

Annex A

TIMELINE

- 1922: Institutions already in existence / brought into existence:
- Balmoral Industrial School (Belfast Corporation)
 - Shamrock Lodge Industrial and Reformatory School (Voluntary / Charitable)
 - St Patrick's Industrial and Reformatory School Milltown (Religious)
 - Victoria Voluntary Home for Destitute Little Girls and Nazareth Lodge Industrial School (Voluntary / Charitable)
 - Sacred Heart Industrial and Reformatory School, Abbeyville, Whiteabbey (Religious)
 - Malone Reformatory School (Belfast Corporation)
 - St Joseph's Industrial and Reformatory School, Middletown (Religious)
 - St Catherine's Industrial School, Strabane (Religious)
 - St Michael's Industrial School, Lurgan (Religious)
 - Hampton House Industrial School, Belfast (Voluntary / Charitable)
 - HMP Armagh
 - HMP Belfast
- 1923: Departmental Committee on Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Northern Ireland
- 1924: St Michael's Industrial School, Lurgan closes its doors to boys
- 1926: Malone Training School Act (Northern Ireland) 1926
- 1927: Part of the Reformatory at Malone is converted into a Borstal for boys
- 1927: Hampton House Industrial School closes
- 1929: St Michael's Industrial School, Lurgan closes.

- 1929: Nazareth Lodge Industrial School closes
- 1933: Sacred Heart Industrial and Reformatory School, Whiteabbey closes
- 1937: Report of the Lynn Committee on the Protection and Welfare of the Young and the Treatment of Young Offenders
- 1943: Shamrock Lodge resigns its certificate as a Reformatory School.
- 1945: Whiteabbey Reformatory School (Ministry of Home Affairs) is certified
- 1946: Whiteabbey is certified as an Industrial School and becomes Whiteabbey Reformatory and Industrial School
- 1949: St Catherine's Industrial School Strabane closes
- 1950: Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) - Industrial Schools and Reformatory Schools henceforth referred to as Training Schools
- 1952: Training School Rules (NI)
- 1953: Prison Act (Northern Ireland)
- 1954: Borstal for Girls established at Armagh Prison
- 1956: Malone and Whiteabbey Training School Act (Northern Ireland) – merges Malone and Balmoral Training Schools
- 1956: Borstal moves from Malone Training School to Millisle
- 1956: Malone and Whiteabbey Training School Management Board established as a body corporate, taking over the managerial functions of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Belfast County Borough Council

58. I also remember [REDACTED] hiring a guy to the summer team that he had given a lift to as he drove along the coast from Donaghadee to Millisle. In those days there was no such thing as Access NI. I am recounting these stories to indicate what a different climate we were living in then. Child protection and vetting of staff were in their infancy at that time.

Services and regime in Millisle

59. I worked for around two years as the psychologist assigned to Lisnevin in Millisle. I did spend approximately one day per week at Whitefield House, but most of my time was at Lisnevin. During the time I was given the task of developing a timetabled life skills programme for the boys. This involved most of the care staff in different aspects of the programme. They took workshops on tasks like cooking, decorating, simple electrical tasks and so on. I took two of the modules myself, one was parenting skills and the other was helping with job finding skills, undertaking mock interviews and so on. This programme was surprisingly popular with the boys.

60. Lisnevin in Millisle had a totally different character than the site at Newtownards. It was fundamentally a prison building and took on many of the characteristics of an institution. It became very inward looking and isolated. Sick leave was high in both the senior management and the other staff. [REDACTED] LN 6

[REDACTED] There were an increasing number of riot style incidents, with some of the more vulnerable boys being held hostage on occasions²⁶.

Governance issues, APRU and relationship with NIO at Millisle

61. Around this time, circa 1981, Wesley Pugh in the Training School Branch decided to rationalise the four training school psychologists into one team. Prior to this each institution had basically one psychologist – although there were five training schools. I argued against this and said that I believed that Lisnevin needed its own full time psychologist who should be based there and could gain the trust of both the boys and staff but the decision had been made. I recount this because the message did not come from the Lisnevin Senior Management or Board but directly from Training Schools Branch in the NIO.

62. The amalgamation of the psychologists led to the setting up of the Adolescent Psychological and Research Unit (APRU). It is my opinion that it never really worked or delivered the services expected of it.

²⁶ Exhibit 21 - Incident report Barricading incident in 1986

Headmaster or above. Any sanctions would have been in accordance with the 1952 Training School Rules²⁰ in force at that time.

Corporal punishment²¹

27. Physical punishment was allowed, but I cannot remember it ever being used in the Special Unit. Very occasionally it was used in the Assessment Unit, though sanctions such as loss of leave were not available there because of the short length of stay. Fighting or violence could result in caning – this was normally administered by a bamboo cane to the hand by the Head Master of each Unit or, in his absence, his deputy. Any use of corporal punishment was recorded in a “punishment” book. Any other form of physical punishment was not allowed and would not have been approved by senior management.

Complaints

28. I cannot remember any official complaints system being in place when Lisnevin was in Newtownards. That is not to say that boys did not make complaints and in my experience they were normally listened to and their complaints acted upon, if appropriate. I remember taking up several complaints on behalf of boys. If warranted, they usually received satisfaction.

29. In Newtownards there was no independent advocacy or visiting system in place. Although not formalized, the young people could have complained to certain people, such as parents, social workers, teachers, solicitors or chaplains.

Uncertainty and tension in relation to the site in Newtownards

30. Before it opened in October 1973, Lisnevin had been subject to a Public Inquiry because of the strong objections of the local residents to the siting of a training school in their neighbourhood. The Inquiry decided that the school could open in Newtownards on a temporary basis, pending the building of a purpose built unit at Rathgael in Bangor some five miles away. However, because of changes in the nature of the school, namely the moving of the Assessment Unit to Whitefield House²² and the establishment of a Junior Remand Wing (for mainly those charged with scheduled offences) at Crumlin Road Prison, which provided a guarantee that no young terrorist offenders would be housed in Lisnevin, an attempt was made to have the school sited permanently at Lisnevin. I recall that in the first year of its opening there was, in fact, an attempt to free a boy charged with terrorist offences from Lisnevin²³. Armed men entered the building, held staff at gun point, relieved them of the keys and locked them in an office and made off with the boy. They were soon apprehended at a police roadblock set up at

²⁰ SPT-80063 – SPT-80073

²¹ Exhibit 16 – Corporal punishment in Lisnevin – references found in Management Board minutes

²² Exhibit 17 – Newspaper cutting - 1987

²³ Exhibit 18 – 1973 Board Minutes, para 9

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- 1957: Borstal at Malone Training School formally closes
- 1961: Girls' Borstal at Armagh Prison closes
- 1968: Children and Young Persons (NI) Act
- 1968: Treatment of Offenders (NI) Act
- 1968: Malone and Whiteabbey Training School Act (Northern Ireland)
- 1968: Malone Training School closes
- 1968: Rathgael Training School opens
- 1972: NIO established
- 1972: Health and Personal Social Services (NI) Order
- 1973: Lisnevin Training School opens at Newtownards, with two separate units; one for secure residential assessment of boys, and one with long term facilities for committed boys (Special Unit)
- 1976: HMP Magilligan receives some male young offenders
- 1977: Male young offenders transferred from Magilligan to the Borstal
- 1977: Residential assessment unit at Lisnevin Training School becomes a day assessment unit and moves to Blacks Road
- 1979: Report of the Children and Young Persons Review Group (Black Report) is published
- 1979: Hydebank Young Offenders' Centre opens