each —  
 22 a separate report for each of those children but it also  
 23 included our foster carers and our staff. So managers  
 24 within our service had an increased responsibility to  
 25 report that and we had time constraints in which to

105

1 report that, so it did mean some after-hours reporting  
 2 to the Care Inspectorate, which is an online service as  
 3 well.  
 4 Q. Are those reporting obligations still in place?  
 5 A. Some are. So the reporting for — if staffing falls  
 6 below a certain level, we have to report that to the  
 7 inspectors, but the remainder of that has returned to  
 8 pre-COVID so we don't have the same reporting  
 9 responsibilities as we did.  
 10 Q. I think you say in turn that that increased  
 11 responsibility to do all those things perhaps impacted  
 12 on already a diminished number of staff who were  
 13 continuing to provide a service.  
 14 A. Yes.  
 15 Q. You also discuss, of course, in your statement, the  
 16 impact that you saw on looked after children and young  
 17 people and, in particular, the systems which took place  
 18 in order effectively to implement a child's plan.  
 19 I wonder, first of all, can you tell us what you mean by  
 20 a "child's plan"?  
 21 A. A child's plan is — when a child comes into our care,  
 22 we need to understand what the plan for that child is.  
 23 At times they could be placed with our foster carers on  
 24 an emergency basis and we have very little information,  
 25 or an interim basis, which is up to a year, or they

106

1 could be placed on a permanent basis, which is anything  
 2 over two years.  
 3 And so it's very difficult I think to map and assist  
 4 and support that child or young person when we don't  
 5 have a clear plan and when those clear plans are  
 6 discussed and agreed through looked after children's  
 7 reviews or children's planned reviews through our  
 8 children's hearings system, and when that all slowed and  
 9 stopped, the plans slowed and stopped. So children's  
 10 care plans that perhaps would have been agreed and  
 11 implemented over a period of six to twelve months then  
 12 took much longer. So a child being placed in interim  
 13 care with our foster carers could be over the two years  
 14 because the plans hadn't been agreed or hadn't been  
 15 implemented because no looked after review was able to  
 16 take place.  
 17 Q. So, in your experience, did looked after and  
 18 accommodated children reviews stop taking place?  
 19 A. They drifted. They didn't stop altogether but they did  
 20 drift.  
 21 Q. I think you use that language "drifted" in relation to  
 22 various aspects of the systems, one of which is the  
 23 children's hearings system.  
 24 A. Yes.  
 25 Q. I think you indicate that initially that stopped for

107

1 a period and then it took place via other means,  
 2 telephone and then online.  
 3 A. Yes.  
 4 Q. You talk a bit about the impact that that has had on the  
 5 children and young people who are subject to the  
 6 hearings and at paragraph 55 you say:  
 7 "We almost assume at times that young people are  
 8 very used to being online and working with online ...  
 9 but not in meetings like this."  
 10 A. That's right. It's really different, the way that young  
 11 people connect online. We were then asking them to  
 12 attend formal — almost formal meetings through  
 13 a children's hearings system online, but not only that,  
 14 that was in the safety of their foster home, and to have  
 15 that meeting and to almost have that sense of safety  
 16 taken away, where something is being discussed in your  
 17 place of safety, was a real challenge for our children  
 18 and young people and indeed for our foster carers.  
 19 Q. So almost a sense of intrusion into their own personal  
 20 space?  
 21 A. Yes.  
 22 Q. You also say within that paragraph that "The meetings  
 23 were not particularly child centric", and I wondered  
 24 what you meant by that.  
 25 A. Some of the language used — we have to be very careful

108

1 about some of the language used. We have to make sure  
 2 that the child or young person understands. And indeed,  
 3 in the implementation of The Promise, a lot of that is  
 4 about language and making sure that we're implementing  
 5 those views of what the young people are telling us  
 6 about the language that's used. So some of those formal  
 7 meetings where the language is used must have been very  
 8 difficult for them to understand and is then heavily  
 9 reliant either on the social worker or the foster carer  
 10 to explain that to the child or young person.  
 11 Q. How did you see that manifesting? Were you, for  
 12 example, as a service, hearing from young people that  
 13 they were finding these hearings really difficult?  
 14 A. Yes. They wouldn't so much tell us that it was  
 15 difficult but their behaviour would say that. So they  
 16 wouldn't want to attend the meetings, to say they didn't  
 17 want to come, they didn't want to know what was  
 18 happening and that we could tell them afterwards or  
 19 refusal to attend completely. So you could see the  
 20 anxiety level and some of that is recorded. We record  
 21 it quite clearly within our either carer diary of  
 22 a child's journey or children and young person's record,  
 23 so it can be quite clearly captured about some of the  
 24 issues and anxieties and upset that they were facing  
 25 either prior to a hearing or prior to a meeting or

109

1 a formal meeting and then afterwards.  
 2 Q. Did you get a sense of any way that the procedure might  
 3 be improved to allow young people to express their views  
 4 in a way that might be more comfortable for them even if  
 5 it wasn't a face-to-face meeting?  
 6 A. I think what we tried very hard to do was try to get the  
 7 young person's views so that we could advocate their  
 8 voices and their views on their behalf without them  
 9 actually being present, either in the hearing or being  
 10 present within their review. I think we do like to hear  
 11 from children and young people, we do like to see  
 12 children and young people, but we need to understand  
 13 better the pressures that that places on them and  
 14 there's a variety of ways that we do that.  
 15 Again, children and young people are telling us,  
 16 "You ask us too much", so we need to be able to  
 17 understand and observe that over a period of time so  
 18 that we're able to give their views accurately without  
 19 asking them at every hearing or at every meeting what  
 20 their views are with regards to their plan or with  
 21 regards to their future.  
 22 Q. Moving on from children's hearings to talk a bit about  
 23 more formal orders that were granted by courts. At  
 24 paragraph 118 you talk about permanence orders ---  
 25 A. Hmm---hmm.

110

1 Q. --- and you say that that process drifted like the other  
 2 processes did but it's still significantly delayed.  
 3 Does that continue to be your experience as a service?  
 4 A. Yes, not in all cases but in some cases. Some are  
 5 significantly delayed. That is about systems, it is  
 6 about courts, it can be about staffing, it can be about  
 7 the staffing changes, so staffing changes within local  
 8 authority, and if one person leaves, somebody else has  
 9 to take up the permanency order to lodge that in court,  
 10 to make sure that everything goes through, and that's  
 11 hugely difficult but it holds up the system. But the  
 12 impact of that on our children and young people is  
 13 profound.  
 14 Q. And that has slowed, in your view, because of the  
 15 pandemic?  
 16 A. Yes, because the courts were --- that no longer took  
 17 priority within the courts but also those plans are  
 18 agreed prior to a permanency order being lodged, so  
 19 those looked after children review meetings that drifted  
 20 were unable to make those recommendations and decisions  
 21 for the child and young person's future, so everything  
 22 drifted.  
 23 THE CHAIR: We should be able to get times for the courts'  
 24 delays because times are logged for how long --- they  
 25 have times, as you know, to get through the court

111

1 system ---  
 2 A. Yes.  
 3 THE CHAIR: --- which --- well, Ms Trainer will know better  
 4 even than I do --- are not always adhered to ---  
 5 MS TRAINER: No.  
 6 THE CHAIR: --- but we do keep records of them.  
 7 MS TRAINER: Yes.  
 8 THE CHAIR: We had better get those records, I think,  
 9 Ms Trainer.  
 10 MS TRAINER: Yes.  
 11 You mentioned that has a --- effectively all of the  
 12 individual processes drifting and that potentially  
 13 culminating in a court order having taken a lot longer  
 14 to get to that process, you mention that had a profound  
 15 impact on children and young people. What do you mean  
 16 by that and can you explain that a little bit further?  
 17 A. If a child or young person is an interim foster home and  
 18 those foster carers may not wish to become permanent  
 19 foster carers for those children --- because some foster  
 20 carers want to come forward to assist children and young  
 21 people and to help them move on to their permanent or  
 22 forever home or reunification with their birth family ---  
 23 so that's part of our in-depth assessment, to understand  
 24 those needs for those foster carers. So, for instance,  
 25 if a child or young person was placed with an interim

112

1 foster carer, that could drift, and because — if you're  
 2 looking for permanent foster carers, that's a different  
 3 assessment that we have to — and different matching  
 4 that we have to look for and, you know, if we don't  
 5 know, we can't predict or we can't look to search and  
 6 match for that permanent foster home for that child or  
 7 young person. So, in effect, that child or young person  
 8 is living in limbo, you know, not knowing — "Where  
 9 am I going to be next year? Where am I going to be?".  
 10 And all we can do and all the foster carers can do, to  
 11 try to reassure them that for now they're wanted and  
 12 they belong here, but we can't tell them what's going to  
 13 happen in the future, and that does have an impact on  
 14 behaviours, thoughts, mental health.  
 15 Q. Can I take it from what you're saying that your  
 16 experience has been that children perhaps can end up in  
 17 what were interim placements for a lot longer than what  
 18 was intended initially?  
 19 A. Yeah, that's correct. That's correct. Then we, as part  
 20 of our process and part of our regulatory requirements,  
 21 would need to assess and take our foster carers back to  
 22 a fostering panel to vary their approval. So if they're  
 23 approved as an interim foster carer, we would need to  
 24 take them back and vary them for a long-term foster home  
 25 or as long-term foster carers.

113

1 Q. We've discussed the impact on children and young people  
 2 but you might imagine, perhaps, that that might have an  
 3 impact on the carers themselves and their expectations  
 4 as to the placement not coming to fruition. Has it had  
 5 an impact on foster carers and essentially their  
 6 willingness to offer placements?  
 7 A. Yes, and I think perhaps that could be some of the  
 8 reasons why fostering or foster carers have decided to  
 9 resign and no longer continue to be foster carers. And  
 10 also it could be about those foster carers coming  
 11 forward and enquiring to be foster carers, just because  
 12 of the uncertainty of it. So, you know, we have seen  
 13 a decline, as I mentioned earlier, in the number of  
 14 foster carers coming forward but also an increase in  
 15 fostering resignations.  
 16 Q. Moving on to adoption, you say, I think at paragraph 45  
 17 of your statement, that before COVID a rough  
 18 approximation is that it could take three to six months  
 19 from matching an adoptive family to the court process  
 20 being finalised and then say that, when COVID hit,  
 21 adoption orders have been taking a year, sometimes two  
 22 years.  
 23 A. Yeah. Adoption orders are a little bit complicated. It  
 24 really just depends if the birth family are contesting  
 25 that adoption, and so that can take some time to make

114

1 sure that the views of the birth family are understood  
 2 and that they're given their right to appeal. So, you  
 3 know, some of it can be that, but some of it is the  
 4 court process and also the children's hearings, so that  
 5 comes into that whole regulatory process, where the  
 6 children's hearing cannot move a child or young person  
 7 into an adoptive home unless that adopter has been  
 8 approved and matched to that child. So some of that can  
 9 take a little bit longer.  
 10 Q. So I think essentially all of the drift ends up in a lot  
 11 of uncertainty?  
 12 A. Yes.  
 13 Q. You discuss — at paragraph 52, you relate I think some  
 14 of that drift to an impact on what you call "family  
 15 time". I think family time is now what we call "contact  
 16 with birth parents".  
 17 A. That's right.  
 18 Q. You say that that delay and that drift impacted on that  
 19 family time. Do we take it to mean that it negatively  
 20 impacted on that time that birth families could spend  
 21 with their children and young people?  
 22 A. Yes, I think it did have an impact in those fractured  
 23 connections. It was very difficult during lockdown and  
 24 during the restrictions to manage any connections or any  
 25 family time or contact, as it is commonly known, between

115

1 children and young people and their birth family. The  
 2 children's hearing, for instance, does have the position  
 3 to be able to say that that contact needs to take place  
 4 and stipulates how often that needs to take place and  
 5 that can then impact on the foster home or it could then  
 6 impact on the contact if that child is about to be  
 7 placed in an adoptive home.  
 8 Q. In your experience, was it ever the case that direct  
 9 contact was stopped simply because of the lockdown  
 10 restrictions and people being prevented from having  
 11 face-to-face contact?  
 12 A. It was done differently, so it was never stopped but we  
 13 had to be very careful with those restrictions that were  
 14 in place. So face-to-face time is very — you know, you  
 15 can't do face-to-face time with a child or young person  
 16 and expect that child or young person not to make  
 17 physical contact with their birth family, so that was  
 18 hugely difficult to manage. You had fostering homes who  
 19 perhaps had an underlying health issue or had anxieties  
 20 about catching COVID and if that was — the child or  
 21 young person was then mixing with their birth family,  
 22 you know, could they have contracted it and could they  
 23 take it back into the foster home? And that all  
 24 impacted on — I think it all impacted on, you know, how  
 25 often and the willingness of, one, the child or young

116

1 person and the willingness of the foster carers to  
 2 continue to manage that contact.  
 3 Q. Is it the case that some of the contact moved to online  
 4 effectively ?  
 5 A. Yes.  
 6 Q. And in your experience how did children and young people  
 7 manage that transition?  
 8 A. That was really hard for children and young people.  
 9 Children and young people, we know — I think children  
 10 don't connect very well over the phones at times and  
 11 there's a lot of distractions in the family home.  
 12 There's a lot of distractions in the foster home which  
 13 could be equally challenging and difficult for the birth  
 14 family to see. So their reactions to young people —  
 15 their birth children not engaging with them because  
 16 there was other distractions in the family home was huge  
 17 and the implications of that on how they then managed  
 18 the remainder of that time impacted on the child or  
 19 young person but also on the foster carers. And, again,  
 20 it's connecting in that safe foster home where the young  
 21 person or — the child or young person feels safe, and  
 22 having someone FaceTime or having someone on the phone  
 23 can impact on that.  
 24 Q. I suppose usually contact takes place outwith the foster  
 25 home in a different venue, either at a social work

117

1 centre or at another kind of neutral venue?  
 2 A. Yeah.  
 3 Q. That contact I suppose is — what you're saying is —  
 4 then being brought into the home?  
 5 A. Yes, that's right.  
 6 Q. And you saw that being difficult for young people?  
 7 A. Yes, it was difficult for young people. It was also  
 8 difficult for foster carers. Foster carers almost  
 9 have — they have a very important role in managing the  
 10 conflict between the birth family and the Social Work  
 11 Department and so they're almost like the middleman. So  
 12 they try to — our foster carers try as hard as possible  
 13 to build up a positive relationship because that has  
 14 a positive impact on the children and young people and,  
 15 if there's conflict, whether it was online or whether it  
 16 was contact socially distanced and face to face, if the  
 17 foster carer had to step in, that then blurs that role  
 18 and boundary again for the birth family but also for the  
 19 child or young person.  
 20 Q. What difficulties did you see between birth families and  
 21 foster carers? Are you able to give us any examples?  
 22 A. It could be inappropriate language. It could be,  
 23 "You're coming home to me soon". It could be those  
 24 conversations that you can't prevent but are said and  
 25 the impact on that child and young person. Then, "Oh,

118

1 am I coming home soon?", so either being anxious about  
 2 going home or having that hope of returning home is  
 3 really challenging because at times and most of the time  
 4 there is a social work either assistant or there's  
 5 a social worker available who is able to manage that  
 6 but, at times, because of the restrictions of the number  
 7 of people, the foster carers had to manage that.  
 8 Q. We've spoken about contact between or family time  
 9 between birth parents and children, but I wonder, do you  
 10 have any experience about whether sibling contact  
 11 continued to take place if children, for example, were  
 12 in different placements?  
 13 A. We did try to maintain those connections, but, again,  
 14 with the restrictions in place, it was very challenging.  
 15 It was challenging to manage the anxieties of each of  
 16 the foster homes where the children were in for fear of  
 17 being infected with COVID and so we had to try and  
 18 restrict those numbers. And perhaps if there was three  
 19 children or three or four children who met and had the  
 20 opportunity to come together, that had to be restricted,  
 21 so that severed some of the connections and some of the  
 22 brother and sister time that they had. It had to be  
 23 managed individually and it had to be managed  
 24 differently.  
 25 Q. You say generally within your statement overall that

119

1 there was less opportunity to have contact with parents  
 2 and siblings. Can you tell us if you think this has had  
 3 any lasting impact on children and young people who are  
 4 placed in care?  
 5 A. I think it's fair to say that we don't fully know the  
 6 impact that it's having or it's had on children and  
 7 young people at this stage, but it's also fair to say  
 8 I think that relationships have been fractured and  
 9 that's really challenging to bring those relationships  
 10 back together and it happens over time. As I said  
 11 earlier, it's not something that can just happen  
 12 overnight and it's something that has to be facilitated  
 13 and something that has to be managed over time, but it  
 14 did have an impact.  
 15 Q. You go on in your statement to discuss the issue of  
 16 mental health, I think at paragraph 108. You narrate  
 17 that there has effectively been an impact and that local  
 18 authorities are responsible for CAMHS referrals so it's  
 19 difficult for you, as a third sector, to champion for  
 20 that, but you have employed yourselves child  
 21 psychotherapists who have been able to assist.  
 22 I wondered, through that resource, are you able to tell  
 23 us what the experience has been in terms of impact on  
 24 mental health?  
 25 A. Our — we employed our child psychotherapists to work

120

1 with our foster carers and with our children and young  
 2 people, so not so much one-to-one time with that child  
 3 and young person but to try and understand the dynamics  
 4 and the circumstances of what's happening within that  
 5 family, if there's any areas of concern or if there's  
 6 any areas of anxiety that perhaps could lead to  
 7 a disruption. So the psychotherapists I think are  
 8 beginning to build up that community and trust in our  
 9 foster carers but also in our children and young people  
 10 and in our social workers, and it's to ensure that we  
 11 have a team around the child and a team around the  
 12 foster carers to understand that. So it has assisted in  
 13 that, but we don't at all times have one to one or would  
 14 refer the child to our child psychotherapists.

15 I think what did impact was we had play therapists  
 16 and art therapists and they were employed as part of our  
 17 service previously. However, that one-to-one time --  
 18 because a lot of it is play, a lot of it is  
 19 interaction -- couldn't happen and that had to cease.  
 20 But trying to explain that to the child or young person  
 21 was really hard to do, but also the impact on not being  
 22 able to express themselves through play or through  
 23 skilled Theraplay had an impact on the fostering -- had  
 24 an impact on the behaviour which had an impact on their  
 25 foster home and their foster parents.

121

1 Q. So those services I think that children were used to  
 2 seeing and used to having --  
 3 A. It didn't happen.  
 4 Q. -- and people they're used to seeing -- and they weren't  
 5 able to see those people and your service users had to  
 6 explain to them why that was taking place?  
 7 A. Yes, that's right.  
 8 Q. You mention that there was an immediate impact in terms  
 9 of the lockdown on children and young people not having  
 10 a connection with peers and I think you say teenagers  
 11 don't necessarily always want to interact with their  
 12 care-givers and that was an important support network  
 13 for them.  
 14 A. Yeah.  
 15 Q. Can you tell us more about the impact on their mental  
 16 health that that might have had, that you saw?  
 17 A. We saw adolescents, I think, teenagers, becoming more  
 18 isolated, not wishing to interact, becoming more  
 19 isolated in their rooms, having anxieties that they were  
 20 unable to explain perhaps about COVID but also about  
 21 where the future -- what the future plans were. And  
 22 young people won't necessarily voice what their  
 23 anxieties are but they tell us in other ways through  
 24 their behaviour. They can tell us through observation.  
 25 So -- and young people I think we see having more

122

1 challenges, running away, more self-harm, more instances  
 2 of misuse of online platforms, so that has continued  
 3 I think through lockdown and continued after lockdown.  
 4 And we saw the number of disruptions increase during the  
 5 lockdown period and as we came out, so the number of  
 6 children and young people that had to be moved from  
 7 their foster homes increased.

8 Q. Disruptions to placements?  
 9 A. To placements, yes.  
 10 Q. I wonder -- so the disruptions particularly, are you  
 11 able to pin that down to the period during the pandemic,  
 12 it being significantly different to both before and  
 13 after?  
 14 A. The numbers are significantly different from during  
 15 lockdown to pre-COVID and they have slowed down.  
 16 Q. So we're returning hopefully to less disruption?  
 17 A. Yes, yes.  
 18 Q. I'm interested in one of the comments that you make in  
 19 paragraph 110. You talk about the impact on younger  
 20 people, younger children, trying to re-adjust and be  
 21 re-integrated and you say, "how do you play with other  
 22 people your age?". Is that something that the service  
 23 has experienced, that children are finding it difficult  
 24 to interact with each other?  
 25 A. Yes. I think we're -- no school, no opportunity to be

123

1 in playgroups, no opportunity to be with other children  
 2 from other foster homes during lockdown had an impact  
 3 on, one, their feelings of isolation, but also, yes, how  
 4 do they interact with other young people and how do they  
 5 play, particularly younger ones. They became quite used  
 6 to an adult world, so they would interact and they would  
 7 have that connection and that attachment with old --  
 8 with their care-givers but less so with their peers  
 9 because there was no community activities, because there  
 10 was no schooling.  
 11 Q. And as an organisation were you able to support the  
 12 carers in perhaps training or something else in order to  
 13 deal with these immediate effects of isolation and  
 14 perhaps reducing mental health in children?  
 15 A. We introduced a number of suggestions, a number of  
 16 online platforms, a number of supports and supervisions  
 17 through game play, through having family time. But,  
 18 again, if you're predominantly a child with adults  
 19 around you, how do you do that through play when there's  
 20 no other children there to demonstrate and observe and  
 21 assist that young person to learn how to play with  
 22 someone of a similar age? So that can be quite  
 23 challenging to do, but certainly our online training  
 24 with regards to therapeutic parenting and parenting  
 25 children through trauma takes a variety of different

124



1 platforms, through training, through game play,  
 2 through — just learning and understanding about the  
 3 impact of trauma and how that can impact on children and  
 4 young people.  
 5 Q. You get a sense within your statement that you really at  
 6 the time I think were dealing with an environment which  
 7 was changing quite quickly and I wondered how you, as an  
 8 organisation, felt that that was dealt with and whether  
 9 the guidance that you were given was sufficient to allow  
 10 you to provide the service that you wanted to provide.  
 11 A. We very much interpreted the guidelines and the  
 12 restrictions and the changes that were happening and  
 13 tried to work our way around that alongside the local  
 14 authority and alongside our Care Inspectorate, just to  
 15 make sure that we were adhering to the needs of our  
 16 children and young people and what they were telling us,  
 17 balancing that with restrictions and also the risk of  
 18 increasing disease and increasing COVID amongst families  
 19 and households.  
 20 So it's quite difficult to say that the guidelines  
 21 that were implemented were not adequate or not right.  
 22 I think we adhered to that. It must have been very  
 23 difficult to administer restrictions when there was so  
 24 much disease and so much transmission of COVID versus  
 25 the risks of children and young people, but what we did

125

1 try to do was balance the risks of the children and  
 2 young people's welfare with those restrictions, and at  
 3 times, yes, we did go into family homes. But what we  
 4 did is document that quite clearly and the reasons  
 5 for that, whether it was a child protection or  
 6 a safeguarding visit.  
 7 Q. Did you feel as if the information that you were being  
 8 given was specifically geared or even explicit about  
 9 looked after children or did you require to interpret  
 10 the guidelines for those circumstances?  
 11 A. No, it very much relied on our administrative and  
 12 business services and safety teams interpreting that  
 13 guidance and guidelines for us specifically to looked  
 14 after children. And I think it was more general, looked  
 15 after children — it was more general children and young  
 16 people — sorry — and the general public, rather than  
 17 specifically looked after children or care-givers of  
 18 looked after children.  
 19 Q. Do you recall there being any specific information given  
 20 to you about relationships with birth families and  
 21 siblings because that, to me, seems like the position  
 22 that looked after children and young people are in which  
 23 is very different from the general population in that  
 24 they have an external family who they don't live with.  
 25 Was there any information given to you about what you

126

1 should do about contact?  
 2 A. There was information through the children's hearing and  
 3 from the Care Inspectorate that, where contact still had  
 4 to take place or where it was important to take place —  
 5 so, for instance, if assessments were ongoing for  
 6 a child to be reunited back to the birth family, there  
 7 had to be a way to continue that. So we had to manage  
 8 our way around making sure that the children or young  
 9 person had that opportunity and the birth family had  
 10 that opportunity to continue to meet. So it didn't stop  
 11 altogether. It was very dependent on the plans for that  
 12 child or young person. If they were placed on  
 13 a permanent basis and perhaps contact with the birth  
 14 family was limited, it may have been restricted or  
 15 pulled back. But certainly where it was stipulated  
 16 within the children's hearing, that continued and we  
 17 continued to do that. And I think we worked in  
 18 collaboration with our local authorities to make sure  
 19 that we managed those risks quite carefully and  
 20 continued with that contact.  
 21 Q. How did you, as an organisation, find disseminating the  
 22 information to the users of your service, the potential  
 23 carers and also the children and young people?  
 24 A. It certainly was a challenge. It was a challenge to  
 25 distribute and communicate with carers online. We

127

1 couldn't assume that carers, one, were interpreting that  
 2 guidance, so we had to follow that up and make sure that  
 3 we were having that connection through a telephone call  
 4 or, you know, whatever online method it was to make sure  
 5 that they understood those new guidelines or those new  
 6 restrictions that were coming in. We also had to  
 7 understand — we also had to help understand that there  
 8 were some restrictions depending on the geographical  
 9 area that you were living in, so, you know, perhaps  
 10 Highland was different from Glasgow, and we had to make  
 11 sure that that information went to each of our fostering  
 12 families within their local authority area. But that  
 13 was through online, it was through follow-up connections  
 14 with telephone calls and in collaboration with our local  
 15 authorities, to understand that we were on — we were  
 16 interpreting it the same.  
 17 Q. The last paragraph of your statement indicates that your  
 18 hope for this Inquiry is that the experience of children  
 19 and families during lockdown can be better understood  
 20 and this can be used to inform future decision-making  
 21 and ensuring children are properly supported.  
 22 A. Yeah.  
 23 Q. Have you had an opportunity to reflect on how that might  
 24 manifest?  
 25 A. I think it's fair to say we will not know the lasting

128

1 impact for children and young people but particularly  
 2 our looked after children and young people and their  
 3 care-givers, and we may not know — that might have  
 4 a lasting impact for some time to come. So I think it's  
 5 really important that we understand that and we don't  
 6 necessarily focus on children and young people in  
 7 general, but that we do have a focus for our looked  
 8 after children and young people to make sure that the  
 9 impact and lessons implement any future recommendations  
 10 going forward, so that there are those supports there  
 11 for our children and young people.  
 12 Q. Is there any way that your organisation is attempting to  
 13 monitor those lasting impacts and perhaps learn lessons  
 14 yourself about looked after children and young people  
 15 during that time?  
 16 A. Barnardo's are championing, as all services are,  
 17 The Promise. So that was hugely impacted because  
 18 The Promise was circulated, was implemented and a week  
 19 later we went into lockdown. So we're working behind to  
 20 try and make sure that we uphold each of the  
 21 requirements and responsibility for The Promise for our  
 22 children and young people, but that has drifted again  
 23 because of lockdown and because of our inability to do  
 24 that. But we certainly will have connections with our  
 25 MSPs and we continue to champion the needs for

129

1 children's mental health, for instance, and have those  
 2 connections with our local authorities and also with  
 3 MPs, to make sure that the looked after children  
 4 population are — their voices are heard.  
 5 Q. Those I think are all the questions that I have for you  
 6 but I wondered if there was anything which we haven't  
 7 covered which you might want to raise.  
 8 A. No, there's nothing, Sarah. I think all that I would  
 9 say was about the drift and the challenge that there was  
 10 for Barnardo's and for most local — all local  
 11 authorities, I would say, to uphold The Promise. And  
 12 so, you know, that's hugely important for our children  
 13 and young people who have expressed their voices, so  
 14 it's really important that we continue to try and make  
 15 up that lost time.  
 16 MS TRAINER: Thank you very much.  
 17 THE CHAIR: Yes, indeed. Thank you very much, Ms Whyte.  
 18 A. Thank you.  
 19 THE CHAIR: Very good. That's all for today. 9.45 tomorrow  
 20 morning. Thank you.  
 21 (2.34 pm)  
 22 (The hearing adjourned until  
 23 Thursday, 28 March 2024 at 9.45 am)  
 24  
 25

130

1 INDEX  
 2 MR MARTIN CREWE (called) .....1  
 Questions by MS TRAINER .....1  
 3 MR RONALD JAMES HECTOR .....39  
 CULLEY (called)  
 4 Questions by MS BAHRAMI .....39  
 MS ANNE WHYTE (called) .....86  
 5 Questions by MS TRAINER .....86  
 6  
 7  
 8  
 9  
 10  
 11  
 12  
 13  
 14  
 15  
 16  
 17  
 18  
 19  
 20  
 21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25

131

132

<p><b>A</b></p> <p>abandoned (1) 76:1  abide (2) 48:10,21  abilities (1) 52:20  ability (6) 23:11 43:23  50:11,15 63:12 85:2  able (73) 2:2,21 4:1,14 5:7  6:20,21 7:1,20 8:20 9:21  10:13,20 12:3,7,11 13:1  14:25 19:13 34:1 35:11  36:9 40:12 42:20 44:24  45:4 48:5 49:3 50:23 52:12  56:2 58:11 63:13,18,20  65:1,16 66:8,10,20 67:19  70:21 72:12 73:20 74:23  77:25 78:7 81:5,8 85:5  87:10,25 90:3,19 91:7  96:24 97:6 101:17,21  104:12 107:15 110:16,18  111:23 116:3 118:21 119:5  120:21,22 121:22 122:5  123:11 124:11  abrasive (1) 50:22  absence (8) 34:17 53:12  59:20 63:11 76:22  81:11,20 104:9  absolute (1) 37:2  absolutely (4) 53:7 78:20  79:1 101:21  abstract (1) 83:19  abuse (5) 18:20 19:4  20:7,15,25  abusive (2) 19:20,25  accept (1) 82:14  access (17) 7:13 8:15 15:25  25:19 27:9 36:9 54:1  63:3,7,12 64:22 65:8  68:2,23 72:22,23 77:21  accessing (4) 8:25 65:11  68:18 78:17  accommodated (1) 107:18  accommodation (3) 49:9  58:9 61:24  accompanied (2) 42:22  44:18  accompany (1) 54:11  account (3) 24:25 77:25  101:23  accurately (1) 110:18  accustomed (1) 84:7  achieve (2) 27:7 78:13  acknowledge (1) 49:22  across (42) 2:5,11 3:24 7:2  10:23,24 14:6 30:20 40:14  41:2,5,19,20 49:12,24  55:5,16 57:25 58:16,18  59:23 61:1 62:18 63:14  64:7 68:21 71:18,18  72:5,16 73:19 77:1,22 78:9  81:22 82:22 85:5,14 87:15  88:4 92:3 94:21  action (2) 6:7 68:13  active (1) 53:24  activities (14) 10:21 16:24  18:18 21:18,18 33:22 34:2  40:2 49:17,20 51:23 52:13  71:13 124:9  activity (4) 20:19 24:5 32:10  35:17  actual (1) 11:19  actually (46) 7:18 8:7,24  11:16 13:18 14:20,25 17:1  19:7 23:8 26:13,15,22 27:6  32:16 34:2 35:18,23  37:12,20,24 40:4 41:3  42:24 44:12 45:17,20 46:8  48:10 51:2 58:16 59:7,8  63:22 64:9 67:13 76:20  78:13 80:17 84:5,18,19  92:7,18 95:7 110:9  acutely (1) 42:17  adapt (3) 51:11 53:25 64:1  adapted (2) 64:12 71:1  added (1) 9:24  additional (6) 42:20 59:25</p>	<p>85:18 89:4 103:1,2  address (1) 54:6  adds (1) 61:25  adequate (1) 125:21  adequately (2) 30:16 82:11  adhered (2) 112:4 125:22  adhering (1) 125:15  adjourned (1) 130:22  adjournment (1) 86:4  administer (2) 69:2 125:23  administrative (2) 15:20  126:11  adolescent (1) 32:7  adolescents (1) 122:17  adopt (2) 47:20 94:13  adopted (2) 100:13,25  adoptees (1) 88:10  adopter (2) 97:22 115:7  adopters (7) 88:11 94:24  96:6,10 100:14,18 102:17  adoption (19) 2:15,17  87:15,18 88:5,8,9,13 89:5  90:13 92:9 93:24 94:7 95:1  97:2 114:16,21,23,25  adoptive (16) 87:20  88:2,5,8,10 89:18 90:3,25  92:8 94:15,22 95:14 102:6  114:19 115:7 116:7  adult (7) 52:2 54:20 55:5  70:1 71:12 74:16 124:6  adulthood (1) 76:22  adults (13) 23:4,7  41:10,11,24 43:19  46:20,25 51:19,19 75:11  76:19 124:18  advance (1) 79:9  advancement (1) 84:25  advantage (1) 26:23  advantageous (1) 35:9  advertising (1) 91:1  advertised (1) 90:7  advocacy (1) 69:15  advocate (1) 110:7  affected (6) 13:10 16:17  32:3 70:5 79:5 99:15  after (29) 9:5 13:9  28:3,16,24 30:8 33:12,17  40:12 62:13 70:9 81:5  106:16 107:6,15,17 111:19  123:3,13  126:9,14,15,17,18,22  129:2,8,14 130:3  afterhours (1) 106:1  afternoon (3) 25:16 86:7,10  afterwards (2) 109:18 110:1  again (31) 4:16 9:14  10:6,7,12,16 22:1 27:24  28:10 38:25 49:1 52:6  54:9,12 59:24 69:12 70:14  71:4,7 73:24 74:19 78:16  79:20 94:10 99:14 110:15  117:19 118:18 119:13  124:18 129:22  against (4) 50:2 82:8 83:6  104:17  age (9) 2:24 16:20 70:5  76:11,19,21 79:4 123:22  124:22  aged (2) 2:7 76:8  ages (2) 73:8 93:17  ago (2) 1:15 36:25  agree (1) 53:7  agreed (4) 107:6,10,14  111:18  ahead (1) 38:18  aid (1) 50:24  aileen (1) 12:22  air (2) 16:15 57:5  albeit (1) 56:5  alcohol (1) 62:21  alien (1) 51:12  allegation (1) 104:17  allegations (1) 104:6  allied (1) 44:23  allocate (2) 5:19 6:9  allocating (1) 11:13</p>	<p>allocation (1) 6:14  allow (7) 5:19 14:1 41:12  49:17 101:12 110:3 125:9  allowed (7) 8:4 25:20 34:8  37:8 43:14 64:8 67:10  allows (1) 12:18  alluding (1) 82:17  almost (11) 17:11 39:20 60:5  62:6 77:2 108:7,12,15,19  118:8,11  alone (1) 3:23  along (2) 39:14 61:8  alongside (4) 38:7 51:7  125:13,14  already (8) 29:12 33:21  35:5,9 36:25 75:13 93:24  106:12  also (83) 1:17 2:15,17 3:7,22  5:4,16 7:9 11:5 12:22  15:20 18:15,25 20:16  21:8,11,21 22:8 27:4 28:14  29:17 31:22 32:20 34:16  36:2 41:9,14 46:7,22 47:3  52:9 53:4 58:6 59:15,16  65:7 66:7,10 67:3,22 70:1  77:18 79:25 83:12 84:8  87:17 88:4 89:15 90:8  91:10,25 92:10 93:4  99:10,24 100:13 102:5,8  103:13,23 104:3  105:6,13,22 106:15 108:22  111:17 114:10,14 115:4  117:19 118:7,18 120:7  121:9,21 122:20 124:3  125:17 127:23 128:6,7  130:2  altered (1) 76:4  alternatives (1) 65:6  although (5) 4:21 7:2 60:13  63:18 81:18  altogether (3) 84:14 107:19  127:11  always (27) 29:20 37:17  43:25 44:4,16 45:6,21,21  49:3 50:6 54:4 55:18 60:16  61:19,23 65:5,8 69:18,22  82:11,25 83:7,18 85:19  100:23 112:4 122:11  amazes (1) 62:11  amenable (1) 81:15  amenities (1) 90:11  amongst (1) 125:18  amount (3) 6:13 10:14 104:3  amounts (1) 37:22  and/or (1) 51:18  anecdotal (3) 11:18 29:5  34:16  anecdotes (1) 34:13  anger (1) 75:25  anne (3) 86:8,12 131:4  another (16) 6:7 9:1 26:8  38:4 40:20 47:1 60:15  61:11 81:25,25 89:19  92:20 95:3 98:8 100:19  118:1  answer (2) 53:20 83:19  anticipating (1) 9:17  anxieties (6) 102:4 109:24  116:19 119:15 122:19,23  anxiety (8) 23:16 30:23  31:11,12 33:10 44:18  109:20 121:6  anxietyprovoking (2) 8:3,10  anxious (3) 8:1 17:17 119:1  anyone (2) 52:19 90:23  anything (12) 5:2 6:10 38:9  61:22 70:25 84:24 85:10  102:18 104:16 105:2 107:1  130:6  anyway (3) 70:12 77:4,4  anywhere (1) 15:22  appeal (1) 115:2  appearing (1) 98:19  application (1) 6:4  apply (1) 57:14  appointments (2) 73:22</p>	<p>78:12  appreciated (2) 67:22 68:9  apprehension (1) 44:16  approach (3) 25:1 55:19  59:10  approached (1) 6:8  appropriate (1) 69:19  approval (1) 113:22  approved (4) 88:5 98:10  113:23 115:8  approximate (1) 65:17  approximation (1) 114:18  april (2) 13:17 29:15  area (7) 24:5 40:10 77:22  95:3 104:8 128:9,12  areas (10) 10:23,24 14:3  21:16 23:25 41:20 76:14  103:24 121:5,6  around (42) 3:23 13:22 16:6  20:17 29:25 31:8 32:10,19  36:14 39:23 44:2 45:14  47:13 48:9,24 50:7 51:3,10  52:2 53:3 56:8 60:2 64:24  66:12 68:25 69:15  70:23,24 75:23 76:15,16  45:18 48:17 53:18 54:12  56:19 64:17,23 73:24  78:22 79:18 80:1 98:12  113:21,24 116:23 120:10  127:6,15  arrangement (2) 39:18 40:1  arrangements (17) 19:23  35:25 48:4 51:3,10 57:10  58:3,19 59:7 62:3 63:4  65:10,18 69:5 72:16,22  81:23  art (1) 121:16  ask (10) 5:21 27:12 59:12  61:20 62:5 70:4 82:4 92:9  102:1 110:16  asked (3) 60:6 61:20 85:18  asking (3) 1:23 108:11  110:19  aspect (4) 2:8 28:1 101:19  102:7  aspects (6) 3:10 22:21 31:16  100:10,20 107:22  89:1 94:22,23 95:6 96:7,15  103:17 129:16 130:10  assess (3) 21:4 96:6 113:21  assessed (4) 95:16  98:17,23,24  assessing (2) 24:8 95:4  assessment (10) 95:19,21  97:7,8 98:3,4 99:12 100:21  112:23 113:3  assessments (11) 95:8,10,23  96:1,16,19 97:4,5,14  101:19 127:5  assist (6) 8:21 26:2 107:3  112:20 120:21 124:21  assistance (1) 103:2  assistant (2) 86:13 119:4  assisted (1) 121:12  assume (2) 108:7 128:1  assumption (1) 14:12  assurances (3) 28:7,24 30:6  assure (1) 67:13  attachment (1) 124:7  attainment (1) 80:1  attempting (1) 129:12  attend (5) 59:16 100:9  108:12 109:16,19  attendance (2) 31:5 79:13  attending (1) 31:6  attention (2) 52:13 78:23  attributable (1) 93:21  attribute (1) 92:22  audiences (1) 84:12  august (1) 1:17  authorities (15) 7:2 29:1,2,9  30:7 88:20 96:8,18 97:1  103:22 120:18 127:18  128:15 130:2,11  authority (17) 7:12 10:24  16:4 17:9 18:1 29:6 41:20  69:7 88:24 89:10,22 95:25  102:15 104:7 111:8 125:14</p>	<p>128:12  autism (3) 41:24 46:18 79:7  autumn (1) 9:12  available (8) 20:24 38:20  62:25 72:16 86:20 96:23  102:6 119:5  avoid (1) 27:2  aware (10) 19:5 22:6 44:5  52:19 61:19 73:16 75:2  91:24 96:14,17  awareness (2) 92:6 95:12  aware (6) 18:7 20:2 34:5  84:24 108:16 123:1  awful (1) 37:1  awfulness (1) 27:20</p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>b (1) 29:5  babies (1) 94:3  baby (2) 7:25 8:8  back (33) 3:20 4:16 10:8  11:15 13:20 15:15 17:17  19:10 22:10 25:9 27:12  28:10 35:10 40:5 44:14  45:18 48:17 53:18 54:12  56:19 64:17,23 73:24  78:22 79:18 80:1 98:12  113:21,24 116:23 120:10  127:6,15  background (2) 39:18 40:1  backgrounds (1) 89:21  bahrami (9) 38:25 39:1,2,4,5  76:6,7 85:23 131:4  balance (12) 13:23 24:18  25:10,24 28:11 35:17  36:16 60:22 82:7,25 83:18  126:1  balances (3) 18:21 27:6  37:18  balancing (1) 125:17  balls (1) 16:14  barnardos (26) 1:12 2:1,4  3:22 5:16 6:15 7:9 9:24  10:11 11:22 15:17 26:6  86:15,24 87:4,23 88:22  89:1 94:22,23 95:6 96:7,15  103:17 129:16 130:10  based (1) 7:4  basically (7) 2:6 3:2 6:8,15  7:13 10:24 14:2  basis (11) 6:14 9:21 13:14  19:7 60:23 66:25 97:15  106:24,25 107:1 127:13  beach (1) 10:22  beat (1) 85:15  beauty (1) 10:23  became (9) 20:20 21:13 22:5  24:6 31:11 80:12 84:7  105:11 124:5  become (5) 30:14 90:24  94:12 104:23 112:18  becoming (2) 122:17,18  before (15) 3:12 6:23,24  17:5 18:13 33:5,7 39:23  64:15 87:1 97:7 98:11,11  114:17 123:12  begin (2) 1:9 86:10  beginning (4) 84:19 91:19  103:6 121:8  behalf (2) 9:23 110:8  behaviour (5) 77:15 104:22  109:15 121:24 122:24  behaviours (8) 43:8 50:4  52:10 57:8 105:3,5,12  113:14  behind (2) 82:25 129:19  being (39) 11:21 12:25  13:1,5 14:25 21:9 23:22  25:7 27:2 30:16 34:1 42:25  60:6 84:6 74:21 77:13  78:24 90:8 95:4 96:14  101:4,17 107:12 108:8,16  110:9,9 111:18 114:20  116:10 118:4,6 119:1,17  121:21 123:12 126:7,19  belong (1) 113:12</p>	<p>below (2) 15:6 106:6  benefit (2) 1:18 64:10  benefits (5) 5:2 8:11 99:25  100:1,3  best (14) 18:3 26:5 29:21  37:2,6 39:25 40:16 44:2  51:22,25 64:1 65:5 73:18  79:17  better (11) 15:1 18:6  24:18,25 81:19 84:3,3  110:13 112:3,8 128:19  between (13) 4:23 13:17,23  16:11 60:11 62:2 97:7  105:10 115:25 118:10,20  119:8,9  beyond (2) 29:11 45:24  big (11) 3:25 6:7 8:9,13 9:18  10:15 12:10 14:2 25:5  61:1,20  biggest (2) 30:22 35:15  binary (1) 48:19  birth (21) 33:20 88:11 105:8  112:22 114:24 115:1,16,20  116:1,17,21 117:13,15  118:10,18,20 119:9 126:20  127:6,9,13  bit (31) 3:19 6:3 8:4 13:12  17:1 20:8 21:12 22:2 23:14  27:1 28:8 29:2,5,10 33:21  34:1,11,15 35:5,10 37:3  38:21 39:17 40:1 78:15  90:13 103:14 108:4 110:22  112:16 114:23 115:9  bits (1) 24:5  block (1) 65:13  blurred (1) 105:11  blurs (1) 118:17  boats (1) 14:18  bodies (1) 35:7  body (3) 39:24 101:23 102:2  bond (1) 31:7  boost (1) 33:8  borders (2) 77:24 80:5  boring (1) 37:10  both (10) 9:6,21 15:19 42:1  59:14 64:19 65:3 90:2  94:15 123:12  bottom (1) 17:15  boundaries (3) 45:7  105:10,10  boundary (1) 118:18  bow (1) 82:1  brazen (1) 77:14  break (7) 10:12 16:22 17:2  19:14,20,25 38:23  breakdown (1) 89:3  breaks (1) 71:25  breathing (1) 53:13  brief (2) 22:22 97:6  briefing (3) 28:6,8,23  briefly (5) 56:17 80:10 89:19  99:9,25  brilliant (3) 4:19 11:23 66:6  bring (2) 95:15 120:9  broadly (1) 75:16  broken (1) 31:7  brother (3) 55:22 56:2  119:22  brothers (2) 89:12 93:13  brought (1) 118:4  bubbles (1) 58:2  building (2) 118:13 121:8  build (1) 15:23  burden (2) 105:14,18  burnout (1) 62:17  business (2) 86:14 126:12</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>came (10) 4:22 17:25 18:1,4  37:5 50:17 69:17 84:19,24  123:5  camhs (5) 32:7,9,15,18  120:18  campbell (1) 12:22  cando (1) 7:17  candour (1) 27:25  cannot (1) 115:6  cant (10) 29:18 30:3 80:21  102:2,2 113:5,5,12 116:15  118:24  capacity (5) 43:21,22 71:22  72:7 86:13  capture (2) 17:7 27:19  captured (2) 11:19 109:23  care (88) 2:4,12,13 3:21 14:1  19:12,18 21:11 24:10 25:2  28:17,24 30:17 33:19,22  34:19,22 39:22 40:21,22  41:10,18 44:2,4,20  46:12,19,22,23,25  47:4,5,6,8,10,11,12,16,17,19,25  48:3,8,11,14,18,19,20  49:25 50:20 51:4,15 52:5  54:4 57:1 59:13,24 61:17  63:14 66:8 70:18 71:20,23  74:19,21,23 75:8 82:20  83:6,16 84:21 85:14  88:2,14 91:23 92:20 98:11  99:7 102:19 105:9,16  106:2,21 107:10,13 120:4  125:14 127:3  cared (1) 73:22  careful (3) 45:6 108:25  116:13  carefully (5) 28:14 55:24  95:17,20 127:19  caregivers (4) 122:12 124:8  126:17 129:3  carer (14) 70:12,24 90:24  95:13 97:22 101:2,2  103:12 104:18 109:9,21  113:1,23 118:17  carers (10) 3:7 21:16 24:8  66:1 69:24 70:1,2,3,6,19  72:11,16,21 73:1,3,7,20  74:4,5,8,8,9 75:11,17,18  87:16,23 88:17 119 89:14  90:2,3,4,7  92:2,11,14,17,25 93:1  94:15,15,18 95:5,8  96:1,6,10 98:22,22  99:3,11,16,22 100:15,17  101:8 102:6,5,10,17,21,23  103:8,23 104:25  105:4,6,23 106:23 107:13  108:18 112:16,19,20,24  113:2,10,21,25  114:3,5,8,9,10,11,14  117:1,19 118:8,8,12,21  119:7 121:1,9,12 124:12  127:23,25 128:1  caring (5) 16:7,16 72:13 73:5  92:18  carried (1) 96:2  carries (1) 40:2  carry (5) 44:25 59:17 97:4  101:13 104:10  carrying (2) 49:19 61:2  caseload (1) 78:11  cases (5) 18:19 35:1 43:21  111:4,4  cast (1) 10:8  catch (1) 31:22  catching (1) 116:20  categories (1) 33:18  cause (1) 53:16  cease (1) 121:19  ceased (1) 96:22  central (1) 26:12  centre (2) 30:2 118:1  centric (1) 108:23  ceo (1) 39:9  certain (3) 4:5 71:9 106:6  certainties (1) 43:11</p>
---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---

cessation (1) 75:3  
 cetera (1) 18:19  
 chair (21) 1:3,5 20:24 21:3,6  
 27:12,16,25 38:15,18,25  
 76:6 85:24 86:1,6 111:23  
 112:3,6,8 130:17,19  
 challenge (10) 12:16 32:6  
 48:22 50:5 51:21 91:3  
 108:17 127:24,24 130:9  
 challenges (17) 29:20 33:11  
 44:10 48:24 53:3,21,22  
 65:9 67:7 69:10 70:14  
 75:14 77:16 81:10,13  
 95:15 123:1  
 challenging (15) 43:7 44:15  
 48:15 61:25 66:3 69:3  
 103:14 104:23 105:4  
 117:13 119:3,14,15 120:9  
 124:23  
 champion (2) 120:19 129:25  
 championing (1) 129:16  
 change (9) 35:15 53:25  
 64:15 90:25 92:4 93:3  
 94:10 99:21 101:5  
 changed (15) 9:10 35:14  
 57:10 63:13,16,17 64:11  
 69:13 72:7,17 76:4  
 90:16,18,19 99:17  
 changes (10) 19:10 24:1  
 42:20,25 94:14,15 98:1  
 111:7,7 125:12  
 changing (6) 12:24 25:17,25  
 26:1 60:2 125:7  
 chaotic (3) 12:14 13:5 32:22  
 characterise (1) 75:9  
 characteristics (2) 59:1  
 80:17  
 charge (1) 6:10  
 charities (4) 17:9 27:22 35:6  
 40:4  
 charity (5) 2:4 3:23 6:8  
 27:19 96:7  
 chats (1) 22:8  
 cheaper (1) 8:9  
 check (1) 71:6  
 checking (2) 73:12 86:1  
 checks (6) 18:21 27:6 37:17  
 97:23,24,24  
 checkups (1) 101:20  
 cheeky (1) 27:12  
 chief (1) 39:19  
 child (64) 17:17 18:12,22  
 19:4 20:6,7,25 22:21 24:22  
 32:7,22 35:2 67:16  
 68:11,17,25 69:15,18  
 70:2,5 73:7 75:20 92:20  
 98:8,10 99:6 104:17,19,20  
 105:9 106:21,22 107:4,12  
 108:23 109:2,10 111:21  
 112:17,25 113:6,7 115:6,8  
 116:6,15,16,20,25  
 117:18,21 118:19,25  
 120:20,25  
 121:2,11,14,14,20 124:18  
 126:5 127:6,12  
 childcare (1) 40:19  
 childhood (1) 76:21  
 children (184) 2:6,13,13,19  
 3:3,8,8 4:3 6:7 10:2,19  
 11:4 13:9 14:1,12,23  
 16:8,23 19:1,24 21:21,22  
 22:9,23 23:2,5,14,20 25:1  
 26:3 28:3,16,24 29:21  
 30:8,25 31:3,8,20 32:2  
 33:1,3,12,14,17,18,21  
 34:18,19,21  
 40:7,10,12,19,20 41:6  
 46:5,20 47:2 51:18,20  
 56:15,16,22,22,25  
 57:16,17,21 66:1,9,11,17  
 67:15,19 71:1 74:21 75:11  
 78:2,10,12,20 79:6,6,18  
 80:3 87:15,17,19,22  
 88:1,3,6,7,17,19,23  
 89:1,2,4,5,7,16,20 93:18  
 94:4,13 95:15

96:9,11,13,15 104:5  
 105:3,12,19,21,22 106:16  
 107:18 108:5,17 109:22  
 110:11,12,15 111:12,19  
 112:15,19,20 113:16 114:1  
 115:21 116:1  
 117:6,8,9,9,15 118:14  
 119:9,11,16,19,19 120:3,6  
 121:1,9 122:1,9  
 123:6,20,23  
 124:1,14,20,25  
 125:3,16,25  
 126:1,9,14,15,15,17,18,22  
 127:8,23 128:18,21  
 129:1,2,6,8,11,14,22  
 130:1,32  
 childrens (34) 6:7 12:18  
 13:22,24,25 16:20  
 23:21,23,24 24:6,24  
 28:1,11 30:23 31:14 32:5  
 33:4 36:15 56:14 72:22  
 94:25 107:6,7,8,9,23  
 108:13 110:22 115:4,6  
 116:2 127:2,16 130:1  
 childs (9) 32:12 18,19,21  
 74:10 106:18,20,21 109:22  
 choose (1) 82:21  
 choreographed (1) 55:24  
 circulated (1) 129:18  
 circumstance (6) 60:16  
 63:22 72:24 77:3 79:11  
 84:12  
 circumstances (23) 14:23  
 18:24 37:3 42:16 49:9  
 51:24 53:24 56:7,11  
 61:8,19 62:9 66:17,22  
 71:20 73:6 78:25 92:5  
 93:4,5,17 121:4 126:10  
 class (1) 102:18  
 clean (1) 47:18  
 cleaning (5) 50:18,19,21  
 51:7 59:21  
 clear (5) 27:8 30:14 60:16  
 107:5,5  
 clearly (12) 42:17 44:8 45:15  
 51:23 54:22 56:7,22 60:14  
 65:11 109:21,23 126:4  
 close (4) 3:24 8:17 89:13  
 103:25  
 closed (4) 8:15 18:22 22:4  
 51:22  
 closely (4) 6:6 11:7 12:21  
 95:2  
 closing (1) 75:10  
 closure (1) 66:22  
 clunky (1) 36:3  
 coffee (1) 43:13  
 collaboration (4) 88:20  
 104:9 127:18 128:14  
 colleague (3) 46:3 61:9  
 77:23  
 colleagues (9) 17:9 28:20  
 29:7 54:14 55:20 58:24  
 60:6 70:17 78:25  
 collective (1) 48:12  
 college (3) 21:18 29:25 52:15  
 71:25 73:24 90:12 91:16  
 96:25 100:15 101:13  
 109:17 112:20 119:20  
 129:4  
 comes (4) 55:8 96:8 106:21  
 115:5  
 comfortable (3) 60:19 79:20  
 110:4  
 comfortably (1) 83:7  
 coming (14) 4:9 15:1,2  
 17:21 21:23 92:2 95:18  
 97:21 114:4,10,14 118:23  
 119:1 128:6  
 comment (2) 85:11 96:21  
 comments (3) 29:4 62:4  
 123:18  
 commission (1) 44:3

common (2) 22:5 61:12  
 commonly (2) 84:9 115:25  
 communicate (3) 12:11  
 28:13 127:25  
 communicated (3) 6:18  
 25:16 69:19  
 communicating (3) 11:8  
 26:3 83:25  
 communication (4) 54:1  
 58:13 71:6 85:4  
 communications (1) 23:17  
 communities (3) 11:7 90:9  
 91:8  
 community (8) 27:23 41:13  
 64:8,10 90:20 91:18 121:8  
 124:9  
 comorbidities (1) 53:21  
 companies (2) 4:18,19  
 complete (2) 63:11 95:7  
 completely (3) 31:4 75:9  
 109:19  
 completes (1) 95:6  
 complex (3) 20:16,22 77:3  
 complicated (1) 114:23  
 complications (1) 43:24  
 comprehensive (1) 38:12  
 comprises (1) 102:7  
 computer (1) 8:16  
 concentration (1) 32:15  
 concern (4) 34:4 45:18 54:4  
 121:5  
 concerned (5) 14:4 32:4,11  
 55:12 69:17  
 concerns (6) 18:25 32:11  
 34:18 104:2,13,16  
 conditions (2) 8:16 53:11  
 conference (4) 69:1 83:24  
 84:16,22  
 conferencing (1) 69:5  
 conflict (2) 91:4,15  
 37:14 118:10,15  
 confronted (1) 80:25  
 confused (1) 84:24  
 confusing (1) 25:21  
 connect (2) 108:11 117:10  
 connected (1) 43:12  
 connecting (3) 91:3 96:25  
 117:20  
 connection (8) 19:19 89:15  
 91:10,11 100:19 122:10  
 124:7 128:3  
 connections (10)  
 103:8,11,12 115:23,24  
 119:13,21 128:13 129:24  
 130:2  
 consent (1) 104:21  
 consequence (1) 50:10  
 consider (2) 1:22 72:10  
 considerations (1) 18:12  
 considered (3) 60:1 82:11  
 83:13  
 consistency (2) 43:4 46:10  
 constraints (2) 35:6 105:25  
 contact (22) 67:10,22 69:7  
 115:15,25 116:3,6,9,11,17  
 117:2,3,24 118:3,16  
 119:8,10 120:1  
 127:1,3,13,20  
 contain (1) 58:7  
 content (1) 39:13  
 contesting (1) 114:24  
 context (5) 23:21 48:10  
 50:15 60:1 82:15  
 continually (1) 60:10  
 continue (15) 49:18 50:23  
 85:5 92:16 96:15 97:11,13  
 98:13 111:3 114:9 117:2  
 127:7,10 129:25 130:14  
 continued (17) 30:24 35:12  
 92:1 96:5,13 97:4,17 98:4  
 100:10,12 103:4 119:11  
 123:2,3 127:16,17,20  
 continues (2) 91:24 94:19  
 continuing (2) 35:16 106:13  
 continuity (1) 71:17  
 contract (3) 54:15 62:2,7

contracted (6) 45:17 46:7,10  
 61:6 105:20 116:22  
 contradiction (1) 65:4  
 contradistinction (1) 71:23  
 contrast (5) 47:9,24 60:9  
 77:8 81:2  
 contributed (1) 61:25  
 contribution (2) 47:22 85:21  
 control (8) 48:9 50:17  
 51:10,13 59:15 60:3 80:21  
 82:7  
 convention (1) 22:21  
 conversation (6) 32:25 45:15  
 46:8 61:8 81:9 84:10  
 conversations (7) 55:9 60:7  
 83:16 84:1,11,15 118:24  
 conversely (2) 92:7 96:2  
 cooker (1) 68:3  
 cooking (1) 51:8  
 coordinate (1) 75:6  
 cope (1) 8:7  
 coped (2) 14:20 16:18  
 correct (11) 39:7,8 46:21  
 56:7 86:16 87:5 89:23  
 91:14 95:9 113:19,19  
 cosla (1) 39:24  
 cost (1) 37:19  
 couldnt (5) 8:10 71:21 74:25  
 121:19 128:1  
 counterintuitively (1) 79:8  
 country (5) 3:15 51:24 60:20  
 78:23 79:25  
 couple (7) 24:12 45:5 78:5  
 82:4 97:13,20 100:4  
 couples (2) 98:9 100:6  
 course (13) 8:2 19:3 23:18  
 43:12 57:11 62:12 65:13  
 66:3 71:9 73:8 79:14 90:15  
 106:15  
 courts (5) 110:23  
 111:6,16,17,23  
 cover (1) 76:11  
 covered (3) 28:10 85:10  
 130:7  
 covers (2) 2:7 87:8  
 covering (1) 33:17  
 covid (27) 6:5 7:5 8:1 9:9  
 11:1,23 12:15 13:15 19:21  
 27:4,20 29:11,19 31:7  
 34:20 46:7,7 54:15 90:14  
 105:20 114:17,20 116:20  
 119:17 122:20 125:18,24  
 covid19 (2) 54:8 82:12  
 covidsafe (1) 16:23  
 cracks (2) 16:3,11  
 create (1) 43:16  
 created (2) 44:9 91:3  
 creating (1) 34:22  
 creations (1) 58:5  
 creation (1) 40:15  
 creatively (1) 29:17  
 credit (1) 11:12  
 crews (5) 1:7,11,13 38:15  
 131:2  
 crisis (4) 26:22 102:18,25  
 103:1  
 criteria (1) 32:24  
 crucial (9) 57:24 59:8 63:8  
 68:8 72:14 81:19 82:1  
 83:11 85:2  
 cues (6) 80:13,14,15 81:12  
 84:13 102:2  
 culley (5) 38:25 39:3,6 85:24  
 131:3  
 culminating (1) 112:13  
 cultural (1) 89:20  
 cumulative (1) 62:17  
 curious (1) 17:3  
 current (6) 1:24 32:4  
 86:23,24 87:10 92:11  
 currently (4) 87:7 88:1,3,9  
 curtailed (2) 51:1 63:3  
 cut (1) 33:23  
 cutoff (1) 3:1  
 cycle (1) 61:3

D  
 dad (1) 19:17  
 daily (6) 43:1,6 47:16 48:7  
 49:20 60:23  
 danger (3) 25:22 36:3 85:16  
 day (15) 12:24 15:3  
 25:16,17,17,25,25 31:9  
 35:25 39:20 61:2 62:13  
 72:18,19 94:17  
 days (4) 8:13 45:19 68:20  
 69:4  
 daytoday (2) 48:24 57:1  
 deal (5) 14:12 32:9 33:9 34:3  
 124:13  
 dealing (3) 66:12 88:2 125:6  
 deal (1) 125:8  
 decade (1) 39:25  
 decide (1) 28:18  
 decided (1) 114:8  
 decisionmaking (5) 23:2  
 25:11 26:12 68:25 128:20  
 decisions (20) 3:17 4:18,24  
 23:4,6,12,22,25 24:3,19  
 25:7 26:14 28:14,15 36:14  
 43:23 56:8 82:12,14  
 111:20  
 decline (5) 92:1,4 94:19,20  
 114:13  
 decreased (2) 20:13 91:23  
 dedication (1) 54:9  
 deemed (1) 78:18  
 defined (1) 72:1  
 defining (1) 80:16  
 definitely (2) 69:16 77:16  
 degree (3) 69:11 75:23 83:13  
 delay (1) 115:18  
 delayed (2) 111:2,5  
 delays (1) 111:24  
 deliberately (1) 79:10  
 deliver (4) 41:18,19 50:2  
 85:14  
 delivered (2) 41:17 78:9  
 demanded (1) 25:11  
 demonstrate (1) 124:20  
 disability (6) 42:18,19  
 43:4,20 49:3 74:17  
 disadvantage (2) 2:6,8  
 disadvantaged (1) 65:22  
 disclosed (1) 19:16  
 disclosure (2) 97:24 104:17  
 discos (1) 43:14  
 discrete (2) 91:26  
 discuss (12) 3:13 4:10 9:1  
 11:3 15:10 21:8,21 35:3  
 dispense (1) 64:7  
 dispersed (1) 68:21  
 disposed (1) 77:12  
 disproportionately (1) 13:10  
 disrupted (1) 21:19  
 disruption (3) 73:23 121:7  
 123:16  
 disruptions (3) 123:4,8,10  
 disseminating (1) 127:21  
 dissemination (1) 58:18  
 distance (1) 49:4  
 distanced (3) 55:25 56:5  
 118:16  
 distancing (3) 25:18 49:1  
 72:7  
 distractions (3) 117:11,12,16  
 distress (1) 57:9  
 distressed (2) 43:8 55:15  
 distressing (2) 49:8 50:13  
 distribute (4) 6:11,13 37:22

14:18,24 16:17  
 22:13,13,20 33:17,20  
 41:20 42:6 44:10 65:15  
 68:7 74:15 85:8 89:20  
 93:5,7 96:5 99:3,21,22  
 101:1,3 104:14 108:10  
 113:2,3 117:25 119:12  
 123:12,14 124:25 126:23  
 128:10  
 differential (1) 12:12  
 differently (9) 16:17 30:13  
 31:25 43:18 64:23 77:12  
 83:5 116:12 119:24  
 difficult (6) 7:12 9:11 12:23  
 14:22,23 15:25 16:5,14  
 22:25 23:9 24:7 25:10  
 done (1) 125:8  
 donec (8) 18:23 25:24 30:13  
 45:3 71:5 73:14 98:25  
 116:12  
 dont (28) 26:22,23 32:18  
 35:19 37:17 38:19 53:15  
 72:19 74:2,10 81:1 82:20  
 83:7,8 91:9 93:20,22  
 96:10,12 106:8 107:4  
 113:4 117:10 120:5 121:13  
 122:11 126:24 129:5  
 door (4) 5:18 6:10 17:24  
 82:21  
 doubt (5) 54:24 55:11 57:4  
 63:12 75:5  
 down (10) 4:3 43:25 51:23  
 60:20 73:14 75:10 77:24  
 97:25 123:11,15  
 drawing (2) 43:25 73:14  
 drift (6) 107:20 110:1  
 115:10,14,18 130:9  
 drifted (6) 107:19,21  
 111:1,19,22 129:22  
 drifting (1) 112:12  
 drive (2) 52:16 101:8  
 driver (1) 96:15  
 drop (1) 16:23  
 droppoff (1) 79:13  
 dropping (2) 18:9 67:9  
 drug (2) 20:19 62:21  
 drugalcohol (1) 41:13  
 drugs (2) 20:18,21  
 due (4) 11:21 92:15,16 104:8  
 during (50) 7:5 8:1 15:2,21  
 16:18 17:3 18:16 19:5,11  
 20:8,25 21:13 22:2,12  
 25:12 27:4 31:1,7 35:24  
 37:21 42:6 46:24 50:20  
 51:1,8 52:6 61:22 64:16  
 67:3,16 68:15 69:16 73:1  
 92:11,14 97:16 98:17  
 99:5,23 100:22 102:11  
 104:13 115:23,24  
 123:4,11,14 124:2 128:19  
 129:15  
 duties (3) 46:16 51:8,8  
 114:13 120:11  
 early (10) 5:16 7:22 8:13  
 13:13 45:19 66:6 68:20  
 69:4 83:24 86:25  
 ease (1) 34:25  
 easier (3) 36:10 103:10,11  
 easy (1) 26:19  
 economic (1) 4:17  
 edinburgh (1) 15:19  
 education (9) 22:23 51:18  
 70:6,8,24 77:21 78:22 79:9  
 80:3  
 educational (4) 51:23,25  
 79:19 80:1  
 effect (4) 3:15 50:12 85:3  
 113:7  
 effective (4) 35:21,24 44:21  
 84:14

127:25  
 distributed (1) 10:1  
 distribution (1) 9:23  
 diversification (1) 41:1  
 diversity (1) 40:24  
 document (1) 126:4  
 documentation (1) 1:18  
 does (11) 3:22 15:6,6 32:1  
 49:16 51:17 54:16 79:11  
 111:3 113:13 116:2  
 dosent (3) 17:11,12 65:3  
 doing (10) 3:18,18 6:23  
 13:15,19 15:7 21:17 29:12  
 77:6 96:19  
 domestic (2) 18:20 66:13  
 domiciliary (2) 48:11 51:3  
 donec (8) 18:23 25:24 30:13  
 45:3 71:5 73:14 98:25  
 116:12  
 dont (28) 26:22,23 32:18  
 35:19 37:17 38:19 53:15  
 72:19 74:2,10 81:1 82:20  
 83:7,8 91:9 93:20,22  
 96:10,12 106:8 107:4  
 113:4 117:10 120:5 121:13  
 122:11 126:24 129:5  
 door (4) 5:18 6:10 17:24  
 82:21  
 doubt (5) 54:24 55:11 57:4  
 63:12 75:5  
 down (10) 4:3 43:25 51:23  
 60:20 73:14 75:10 77:24  
 97:25 123:11,15  
 drawing (2) 43:25 73:14  
 drift (6) 107:20 110:1  
 115:10,14,18 130:9  
 drifted (6) 107:19,21  
 111:1,19,22 129:22  
 drifting (1) 112:12  
 drive (2) 52:16 101:8  
 driver (1) 96:15  
 drop (1) 16:23  
 droppoff (1) 79:13  
 dropping (2) 18:9 67:9  
 drug (2) 20:19 62:21  
 drugalcohol (1) 41:13  
 drugs (2) 20:18,21  
 due (4) 11:21 92:15,16 104:8  
 during (50) 7:5 8:1 15:2,21  
 16:18 17:3 18:16 19:5,11  
 20:8,25 21:13 22:2,12  
 25:12 27:4 31:1,7 35:24  
 37:21 42:6 46:24 50:20  
 51:1,8 52:6 61:22 64:16  
 67:3,16 68:15 69:16 73:1  
 92:11,14 97:16 98:17  
 99:5,23 100:22 102:11  
 104:13 115:23,24  
 123:4,11,14 124:2 128:19  
 129:15  
 duties (3) 46:16 51:8,8  
 114:13 120:11  
 early (10) 5:16 7:22 8:13  
 13:13 45:19 66:6 68:20  
 69:4 83:24 86:25  
 ease (1) 34:25  
 easier (3) 36:10 103:10,11  
 easy (1) 26:19  
 economic (1) 4:17  
 edinburgh (1) 15:19  
 education (9) 22:23 51:18  
 70:6,8,24 77:21 78:22 79:9  
 80:3  
 educational (4) 51:23,25  
 79:19 80:1  
 effect (4) 3:15 50:12 85:3  
 113:7  
 effective (4) 35:21,24 44:21  
 84:14





90:1 91:4 96:18 104:14  
110:2,4 114:2,2 122:16  
128:23 129:3 130:7  
nife (1) 45:24  
million (1) 10:2  
mind (4) 10:8 48:3,5 78:25  
mindset (1) 80:1  
ministers (2) 12:21 13:1  
minutes (3) 38:18 76:6 82:3  
missed (1) 31:23  
missing (3) 19:6 85:15  
104:20  
mistake (1) 78:19  
misuse (3) 2:12 64:4 123:2  
mitigate (1) 45:4  
mix (2) 20:17 33:11  
mixed (1) 19:21  
mixing (1) 116:21  
model (10) 40:22  
47:15,19,23,23 50:1,1,25  
51:6 67:1  
moment (4) 32:6 61:13  
92:10 94:12  
money (14) 5:14,18,19  
6:9,11,13 7:18 8:4 9:25  
10:14,17 27:9 37:13,22  
monitor (1) 129:13  
monitoring (1) 11:15  
months (2) 107:11 114:18  
moray (1) 70:18  
more (70) 7:4 8:4 14:15  
19:12 20:20 21:13,22 22:5  
24:7 25:24 26:25 32:25  
33:6 34:6,22,23 35:8,24  
37:20 38:6 41:25 49:6  
50:22,24 51:9 52:17 53:13  
58:2,5,23 59:2 61:21  
64:13,17,24 65:14,17  
66:21,25 68:6 69:1 73:7  
79:19,20,24 80:4,20 81:2  
82:10 83:20 84:14,24  
85:16 90:13 92:18  
102:11,12 103:14,19 105:2  
110:4,23 122:15,17,18,25  
123:1,1 126:14,15  
morning (7) 1:3,4,9 25:15  
38:25 39:5 130:20  
most (7) 8:12 16:5 23:25  
41:5 45:15 119:3 130:10  
mostly (1) 10:3  
mother (1) 55:21  
move (14) 11:3 29:14,19  
35:7 43:15 46:17 62:20  
65:1 69:24 74:4 78:7 97:23  
112:21 115:6  
moved (7) 14:10 22:12 36:6  
80:11 97:22 117:3 123:6  
moves (2) 75:3 89:3  
moving (8) 29:22 34:24  
65:21 80:10 99:15 100:1  
110:22 114:16  
mps (1) 130:3  
ms (33) 1:3,4,5,6,8,9 21:8  
28:1 38:13,25 39:1,2,4,5  
76:6,7 85:23 86:6,7,8,9,10  
112:3,5,7,9,10 130:16,17  
131:2,4,4,5  
mps (1) 129:25  
much (31) 3:4,9 6:16 9:20  
21:24 29:8 32:21,25  
38:13,16 52:3,16 53:2  
66:21 69:1,1 81:2 85:23  
94:3,3 103:9 107:12  
109:14 110:16 121:2  
125:11,24,24 126:11  
130:16,17  
multiagency (2) 83:24 84:22  
multichannel (1) 17:23  
mum (2) 7:24 19:17  
must (3) 3:18 109:7 125:22

N

name (5) 1:10,11 39:6  
86:11,12  
narrate (3) 10:4 102:5  
120:16

national (4) 8:22 48:2,16,21  
nationally (1) 72:2  
nations (1) 2:5  
natural (1) 10:23  
naturally (1) 14:10  
nature (2) 95:22,23  
navigate (2) 48:1 100:7  
navigated (1) 43:24  
necessarily (5) 77:6 93:20  
122:11,22 129:6  
necessary (2) 28:9 76:2  
necessity (1) 72:3  
need (30) 3:2,3 7:19 9:20  
21:25 33:3 37:13,17 42:19  
50:21 53:22 56:9 64:17  
73:24 74:16 75:4 79:24  
80:4 93:8  
96:11,12,13,13,14 104:18  
106:22 110:12,16  
113:21,23  
needed (8) 5:14 7:7 18:8  
26:16,18 61:15 68:6 97:18  
needs (21) 4:11,14 6:21 7:21  
16:20 32:18,19,21 33:3,13  
42:4 75:3,8 89:4 93:7  
94:25 112:24 116:3,4  
125:15 129:25  
negative (1) 20:2  
negatively (1) 115:19  
neighbourhoods (1) 65:22  
net (4) 7:3 17:10,15 18:9  
network (4) 56:23 57:3  
69:14 122:12  
neurodiverse (1) 79:6  
neutral (1) 118:1  
never (5) 17:4 37:5 69:20,20  
116:12  
news (1) 56:3  
next (4) 37:14 38:19 62:13  
113:9  
nhs (3) 41:17,18 64:19  
nicetohave (2) 72:10 78:24  
night (1) 22:5  
nights (1) 24:13  
nobody (1) 84:16  
nonattendance (1) 79:16  
nonessential (1) 78:18  
nonetheless (3) 54:3 57:13  
72:15  
nonobvious (3) 8:11  
122:14,17  
normal (11) 16:20,23 31:10  
44:14 45:25 55:15 65:6  
68:16,21 71:19 100:11  
normality (1) 43:16  
normally (1) 51:5  
note (2) 47:7 85:21  
nothing (2) 81:24 130:8  
notices (2) 14:5,7  
notifiable (1) 102:19  
nowhere (1) 32:8  
nuance (1) 48:16  
number (34) 3:10 15:21 16:2  
26:6 31:3 40:12 41:2 42:7  
45:23 47:3 58:8 78:12  
86:18 90:6 91:20,22  
92:1,7,11,13 93:14,24  
94:18,22 97:3 105:19  
106:12 114:13 119:6  
123:4,5 124:15,15,16  
numbers (5) 30:25 61:4 72:7  
119:18 123:14  
nursery (4) 66:7,20,23 67:20  
nurses (1) 45:9

O

objective (2) 2:2,9  
obligation (1) 60:18  
obligations (3) 46:5 70:25  
106:4  
oblivious (1) 77:2  
observation (2) 13:8 122:24  
observations (1) 48:1  
observe (3) 14:9 110:17  
124:20

obvious (6) 2:21 23:25 51:1  
54:5 68:23 75:7  
obviously (17) 3:25 9:9  
15:3,21 21:13 31:17 35:1  
42:3 46:13 51:14,21 52:7  
54:1,7 60:25 61:3 74:21  
occasion (2) 55:20 85:19  
occasional (1) 42:11  
occasions (1) 68:12  
occupational (1) 45:1  
occurred (1) 97:9  
offer (6) 48:5 53:10 66:3  
74:3 90:11 114:6  
office (3) 15:18,20 56:1  
often (35) 8:17 16:6 18:18  
20:18 21:15 27:8 42:16,22  
44:18 47:11 48:2,7 53:23  
55:14 57:7 59:8 60:4 61:7  
63:17 65:8 66:9,15,17  
67:19 68:4,25 71:4 74:12  
80:17,20 81:12 84:23  
85:16 116:4,25  
oftentimes (17) 42:19 43:4  
54:10 55:4 60:3,8 61:14  
63:5 66:13,24 68:22 71:24  
73:11 74:17 75:24 83:4  
84:21  
oh (1) 118:25  
okay (4) 15:24 38:14 70:4  
73:13  
old (5) 8:1 27:13 40:4 57:18  
124:7  
older (5) 47:10 48:3 51:19  
57:22 76:19  
oldest (1) 40:3  
oldfashioned (1) 73:11  
once (3) 5:11 44:10 69:20  
ones (3) 13:22 73:5 124:5  
onetoone (4) 84:11 97:15  
121:2,17  
ongoing (5) 30:14 99:11  
100:3,21 127:5  
online (47) 14:10,13,25 15:4  
21:22 22:7 23:7  
35:17,20,23 65:1 80:11  
90:8 91:1,13 96:24  
97:19,22,23 98:20,21,25  
99:10,15  
100:2,8,12,17,18,25  
102:2,7,23 106:2  
108:2,8,11,13 117:3  
118:15 123:2 124:16,23  
127:25 128:4,13  
opened (2) 78:11,16  
opening (2) 54:7 81:15  
operate (8) 2:5 42:15 47:6  
50:10 66:5 71:21 72:8  
102:13  
operated (6) 9:21 25:12  
40:18 46:24 47:8 72:5  
operates (1) 26:6  
operating (2) 65:18 71:20  
opportunities (2) 20:12 22:6  
opportunity (19) 16:22  
22:16 25:4 72:12 90:12  
93:14 94:9 97:15 98:21  
100:6,7 102:17 119:20  
120:1 123:25 124:1  
101:15 102:10 108:6,22  
110:24 114:16 115:13  
120:16 123:19 128:17  
paragraphs (1) 103:18  
parameters (2) 49:11 101:6  
parcel (1) 67:9  
parent (4) 32:11 70:10 90:25  
95:14  
parental (2) 31:12 74:13  
parenting (2) 124:24,24  
parents (16) 17:1 19:13,20  
40:13 56:16,17 66:1,11  
67:23 74:11 94:9,10  
115:16 119:9 120:1 121:25  
part (19) 1:21 3:6,25 34:2  
39:14,25 40:16 47:22  
48:18 64:6 87:21,23  
98:22,23 102:21 112:23  
113:19,20 121:16

84:7 85:2,4 95:7 102:5  
124:11 125:8 127:21  
129:12  
organisations (2) 28:17  
51:15  
orphan (1) 40:7  
orphaned (1) 40:19  
ostensibly (1) 40:7  
others (8) 9:13 12:22 43:21  
53:9 67:5 77:14 84:8 96:18  
otherwise (5) 34:4 43:11  
52:24 67:20 85:17  
ours (2) 28:18 46:3  
ourselves (4) 29:9 61:12  
67:13 103:23  
outdoor (1) 16:24  
outlet (2) 70:19 71:3  
outline (1) 97:6  
outreach (3) 58:25 66:25  
80:11  
outside (7) 20:12 44:12 52:5  
62:5 67:11 101:9,10  
39:22 41:17  
outwith (5) 10:20,20 31:4  
91:17 117:24  
over (26) 2:11 9:18,22 10:1  
11:24 13:16 26:6 30:20  
40:4 55:23 66:3 70:13  
72:7,17 78:14 79:14 82:3  
94:16,20 107:11,13  
110:17 117:10 120:10,13  
overall (2) 48:14 119:25  
overcautious (1) 27:1  
overnight (1) 120:12  
oversee (1) 87:13  
overseen (1) 88:13  
overused (1) 62:16  
overview (3) 2:2,22 87:11  
own (21) 8:15 39:18 41:25  
42:9,10,10 43:24 44:8,11  
46:4,5,5 54:13 59:4,6  
64:20 68:5 78:24 81:4  
92:19 108:19  
oxgangs (2) 15:18 16:25

P

paid (1) 38:5  
pandemic (77) 3:11 14:9  
17:3 20:8 21:1 24:21 27:13  
31:1 33:5,7,8,14 35:13  
37:21 42:6,16,22 45:19  
46:24 49:12,24 50:21  
51:1,9 52:7 53:23,25 56:7  
57:25 58:4 59:24 61:4  
62:18 63:14,24 64:12,16  
65:12 66:3 67:6,17 68:20  
69:4 70:13 71:5 72:18 73:2  
74:24 77:1,20 78:5 79:7,14  
82:12 83:25 84:6,20 85:3,6  
89:25 90:5,16 91:22  
92:12,22 93:21,22  
97:8,10,16 99:23 100:23  
102:11 103:16 104:15  
111:15 123:11  
panel (1) 113:22  
paradoxically (2) 19:1 32:20  
paragraph (16) 82:5 83:23  
87:2 88:21 91:19 95:25  
101:15 102:10 108:6,22  
110:24 114:16 115:13  
120:16 123:19 128:17  
paragraphs (1) 103:18  
parameters (2) 49:11 101:6  
parcel (1) 67:9  
parent (4) 32:11 70:10 90:25  
95:14  
parental (2) 31:12 74:13  
parenting (2) 124:24,24  
parents (16) 17:1 19:13,20  
40:13 56:16,17 66:1,11  
67:23 74:11 94:9,10  
115:16 119:9 120:1 121:25  
part (19) 1:21 3:6,25 34:2  
39:14,25 40:16 47:22  
48:18 64:6 87:21,23  
98:22,23 102:21 112:23  
113:19,20 121:16

participate (2) 47:16 84:1  
participative (3) 47:15,23  
51:6  
particular (17) 28:2 35:22  
43:15 53:1 54:6 58:17 60:8  
63:24 64:24 69:4 72:18  
75:13 79:4 91:3 94:21,23  
106:17  
particularly (36) 4:7 7:10  
8:13 9:18 12:21 13:9 14:4  
18:16,21 20:17 21:10 22:3  
23:19 24:14 27:18 28:16  
30:15 33:10 36:14 49:6  
57:17 60:2 65:19 68:18  
73:1 77:11 79:6 89:5 90:17  
92:14 95:24 104:5 108:23  
123:10 124:5 129:11  
parties (1) 69:19  
partner (1) 7:14  
partners (1) 36:13  
partnership (4) 7:9 8:23  
39:22 41:17  
parts (3) 4:5 29:20,23  
past (1) 38:21  
pathway (2) 66:21 68:7  
pattern (1) 16:21  
patterns (2) 53:25 63:13  
pay (1) 78:23  
payment (1) 37:12  
peculiar (1) 38:1  
peer (5) 57:12 63:16  
64:13,25 65:11  
peers (3) 57:3 122:10 124:8  
penalty (2) 14:5,7  
personal (22) 2:7,19 3:2,3  
4:4,7,12,20 7:7 8:2 9:12,14  
10:2,9,10,19,25 11:4,17  
12:1,14,22 13:4,9  
14:4,7,12,24 15:21 16:6  
17:15 20:14 21:15,22  
23:9,15 24:9,10  
26:3,14,16,19,21 27:21  
28:4,22 29:22 30:8  
33:14,24 34:9 36:9  
37:1,5,24 38:5,7  
41:7,16,21 42:8,12,23  
43:2,16 44:8,13,15,21  
45:22,23 46:1,15,18,23  
47:12,14,15 48:6,13 49:4  
50:3,3 51:7 52:10,23  
53:13,15,20 54:18,25  
55:12,14 56:20,24 57:6  
58:5,8,14,25 60:17  
62:8,10,12,20 63:4,21,22  
64:4,9 65:24 69:23 71:2,7  
72:20 73:12,13,15,17,22  
75:24 76:8,13,24  
77:1,2,8,12,13,17,21  
78:10,12 79:2,11  
80:7,10,19 82:10 83:1,11  
87:15,18,22  
88:1,4,6,7,18,19 89:16  
90:12 91:4,10,13,16 92:24  
94:11 95:12,17 96:9,14  
98:6,9,23 99:20 100:3  
101:11,25 104:3,5  
105:3,12,19 106:17  
108:5,7,11,18 109:5,12  
110:3,11,12,15 111:12  
112:15,21 114:1 115:21  
116:1,10 117:6,8,9,14  
118:6,7,14 119:7 120:3,7  
121:2,9 122:4,5,9,22,25  
123:6,20,22 124:4  
125:4,16,25 126:16,22  
127:23  
129:1,2,6,8,11,14,22  
130:13  
peoples (14) 12:18 16:16  
23:5 30:16 32:2 43:11  
47:10 48:3 60:13 71:24  
75:8 82:8 104:22 126:2  
perhaps (56) 3:13 13:8 14:11  
16:10 17:4 18:13 20:1  
21:23 25:6 29:1 30:8 35:16  
50:12,22 58:9,23 59:4 67:7

71:23 75:14 79:7,8  
83:10,20 88:23 89:7,16,20  
90:16 91:2,14,21,25 93:7  
95:10,23 97:2 98:16,18  
99:2 100:1 104:12 106:11  
107:10 113:16 114:2,7  
116:19 119:18 121:6  
122:20 124:12,14 127:13  
128:9 129:13  
8:13 9:18 12:21 13:9 14:4  
13:17 14:2 18:16 19:15  
22:12 25:13 31:14 38:2  
43:15,25 46:9 56:10 59:23  
69:16 72:1,5,8,17 73:19  
78:10,14 85:6,14 92:3  
94:16 98:18 99:5 107:11  
108:11 110:17 123:5,11  
periods (1) 74:24  
permanence (1) 110:24  
permanency (2) 111:9,18  
permanent (6) 107:11  
112:18,21 113:2,6 127:13  
permitted (1) 71:14  
persist (1) 94:17  
person (47) 7:24 29:14 30:2  
42:5,6 46:6,10 49:2,14  
50:9 54:5,14 55:5,21,22  
56:3 74:12 76:3 97:21  
100:4,5,7 104:19,20 107:4  
109:2,10 111:8 112:17,25  
113:7,7 115:6  
116:15,16,21  
117:1,19,21,21 118:19,25  
121:3,20 124:21 127:9,12  
personal (22) 2:7,19 3:2,3  
4:4,7,12,20 7:7 8:2 9:12,14  
10:2,9,10,19,25 11:4,17  
12:1,14,22 13:4,9  
14:4,7,12,24 15:21 16:6  
17:15 20:14 21:15,22  
23:9,15 24:9,10  
26:3,14,16,19,21 27:21  
28:4,22 29:22 30:8  
33:14,24 34:9 36:9  
37:1,5,24 38:5,7  
41:7,16,21 42:8,12,23  
43:2,16 44:8,13,15,21  
45:22,23 46:1,15,18,23  
47:12,14,15 48:6,13 49:4  
50:3,3 51:7 52:10,23  
53:13,15,20 54:18,25  
55:12,14 56:20,24 57:6  
58:5,8,14,25 60:17  
62:8,10,12,20 63:4,21,22  
64:4,9 65:24 69:23 71:2,7  
72:20 73:12,13,15,17,22  
75:24 76:8,13,24  
77:1,2,8,12,13,17,21  
78:10,12 79:2,11  
80:7,10,19 82:10 83:1,11  
87:15,18,22  
88:1,4,6,7,18,19 89:16  
90:12 91:4,10,13,16 92:24  
94:11 95:12,17 96:9,14  
98:6,9,23 99:20 100:3  
101:11,25 104:3,5  
105:3,12,19 106:17  
108:5,7,11,18 109:5,12  
110:3,11,12,15 111:12  
112:15,21 114:1 115:21  
116:1,10 117:6,8,9,14  
118:6,7,14 119:7 120:3,7  
121:2,9 122:4,5,9,22,25  
123:6,20,22 124:4  
125:4,16,25 126:16,22  
127:23  
129:1,2,6,8,11,14,22  
130:13  
peoples (14) 12:18 16:16  
23:5 30:16 32:2 43:11  
47:10 48:3 60:13 71:24  
75:8 82:8 104:22 126:2  
perhaps (56) 3:13 13:8 14:11  
16:10 17:4 18:13 20:1  
21:23 25:6 29:1 30:8 35:16  
50:12,22 58:9,23 59:4 67:7

111:17 122:21 127:11  
platform (1) 97:19  
platforms (3) 123:2 124:16  
125:1  
play (9) 121:15,18,22 123:21  
124:5,17,19,21 125:1  
playgroups (1) 124:1  
playing (1) 22:4  
please (2) 39:17 74:8  
pm (3) 86:3,5 130:21  
points (4) 52:6 65:15,16 71:9  
police (1) 19:9  
policing (1) 13:11  
poor (2) 59:3 66:14  
population (15) 43:19 52:2  
59:2 63:15,24 65:7,10 67:8  
71:12 72:25 77:9 79:5 83:5  
126:23 130:4  
position (4) 36:6 85:16  
116:2 126:21  
positions (1) 66:18  
practice (8) 6:19 19:19 36:20  
38:2 61:10 66:21  
118:13,14  
positively (2) 37:25 61:23  
positives (2) 18:14 36:1  
possible (9) 5:16 6:24 21:4  
26:19 29:17,18 55:25  
58:13 118:12  
possibly (1) 80:16  
post (1) 39:23  
postpandemic (1) 103:4  
potential (3) 3:7 21:8 127:22  
potentially (4) 22:9 34:23  
36:11 112:12  
power (1) 57:11  
ppe (2) 25:19 101:12  
practices (2) 60:2 65:6  
pragmatic (2) 3:17 28:14  
pragmatically (1) 23:13  
precarious (1) 66:9  
precisely (2) 72:8 73:9  
precovid (2) 106:8 123:15  
predict (1) 113:5  
predominantly (7) 89:10  
93:11 96:7 97:22 98:7  
103:24 124:18  
prefer (1) 29:4  
preference (1) 50:25  
preferences (1) 23:5  
prepandemic (2) 36:5 99:22  
preparation (1) 47:17  
prepare (1) 49:19  
prepared (2) 46:16 68:6  
present (4) 67:14 69:11  
110:9,10  
presence (3) 4:12 18:18 68:3  
pressures (1) 110:13  
presumably (5) 44:22 59:16  
70:6 71:11 73:7  
presume (3) 88:16 90:15  
92:21  
pretty (1) 61:22  
prevent (1) 118:24  
prevented (1) 116:10  
prevention (1) 59:15  
previous (4) 39:20 71:5  
103:5,6  
previously (9) 15:2 35:11  
39:11 93:9,16 94:19  
102:12 103:20 121:17  
primary (2) 49:15 67:23  
primacy (1) 51:14  
principally (1) 41:10  
principle (1) 18:7  
prior (11) 24:21 78:5 85:7  
87:3 90:5,14 97:10 104:14  
109:25,25 111:18  
priorities (5) 6:3 9:3,17  
10:1,10  
priority (4) 78:20,21 83:10  
111:17  
proactivity (1) 67:18  
probably (10) 23:24 33:19  
35:15 37:4 64:17 68:15  
76:12 78:23 79:25 85:20

problem (1) 7:6  
 problematic (2) 20:20 21:13  
 problems (1) 34:6  
 procedure (1) 110:2  
 process (19) 3:19 6:24 7:3  
 25:6 26:21 29:16 44:19  
 64:6 75:3 95:4 97:7,8 98:4  
 111:1 112:14 113:20  
 114:19 115:4,5  
 processes (15) 7:5 23:1  
 24:1,20,21,25 27:10 29:9  
 34:8,20 35:10 68:14 99:10  
 111:2 112:12  
 produce (1) 13:14  
 produced (3) 11:16 13:18  
 36:24  
 products (1) 60:8  
 professional (2) 45:6 63:19  
 professionals (7) 44:23 45:16  
 54:2 68:21 69:11 74:1  
 83:16  
 professions (1) 45:12  
 profound (5) 53:5 75:22  
 77:19 111:13 112:14  
 profoundly (1) 79:5  
 programme (1) 80:11  
 programmes (2) 10:17,19  
 progress (1) 14:1  
 promise (7) 93:12,19 109:3  
 129:17,18,21 130:11  
 properly (1) 128:21  
 proportion (1) 32:5  
 prospect (2) 54:7 77:5  
 prospective (3) 90:4 94:10  
 95:8  
 protection (4) 18:12 50:11  
 67:16 126:5  
 protective (1) 49:6  
 proud (2) 37:3 71:16  
 provide (40) 2:10,11,15,17  
 5:7 8:20 17:18 32:18  
 41:2,8,8,11,13,14 42:11,13  
 44:2 46:18,23 47:3 51:18  
 57:1 58:25 59:11 63:13  
 64:10 66:11,19 70:16,19  
 71:17 72:19 74:19  
 77:21,25 78:2 106:13  
 125:10,10  
 provided (9) 1:14,17 22:19  
 46:12 64:14,23 76:13 84:9  
 86:17  
 provider (1) 40:18  
 provides (5) 47:20,21 66:6,7  
 71:10  
 providing (1) 59:10  
 provision (3) 59:4 64:15 66:2  
 proximity (1) 89:13  
 psychological (3) 62:2,7 80:2  
 psychologically (1) 81:16  
 psychotherapists (4)  
 120:21,25 121:7,14  
 public (7) 37:23 46:8,14 58:6  
 82:15 83:10 126:16  
 pull (1) 26:11  
 pulled (2) 22:22 127:15  
 purchasing (1) 8:21  
 pure (1) 50:1  
 purpose (1) 47:20  
 purposes (3) 1:13,20 86:18  
 purse (2) 26:15 37:23  
 pursue (1) 83:22  
 pursuits (1) 52:15  
 push (1) 69:17  
 putting (2) 23:6 30:5

---

**Q**

---

q (193) 1:13,17  
 2:1,9,15,19,21 3:6,10 4:10  
 5:4,7,21,24 6:2,18 7:20  
 8:20 9:1,5 10:4,19 11:3  
 12:2 13:4,7 14:9 15:10,13  
 16:10 17:3,20 18:9 19:3  
 20:1,6 21:21 22:16 23:21  
 24:20 25:6 26:1,20,25  
 28:23 30:5,11 32:1 33:4,12

34:7,13 35:3 36:18 38:8  
 39:9,11,17 40:1 41:22  
 44:22 46:17,22 49:16  
 50:17 51:17 52:19 53:9,15  
 54:19 56:13 57:15 58:11  
 59:12,20 62:20,23  
 64:13,25 65:21 68:11  
 69:24 70:1,4,8 71:9  
 73:7,20 74:4,7,22 75:11  
 76:5,11 80:10 82:3 83:23  
 85:10 86:13,17  
 87:1,6,10,19,25  
 88:12,16,21 89:8,19,24  
 90:15 91:2,7,19 92:9,21  
 93:6,19,23 94:3,14  
 95:3,10,22 96:4,17 97:6  
 98:1,16 99:2,5,9,14,24  
 100:10,20 101:15 102:5,10  
 103:4,16 104:12  
 105:2,13,18 106:4,10,15  
 107:17,21,25 108:4,19,22  
 109:11 110:2,22 111:1,14  
 113:15 114:1,16  
 115:10,13,18 116:8  
 117:3,6,24 118:3,6,20  
 119:8,25 120:15  
 122:1,4,8,15  
 123:8,10,16,18 124:11  
 125:5 126:7,19 127:21  
 128:17,23 129:12 130:5  
 qualified (2) 45:9 102:16  
 quality (4) 95:10 98:2  
 99:15,17  
 quarrier (1) 40:5  
 quarriers (17) 39:9,19  
 40:2,3,16,17 41:4 44:24  
 46:22 51:18 54:10 55:4  
 56:21 67:2 71:15 85:2,14  
 quarter (1) 33:2  
 quarters (1) 8:17  
 question (6) 27:12,14 53:19  
 67:24 72:1 99:14  
 questions (11) 1:8 38:8 39:4  
 61:20 86:9 101:22,25  
 130:1 131:2,4,5  
 quick (2) 25:11 30:21  
 quicker (2) 35:7 96:24  
 quickly (9) 3:21 5:8,13 7:13  
 12:8 24:3 84:6 101:15 125:7  
 quite (56) 4:13,22,23 5:8  
 8:18 11:6 12:14 13:5,19  
 14:13,20 20:16 21:15,16  
 22:24 24:5,23 36:23,25  
 37:22 38:12 43:7 49:1 61:4  
 63:16,25 66:2,13,15  
 67:3,25 72:6 75:21  
 77:3,14,25 79:5,14 81:24  
 84:6 85:19 94:23 95:17,17  
 96:20,21 101:5 105:8  
 109:21,23 124:5,22  
 125:7,20 126:4 127:19  
 quotes (1) 11:17

---

**R**

---

radically (3) 63:16 72:17  
 76:4  
 raise (5) 5:22 36:18 38:10  
 105:13 130:7  
 raised (1) 68:12  
 random (1) 60:5  
 range (6) 2:10,22,24 40:2  
 76:11 77:22  
 ranged (1) 84:11  
 rates (1) 31:2  
 rather (13) 11:20 17:21 25:7  
 27:10 29:18 30:2 37:12  
 38:4 64:6 91:12 92:22  
 99:11 126:16  
 rationale (1) 82:25  
 reach (1) 91:15  
 reached (1) 67:1  
 reaching (1) 80:7  
 reaction (1) 29:11  
 reactions (4) 101:21,22,25  
 117:14

read (4) 86:20 101:17,21  
 102:2  
 reading (1) 91:13  
 readjust (1) 123:20  
 ready (1) 1:5  
 real (3) 12:16 27:23 108:17  
 realised (2) 9:13 35:19  
 realistically (1) 23:3  
 realities (1) 50:3  
 reality (4) 32:12 49:25 65:13  
 81:21  
 really (73) 4:2 5:13,15 6:19  
 7:19 8:2,24 9:14 10:11  
 12:1,6,13 13:21 14:23 15:3  
 17:17 27:9,21 29:7 33:9  
 35:21 36:16 37:2,3,13,15  
 38:6 40:23 44:12 45:24  
 47:19 48:4 49:10 50:16,19  
 55:8,8 58:16 59:10  
 63:23,23,24 64:3 66:2,15  
 68:9,14 69:2,3 75:21  
 76:17,23 80:16 81:1,19  
 83:11 84:23 85:19 91:20  
 96:12 97:17 101:18 105:4  
 108:10 109:13 114:24  
 117:8 119:3 120:9 121:21  
 125:5 129:5 130:14  
 reason (4) 17:16 40:20 48:17  
 63:1  
 reasonable (1) 6:13  
 reasons (15) 11:21 15:25  
 23:13 51:2 68:23 72:9  
 80:19 82:22 91:25 93:1,2  
 95:19 96:21 114:8 126:4  
 reassure (1) 113:11  
 recall (1) 126:19  
 receded (1) 27:13  
 receive (1) 28:25  
 received (1) 99:16  
 recognised (2) 62:8 73:16  
 recognising (2) 58:6 60:12  
 recognition (4) 30:15 49:13  
 61:16 71:22  
 recommendations (2) 111:20  
 129:9  
 record (3) 39:12 109:20,22  
 recorded (1) 109:20  
 records (2) 112:6,8  
 recovering (1) 62:21  
 recovery (7) 10:5 41:13  
 63:5,9,21 64:4,6  
 recreate (2) 43:10,13  
 recruit (3) 90:7 95:5 96:6  
 recruited (1) 90:5  
 recruiting (1) 94:14  
 recruitment (3) 87:16  
 90:2,16  
 rediscovering (1) 11:1  
 reduce (1) 100:9  
 reduced (1) 78:11  
 reduces (1) 100:17  
 reducing (1) 124:14  
 reduction (1) 94:18  
 redundancies (1) 12:9  
 redundant (1) 4:20  
 reengage (1) 31:2  
 reestablished (1) 103:9  
 reestablishing (1) 103:12  
 refer (2) 96:8 121:14  
 reference (6) 1:19 23:5 36:7  
 39:12 86:18 93:19  
 referral (1) 17:22  
 referrals (5) 32:8 73:22  
 89:10 93:15 120:18  
 referred (3) 13:20 17:5 87:22  
 reflect (1) 128:23  
 reflecting (1) 26:20  
 refusal (1) 109:19  
 regards (3) 110:20,21 124:24  
 regime (1) 51:11  
 register (1) 95:1  
 registered (4) 48:19,20 87:2  
 98:13  
 registration (1) 47:5  
 registrations (1) 48:18  
 regressing (2) 52:19,22

regression (1) 53:6  
 regulate (1) 34:3  
 regulation (2) 48:21 49:11  
 regulations (1) 13:11  
 regulatory (4) 60:6 101:14  
 113:20 115:5  
 reimagine (1) 64:5  
 reimagined (1) 70:16  
 reintegrate (2) 79:22 80:8  
 reintegrated (1) 123:21  
 relate (1) 115:13  
 related (4) 22:8 31:12 33:10  
 93:22  
 relation (13) 11:7 18:12  
 20:25 28:3 36:20 45:16  
 52:14 53:9 57:15 64:25  
 68:11 94:25 107:21  
 relationship (15) 19:21 20:18  
 46:1 55:15,13 63:18 67:12  
 75:15 80:24 81:3,20,25  
 82:2 103:9 118:13  
 relationships (16) 19:25  
 36:12 53:4 55:3  
 57:12,12,24 59:5 63:21  
 64:9 73:19 78:6,9 120:8,9  
 126:20  
 relative (4) 33:14 59:2 70:10  
 93:6  
 relatively (3) 10:14 36:20  
 94:16  
 relaxing (2) 29:1,3  
 relevant (2) 48:9 90:23  
 reliable (2) 69:5,14  
 reliance (1) 83:24  
 reliant (2) 81:12 109:9  
 relied (4) 63:17 102:10,24  
 126:11  
 rely (3) 90:21,21 102:14  
 remain (1) 41:3  
 remainder (2) 106:7 117:18  
 remarkable (4) 62:14  
 78:9,14 79:15  
 remarkably (1) 43:10  
 remember (13) 4:21 16:15  
 18:15 31:13 45:23 46:3  
 55:19 58:24 60:7 63:2  
 70:17 75:16 84:18  
 remote (2) 58:12 68:23  
 remunerated (1) 74:13  
 remuneration (1) 74:20  
 renew (1) 103:7  
 renewed (1) 19:19  
 report (7) 12:3,7 102:19  
 105:22,25 106:1,6  
 reporting (9) 11:9,15 12:4  
 105:14,15 106:14,5,8  
 reports (4) 11:15  
 13:14,16,18  
 reposed (1) 15:23  
 request (2) 37:14 61:12  
 requests (1) 62:6  
 require (3) 17:20 53:23  
 126:9  
 required (12) 11:14 40:20  
 48:17 52:4 53:25 73:23  
 98:1 99:20 103:1,19  
 104:25 105:21  
 requirement (1) 101:14  
 requirements (6) 59:14,20  
 60:5 104:10 113:20 129:21  
 requiring (1) 54:3  
 reread (1) 36:24  
 residential (2) 2:12 24:10  
 28:16,21 33:22 40:18  
 46:19,25 47:2 51:17 54:20  
 56:14,21 57:19,22  
 58:11,15,20 59:12,24  
 82:19  
 residents (2) 49:18 50:19  
 resign (2) 92:25 114:9  
 resignation (1) 92:15  
 resignations (2) 92:11  
 114:15  
 resigned (1) 98:12  
 resilience (1) 78:4  
 resilient (1) 120:22

resourced (1) 30:16  
 resources (2) 5:16 15:17  
 respect (3) 43:19 48:25  
 76:18  
 respiratory (1) 53:11  
 respire (6) 47:3  
 71:9,10,15,20 72:5  
 respond (11) 6:22 13:15  
 17:25 18:3 28:18 31:21  
 32:23 37:25 61:21,23  
 105:1  
 responded (2) 5:12 19:18  
 response (3) 18:5 32:4 82:12  
 responsibilities (7) 16:7,16  
 72:14 74:13 87:12 103:17  
 106:9  
 responsibility (8) 48:12  
 51:14,16 73:4 92:19  
 105:24 106:11 129:21  
 responsible (1) 120:18  
 responsibly (1) 5:20  
 responsiveness (1) 75:7  
 restrict (1) 119:18  
 restricted (4) 15:22 42:25  
 119:20 127:14  
 restrictions (22) 14:21 34:20  
 54:20 55:1 57:13 72:6 75:1  
 76:25 78:16 82:24 101:7  
 115:24 116:10,13 119:6,14  
 125:12,17,23 126:2  
 128:6,8  
 result (3) 53:7 57:10 64:12  
 retain (1) 67:12  
 retirement (1) 92:15  
 return (1) 103:6  
 returned (3) 100:11 103:5  
 106:7  
 returning (3) 92:17 119:2  
 123:16  
 reunification (1) 112:22  
 reunited (1) 127:6  
 review (3) 107:15 110:10  
 111:19  
 reviewing (2) 25:12,22  
 reviews (3) 107:7,7,18  
 rhythms (2) 43:6 75:22  
 rich (1) 41:19  
 rights (11) 12:18 13:22,24  
 22:21 28:1,12 82:8,18  
 83:1,11,21  
 rightsbased (1) 25:1  
 rise (2) 30:23 59:20  
 risk (8) 21:23 22:12 23:17  
 46:13 54:12 77:4,13  
 125:17  
 riskassess (2) 50:6,15  
 riskassessed (1) 46:14  
 risks (7) 20:7,15 22:9,16  
 125:25 126:1 127:19  
 robust (4) 68:14 69:5,14  
 79:19  
 role (21) 1:24 3:7 26:2 28:2  
 29:2,3 86:23,24  
 87:3,6,6,8,10,13 88:16  
 92:17 95:13,14 103:20  
 118:9,17  
 rolled (1) 35:10  
 ronald (3) 39:3,6 131:3  
 rooms (1) 122:19  
 room (1) 40:4  
 rose (1) 85:19  
 rough (1) 114:17  
 roughly (1) 2:7  
 round (2) 12:9 42:21  
 routine (4) 16:13 43:5  
 44:11,12  
 routines (3) 43:2 60:2 69:13  
 82:19  
 ruzachie (1) 66:5  
 rules (2) 12:15 71:14  
 run (2) 5:14 87:20  
 running (5) 19:10 23:8 47:16  
 48:7 123:1  
 rural (3) 21:10,10,11  
 ruralbased (1) 21:17

safe (11) 7:18 10:21 12:19  
 23:1,17 44:20 50:13 60:11  
 101:6 117:20,21  
 safeguarding (11) 18:11,24  
 66:24 103:17,20  
 104:1,4,11,13,16 126:6  
 safely (1) 4:3  
 safer (1) 19:2  
 safety (12) 7:3 13:23 18:9  
 21:23 87:17 101:10,11  
 104:18 108:14,15,17  
 126:12  
 same (15) 14:18 18:23 28:25  
 29:8 35:6,13 50:12 77:8  
 81:23 87:8 90:22 98:15  
 99:19 106:8 128:16  
 47:3 64:20 66:5  
 saw (12) 11:4 21:9,9,25  
 30:23 72:18 94:16 106:16  
 118:6 122:16,17 123:4  
 saying (11) 3:6 19:22  
 29:5,18 30:3 35:24 37:6  
 90:15 91:14 113:15 118:3  
 schedule (1) 38:19  
 scheme (1) 42:2  
 school (16) 17:18 31:1,4  
 51:20 57:2 72:23 78:2  
 79:4,9,11,13,16,18,23 80:8  
 123:25  
 schooling (1) 124:10  
 schools (19) 7:10 8:14 18:21  
 22:3 30:20,22 31:8,21,24  
 33:9 41:7 51:21 76:16  
 77:19 78:4,15,17 79:20  
 90:10  
 sciwt0247000001 (1) 86:19  
 sciwt0429000001 (1) 1:19  
 sciwt044100001 (1) 39:13  
 scotland (20) 1:12 2:11 3:23  
 10:24 14:6 30:21 32:25  
 40:14 41:3,5,15,20 71:18  
 72:17 73:1 77:22 86:15  
 87:9,15 88:4  
 scotlands (1) 40:3  
 scottish (16) 5:17 9:15,24  
 11:12,16 12:3 28:7 30:12  
 37:21 58:1 77:24 80:5  
 82:6,13,23 83:13  
 screen (1) 89:25  
 scrutinised (1) 95:16  
 search (1) 113:5  
 secretary (1) 11:7  
 sector (4) 87:6,8 94:21  
 120:19  
 secure (1) 7:18  
 securing (1) 88:22  
 see (2) 62:20 21:6 25:4 34:1  
 37:13 56:15 57:8 61:15  
 81:1,2,4 87:1 97:18,18  
 102:3 109:11,19 110:11  
 117:14 118:20 122:5,25  
 seeing (9) 4:11,15 7:21  
 11:10 12:4,5 105:2 122:2,4  
 seek (3) 65:6 66:24 71:12  
 seeking (2) 28:7 30:5  
 seems (1) 126:21  
 seen (9) 21:2 34:21 79:13  
 91:21 92:3 93:11 94:20  
 98:17 114:12  
 seized (1) 7:6  
 seizure (2) 80:14,22  
 seizures (1) 80:18  
 selfharm (1) 123:1  
 selfisolating (2) 61:6,10  
 sense (17) 5:4 23:7 30:18  
 32:1 36:12 47:21 68:4,17  
 73:25 87:25 90:1 96:17  
 104:12 108:15,19 110:2  
 125:5  
 senses (1) 51:12  
 sensitive (1) 83:20  
 separate (1) 105:22  
 separately (1) 47:4  
 series (1) 13:14  
 serious (1) 32:25  
 seriously (1) 51:16

serve (1) 13:5  
 served (1) 14:7  
 service (42) 2:22 3:11 4:2  
 6:19 17:5,13 18:13 21:9,25  
 26:8,18 28:4 32:7 42:13  
 48:6 58:19,25 64:2 66:6  
 70:18 87:3,24 88:5,8,9  
 89:25 91:21 93:15 96:9  
 97:3 102:6 105:14,24  
 106:2,13 109:12 111:3  
 121:17 122:5 123:22  
 125:10 127:22  
 services (44) 2:9,10,11,25  
 3:13 15:20,25 16:11 17:20  
 19:4 25:19 26:7 37:5  
 41:2,3,8,9,13,19 42:7 45:4  
 47:3 64:20 66:5  
 71:10,11,11,15,18,19  
 72:5,19,20 77:22,24 81:22  
 87:13,22 88:4,12 101:14  
 122:1 126:12 129:16  
 serving (2) 11:5 17:4  
 sessions (1) 78:10  
 set (9) 3:22 9:2 15:11 16:1,6  
 36:4 38:5 44:10 65:23  
 setting (6) 27:2 51:17 58:20  
 59:13 75:14 80:3  
 settings (7) 4:17 42:14 54:21  
 56:14 58:12,15,22  
 several (1) 89:3  
 severed (1) 119:21  
 sexual (3) 19:4 20:7,25  
 sexually (2) 99:18,17  
 shall (1) 38:20  
 shame (1) 27:23  
 share (1) 56:2  
 shared (5) 74:5,8,15  
 75:18,20  
 sharing (2) 8:17 81:13  
 shed (1) 19:17  
 shift (3) 35:16 61:11 62:13  
 shoes (1) 61:13  
 shop (1) 8:5  
 shopping (2) 8:5,7  
 shops (3) 3:23,23 43:13  
 short (5) 38:23 53:19 71:25  
 86:4 94:16  
 shortages (1) 8:22  
 shortterm (1) 3:15  
 should (11) 1:20 24:1 25:24  
 26:13 57:16 58:10 78:20  
 83:20 86:19 111:23 127:1  
 shove (1) 69:17  
 sibling (7) 89:9,11,12,16  
 93:9,15 119:10  
 siblings (4) 56:16 57:4 120:2  
 126:21  
 sic (1) 90:20  
 sickness (1) 104:8  
 side (5) 4:2 8:18 9:18  
 29:23,24  
 sight (2) 60:17 83:10  
 signed (1) 5:1  
 significant (8) 32:20 33:6  
 37:19 49:6 61:4 67:4,25  
 72:6  
 significantly (7) 24:7 90:19  
 91:23 111:2,5 123:12,14  
 signs (1) 81:6  
 similar (8) 74:21 75:12,16  
 87:6,6,8 99:14 124:22  
 simplicity (1) 20:10  
 since (5) 27:13 40:24 86:24  
 91:22 100:10  
 sister (1) 119:22  
 sisters (2) 89:12 93:13  
 sits (1) 83:7  
 sitting (2) 56:4 101:10  
 situation (7) 20:1 25:11  
 26:10 35:1 37:1 46:14  
 55:14  
 situations (3) 75:12  
 101:17,22  
 six (6) 46:5,25 47:13,14  
 107:11 114:18  
 skilled (3) 43:8 81:7 121:23



slightly (3) 8:9 60:4 74:15  
 slow (1) 44:19  
 slowed (8) 75:2 94:23  
 97:25 107:8,9 111:14  
 123:15  
 small (5) 10:14 18:17 37:8  
 47:12 65:25  
 smaller (1) 8:6  
 sobering (1) 36:23  
 social (32) 2:4 3:21 19:9  
 25:18 29:23 39:22 41:10  
 49:1 51:15 68:18 69:7,9  
 72:6 75:8 83:16 84:21  
 90:8,22 91:1 94:21  
 101:12,16 102:16,24  
 103:3,25 109:9 117:25  
 118:10 119:4,5 121:10  
 socially (5) 55:25 56:5 59:3  
 80:20 118:16  
 somebody (10) 17:12 18:6  
 43:3 68:4,5 71:3,25 81:4  
 84:13 111:8  
 someone (4) 103:2  
 117:22,22 124:22  
 something (25) 6:20,21 10:5  
 15:10 17:13,16 25:4 26:16  
 33:2 34:17 50:19,23 65:17  
 66:21 67:10 69:21 77:5  
 91:13 103:5 108:16  
 120:11,12,13 123:22  
 124:12  
 sometimes (16) 14:24 23:14  
 31:11 38:6 42:9,11 43:7  
 48:15 55:3 69:6 75:25  
 77:10 83:3,9 91:8 114:21  
 somewhat (4) 20:13 51:1  
 65:2 100:11  
 somewhere (1) 15:2  
 soon (4) 40:10 48:20 118:23  
 119:1  
 sort (34) 2:24 3:5 7:24  
 9:10,10 10:17 12:14,25  
 15:5,19 16:11 17:7,14  
 19:7,23 20:12 21:15 22:4,7  
 24:6 26:10,12 27:1 29:4  
 31:6,7 33:25 34:2,6 36:24  
 52:19 56:11 68:24 76:2  
 sorts (3) 20:22 58:3 72:22  
 sought (1) 55:18  
 sound (1) 65:4  
 source (3) 7:1 31:11 62:24  
 sourced (1) 88:24  
 sourcing (1) 40:13  
 space (6) 16:24 18:17 65:25  
 67:11 68:2 108:20  
 spaces (1) 56:1  
 speak (4) 64:13 69:10 76:17  
 84:13  
 speaking (4) 58:24 70:17  
 77:23 84:17  
 special (2) 62:6 85:20  
 specialise (2) 88:22 89:6  
 specialises (1) 89:1  
 specialist (1) 19:4  
 specific (6) 3:13 33:13 42:5  
 74:2 76:12 126:19  
 specifically (7) 5:25 28:5  
 33:12 41:16 126:8,13,17  
 speed (1) 78:7  
 spend (3) 10:20 70:21  
 115:20  
 spending (1) 21:22  
 spent (2) 19:12 39:21  
 spirit (6) 11:19 18:2  
 27:20,21,23 29:8  
 spoke (1) 9:14  
 spoken (2) 35:5 119:8  
 spring (1) 31:18  
 stable (1) 33:19  
 staff (37) 16:16 25:16 30:21  
 41:21 42:24 43:8,13 44:24  
 45:21 48:13 50:24  
 54:10,11,17 55:13  
 59:14,17 60:3,9,23,25  
 61:1,5,21,23 62:1,10,19  
 68:13 70:15 78:18 85:13

101:8 104:7,7 105:23  
 106:12  
 staffing (4) 106:5 111:6,7,7  
 stage (2) 16:20 120:7  
 stand (1) 47:9  
 standards (2) 87:14,17  
 stands (1) 47:23  
 start (9) 1:23 39:18 49:21  
 57:19 62:5 74:25 75:14  
 86:22 90:1  
 started (1) 58:1  
 starting (2) 41:23 70:11  
 statement (43) 1:14,19 3:10  
 5:4,22 10:4 11:6 13:8  
 14:11 15:10 20:6 26:20  
 28:5 30:11 34:7 35:3 36:19  
 39:11,12,13 62:23 82:5  
 86:17,18,20 87:1 88:21  
 89:24 91:20 92:22 95:24  
 98:19 99:24 101:15 103:18  
 105:13 106:15 114:17  
 119:25 120:15 125:5  
 128:17  
 stating (1) 1:10  
 statistics (1) 20:24  
 stats (2) 21:5 22:11  
 statutory (4) 35:7 87:13  
 104:2,10  
 stay (3) 61:11 62:12 93:14  
 120:11,12,13 123:22  
 124:12  
 steady (2) 92:3 94:20  
 stemmed (1) 71:22  
 step (2) 25:5 118:17  
 stepped (4) 10:11 29:8 36:2  
 37:2  
 sterile (1) 60:11  
 sticking (1) 12:16  
 stiff (1) 48:22  
 still (15) 3:1 4:3 12:17 13:23  
 29:18 69:11 78:16  
 97:16,20 100:19 102:14  
 104:11 106:4 111:2 127:3  
 stimulation (1) 52:24  
 stipulated (1) 127:15  
 stipulates (1) 116:4  
 stock (1) 94:11  
 stop (7) 3:18 4:5 7:6  
 100:22 107:18,19 127:10  
 stopped (15) 14:2 29:12  
 52:21 71:10,12,15 94:8  
 96:1,18 97:1 107:9,9,25  
 116:9,12  
 stores (1) 8:6  
 storm (1) 14:18  
 straight (1) 9:5  
 straightforward (3) 4:20 15:16  
 34:15  
 straightforward (2) 14:14  
 15:5  
 strains (1) 75:23  
 strangely (1) 44:9  
 streets (1) 40:8  
 stress (2) 34:25 57:9  
 stresses (1) 20:14  
 stressful (2) 8:7 31:14  
 string (1) 82:1  
 stringent (2) 51:9 52:17  
 strings (1) 26:15  
 struck (1) 83:1  
 structure (3) 22:3 66:6 66:20  
 structured (2) 66:8 84:9  
 struggle (2) 22:11 65:22  
 struggled (1) 31:2  
 struggling (2) 7:11 33:9  
 stuck (2) 19:11 34:11  
 stuff (5) 10:25 29:12 36:24  
 37:4,10  
 subgroups (1) 79:4  
 subject (2) 35:6 108:5  
 suboptimal (1) 83:25  
 subsequently (1) 98:18  
 substance (2) 2:12 64:4  
 substances (1) 50:22  
 substantial (1) 3:22  
 success (1) 102:21  
 sudden (4) 4:17 5:2 12:10

55:2  
 suddenly (5) 4:8,25 24:13,15  
 29:15  
 sufficient (1) 125:9  
 suggestions (1) 124:15  
 suicidal (1) 66:14  
 suited (2) 15:1 44:13  
 summary (1) 22:20  
 summer (6) 9:11 10:5,11,17  
 31:18,19  
 summertime (1) 10:21  
 supercautious (1) 77:14  
 supermarket (2) 8:3,9  
 supervisions (1) 124:16  
 supplies (2) 73:21,23  
 supply (1) 20:20  
 support (164) 2:16,18,18,19  
 3:2,3,5 4:9 5:5 6:17 7:7,13  
 9:6 13:21 14:25 15:15  
 16:5,8 17:19 18:8 27:9,10  
 28:25 30:14 32:13,23  
 33:1,3,24 35:2,17,22,23  
 37:6 40:7,21,22  
 41:9,12,16,18,23  
 42:4,8,11,20  
 43:2,4,17,20,22 44:2,22,25  
 45:7,14,24 46:1,12,17,23  
 47:11,13,15,19,21  
 48:4,7,13 49:5,25 50:9  
 51:6,7 52:23 53:5,10,15  
 54:18,25 55:12,21  
 56:23,23,24,25 57:1  
 58:14,19 59:7,11,17 61:17  
 62:20 63:4,7,14,17,19  
 64:3,9,21,25 65:5,11,21  
 66:2,8,9,11,19 67:18,23  
 68:9,17 69:15  
 70:1,2,3,15,16,18 71:8,17  
 72:16,18,19,20,21 73:18  
 74:17 75:17,19,23  
 76:2,9,13,19,22 77:3  
 78:2,17 80:3,13 81:2,7,22  
 82:11 85:15 88:3,8,9 94:24  
 102:5,11,20,24,25  
 103:10,13,25 107:4 122:12  
 124:11  
 supported (18) 42:23 44:21  
 45:2,22 46:6 52:5,11  
 55:5,14 56:3,21 57:7 62:11  
 71:2 73:10 76:4 77:16  
 128:21  
 supporting (13) 1:18 3:7  
 4:4,7 40:9 43:3 44:8 49:14  
 50:3,14 54:5,14 67:4  
 supportive (2) 31:22 34:6  
 supports (6) 29:25 52:20  
 88:9 103:13 124:16 129:10  
 suppose (6) 69:3 72:2 76:14  
 80:23 117:24 118:3  
 sure (35) 17:10,12 18:4 30:1  
 39:19 40:3 42:3 52:18  
 62:19 67:21 69:10,18,23  
 71:1 73:12,15,16 97:14  
 99:17 101:5,10 104:10  
 109:1,4 111:10 115:1  
 125:15 127:8,18  
 128:2,4,11 129:8,20 130:3  
 surface (1) 34:4  
 surfaces (1) 50:18  
 surprisingly (2) 18:19 24:2  
 surrender (1) 82:20  
 surrounds (1) 68:17  
 survey (1) 30:21  
 suspended (1) 44:24  
 sympathetic (1) 83:21  
 system (28) 4:5 12:17 13:25  
 17:22 18:10 20:21 24:6,15  
 26:23 27:5 29:21 31:17  
 34:10 37:20 40:21 41:10  
 66:16 75:2,4,8 78:22 84:4  
 102:15 107:8,23 108:13  
 111:11 112:1  
 systems (15) 7:4,6,16 13:25  
 14:1 23:8 27:2 35:12  
 37:7,9 97:25 102:20  
 106:17 107:22 111:5

T  
 tablet (1) 8:16  
 tablets (1) 58:18  
 tail (1) 84:20  
 taken (8) 30:17 50:20 56:8  
 89:11 103:7,7 108:16  
 112:13  
 takes (5) 21:5 101:23 103:14  
 117:24 124:25  
 taking (5) 31:18 94:11  
 107:18 114:21 122:6  
 talk (12) 10:13 23:21 71:3  
 77:18 92:25 97:15 98:21  
 103:2 108:4 110:22,24  
 123:19  
 taking (2) 33:21 91:17  
 talking (4) 20:11 23:22  
 57:18 80:14  
 tapestry (1) 41:19  
 teachers (1) 105:6  
 team (9) 7:17 16:16 25:14  
 43:9 61:1 102:11 103:19  
 121:11,11  
 teams (5) 36:8 84:8 85:1  
 88:17 126:12  
 tech (2) 8:23 23:10  
 techniques (1) 50:12  
 technologies (3) 71:4 73:11  
 84:25  
 technology (7) 8:14,18 36:2  
 58:17 65:5 73:11 85:7  
 teenager (1) 7:25  
 teenagers (3) 33:25  
 122:10,17  
 teeth (1) 51:9  
 telephone (3) 108:2 128:3,14  
 telling (6) 55:20 86:11,22  
 109:5 110:15 125:16  
 telltale (1) 81:6  
 temporarily (1) 72:13  
 temporary (1) 24:11  
 temptation (1) 65:12  
 ten (3) 13:18 38:18 85:6  
 tenacity (1) 42:10  
 tend (2) 76:19,20  
 tendered (1) 92:14  
 tends (1) 20:11  
 tension (1) 83:9  
 tensions (1) 77:10  
 term (1) 18:9  
 termed (3) 6:2 9:3 10:5  
 terms (41) 2:9 8:24 12:8  
 16:19 25:18,18 26:1,9 29:2  
 31:3 35:14,22 36:19 42:1,7  
 44:7 45:25 50:13 52:2 55:2  
 57:8 62:16 63:9,13 64:14  
 65:4,11 71:19 72:6,15 75:7  
 76:12 79:13 82:18 83:12  
 88:12 89:8 94:14 97:6  
 120:23 122:8  
 terrific (2) 7:17 80:5  
 terrified (1) 77:9  
 territory (1) 45:11  
 testament (2) 54:9 70:14  
 tested (1) 61:10  
 testimony (1) 39:15  
 thank (45) 1:6,13 21:3,6  
 27:25 38:13,14,15,17,21  
 39:2,17 40:1 41:22 44:22  
 46:17 50:17 51:17 54:19  
 56:13 58:11 59:12  
 64:13,25 65:21 68:11 71:9  
 73:20 74:4,22 76:5,7 80:10  
 82:3 83:23  
 85:10,13,23,24,25 86:2  
 130:16,17,18,20  
 thats (53) 6:22 15:13 24:4  
 26:13 27:14 29:19 31:9  
 32:6 34:4 35:10,16 37:3  
 39:8 41:17 46:21 47:19  
 48:20 52:17 56:10,23  
 61:21 64:10 65:1 66:21  
 81:21 83:12 86:16 87:5  
 89:23 92:2,13 93:20  
 94:21,21,25 95:9 98:25

101:3 102:9 105:17 108:10  
 109:6 111:10 112:23  
 113:2,19,19 115:17 118:5  
 120:9 122:7 130:12,19  
 theme (1) 15:15  
 themes (1) 14:16  
 themselves (10) 3:8 11:17  
 54:3,15 66:18 70:9 76:23  
 81:5 114:3 121:22  
 theoretical (1) 50:1  
 therapeutic (2) 103:13  
 124:24  
 therapies (3) 51:18,19 52:20  
 therapists (3) 45:1 121:15,16  
 theraplay (1) 121:23  
 therapy (1) 53:16  
 therefore (1) 34:21  
 theres (37) 7:4,4 8:11  
 17:13,24 20:17 32:8,15  
 36:3 37:4 42:14 45:5,11  
 53:23 55:6,10 57:4 58:9  
 62:2 63:8,12 65:11 75:4  
 76:14 79:15 81:24 82:25  
 92:1 110:14 117:11,12  
 118:15 119:4 121:5,5  
 124:19 130:8  
 they (1) 81:23  
 theyll (1) 81:23  
 theyre (15) 8:17 14:13 24:12  
 129:16 131:2,5  
 81:13,16 93:2 113:11,22  
 115:2 118:11 122:4  
 theyve (2) 61:9,14  
 thing (12) 5:12 7:15 10:7  
 26:19 47:7 61:7,21 63:15  
 67:17 79:3 81:23 89:19  
 thinking (4) 33:24 45:18  
 73:17 95:6  
 third (1) 120:19  
 though (2) 69:20 77:19  
 thought (3) 8:8 30:7 38:10  
 thoughts (1) 113:14  
 three (7) 5:24 89:17 93:16  
 105:20 114:18 119:18,19  
 through (53) 7:12 9:11 11:1  
 14:16 16:3,11 17:10 18:10  
 21:5 22:7 26:6,6 43:15,24  
 48:2 54:12,15 55:9 56:9  
 57:25 64:19 66:20 67:18  
 69:23 63:6 65:3,7 72:15,25  
 90:8 91:1 94:24 101:3  
 107:6,7 108:12 111:10,25  
 120:22 121:22,22  
 122:23,24 123:3  
 124:17,17,19,25 125:1,1,2  
 127:2 128:3,13,13  
 throughout (4) 5:4 74:24  
 91:21 95:20  
 thrown (1) 57:5  
 thursday (1) 130:23  
 tidy (1) 47:18  
 tied (1) 34:1  
 till (1) 6:16  
 time (79) 1:15 4:12,16 8:24  
 9:14 10:20 12:2 16:12 18:2  
 19:12 20:23 21:5,22  
 22:14,17,25 25:21 28:9,21  
 29:10 31:6,13 36:25,25  
 38:13 40:8,15 44:6  
 45:15,21 46:24 47:8,12  
 51:2,16 56:20 57:7,22  
 58:25 61:22 62:7 63:2,8  
 67:3 68:16 70:21 72:1,12  
 73:1 83:15 94:12  
 103:7,7,15 104:13  
 105:7,25 110:17 114:25  
 115:15,15,19,20,25  
 116:14,15 117:18  
 119:3,8,22 120:10,13  
 121:12,17 124:17 125:6  
 129:4,15 130:15  
 timeconsuming (1) 103:14  
 timely (1) 32:14  
 times (25) 14:17 26:22 49:16  
 51:5 52:4,11,25 54:2 55:10  
 60:5 65:18 82:7 83:20 86:1

104:6 106:23 108:7  
 111:23,24,25 117:10  
 119:3,6 121:13 126:3  
 today (8) 1:13,20 36:19  
 37:12 38:11 39:15 85:10  
 130:19  
 together (12) 9:25 13:16  
 15:7 18:17 28:6 30:1 49:19  
 89:17 93:14 100:15 119:20  
 120:10  
 told (2) 3:15 61:9  
 tolerate (1) 50:8  
 tomorrow (2) 62:13 130:19  
 too (5) 27:6 32:21 76:12  
 107:12 108:1 111:16  
 total (1) 9:23  
 tough (6) 60:22 61:7 63:25  
 73:1,2 76:24  
 toughest (1) 78:15  
 towards (4) 35:3,17 77:12  
 104:24  
 traditional (1) 41:4  
 tragic (1) 56:2  
 trayd (1) 1:3,4,5,6,8,9  
 21:8 28:1 38:13  
 86:6,7,9,10 112:3,5,7,9,10  
 129:16 131:2,5  
 training (18) 9:5 98:20,23  
 99:10,11,15,19  
 100:1,3,9,12,13,14  
 101:20,24 124:12,23 125:1  
 transition (1) 117:7  
 transitioning (1) 76:21  
 transmission (2) 44:20  
 upon (1) 40:10  
 trauma (3) 66:16 124:25  
 125:3  
 travel (3) 21:13 100:9,17  
 tremendously (1) 42:24  
 trend (2) 89:11 93:11  
 trends (2) 91:20 94:14  
 tricky (1) 68:19  
 tried (9) 18:4 19:9 26:18  
 37:7 38:6 43:10 73:9 110:6  
 125:13  
 true (9) 14:19 42:21 56:24  
 60:23 63:6 65:3,7 72:15,25  
 truly (1) 36:21  
 trust (7) 5:18 11:14 26:14  
 37:19,20,22 121:8  
 trusted (1) 7:14  
 trusting (1) 78:6  
 truth (1) 49:23  
 try (28) 6:25 16:4 17:25  
 24:24 25:4 26:11 29:17  
 31:22 35:1 50:2 69:7 80:8  
 89:13 90:6,23 93:1 95:1  
 97:20 110:6 113:11  
 118:12,12 119:13,17 121:3  
 126:1 129:20 130:14  
 trying (16) 12:23 15:4 27:5,7  
 28:12 30:1 36:4 42:24 48:1  
 51:5 56:18 69:8 70:23  
 89:6 121:20 123:20  
 turn (3) 76:8 78:13 106:10  
 twelve (1) 107:11  
 type (1) 11:9  
 types (1) 58:13  
 typically (3) 14:13 24:21  
 74:16

understand (27) 1:20 42:20  
 46:19 47:10,25 55:1 65:24  
 82:24 86:19 91:12 93:19  
 94:6 95:18,19 96:20 105:9  
 106:22 109:8 110:12,17  
 112:23 121:3,12  
 128:7,7,15 129:5  
 understandable (1) 82:22  
 understanding (6) 44:17  
 76:25 92:6 95:13 101:24  
 125:2  
 understand (1) 109:2  
 understood (4) 51:12 115:1  
 128:5,19  
 undertake (2) 51:7 104:4  
 undertaking (1) 52:14  
 undertook (3) 40:13 46:8  
 72:4  
 undoubtedly (5) 60:22 61:16  
 70:13 82:6 105:11  
 unevenly (1) 14:5  
 unfortunately (2) 20:16  
 27:14  
 unique (1) 59:24  
 unit (2) 56:21 57:22  
 units (2) 20:20 28:21  
 unless (1) 115:7  
 unpack (1) 70:22  
 unpaid (8) 69:24 70:1,2  
 72:11,16,25 73:3,20  
 until (1) 130:22  
 unusual (1) 55:10  
 unusually (1) 41:15  
 unwell (1) 46:6  
 uphold (2) 129:20 130:11  
 upholding (1) 13:24  
 upholds (1) 12:17  
 upon (1) 40:10  
 upper (1) 2:25  
 upset (1) 109:24  
 usually (1) 8:12 15:19 18:9  
 55:16 60:8 64:3,5,7 84:9  
 96:23 108:8,25 109:1,6,7  
 122:1,2,4 124:5 128:20  
 users (6) 2:26 6:19 17:4  
 18:13 122:5 127:22  
 using (6) 13:20 50:21  
 84:7,22 91:4,15  
 usual (4) 57:2 65:17 80:12  
 90:15  
 usually (5) 24:23 36:5 50:19  
 100:4 117:24  
 utilised (1) 9:8  
 V  
 variable (2) 73:25 76:25  
 variation (1) 63:8  
 varied (2) 29:6 93:2  
 varies (2) 7:2 47:13  
 variety (6) 41:6 42:14 58:18  
 76:14 110:14 124:25  
 various (8) 5:21 15:25 21:14  
 41:7,23 44:1 89:24 107:22  
 vary (2) 113:22,24  
 varying (1) 93:17  
 vast (2) 27:4,4  
 venue (2) 117:25 118:1  
 venues (1) 90:9  
 venues (1) 125:24  
 via (3) 18:1,1 108:1  
 vicinity (1) 104:1  
 victorian (1) 40:6  
 video (3) 36:4 69:5 101:2  
 views (13) 22:23 23:21  
 24:2,22,25 84:3 109:5  
 110:3,7,8,18,20 115:1  
 56:21  
 village (5) 40:11,13 16:4 41:4  
 56:21  
 violence (2) 66:13 104:24  
 virtually (1) 58:12  
 virtual (1) 78:11  
 virus (9) 44:17 45:17 46:9  
 60:15,25 61:3,6,18 77:5

visitation (4) 54:20 56:14  
57:16 59:16  
visitors (1) 69:12  
visits (9) 97:12,14,17  
100:22,24,25 101:4  
104:2,4  
visor (2) 50:7,9  
visors (1) 49:7  
visual (3) 81:12 84:13,18  
vodafone (1) 8:23  
voice (1) 122:22  
voices (3) 110:8 130:4,13  
volume (1) 32:9  
volunteers (1) 85:13  
vulnerable (1) 66:18

---

W

---

wait (3) 88:24 89:1,7  
waiting (2) 32:15 96:15  
walk (2) 70:20 82:21  
walks (1) 71:13  
wanting (1) 77:7  
wants (1) 84:13  
wasnt (13) 7:8 14:14 16:21  
21:24 24:4 25:20 26:8  
29:15 44:16 57:15 77:5  
96:23 110:5  
way (38) 7:18 15:18 18:23  
19:1 26:5 27:16 31:21  
32:14 34:25 35:13 38:1  
45:4,10,24 48:1 49:17  
51:13 55:23 60:15  
61:11,25 68:10,22 69:9  
74:3 78:22 79:8 83:25  
84:3,14 96:25 108:10  
110:2,4 125:13 127:7,8  
129:12  
ways (11) 20:13 22:13 27:13  
64:11 71:4 76:14 89:24  
90:6 96:5 110:14 122:23  
wearing (1) 50:9  
wed (2) 24:16 35:1  
wednesday (1) 1:1  
wee (4) 15:11 16:1,21 17:14  
week (2) 37:15 129:18  
weekly (1) 13:14  
weeks (1) 24:13  
weighing (1) 82:7  
welfare (8) 44:3 67:14 68:11  
69:18 72:11 87:17 104:5  
126:2  
wellbeing (22) 8:12 10:5  
45:22 49:14 53:1 54:13,18  
55:11 59:9 60:24 62:1,10  
64:21 66:12 67:14 72:11  
76:3 78:3,19 79:1,21 80:2  
went (10) 5:11 6:12 12:9  
18:7 19:1 54:17 57:25  
79:25 128:11 129:19  
werent (6) 5:1 11:14 68:5,13  
104:8 122:4  
western (1) 39:22  
weve (25) 7:16 15:18 16:24  
18:15 32:24 33:21  
35:5,19,21 36:2,6 37:18  
40:17 53:9 68:14 79:13  
80:4,5 85:10 92:3 93:11  
94:19 100:12 114:1 119:8  
whatever (9) 3:4 15:18  
17:16,18 29:25 36:8 62:13  
73:15 128:4  
whats (8) 13:2 15:6,8 25:3  
29:17 74:7 113:12 121:4  
wherever (1) 6:24  
whilst (5) 93:2 100:7,18  
101:21 102:25  
whoever (1) 18:3  
whole (5) 13:14 15:23 75:2,4  
115:5  
wholly (1) 85:8  
whom (1) 76:22  
whose (1) 67:6  
whyte (4) 86:8,12 130:17  
131:4  
wide (1) 58:18

wider (4) 64:10 66:7 75:8  
83:5  
william (1) 40:5  
willingness (3) 114:6 116:25  
117:1  
window (1) 5:12  
windows (1) 55:9  
winter (4) 9:6,13,19,22  
wish (2) 92:25 112:18  
wishing (2) 94:12 122:18  
withdraw (1) 72:13  
withdrawal (1) 75:19  
withdrawn (1) 63:11  
witness (1) 38:19  
won (1) 28:12  
wonder (22) 1:9,23 6:22  
11:9 13:11 14:15 15:13  
26:25 33:12 34:13 58:2  
86:10,22 92:9 93:9 94:4  
99:25 100:22 103:20  
106:19 119:9 123:10  
wondered (8) 18:10 36:21  
38:9 90:1 108:23 120:22  
125:7 130:6  
wonderful (1) 45:7  
wont (4) 6:10 49:3 50:8  
122:22  
work (58) 3:21 7:9 10:9  
11:24 12:14 15:22 16:1  
17:22 19:9,16 21:15 25:5  
29:10,23 30:20 36:13,16  
40:5 41:5,6,6,9 45:10  
49:11 51:7 53:17  
59:13,17,17,21 61:5 62:4  
66:10 67:4 68:18 69:7  
70:23 76:16 77:18  
79:17,23 80:4,9 85:18  
87:21 88:17,19 92:18  
99:19 101:16 102:24  
103:23,23 117:25 118:10  
119:4 120:25 125:13  
worked (11) 6:6 10:23 12:21  
16:3 17:8 29:7,8 38:3  
39:24 104:9 127:17  
worker (5) 50:9 69:9 103:3  
109:9 119:5  
workers (16) 7:9 16:8 45:7  
48:11 51:6 57:1 63:20  
67:19 70:15 78:17 80:13  
81:7 101:12 102:16 103:25  
121:10  
workforce (1) 4:19  
working (25) 2:6 4:2,13,24  
5:3 12:24 15:4,9 30:21  
39:21 45:14 46:2 48:13  
49:2 51:15 61:16 62:17  
65:6 68:22 79:20 100:4,5,8  
108:8 129:19  
works (1) 30:1  
world (8) 5:10 23:25 24:16  
27:19 42:21 49:25 82:23  
124:6  
worries (1) 46:6  
worry (1) 45:20  
worth (1) 76:15  
wouldnt (6) 51:4 52:11 53:6  
61:18 109:14,16  
written (2) 48:2 51:13  
wrong (4) 17:24 75:9 82:7  
83:3

---

Y

---

yeah (71) 1:16 2:4,20 3:20  
4:16 5:6,10,23 6:1,5 8:22  
9:4,9 10:7,22 11:11  
13:6,13 14:16 15:12,15  
17:6,6 18:14 20:5,10  
21:13 22:1 23:24 24:23  
25:9 26:5,24 27:1,18,18  
28:10 30:10,10,20 32:4  
33:7 34:12,15 35:15 37:11  
39:10 44:7 47:6 50:25  
57:23 58:15,15 59:9 63:2  
69:25 70:3 73:9 74:6 84:5  
88:3 96:3 100:25 102:13

113:19 114:23 118:2  
122:14 128:22  
year (8) 1:17 7:25 9:22  
92:4,4 106:25 113:9  
114:21  
years (16) 1:25 9:23  
39:20,21,23 40:4,17 57:18  
66:6 78:5 85:6 92:3 94:20  
107:2,13 114:22  
yesterday (1) 77:23  
yet (4) 30:13 45:21 54:8  
78:16  
you'd (1) 18:17  
young (155) 2:7,19 3:2,3  
4:4,7 7:24 10:2,19 11:4,17  
12:13,18 13:4,9  
14:4,7,12,24 19:14  
21:14,22 23:3,5,9,14 24:9  
26:3 28:4, 22 29:14,22  
30:2,8,16 32:2 33:14,24  
34:8 41:7 51:19 56:20 57:6  
66:9 70:3,12,19 71:1  
76:8,13,19,24  
77:1,8,11,13,17,21  
78:10,12 79:2,11 80:7  
87:15,18,22  
88:1,3,6,7,18,19 89:16  
96:9,14 104:5,19,20,22  
105:3,12,19 106:16 107:4  
108:5,7,10,18  
109:2,5,10,12,22  
110:3,7,11,12,15  
111:12,21 112:15,17,20,25  
113:7,7 114:1 115:6,21  
116:1,15,16,21,25  
117:6,8,9,14,19,20,21  
118:6,7,14,19,25 120:3,7  
121:1,3,9,20 122:9,22,25  
123:6 124:4,21  
125:4,16,25 126:2,15,22  
127:8,12,23  
129:1,2,6,8,11,14,22  
130:13  
younger (7) 57:17,19,21 94:4  
123:19,20 124:5  
youre (40) 1:5 3:6 6:21 11:5  
15:4,4,7,9 17:20 20:1  
21:16 24:7 27:7  
28:13,15,19 32:11 36:14  
39:9 43:3 48:19,20 49:2,14  
58:5 59:25 60:13 80:25  
81:2,12 82:17,19 86:13  
88:1 91:14 113:1,15  
118:3,23 124:18  
yourself (5) 54:7 69:8 72:12  
85:15 129:14  
yourselves (2) 95:7 120:20  
youth (4) 2:12 41:8 76:15,18  
youve (16) 1:24 9:16 26:14  
29:22,23,23 34:13 35:9  
49:25 50:3 65:23 75:12  
86:23 88:12 92:21 93:23

---

Z

---

zero (2) 2:7,24  
zoom (1) 84:8

---

1

---

1 (4) 10:2 29:15 131:2,2  
100 (3) 2:11 31:5 47:11  
1048 (1) 38:22  
108 (1) 120:16  
110 (1) 123:19  
1115 (1) 38:24  
118 (1) 110:24  
12 (4) 57:18 76:8,12 88:7  
1214 (1) 97:12  
1231 (1) 86:3  
130 (2) 86:1,5  
13yearold (1) 19:6  
14500 (1) 78:10  
15 (3) 76:6,9,12  
150 (2) 40:4,16  
16 (1) 76:20  
160 (1) 88:10

1600 (1) 41:21  
17 (2) 1:25 41:20  
170 (1) 88:3  
17yearold (1) 19:8  
19 (1) 88:5  
1980s (1) 40:22

---

2

---

2020 (8) 3:16,20 6:16 9:5,6  
13:18 28:6 31:19  
20202021 (1) 9:22  
2021 (6) 9:6,7 10:6,11 86:25  
92:14  
2022 (2) 9:7 92:14  
2024 (2) 1:1 130:23  
21 (1) 95:25  
234 (1) 130:21  
24 (1) 10:23  
247 (1) 102:13  
25 (4) 2:7,24 3:1 76:21  
27 (1) 1:1  
274000 (1) 10:16  
28 (1) 130:23  
2metre (1) 49:4

---

3

---

34 (1) 88:21  
39 (2) 131:3,4

---

4

---

400 (1) 30:20  
448000 (1) 6:15  
45 (1) 114:16

---

5

---

50 (3) 47:11 79:15 83:23  
52 (1) 115:13  
53 (1) 82:5  
55 (1) 108:6  
59 (1) 102:10

---

6

---

64 (1) 91:19  
645000 (1) 9:24

---

7

---

7 (1) 87:2  
700 (1) 3:24  
74 (1) 101:15  
77 (1) 103:18  
79 (1) 103:18

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8

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80 (1) 3:23  
830 (1) 25:14  
86 (2) 131:4,5

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9

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944 (1) 1:2  
945 (2) 130:19,23