

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND

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CHILDREN IN CARE

A Report by the
Northern Ireland Child Welfare Council



BELFAST
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1956

Reference... *T252*CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER:Inspection of Children's Homes

In the cover of this file will be found details* of our Welfare Authority Homes (14) and our Voluntary Homes (20), all registered with the Ministry of Home Affairs. That Ministry has now on its establishment a Children's Officer.

There are also three homes for mothers and babies (Rescue Homes).

Our doctors, Dr. Simpson and Dr. Milligan, have for some time now supervised the health of children in these homes. My minutes of 28th July, 1954, and 7th January, 1955, refer, and you will see below Dr. Boyd's comments of the 29th July, 1954.

Our Medical Officers do not visit the Homes on a routine basis but are simply "on call" for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

X I I have felt for some time that our staff should be making an annual visit to each home and reporting through medical channels to you on the general standard of hygiene and medical attention in the Homes.

Only in this way can a composite annual report on the Homes from the health angle be completed.

Dr. Simpson makes an Annual Report on each Approved School but not a composite annual medical report on the schools as a whole and this is also worthy of consideration.

As to the form of report, we have never laid down any rule but it would be useful to know what is done by the Scottish Home Department and by the Home Office. I could easily enquire about this next month if you wish.

* These lists are now filed immediately below this minute. New up to date lists have been put in the file cover. Add 20/6/57

/Drs.

(10)
JC&SLtd
Gp671/31
(REGIMEAN)
Code 18-74

The Northern Ireland Child Welfare Council

MRS. J. W. HAUGHTON, O.B.E., M.A. (*Chairman*)
 S. R. BELL, ESQ. (resigned 27th September, 1954)
 H. I. BROWN, ESQ.
 J. M. B. DONALDSON, ESQ., M.B., B.CH.
 E. GEARY, ESQ. (deceased)
 R. GETGOOD, ESQ. (resigned 9th June, 1954)
 MRS. D. C. HARRISON, M.A., PH.D.
 MISS F. HARRISON, M.B.E.
 J. KEATING, ESQ.

T. LYNCH, ESQ., J.P.
 J. P. MURPHY, ESQ.
 MISS M. McALEESE, B.COM.SC.
 J. A. McGLADE, ESQ., J.P.
 MISS M. A. McNEILL
 D. G. NEILL, ESQ., M.A.
 MRS. F. V. SIMPSON, J.P.
 W. H. SMYTH, ESQ., M.B.E. (resigned 5th November, 1954)
 MRS. J. I. SUTTIE, M.B., CH.B.
 REV. W. G. M. THOMSON, B.A., B.D.
 BRIGADIER JESSIE THORNILEY
 T. WILSON, ESQ.

Subsequent Appointments

J. BEBBINGTON, ESQ., F.L.A.	} With effect from 14th September, 1954.
C. E. B. BRETT, ESQ., B.A.	
MRS. G. I. A. FARIS, M.B.E., M.A.	With effect from 4th February, 1955.

This Report was prepared by Study Groups consisting of the following members:

Adoption and Boarding-out Study Group

J. P. MURPHY, ESQ. (*Chairman*)
 H. I. BROWN, ESQ.
 MISS F. HARRISON, M.B.E.
 T. LYNCH, ESQ., J.P.
 MISS M. McALEESE, B.COM.SC.
 MRS. J. I. SUTTIE, M.B., CH.B.
 REV. W. G. M. THOMSON, B.A., B.D.
 BRIGADIER JESSIE THORNILEY

Homes Study Group

D. G. NEILL, ESQ., M.A. (*Chairman*)
 E. GEARY, ESQ. (deceased)
 R. GETGOOD, ESQ. (resigned)
 MRS. D. C. HARRISON, M.A., PH.D.
 MISS F. HARRISON, M.B.E.
 J. KEATING, ESQ.
 MISS McALEESE, B.COM.SC.
 MRS. M. I. SIMPSON, J.P.
 MRS. J. I. SUTTIE, M.B., CH.B.
 J. BEBBINGTON, ESQ., F.L.A.

W. A. WILLIS, ESQ. (*Secretary*)

111. We are aware that the above suggestions would normally involve the employment by Voluntary Homes of full-time or part-time boarding-out liaison officers and that the resources of some voluntary bodies, strained at present to their limit, are unable to rise to the payment of the necessary salaries. Under existing legislation there is provision for State assistance to secure that Voluntary Homes will be better provided with qualified staff and we suggest that the Ministry make use of this if no alternative means can be found of encouraging boarding out from Voluntary Homes. We propose, however, to consider now other ways in which Voluntary Homes may be given the necessary financial aid.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Children's Homes

112. At present there are two principal methods whereby Voluntary Homes are able to receive financial assistance from public sources:

- (a) Welfare Authorities are empowered to pay maintenance grants for children who have been placed in a Voluntary Home at the request of the Authority concerned and we understand that there has been no difficulty in obtaining payment when claimed. However, we encourage Voluntary Homes in calculating their charges for maintenance to include an element for depreciation of furniture, premises, etc.
- (b) The Ministry may make grants towards the capital expenditure on improvements to existing Homes, and recovers 50 per cent. of these grants from Welfare Authorities by means of a levy that is divided proportionately according to the population in each Authority's area. Some objections have been expressed that this represents an unfair method of assessment, since it bears no relation to the actual use of the Home by the Authority. It is difficult to devise a satisfactory alternative, but we commend the recently-introduced practice of prior consultation by the Ministry about its grant proposals with the Association of Welfare Committees. We also suggest that the Ministry might, if desirable, consider funding these grants over a period of ten years so that the Welfare Authorities should be billed for loan charges over such a period and thereby could make more satisfactory estimates of their future commitments. We further recommend that such capital grants should be available for the provision of new premises where a voluntary organisation wishes to transfer to a new site, or for more suitable premises.

113. These two methods of financial assistance do not meet the urgent needs of many of the larger Homes, since in many cases the greater proportion of children in some of these Homes is not placed by the Welfare Authorities and therefore no grant is available. Since it is possible for any child in need of care to be brought to a Welfare Authority, all of whom are willing to place such a child in a suitable Voluntary Home if it is not possible to arrange for adoption or boarding out, we cannot recommend any form of grant aid for a child placed directly in a Voluntary Home without an approach being made in the first place to the Welfare Authority. Such a practice would raise problems of policy in relation to further public control of the management of Voluntary Homes which we do not consider appropriate to discuss at the present time.

114. However, voluntary organisations which wish to carry out a policy of boarding-out are at present at a disadvantage, since it is financially impossible for many of them to pay boarding-out allowances as high as those of Welfare Authorities. A child in a Voluntary Home is technically not "in need of care",

Reference: T.160

Ministry of Home Affairs,
Stormont,
BELFAST.

22nd April, 1958.

Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of Home Affairs to refer to Section 90(5) of the Children and Young Persons Act (N.I.), 1950, and to inform you that general approval is hereby given to the following terms for the maintenance of children in various voluntary homes and institutions in Northern Ireland:-

Dr. Barnardo's Homes	(under 5)	£2. 15.	0 p.w.
	(over 5)	£1. 17.	6 p.w.
Victoria Voluntary Homes, Belmont Road, Belfast	£2. 7.	6 p.w.	
Victoria Hostel, Ulsterville Avenue, Belfast	£1. 17.	6 p.w.	
Incorporated Cripples' Institutes Home, Bangor, Co. Down	£162. 10.	0 p.a.		
Glendhu Children's Hostel, Holywood Road, Belfast	£4. 9.	4 p.w.	
St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, Bessbrook, Co. Armagh	£1. 15.	0 p.w.	
Nazareth House, Bishop Street, Londonderry	£2. 10.	0 p.w.	
St. Joseph's Home, Termonbacca, Co. Londonderry	£1. 10.	0 p.w.	
Nazareth Lodge Boys' Home, Belfast	£3. 0.	0 p.w.	
St. Joseph's Babies' Home, Belfast	£3. 0.	0 p.w.	
Our Mother of Mercy Home, Kilmore Street, Newry, Co. Down	£1. 0.	0 p.w.		
Salvation Army, Thorndale House, Belfast	£1. 10.	0 p.w.	
Boys' Residential Club, Windsor Avenue, Belfast	£2. 5.	0 p.w.	
Johnston Memorial Training School, Green Road, Belfast	£100. 0.	0 p.a.		
Sacred Heart Home, Good Shepherd Convent, Ormeau Road, Belfast	£2. 2.	0 p.w.	
Blackburn House, Annadale Avenue, Belfast	£3. 10.	6 p.w.	
Nazareth House, Ormeau Road, Belfast	£3. 0.	0 p.w.	
Good Shepherd Convent, Newry, Co. Down	£1. 10.	0 p.w.	
Manor House Home, Lisburn, Co. Antrim	{under 5} {over 5}	£4. 10. £4. 0.	0 p.w. 0 p.w.	
De La Salle Boys' Home, Rubane House, Kirkcubbin, Co. Down	£3. 10.	0 p.w.		
Mayflower Home of the Salvation Army, Cliftonville Road, Belfast	£3. 0.	0 p.w.	

These approvals are given on the understanding that the Committee will satisfy itself in each future case that the actual rate charged by the Home has not been reduced below those listed above.

Where it is proposed to pay rates higher than those now approved the Ministry's further approval must be sought.

I am, Sir.

- (3) The incidence of juvenile delinquency - is it getting lower?
- (4) Statistics. Case loads of probation officers - how are the figures arrived at?
- (5) Page 2. Unmarried mothers going to England to have their babies. Are they unaware of the facilities here, or are they discouraged from availing themselves of these facilities?

Mrs. Haughton said she would like to record the Council's gratitude to Lady Ashby for producing such an excellent report on her visit to the Children's Officers' Conference in Buxton in September last. The report is extremely well put together, and should be of great assistance to both Study Groups. All the members expressed their appreciation for this splendid report.

Mr. Crilly gave an account of the activities of Study Group B. Meetings were held on 29th November, 17th December, 9th January, and 14th January. Two members of the Lay Panel were interviewed and also two probation officers. Mr. Shearer, R.M., has been invited to come to a meeting on 25th February, and Dr. Mills will be invited to attend a later meeting. The Study Group has certainly been working hard, and Mr. Crilly hopes that their efforts will prove to have been worthwhile.

Mrs. Haughton thanked Mr. Crilly. It was very good of him, a professional man, to give up so much of his time to help in their work, and she assured him that the Council were most grateful.

The date of the next meeting having been fixed for 11th February, at 2.45 p.m., the meeting ended.

Mrs. Haughton

"CHILDREN IN CARE"

When the Child Welfare Council's report on Children in Care was produced in 1956 the Ministry was hopeful of introducing amending legislation dealing not only with the appropriate recommendations in paragraphs 7, 29, 30, 110, 112 and 114 of the report, but also with earlier recommendations of the Child Welfare Council, including those contained in the report on Juvenile Delinquency. Other more urgent business had to be given priority, however, and it was not found possible to include in the Ministry's legislation programme any arrangements for a Bill to amend either the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1950, or the Adoption Act of that year.

Since then, in consequence of the terms of reference of the present Child Welfare Council and the probability of further reports recommending additional amendments of these two Acts, the Ministry has deemed it advisable to defer any action on amending legislation in the field of child care until it can be determined with some degree of confidence that finality or the nearest approach to finality has been reached. As the Council will be aware, another development which may affect the position in Northern Ireland is the recent proposal to introduce legislation in Great Britain amending the law relating to adoption.

The recommendations in paragraphs 88 and 89 of the report on Children in Care, if put into effect, would necessitate the issue of regulations amending S.R. & O. 1952, No. 131 (which applies only to Voluntary Homes) and, possibly, call for corresponding amendments of S.R. & O. 1952, Nos. 130 and 132, which apply to Welfare Authorities' Homes and to Training Schools. Other variations of these three sets of regulations may also be found necessary whenever the amending Bills are being prepared. The Ministry has therefore decided it would be better to await further developments rather than introduce piecemeal amendments of the existing regulations.

Regarding the recommendations about standards of accommodation, etc. in the various Homes, these have been noted by the Ministry for application as far as possible.

In connection with the other recommendations which directly concern the Ministry, the following comments are made:-

Paragraph 7(a) - Efforts on the part of the Ministry acting in concert with members of staff of various welfare authority and voluntary homes and certain foster-parents, together with Mr. Stoodley Thomas of the B.B.C., to organise a radio programme featuring deprived children and their needs were on the verge of completion in May, 1957, when Mr. Thomas unfortunately was transferred to London. It was understood at that time that Mr. Thomas's transfer was a temporary arrangement, but nothing further has been heard from him in the interval and it seems as if the matter will have to be taken up afresh with the B.B.C.

Paragraphs 60 and 116 - The Ministry is in sympathy with the Council's views about the two main religious persuasions being adequately represented on the supervisory staff of non-denominational children's homes and on the staff employed to visit such homes, and has brought this recommendation to the notice of the welfare authorities who are responsible for the appointment of staffs to these homes. It is not possible to say to what extent effect has been given to this recommendation in the staffing of these homes, because, as the Council is no doubt aware, all posts in local government service are open to suitably qualified persons regardless of their religious persuasion, and it is accordingly not the practice of local authorities to require applicants to specify their religion.

The Council will no doubt appreciate that in view of the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, which prohibits religious discrimination, and in view of the changing population in homes, it would be very difficult, if not indeed impossible, for the Ministry to lay down a fixed establishment by religions for a particular home or homes.

Paragraph 111 - On the question of providing State assistance towards the cost of employing boarding-out officers at voluntary homes, the Ministry is prepared to arrange for any applications for such assistance to be considered

113.—(1) The local authority for the purposes of this Part of this Act shall in relation to any county or county borough be the council of that county or county borough as the case may be.

Provisions
as to local
authorities
for the
purposes of
this Part
of this Act.

(2) A local authority may where they consider it necessary to do so for the purposes of this Part of this Act acquire any land either by agreement or compulsorily in accordance with the provisions of the next succeeding sub-section.

(3) Where a local authority desire to acquire otherwise than by agreement any land which they consider necessary for the purposes of this Part of this Act they may apply to the Ministry for an order vesting such land in them, and the Ministry shall have power to make such an order, and the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section twenty-two of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland), 1934, as amended from time to time, shall apply for the purposes of this section as if—

24&25 Geo. 5,
c. 22.

- (a) the purposes for which the local authority may acquire land thereunder included the purposes of this Act ;
- (b) references therein to the Ministry of Health and Local Government were construed as references to the Ministry ; and
- (c) the expression "local authority" were construed as meaning a local authority for the purposes of this Part of this Act.

PART VIII.—FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

114. The expenses incurred by the Ministry in carrying the provisions of this Act or of the Adoption of Children Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, into effect, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing words) expenditure incurred in connection with the provision and maintenance of remand homes or the maintenance of training schools and expenditure incurred in the payment of any grant which the Ministry is authorised to pay under the succeeding provisions of this Part of this Act and any administrative or other expenses incurred by the Ministry under the said Acts, shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Expenses of
Ministry.

as the Ministry may, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, determine.

(4) The conditions on which any sums are paid or loans are made under this section towards the expenditure incurred or to be incurred in connection with the provision of a site for, or with the purchase, erection, extension, alteration or equipment of, a training school, may include conditions for securing the repayment in whole or in part of the sums paid in the event of the school ceasing to be a training school, and, notwithstanding anything in the constitution of the school or of the managers thereof, or in the trusts, if any, to which the property of the school or of the managers is subject, the managers and any persons who are trustees of any of the said property may accept those sums on those conditions, and execute any instrument required for carrying those conditions into effect, and shall be bound by those conditions and by any instrument so executed and have power to fulfil the conditions and the obligations created by the instrument.

117.—(1) The Ministry with the consent of the Ministry of Finance may defray or contribute towards any fees or expenses incurred by persons undergoing training approved by the Ministry with a view to, or in the course of, their employment for the purposes of this Act, or of the Adoption of Children Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, or their employment by a voluntary organisation for similar purposes, and may with the like consent defray or contribute towards the cost of maintenance of persons undergoing such training.

Grants for
training
in child
care.

(2) The Ministry may pay grants of such amounts, and subject to such conditions, as it may with the consent of the Ministry of Finance determine towards expenses incurred by any body of persons in providing courses suitable for persons undergoing training as aforesaid.

118.—(1) The Ministry may pay grants of such amounts and subject to such conditions as it may with the consent of the Ministry of Finance determine towards expenses incurred or to be incurred by any voluntary organisation, in circumstances such that it appears to the Ministry requisite that the grants should be made,

Grants to
voluntary
organisa-
tions.

for improving premises in which voluntary homes are being carried on or the equipment of voluntary homes, or for securing that voluntary homes will be better provided with qualified staff.

(2) A welfare authority may, with the consent of the Ministry, make contributions to any voluntary organisation the object or primary object of which is to promote the welfare of children.

(3) The conditions on which any grants are paid under this section towards expenses incurred or to be incurred by any voluntary organisation may include conditions for securing the repayment in whole or in part of the sums paid in the event of the premises ceasing to be a voluntary home, and, notwithstanding anything in the constitution of the voluntary home or the voluntary organisation, or in the trusts, if any, to which the property of the home or of the organisation is subject, the trustees, or other persons having for the time being control or management of the said property, may accept such sums on those conditions and execute any instrument required for carrying those conditions into effect, and shall be bound by those conditions and by any instrument so executed, and have power to fulfil the conditions and the obligations created by the instrument.

Grants to
welfare
authorities.

119.—(1) The Ministry shall pay to a welfare authority in respect of each financial period grants towards the expenditure incurred by them during that period for the purpose of the discharge of their functions under this Act or the Adoption of Children Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, the amount of such grants to be determined by the Ministry with the consent of the Ministry of Finance but not to exceed in the aggregate the amount by which one-half of the expenditure so incurred is greater than the arrears, if any, of payments due in respect of that period by the welfare authority to the Ministry under the next succeeding sub-section.

(2) A welfare authority shall pay to the Ministry in respect of each financial period an amount equal to such proportion, not exceeding one-half, as the Ministry may with the consent of the Ministry of Finance determine, of so much of the expenditure incurred during that period by the Ministry under sections one hundred and

RELATIONSHIP IN THE PROVISION OF RESIDENTIAL CHILD CAREIntroduction

1. The Report on Homes and Hostels for Children and Young People in Northern Ireland (the Sheridan Report) recommended, inter alia, that the Department should give consideration to building up effective co-operation between voluntary children's homes and between them and the Boards in providing child care services.
2. The purpose of this paper is to identify aspects of voluntary residential child care and of the voluntary/statutory relationship in the field of residential child care which are causing concern to the Department, to the Boards or to the voluntary sector itself and which are therefore an impediment to effective co-operation. The paper goes on to suggest ways in which the issues might be handled, whether in the short-term or longer-term. The paper draws on points made in the comments submitted by both voluntary and statutory bodies in their response to the Sheridan Report and also raises some other issues which have been identified as problems of the present child care system.
3. The paper thus complements but is essentially separate from the Discussion Paper issued by the Department in December 1982 on Co-operation between the Statutory and Voluntary Sectors in the Health and Personal Social Services. It does not aim to give a comprehensive account of the issues which face voluntary organisations generally, but concentrates on those of particular interest in the field of residential child care services.

Residential Child Care Provision and Trends in Use

4. Voluntary organisations have a long history of providing residential child care in Northern Ireland. Prior to Reorganisation in 1973, many Welfare Authorities relied on voluntary homes to meet the residential requirements of children in care. Around the time of Reorganisation those with statutory responsibility for the provision of social services in Northern Ireland argued that the increasing demand for residential places for children could not be met from existing voluntary or statutory provision. The Ministry of Home Affairs, and later the Department of Health and Social Services, gave approval to the provision of additional children's homes within the statutory sector. Thus between 1974 and 1981 the amount of statutory provision rose from 421 places in 1974 to 527 in 1981. Over the same period the number of places provided in voluntary children's homes fell from 850 to 637.

- Would voluntary child care organisations be willing to adopt a corporate approach for the purposes of participation in the Boards' planning processes?
- If so, what mutually acceptable practical arrangements can be devised?

Financial position of Voluntary Homes

23. It is not possible to make a strict comparison between the running costs of statutory homes and those of voluntary homes. However, the following figures give some idea of the present position. At the end of 1982 the weekly per capita charges of voluntary homes ranged from £63 to £187. The average cost was about £115. The average cost per resident per week in statutory homes was approximately £170 in the Eastern Area and over £200 in the other 3 Areas.
24. As indicated in para 8, Boards pay a weekly per capita charge in respect of each child whom they place in a voluntary home. The charge varies between homes but the cost per child is generally calculated on the assumption of 100% occupancy.
25. The per capita rates are reviewed annually but Boards tend in general to limit any increase to the percentage increase which they themselves have received in their financial allocation from the Department. Thus, homes which had a low per capita rate initially have received only a small percentage increase on a low baseline in recent years and, in some cases, have found themselves under considerable financial pressure. Voluntary organisations providing residential care argue that in such circumstances Boards are, in effect, exploiting the voluntary sector. Boards expect professional standards of child care and criticise voluntary homes when they fail to keep up with, or fall short of, modern child care practice, but are not prepared to pay an economic rate for the service. Boards, on the other hand, argue that the many competing demands on their limited resources preclude them in present circumstances from underwriting any substantial increase in the per capita charges levied by voluntary homes.
26. It is not Departmental policy to direct Boards in the use of monies allocated to them. It is for Boards, in the light of their assessment of needs and priorities, to determine how best

*for E. Board discussion*PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE STATUTORY AND VOLUNTARY SECTORSMETHODS OF FUNDING FOR VOLUNTARY CHILDREN'S HOMESPAPER FOR DISCUSSION1. INTRODUCTION:

The present method of funding - the weekly per capita charge - has become progressively less satisfactory as a basis for funding for a number of reasons:

- (a) Because the income for a voluntary home is directly dependent on occupancy, a great deal of time and energy must be diverted from the main task of providing care to ensuring that as many places as possible are filled.
- (b) Because of the relatively large sums involved, there may be a temptation for the user to consider alternative, less suitable forms of care, in preference.
- (c) It militates against the voluntary organizations ability to plan for the future.
- (d) Within the last few years there has been a policy of the Board allowing a percentage increase on the previous years figure. In practice, this figure is often less than inflation which either has had the effect of smothering development or widening the deficit between income and expenditure. For some organizations this has militated against their ability to provide the staffing levels that the Board would wish.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED BY RESIDENTIAL HOMES FOR THE DISPOSAL OF MEDICINES

1. When a particular course of treatment is ended or discontinued or a resident leaves, remaining medicines prescribed for that person must be disposed of in accordance with advice given by the Chief Administrative Pharmaceutical Officer.
2. All medicines for disposal should be entered into a separate section of the Medicines Book and should show:
 - a) Name, form, and quantity of medicine for disposal.
 - b) Name of patient for whom medicine was received.
 - c) Reason for disposal of medicine.
 - d) Method of disposal.
 - e) Date of disposal.
 - f) Signature of member of staff disposing of drug and signature of another member of staff who has witnessed the disposal.
3. Never put unwanted drugs in the bin.
4. Empty glass or plastic containers may be put in the bin.
5. Unwanted medicines may be returned to either a retail or hospital pharmacy for disposal. All unwanted drugs should be kept in a locked cupboard until they are returned for disposal.
6. Liquid medicines may be sluiced down a sink or toilet.
7. Solid medicines, eg tablets, capsules, suppositories, pessaries, etc may be incinerated. Plastic containers may also be incinerated. Never put glass containers into a fire.
8. Aerosols, pressurised containers and injections should never be incinerated, but returned to a hospital or retail pharmacy for disposal.



Department of Health and Social Services
Dundonald House Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast BT4 3SP

Telex 74578

Telephone 0232 (Belfast) 630111 ext

Circular Letter (TH) 6/74
SUI 17/18/19/20/1

To Chief Administrative Officers
and Directors of Social Services
of each Health and Social Services
Board Voluntary Organisations
listed in Circular HSS(TH)6/74

Please reply to The Secretary
Your reference

Our reference A932/18

Date 22 JUNE 1974

Dear Sir

In order to clarify the Department's position regarding staff from voluntary organisations who attend short training courses, the circular HSS(TH)6/74 paragraph 2, last sentence, should be amended to read:-

"The course fees and travelling expenses of staff from voluntary organisations who attend the short training courses organised or approved by the Department will, of course, continue to be met."

Yours faithfully

W YOUNG

LH9

See Supplement 1 + 2 below.

CIRCULAR HSS(TM) 6/74



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

HSS9(P)

Dundonald House Upper Newtownards Road Belfast BT4 3SF

Telex 74578

Telephone 0938 (Belfast) 691111 ext 533

To Chief Administrative Officers and
Directors of Social Services of each
Health and Social Services Board
Voluntary Organisations listed below

Please reply to The Secretary
Your reference

Our reference A 910/74

Date 13 November 1974

Dear Sir

SOCIAL WORK TRAINING

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

At a meeting of the Northern Ireland Advisory Committee to the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work earlier this year it was decided to ask this Department to consider providing financial assistance for voluntary organisations to enable them to send staff for training. Since then the Department has been examining the steps which could be taken to encourage the development of social work training in voluntary agencies and I am now writing to inform you of the outcome of this examination.

It has been decided to extend the arrangements for supporting staff employed by voluntary bodies who attend training courses by making additional provision so that a voluntary organisation wishing to second a member of its staff to a recognised course of full-time training may be paid a grant to cover the salary of a replacement and the fees and expenses of the person seconded. The course fees and travelling expenses of staff from voluntary organisations who attend the short training courses organised by the Department will of course continue to be met.

I should like to take this opportunity to draw your attention also to the arrangements at present in operation for the support of fieldwork teaching in voluntary agencies under which the Department is willing to meet the full cost of a fieldwork teacher's salary where an agency takes students for 600 student days per annum and 50% of the salary where an agency provides between 300 and 600 student days per annum.

This circular is being sent to Health and Social Services Boards and the voluntary organisations listed below. The list may not be comprehensive however and if Boards are aware of any other voluntary bodies who might be able to take advantage of the financial assistance available I should be glad if their attention could be drawn to the arrangements outlined above.

Yours faithfully

F A ELLIOTT

Voluntary Organisations to whom this circular was sent:

Belfast Council of Social Welfare; Dr Barnardos; Down & Connor Catholic Family Welfare Society; NI Council of Social Services; National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; Churches Central Committee for Community Work; Derry Community Social Service Centre.

T.106

T.257

T.330

10th December, 1954.

Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of Home Affairs to refer to your letter of the 26th November, 1954, and to say that staff from the unincorporated Voluntary Homes for children attended Home Office Refresher Courses in England:-

Glenfin Children's Hostel, Holywood Road, Belfast.
 Childhaven, Millisle Road, Donaghadee, Co. Down.
 Nazareth House, Bishop Street, Londonderry.
 Nazareth House, Grouse Road, Belfast.
 St. Joseph's Home, Trenchmore, Co. Londonderry.
 Victoria House, 306 Belmont Road, Belfast.

I am, however, to point out that the cost of attendance of members of staff of Voluntary Homes at Home Office Refresher Courses covered Home Office fees from 1952 onwards.

I am, Sir,
 Your obedient Servant,

(MISS) H. MURPHY

for Secretary

deul
 Lu
 10/12/54

The Secretary,
 Tyrone County Welfare Committee,
 County Welfare Office,
 Omagh,
 Co. Tyrone.

Mr Christo ✓
2/2/84

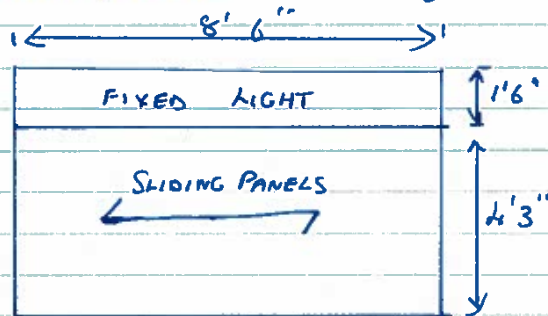
RE Secondary Glazing System to Cheltenham Dairy

Regarding your query for a budget price for the above job the breakdown is as follows

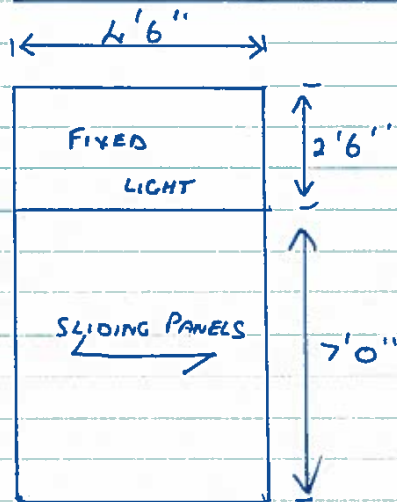
23 N^e window 8'6" x 5'9" wide @ £321.35 7391.05

20 N^e window 4'6" x 9'6" wide @ £247.95 4959.00

Due to the high of the window the manufacturer has to incorporate a fixed light to the window as follows



ALUMINIUM
WITH ANATOLIA FINISH



£12350.00

any. Offshore £3000.00

Terry

F M CORR MRTPI RIBA OONAGH K MADDEN ARIBA M J HEGARTY RIBA

F. M. CORR AND ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ARCHITECTS AND CHARTERED TOWN PLANNERS

1 BAYVIEW TERRACE, LONDON DERRY BT6 1 331/2

12 MOUNT CHARLES, BELFAST 243594

OKM/KW

23rd January 1984

The Secretary
Department of Health and Social Services
Child Care Branch
Dundonald House
Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast BT4 3SF

Recd 24/1/84

For the Attention of Mr T A McNeill

Dear Sir

Nazareth House Bishop Street Derry, Children's Wing - Windows

Further to our recent telephone discussion re above herewith copy of relevant documents together with copy of two quotations received to date. We are still seeking a further quotation and will forward same in due course. We would advise you that as the complaint regarding draughts will not be completely eliminated whatever repairs are executed, the installation of secondary windows may also be advisable and we would therefore enquire if your Department would also consider Grant-Aid for same?

Yours faithfully

Oonagh K Madden

for F M Corr and Associates

Encs

(B)

T.443
T.106

GRANTS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS
UNDER SECTION 118(1) OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT (N.I.),
1950, DURING THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1957

Glenelg Children's Hostel, Holywood Road, Belfast.

Grant towards cost of the employment of qualified staff during the
half-year ended 30th June, 1957. £100

St. Joseph's Boys' Home, Termonbeg, Londonderry

Grant towards cost of improvements to the kitchen apartments of
the above Home. £800

TOTAL £900

Amount recoverable from Welfare Authorities £450

Apportionment on population basis

					£	s.	d.
ANTRIM	<u>231,149</u> 1,370,921	x	£450	=	75	: 17	: 6
ARMAGH	<u>114,254</u> 1,370,921	x	£450	=	37	: 10	: 1
DOON	<u>241,181</u> 1,370,921	x	£450	=	79	: 3	: 4
FERMANAGH	<u>53,044</u> 1,370,921	x	£450	=	17	: 8	: 3
LONDONDERRY	<u>105,448</u> 1,370,921	x	£450	=	34	: 12	: 3
TYRONE	<u>132,082</u> 1,370,921	x	£450	=	43	: 7	: 1
BELFAST C.B.	<u>443,671</u> 1,370,921	x	£450	=	145	: 12	: 8
LONDONDERRY C.B.	<u>50,092</u> 1,370,921	x	£450	=	16	: 8	: 10
					£450	: -	: -

4.

The problem of how to make existing services known is always cropping up, but the Medical Officers feel that the people who do not know about them are few and far between. Of course, there will always be the few who do not use these services but the Medical Officers do not believe that a Family Advisory Service would be any more help in these circumstances.

N.S.P.C.C. will support any type of organisation or legislation which will prevent children going into care and anything which is likely to improve the welfare services in Northern Ireland. They are not convinced, however, that anything would be achieved by bringing in another agency, when almost every aspect, if not all aspects, are already being covered by the various organisations, voluntary and statutory. They cannot envisage the borderline type of case, which is the hardest one to find, approaching a Family Advisory Service. If this is their desire, there are plenty of organisations they can approach at the present time.

██████████ B.A., LL.B., Assistant Secretary of the Belfast Council of Social Welfare, attended a meeting of the Council on 19th November, 1964, and, speaking personally and not on behalf of her Council, said that unless the existing organisations improve their methods of dealing with families it would be useless to set up yet another service which would be bound to overlap. In her view, local authorities cannot co-operate sufficiently either with voluntary bodies or other statutory authorities, and she cannot see that setting up another body would solve the difficulties that at present exist.

If parents who are having difficulties want help or advice, there already are many sources from which this could be obtained.

Mrs. Irwin would agree that statutory authorities should be given power to assist materially, as in England.

As far as she can see there is not much coming and going between different sections in the welfare services, and she feels it would be a great help if there was a single point of reference, or a focal point, but if co-operation between the various statutory services could be improved this focal point would not be necessary.

The Association of Children's Officers feel that a Family Advisory Service would be best administered at local authority level, as individual welfare departments would appear to have close relationships with families in their own particular localities.

Such a service could not cater efficiently for the needs of the rural districts. It is understood, however, that co-ordination of the various departments exists to varying degrees from one authority to another. Welfare departments are only permitted to undertake to a limited extent preventive functions under existing legislation, and therefore similar legislation to that of the Children and Young Persons Act 1963 would be necessary for an effective preventive service.

Any assistance which the Council could give towards the introduction of improved preventive legislation in Northern Ireland would be welcomed by the Children's Officers' Association.

8. GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONSEXTRACT FROM MEETING OF ASSOCIATION
OF COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGH WELFARE
COMMITTEES HELD ON 28.11.55

With reference to the Minutes of the 27th November, 1955, paragraph 15, the Secretary submitted the following report, prepared by Mr. Wilde, as to the deputation to the Ministry of Home Affairs, at which all six representatives of the Association were present, together with the following officials of the Ministry: Mr. A. Robinson, Mr. R. Dunbar, Mr. E. Jackson, Miss K. Forrest:-

"The Ministry's representatives put the following points to the deputation.

Attention was drawn to the Ministry's circular to Welfare Authorities regarding grants to Voluntary Organisations. It was the view that it was an economical proposition to make use of Voluntary Homes and there was wide scope for grants to these Homes. As Welfare Authorities were paying 50% of these grants the Ministry desired to know the policy of the Authorities before commencing to pay grants on a wider basis.

COUNTY WELFARE OFFICER:
LOWERY WILDE.

SECRETARY/ACCOUNTANT:
W. A. McALEELY.

TELEPHONE COLERAINE 194
COUNTY LONDONDERRY WELFARE COMMITTEE,
1 STRAND ROAD,
COLERAINE.

Ref: 37/SEC/FMcM.

9th August, 1954.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Stormont,
BELFAST.

Sir,

Grants to Voluntary Organisations

With reference to your letter of 28th ult., (reference T. 106 and 257) requesting payment of £3. 13. 6., I have to inform you that this account was passed for payment on 7th instant, and I was instructed to inform you that my Committee wishes again to protest strongly that your Ministry continues to give grants to Voluntary Organisations without prior notice to or approval of Welfare Committees.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

W. A. McAleely
Secretary/Accountant

D/PC.

The claim made on 28/7/54 was in respect of payment made by the Ministry during the quarter ended 31/3/54:-

(a) £50 to Glendhu for qualified staff.

(b) £45. 8. 7 for staff of Tot. Home who attended H.O. Repreter courses.

These are not new items of expenditure, and, according to its discussions which took place with the Reps. for the term of Welfare Committee, I take it that prior notice to the Welfare Committee does not at all arise. So you consider that any reply is necessary?

£ 1. 18. 6

1. 15. -
£ 3. 13. 6

cc 11/8/54

COPY

County Londonderry Welfare Committee,
1 Strand Road,
Coleraine.

14th July, 1955.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Stormont,
Belfast.

Sir,

T.443 - Grants to Voluntary Organisations

X I have to inform you that your letter of 18th ult., was considered by my Committee on 9th inst., when it was resolved that payment of £79: 5: 1 be made and I was instructed to again remind you of the Committee's unaltered opinion that prior consultation should be made with Welfare Committees before grants to Voluntary Organisations are made, especially as the majority of the Homes are situated in Belfast and are consequently of little assistance to provincial areas.

A Paying Order will be sent to you early in August, 1955.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W.A. McALEELY

Secretary/Accountant

*The original of this letter is on T.443.
DPC directed that a copy should
be placed on this file for action in
regard to "X" above.*

Refer

Ministry of Home Affairs

MINISTER

Section 118 of the Children's Act authorises us to pay grants for the improvement of existing voluntary homes. When we indicate such grants half of them is paid by the Welfare Authorities.

The Welfare Authorities object to.

- (a) contributing to homes of which they make no use and which do not even guarantee to supply accommodation if the authorities ask for it; and
- (b) to be saddled with expenditure without their prior knowledge or consent; and
- (c) they claim that some of the children so accommodated come from the Free State.

The simplest answer to these objections is that the expenditure which the Welfare Authorities bear under this head is a completely negligible burden on the rates. The accompanying tables show this quite clearly.

Bearing this financial fact in mind, then

- (a) the benefit that any particular Welfare Authority derives from any particular home is irrelevant; neglected children in general are the responsibility of Welfare Authorities. These grants are a general provision for the neglected children of the Province and the logical place for the expenditure to go is with the rest of the children's expenditure, of which this is a very unimportant part.
- (b) It is not possible to ascertain to what extent children in voluntary homes have a real origin in the Free State. Nor, for that matter, to what extent children in the Free State have in Northern Ireland, and in any case the possible numbers of such children are not of importance.
- (c) It is a very common necessity of financial arrangements in Government administration that expenditure is shared between rates and taxes. Dual control, with the accompanying delays and complications (and therefore administrative overheads) is only justified if the expenditure is very high indeed. If it is considerable, but not very high, the fixing of a ceiling to the rate or exchequer contribution is the common arrangement. For example, we pay half Fire Authority expenditure but exercise no control; but there is a ceiling.

(1833) WtY.41178/4306
2/52 750,000 JCS
Ld. Gp736/208
(REGIMEAN)
Code 5-33-0

/Here

COPY FOR T.106

ORIGINAL ISSUED ON T. 399

Personal

18th August, 1955.

Dear Holden,

I have been looking into the question of the grants to voluntary organisations under Section 118 of our Children and Young Persons Act, 1950. As you know, that section is wide and really leaves the onus on the Ministry to decide the circumstances in which grants should be made, provided they are for improving the premises or the equipment of the voluntary homes or for the provision of better-qualified staff.

As you know, it was agreed in 1950 after the Act had been passed, that grants here should be made on very much the same basis as grants in Great Britain and that they would be confined, generally speaking, to voluntary organisations which could satisfy us that they really had not the means to pay for necessary improvements. I think the time has now come for us to take a rather wider view. The Act clearly contemplates the continuance of voluntary homes and authorises the giving of Government grants and of grants by local authorities to any voluntary organisation who wish to improve their homes. I feel that if we are to restrict our grants to the basis agreed upon in 1950 it will not be long before there will be very few voluntary homes in existence and this I think would be a very undesirable state of affairs. The existence of these homes saves local authorities from providing homes of their own and enables a very large number of needy children to be looked after and I think we should do all we can to encourage the organisations to continue the good work they are doing. If we always require a voluntary organisation to use up its resources for certain capital work, and insist on its providing for this work out of its own resources, we are taxing the charitable few and saving the money of the uncharitable many who could help by means of exchequer or local authority grants.

What I have in mind is that we should consider each application for a grant on its merits and no longer turn an application down because a particular home seems to have fairly substantial resources. It has been suggested that we might make pro capita grants to these voluntary organisations but I am not in favour of that scheme, equitable though it might be. I am also not in favour of giving grants for extending premises of voluntary organisations, because I feel that the welfare authorities might very reasonably object. It is their responsibility to provide homes and most of them have made this provision. It will therefore be unreasonable to compel them to contribute to voluntary organisations who wish to extend their activities when the welfare authority itself had already made what it considered sufficient provision for the needy children in its area.

We have already made grants, as you know, to Nazareth House and Glendhu and I think these are perfectly justified grants. We have before us at the moment an application from the St. Joseph Babies' Home, Ravenhill Road, but, if we observe the conditions we agreed to in 1950, this application would have to be turned down. On the other hand, this organisation is doing excellent work and I think should be entitled to some Government grant.

I am writing to you personally before I put it up to the Minister or even discuss it with the Secretary, because if you yourself not agree, I do not think it is worth while taking the matter any further.

I/

HOPEFIELD COTTAGE,
KINCORA AVENUE,
BELFAST.
TELEPHONE NO. 54019.

13th January, 1956.
(Dict. 12th.)

The Rt. Hon. G. B. Hanna, Q.C., M.P.
637, Antrim Road,
BELFAST.

My dear *Gene*

Thank you very much indeed for speaking to me today about the subject which we were discussing.

My first reaction was that I could not accept such a proposition at all and, on reflection, I am bound to say that that is even more definitely my attitude. Within that principle, however, I am only too delighted to help you in any way possible and I should welcome an opportunity of doing so. But if, ultimately, you feel that at your level you cannot take the desired action, then I would be very much obliged if I might be informed in good time as, in such circumstances and as indeed you suggested yourself today, I would feel bound to approach the Prime Minister personally in order that no stone might be left unturned to prevent such a very unfortunate, and I believe wrong, step being taken.

I would again thank you very much indeed for your consideration in letting me know of this. I can assure you that I deeply appreciate it.

So far as the other matter is concerned about which you spoke to me I have taken the necessary action to see if the required Resolution can be passed.

Yours sincerely,

WJ.

Copy

Ref. T.398

I am very greatly concerned about the operation of Section 118 of the 1950 Act. Under this section the Ministry may pay grants in certain circumstances to voluntary organisations where "it appears to the Ministry requisite that grants should be made". I am not at all sure what the word "requisite" means in this context. Is it necessary for the organisation to prove that the money is needed to enable the work to be carried on or is it a matter of proving that some particular works are needed?

Sub-section (2) makes provision for grants being made by a welfare authority with the consent of the Ministry. In this sub-section no indication is given of the considerations to be taken into account in the making of such grants or in the exercise of the Ministry's discretion.

We have a situation in which the Ministry can make grants, 50% of which must be paid by welfare authorities without reference being made to the welfare authorities in the matter of the grants or the need for the sum. This is a clear instance of taxation without representation. A welfare authority can make a grant but only with the consent of the Ministry. The section will be bound to create difficulties even if administered with the utmost good will on all sides. It occurs to me that we could have an instance where a welfare authority refuses the grant and the Ministry could come along and make the grant, over-riding the view of the welfare authority. This is wholly unsatisfactory.

In the circumstances presently prevailing in Northern Ireland, grants to voluntary homes must necessarily be a source of great political danger. In my opinion it is unwise to increase the difficulties for this Department in the political field. The whole matter will have to be reviewed and I would like to have suggestions as to possible courses which we could adopt.

I hesitate to give a decision on the case presently before me. Apparently it was agreed that certain improvements were necessary at Nazareth Lodge but agreement was not reached on the extent of the improvements. Those responsible for administering the Home were more ambitious than the Ministry thought was reasonable. While negotiations were being carried on the organisers proceeded with their own scheme. In equity it might appear that the Ministry should make the grant of such sum as would have been payable had their own scheme been adopted, but if such a course were followed it would leave it open to any voluntary organisation which had funds available to proceed with elaborate reconstruction using their available funds for such purposes and leaving the State with the responsibility of providing a contribution although their advice had not been accepted. I just don't like it, and I think that any decision will have to be withheld until we have the whole matter put in order.

(Sgd.)

1st February, 1956

A.S.C.

This is far reaching. It would be a good plan if you would take some early opportunity of finding out exactly how the business is working in G.B. - particularly in regard to these welfare contributions. I don't think it can be done on paper. A few "bales of malt" in the appropriate quarter is indicated.

(Intld.)

P.S.Y.

I shall certainly see Mr. Gwynn about this. In the meantime what action are we to take on this and the Derry applications?

(Intld.)

2.2.56

A.S.C.

We may await outcome of Minister's letter to the P.M.

(Intld.)

2.2.

HA-20-A-4-13

920

HOPEFIELD COTTAGE,
KINCORA AVENUE,
BELFAST.
TELEPHONE No. 54019.

9th February, 1956.

The Rt. Hon. G. B. Hanna, Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland,
STORMONT,
Belfast.

My dear *Gema*

I am very much obliged to you for telling me about the present position in relation to the proposed Grant to the Nazareth Home in Londonderry. On further reflection about this matter I am ^{even} more strongly convinced that this Grant should not be made at any time but particularly at the present time when public monies should be so carefully guarded. As you know I take a very strong view about this matter and, if it should go through, I could not undertake even to give outward support to the proposition. I do urge that this Grant is not made and I feel that the matter is one of sufficient importance to be put to the Prime Minister - in which I am so glad that you agree - and also I would suggest that it is one that might be put before the Party.

Again I would say how grateful I am to you for having kept me in the picture over this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Wm

COPY

T.164
T.170
T.398Minister

I am afraid this is an extremely difficult and troublesome matter; it concerns certain applications for grants.

No. 1 - to the Nazareth Home, Londonderry

No. 2 - to the Nazareth Home, Belfast

No. 3 - Further grants to both these Homes. Particulars are given below at the end of this minute.

Actually I think No. 1 presents the greatest problem. The position in regard to this is very fully set out in [redacted] letter to the Prime Minister which is tabbed on T.170, and the only thing to be borne in mind in connection with this letter is that since it was written the Macomahie Committee has been set up. The problem in connection with this grant is whether it should not be paid until after it has been investigated by this Committee, or whether we should face up to the fact that we were committed to paying it before the Committee was appointed, and the objections to either course are, I think, pretty obvious. If we pay it without reference to the Committee it obviously looks to any person who does not take the trouble to familiarise himself with the facts - a thing which none of our critics are in the least likely to do, or even to want to do - as if we were working a 'quick one' on the Committee. On the other hand if we submit the case to the Committee, and the Committee report unfavourably, then I think we will be in a very difficult position indeed. It is, however, an important consideration that if we can get the blessing of the Committee for this grant it will strengthen our hands enormously with the Welfare Authorities.

I am perfectly clear that we are committed to paying this grant. You will see that on 5th January, 1956, I put the matter up to [redacted] as one that had been already decided, and I simply brought it to his notice again because I thought he should certainly confirm his and his predecessor's decisions having regard to the fireworks which might possibly start after it was known that the grant had been paid.

But with regard to Grant No. 2, though [redacted] has lumped it in with Grant No. 1, I think, with the effluxion of time, and other circumstances, that we are not really committed to it in the same degree as to the first one. There is unquestionably a sort of "gentlemen's agreement" that grants will be paid, and certain grants - of an emergency nature - have been paid, but details have not been approved and they have proceeded with the work without waiting for approval; moreover there is, I think, a point of policy by virtue of which we could perfectly honourably retreat from a good deal that may be thought to have been promised.

The point here concerned is whether if a Voluntary Home receives an unexpected windfall in some year, so that its financial position for that particular year is exceptionally good, this should operate against the making of grants. It is a point that can be argued with considerable force in either direction, and I think that it certainly should go before the Committee for its consideration.

As regards Grants No. 3 these are new applications, and it is quite obvious that they must and should go to the Committee.

On the whole I am of opinion - though I have come to it with some hesitation - that it would be better to refer all these grants to the Committee, but if we do this we must be alive to the fact that the person who was promised the grant to No. 1 was [redacted], and that he obtained this promise after an immense amount of coming and going; and it would not be unreasonable on his part therefore to take the line that putting this case to the Committee only means that we were prepared to go back on a definite promise that we had given him or, alternatively, that we were insulting the Committee by asking them to advise on a fait accompli. Perhaps, however, we could to some extent meet this difficulty by saying to the

/Committee

Ministry's discretionary powers I feel that in deciding the issue, due weight should be given to the following considerations:-

- (1) that relatively much greater reliance is placed on voluntary homes in Northern Ireland than in other parts of the United Kingdom;
- (2) that in the special Northern Ireland circumstances it could safely be assumed that quite a large number of the children voluntarily accommodated in homes like Termonbacca would, if these homes were not available, have to be accommodated at much greater expense by the welfare authorities;
- (3) that there is no doubt that the children in this home have at present an undesirably low standard of accommodation and there is at the very least no guarantee that the right sort of improvements, or indeed any improvements, will be made if there is no possibility of grant aid;
- (4) that the role of voluntary organisations in the child care field is at present under consideration by the Child Welfare Council. In addition, there are currently indications that Roman Catholic organisations would be receptive to suggestions for introducing a more enlightened and up-to-date approach in voluntary child care. My Department would naturally wish to foster such an approach, and, as far as possible, would use the availability of grant to achieve this. In view of these factors, I think it would be undesirable for my Department to adopt what might be regarded as a negative approach at the present time.

In all the circumstances I propose, unless my colleagues foresee the possibility of embarrassing repercussions in other fields, to refer the whole question to the Committee set up by my predecessor, the late Judge Hanna, under the chairmanship of Miss Bessie Maconachie, M.P. The terms of reference of this Committee include the consideration of proposed improvements or modifications of children's homes on which the function of the Committee is "to advise the Minister whether or not the circumstances appear to be such as to call for special financial assistance from public funds under the Act". The Committee contains representatives of the churches,

/the

TC 1
TC 1

Grants paid by Ministry of Home Affairs
under Section 118(1) of the C. and Y.P. Act (N.I.) 1950

File No.	Name of Home	Purpose of Grant	Cost of Project (Estimated)	Grant approved and paid	Min./Finance approval dated
TC 162	Glendhu Children's Hostel, Belfast	Improvement of premises	£7,500	£5,500 (73%)	A 393/50 17.4.51
TC 398 TC 168	Manor House Home, Lisburn	Modernisation and re-equipment	£19,671	Paid £6,770 (70% of approved expenditure in excess of £10,000 subject to a max. of £7,000)	A 393/50 15.1.57
TC 510	St. Joseph's Boys' Home, Termonbacca	Improvement of kitchen apartments	£1,066	£800 (75%)	A 393/50 15.8.57
TC 398	Nazareth Lodge Children's Home, Belfast	1. Repairs and re-decoration	£3,076	£2,000 (66%)	A 393/50 29.3.55
TC 398		2. Improvements to kitchen, dining-room and certain other projects	£11,200	£6,350 (approx. 56%)	A 393/50 15.1.57
TC 459 TC 410		3. Reorganisation of toilet arrangements in main building	£7,390 plus prof. fees £450	£4,000 (approx. 50%)	A 393/50 12.9.58
TC 459		4. Demolition of Fox Lodge	£710	£350 (50%)	A 393/50 12.9.58
459		5. Towards replacement of Fox Lodge Building by a new Nursery Home	£46,100	£12,000 (26%)	A 393/50 12.9.58
38 70	Nazareth House Children's Home, Londonderry	1. Provision of play-hall	£10,000	£5,000 (50%)	A 393/50 15.1.57
		2. Fire precautions	£1,380:12:10	£830 (approx. 60%)	"

GRANTS MADE BY DHSS IN 1978/79 TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE CHILDREN AND
YOUNG PERSONS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1968

ORGANISATION	AMOUNT OF GRANT
CAPITAL GRANTS	
Childhaven	1,044.62
Dr Barnardo's, Ballycastle	2,806.17
Dr Barnardo's, Carrraigfoyle	1,182.75
Glendhu	28,500.00
Marian Vale	9,697.89
Manor House, Lisburn	886.68
Our Mother of Mercy	26,152.35
Rubane	300.00
St Joseph's	43,921.34
St Patrick's, Ballyhornan	5,175.30
Thorndale	5,245.45
	<hr/> 124,912.55
REVENUE GRANTS	
International Year of the Child Committee	750.00
National Childminding Association	750.00
NI Foster Care Association	1,000.00
NI Pre-School Playgroups Association	8,184.40
Ulster Polytechnic-Parents Advice Centre	2,000.00
	<hr/> 12,684.40
	<hr/> 137,596.95

THE STATUTORY/VOLUNTARY RELATIONSHIP
IN THE
PROVISION OF RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE

8

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

January 1985

care interests, for the purposes of participation in the planning process. It must be recognised, however, that such collaboration could prove to be a testing exercise since the process of relating the interests of individual voluntary organisations to broader strategic requirements would not always be easy.

- 33.0 In the broader context of the Government's policy towards the voluntary sector, which is to foster and support the participation of voluntary bodies in the provision of health and social services, including residential child care services, there is a need to confront openly and frankly the following questions:
- Are Health and Social Services Boards prepared to involve the voluntary sector in their strategic planning in a credible and meaningful way?
 - Would voluntary child care organisations be willing to adopt a corporate approach for the purposes of participation in the Boards' planning processes?
 - What mutually acceptable practicable arrangements can be devised?

Professional Support and Advice

- 34.0 As registering authority of voluntary children's homes, the Department is concerned to ensure that the quality of care in those homes remains at an acceptable level. Homes in the statutory sector are supervised and guided by professionally qualified staff from the residential and day care services within each Unit of Management. In many voluntary homes, staff do not have professional support and advice readily available to them on a continuous basis, and report to a Management Committee which also lacks separate professional advice. This has led to criticism by Boards of the professional standards of some voluntary homes and reluctance to use them.
- 35.0 There are several possible ways of alleviating this problem. One such would be for Boards to provide professional support for voluntary homes; another would be for voluntary bodies themselves to employ the necessary support staff directly or on a shared basis with other voluntary homes. Either solution would require some additional financial commitment by Boards - directly through the employment of staff or indirectly through the payment of higher per capita charges. A more feasible and acceptable arrangement might be for one of the voluntary organisations to extend professional support throughout the voluntary sector and thus provide a regional service which could qualify for direct grant-aid from the Department. This is an important issue which needs to be addressed because it is pertinent to the matters raised in paragraphs 24-29 and 45-49 of this paper.

Financial Position of Voluntary Homes

- 36.0 As indicated in paragraph 9, Boards pay a weekly per capita charge in respect of each child whom they place in a voluntary home. The charge varies between homes but the cost per child is generally calculated on the assumption of 100% occupancy.
- 37.0 It is not possible to make a strict comparison between the running costs of statutory homes and those of voluntary homes. However, the

Appl. Dundee

Ministry of Home Affairs,
Stormont,
Belfast, 4.

21st March, 1962.

Ref. T.160

Dear Sir,

I write to inform you that under Section 90(5) of the Children and Young Persons Act (N.I.), 1950, approval has been given to the following terms for the maintenance of children in various voluntary homes and institutions in Northern Ireland:-

	£	s.	d.	
Blackburn House, Annadale Avenue, Belfast, 7.	4	-	-	per week
Boys' Residential Club, Black's Road, Dunmurry.	2	12	-	" "
De La Salle Boys' Home, Rubane House, Kircubbin.	3	10	-	" "
Dr. Barnardo's Homes (under 5 years).	3	6	-	" "
(5 years and over).	2	6	-	" "
Fortwilliam Guest House, Antrim Road, Belfast, 15.	2	15	-	" "
Girls' Friendly Hostel, 5 Cliftonville Road, Belfast, 14.	2	10	-	" "
Glendhu Children's Hostel, Hollywood Road, Belfast, 4.	5	10	-	" "
Good Shepherd Convent, Armagh Road, Newry, Co. Down.	1	10	-	" "
Good Shepherd Home, Dungiven Road, Londonderry.	2	10	-	" "
Incorporated Cripples' Institutes Home, Bangor, Co. Down.	162	10	-	per annum
Johnston Memorial School, 5 Green Road, Knock, Belfast, 5.	100	-	-	" "
Manor House Home, Lisburn, Co. Antrim (under 5 years).	4	10	-	per week
(5 years and over).	4	-	-	" "
Nazareth House Girls' Home, Ormeau Road, Belfast, 7.	3	-	-	" "
Nazareth Lodge Boys' Home, Ravenhill Road, Belfast, 6.	3	-	-	" "
Nazareth House Children's Home, Bishop Street, Londonderry.	3	-	-	" "
Our Mother of Mercy Home, Kilmorey Street, Newry, Co. Down.	1	-	-	" "
St. Joseph's Babies' Home, Ravenhill Road, Belfast, 6.	3	-	-	" "
St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, Bessbrook, Co. Armagh.	1	15	-	" "
St. Joseph's Home, Termonbacca, Londonderry.	2	10	-	" "
Victoria Voluntary Homes, "Schomberg", Belmont Road, Belfast, 4.	3	15	-	" "
Victoria Hostel, Ulsterville Avenue, Belfast, 9:-				
girls from 15 to 16 years	2	5	-	" "
girls from 16 to 17 years	2	7	6	" "
girls from 17 to 18 years	2	10	-	" "
girls from 18 to 21 years	2	15	-	" "
girls from 21 years and over	3	-	-	" "

These approvals are given on the understanding that your Committee will satisfy itself in each future case that the actual rate charged by the Home has not been reduced below those listed above. Where it is proposed to pay rates higher than those now approved, the Ministry's further approval must be sought.

Approval is also given to the payment of claims from approved voluntary homes for the provision of clothing for children on first coming into care and on final discharge from care. This approval is given on the understanding that your Committee will satisfy itself that the provision of such clothing is necessary and that the cost is reasonable. As the weekly maintenance charges, which are approved from time to time by the Ministry, include an element for renewal of clothing it is assumed that no claims for clothing other than those mentioned above will be made on your Committee.

Yours faithfully,

L. S. McCartney

For Secretary.

To the Secretary of each
Welfare Committee.

NI HA8/14/20/3/62R.

Fr's St Joseph's,
 Yerrambana,
 Derry,
 18. 8. 65.

Dear Sir

Due to the continued
 rise in the cost of living we
 reluctantly compelled to increase
 maintenance charge from £3.60.0
 to £4.4.0 per week with effect from
 April 1965.

Yours Faithfully

SR 93

(Rev Mother)

Mr. Strong,
XXXXXXXXXX

7th April, 1965.

SR 93

Rev. Mother,
St. Joseph's Home,
Termonbacca,
LONDONDERRY.

Dear Madam,

I refer to your letter of 18th March, 1965 which had the attention of my Committee at its meeting held on 2nd April, 1965 and have to inform you that no objection was raised to the increased charge proposed nor to the effective date thereof.

Yours faithfully,

R. Henderson
SECRETARY.

VG/SK

Town Clerk,
City Treasurer Audit
City Treasurer General
Local Government Auditor.

WELFARE DEPT.,
16 COLLEGE STREET,
BELFAST, 1

COPY OF LETTER RECEIVED ON

From Ministry of Home Affairs.

Date 26th March, 1969.

Ref. No. T.C. 160.



Dear Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your letters of 14th, 19th and 20th March, about increased weekly charges in voluntary homes and wish to convey the Ministry's approval to payment of the following revised charges:

<u>Home</u>	<u>Weekly Charge</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
<u>Victoria Homes</u>	86.15. 0.	1st April, 1969
<u>Marianville, Good Shepherd Convent, Belfast</u>		
Expectant Mother	25. 0. 0	1st January, 1969
<u>Dr. Barnardo's</u>		
Macedon	37. 0. 0)	
Manor House, Ballycastle	33. 8. 0)	1st April, 1969
<u>St. Joseph's, Ternabeg</u>	25. 5. 0	1st January, 1969.

Please inform your members that they need not apply separately to the Ministry for approval.

Yours faithfully,

L. S. MACARTNEY

for Secretary

The Hon. Secretary,
Northern Ireland Association of County
and Co. Borough Welfare Committees,
21, Alexandra Gardens,
BELFAST.
BM15 JIL

No. of children in school	17
Unemployed and on D.E.D.	1
No. of children pre-school	1
W.H.S.S. 11 N.H.S.S. 4 Voluntary 4	

d) Legal status of children:-

3 - section 99	1 - section 104
3 - section 103	5 - Fit Person's Order
3 - Court wardship	4 - Voluntary.

e) No children suffer either a physical or mental handicap.

7. a) Procedures for admission and discharge:-

Emergency Admission:-

- i) Referral to Officer-in-Charge from either Senior Social Worker (team leader) or identified Residential and Day Care Manager, with basic information i.e. name, age, reason for admission, possible length of stay, any particular behavioural or health problems.
- ii) Medicals:- Social Worker must arrange for child to be examined by a doctor before admission.
- iii) On admission the following documents are required:-
 - i) either Place of Safety Order Copy of F.P.O. or P.R.O. Section 103 agreement signed by parents.
 - ii) Consent to medical/dental treatment.
 - iii) Information relating to child on her/his admission (for Western Board that is WC10/1)

The following documents if not available on admission, are required as soon as possible:-

- i) Birth Certificate
- ii) Medical Card
- iii) School Transfer Certificate
- iv) Admission Case Conference will be held within 7 days. The first review will be held one month afterwards with reviews on a three - monthly basis.

27, William Street,
Derry City.

21st January, 1957

Ref. F.197/4

Secretary,
Derry Welfare Committee,
Hawkin Street,
Derry.

Sir,

Nazareth House,
Bishop Street,
Derry

This is to make formal application on behalf of the above institution for an annual grant of £500 under Section 16 of the Home Services Act (N.I.) 1949.

This is a dual purpose institution having in care at the present 113 old people and 157 girls aged two to fifteen years. These cases 20 old people and 35 girls originate outside the Counties.

I am sure that the magnificent welfare work carried on by this organisation needs no detailed explanation to the members of the Committee but I might point out that the grant sought is but a trifling fraction of the enormous total cost of keeping the Home going. Evidence of the charitable expenditure of any grant given can easily be given.

If I can help the Committee with further information I shall be only too glad to do so.

Yours faithfully,

E. McAteer
E. McAteer

COUNTY BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY

97

Meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by Welfare Committee

on the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1957.

Proposed by Samuel Carr

Seconded by J. J. Carr

Resolved:- Having considered application on behalf of Sisters of Nazareth for grant of £500 in respect of Nazareth House, Bishop Street, under Section 16 of the Welfare Services Act, 1949, we hereby agree to recommend to the Welfare Committee THAT THIS AMOUNT BE GRANTED, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Passed, Samuel Carr Mayor or Chairman.

Kc R

COUNTY BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY

96

Meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Welfare Committee

on the 8th day of February, 1957.

Proposed by Samuel Gos

Seconded by [Signature]

Resolved:- Having considered application on behalf of Sisters of Nazareth for GRANT OF £250 IN RESPECT OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOME, TERMONBACCA, under Section 118 of Children & Young Persons' Act, (N.I.), 1950, we hereby agree to recommend to the Welfare Committee to GRANT THIS CONTRIBUTION subject to the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

again, I am very sorry about this. Our Welfare Sub Committee meetings never seem to be held on the days arranged.

Apologies

Yours sincerely

K. C. Roe

Passed, Samuel Gos Mayor or Chairman.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,
GUILDHALL,
LONDONDERRY.
PHONE: 2977

26th March, 1957.

To/
Secretary,
Welfare Committee.

I have to refer to your communication of 20th ultimo, and have to advise you that the Council, at its Meeting held to-day and acting as Welfare Authority, agreed to the making of a grant of £500 to the Nazareth House, Bishop Street, under Section 16 of the Welfare Services Act (Northern Ireland), 1949.

I have to-day invited the approval of the Ministry of Health and Local Government in this matter, and will communicate a copy of same to you when received.


Town Clerk

SMcI/MM.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,
GUILDHALL,
LONDONDERRY.
PHONE: 2977

26th March, 1957.

To/
Secretary,
Welfare Committee.

I have to refer to your communication of 20th ultimo, and have to advise you that the Council, at its Meeting held to-day and acting as Welfare Authority, agreed to the making of a grant of £250 to St. Joseph's Home, Termonbacca, under Section 118 of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950.

I have to-day invited the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs in this matter, and will communicate a copy of same to you when received.


Town Clerk

SMCI/AM.

Ministry of Home Affairs, 250

Stormont,

BELFAST.

Northern Ireland.

T.172.

2nd April, 1957.

Sir,

Proposed Grant - St. Joseph's Home,
Termonbacca, Londonderry.

I am directed by the Minister of Home Affairs to refer to your letter of 26th March, 1957, in connection with the above subject, and to convey the Ministry's approval to your Welfare Authority's proposal to pay a grant of £250 to St. Joseph's Home, Termonbacca, under the provisions of Section 118(2) of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.), I. MILLER

for Secretary

The Town Clerk,
Town Clerk's Office,
Guildhall,
LONDONDERRY.

MS.