

SCOTTISH CHILD ABUSE INQUIRY

STATEMENT OF CAROL EDEN

PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

1. My full name is Carol Ann Eden. My date of birth is [REDACTED] 1972. I am the Head of Marketing at Quarriers. I have worked at Quarriers for 16 years.
2. Prior to working at Quarriers, I worked at Glasgow Council for the Voluntary Sector as a Communications Officer. Before working in Glasgow I had worked in Zimbabwe at a charity named RUDO, which was arranged through the Voluntary Services Overseas. I worked as a marketing advisor.
3. As Head of Marketing at Quarriers my primary responsibilities relate to internal and external communications, including media, press, website and social channels.
4. As I have worked at Quarriers for 16 years and have a strong personal interest in family history, I have become involved in collating information relating to the Inquiry, former residents and descendants. Many enquiries are received through Quarriers' website and social channels, so the marketing department is often the first point of contact with members of the public.
5. This statement is intended to provide information regarding Quarriers' engagement with former residents migrated to Canada and Australia, and their descendants, as in my role I have been directly involved in this aspect of Quarriers' work. It is not part of my role to review children's records and I am therefore unable to comment in detail on individual's information or historic practices and procedures.

QUARRIERS' ENGAGEMENT WITH MIGRANTS AND DESCENDANTS

6. Since the 1990s and before residents who migrated from Quarriers and their descendants have contacted Quarriers to obtain records and information. People often contacted Quarriers in writing, in person and then by e-mail and now also through our website or Facebook page. Where descendants are seeking information relating to a particular person, I do not have access to the records so I pass these requests to Quarriers' safeguarding team who have a protocol in place to provide these. Where questions are of a more general nature, I will provide the person with a response.
7. Quarriers has a history of strong links with Canadian migrants and their descendants. Quarriers has maintained a policy of making records available with a Standard (policy) created in the 1990s providing an agreed protocol for this. Former residents continue to visit Quarriers Village, or an alternative location that suits them better, to receive copies of their own or their ancestor's records.
8. Phil Robinson, former Chief Executive at Quarriers, and Fred Wardle, former board member and member of Quarriers Canadian Family, produced a detailed briefing paper intended to address the historic identity of Quarriers' involvement in migration as "The Orphan Homes of Scotland". This has been included with my statement and

provides further information about Quarriers' involvement in migration and connection with former child migrants.

9. Dr. Minto, the Director of Quarriers (1974-1990) tried to reconnect with migrants in Canada in 1975 but this was not successful. It may be that the stigma attached to home children meant that former child migrants were unwilling to engage with Quarriers at that time.
10. In 1996 Gerald Lee, the then General Director, made a further attempt. He and a team of Quarriers' staff, visited Canada with the purpose of reconnecting with former child migrants and their families. Newspaper advertisements invited people to attend a number of organised meetings in Canada. As a result of these meetings and follow-up discussion it was decided that Quarriers would work with families in Canada to host a national reunion.
11. The reunion was held in Kingston, Ontario on 26-27 October 1996. The event was widely promoted and over 300 people attended, including 17 former child migrants. Quarriers' staff brought computerised records to provide to those seeking information. Meeting places were provided in private spaces for families discovering their often emotional history for the first time.
12. At this time, Quarriers considered expanding into Canada and developing services there, but after initial viability studies this did not progress.
13. Following the Kingston reunion, Quarriers Canadian Family was formed as a not-for-profit association of Scottish *home children* and their families. Fred Wardle, the son of a Quarriers' migrant, was chairman of this group.
14. In September 1997, 48 members of Quarriers Canadian Family, including two former child migrants, travelled to Quarriers Village. The visitors were given a tour of the village, and were provided with records and counselling if required. A memorial garden was established and the former children planted Canadian maple trees on the site.
15. In November 1998 a second reunion was organised in Brockville, Ontario. Quarriers staff attended, including Phil Robinson, who, at the time, was Service Director for Children, Families and Young People. Six former child migrants also attended with their families, in addition to 120 other participants.
16. Fred Wardle joined Quarriers as a Trustee in 1998 until 2009. This was to signify the importance of Quarriers' Canadian Family to modern-day Quarriers.
17. In 2001 a third reunion was arranged in Kingston, at which a film called 'The Quarriers' was previewed. The film focused on migrants from Quarriers and was funded by the Canadian Government. It was part of a series entitled 'Living Histories' and it is thought that it was broadcast on Canadian network television as well as being distributed to schools along with teaching materials. One former child migrant attended the reunion.
18. In October 2002, Dr Phil Robinson, who was by now Chief Executive of Quarriers presented a joint paper along with Fred Wardle, now a Trustee of Quarriers to the 1st International Congress on Child Migration in New Orleans, Louisiana. This set out the context in which children had been migrated as well as detail of preparation and processes for the children.

19. At the congress Phil Robinson met with Margaret Humphreys of the Child Migrant Trust and agreed that Quarriers would provide records to Quarriers' migrants in Australia via the Child Migrant Trust.
20. A number of requests followed shortly after. There was one allegation of abuse and in line with the protocol at the time, the person was encouraged to report this to the Police in Australia.
21. In 2003 Phil Robinson also assisted a PhD student from the University of Nottingham by providing detailed information regarding the migration of children from Quarriers to Canada.
22. In 2006, Quarriers commissioned an update to the original 1984 book by Anna Magnusson. This was initially called The Village and the updated edition is called The Quarriers' Story. The purpose of the updated version was to be open and transparent about abuse allegations with the author free to research this and express her views.
23. In 2008, Quarriers participated in a project alongside the Institute for Research and Innovation in Social Services (IRISS) and Glasgow Caledonian University to create a resource called The Golden Bridge: Child Migration from Scotland to Canada 1869-1939. This website can be found at <https://content.iriss.org.uk/goldenbridge> and houses Quarriers' Narratives of Facts from 1872-1928, historic photographs of children in Cottage groups, staff and the Quarriers family in Quarriers Village, children on the ship and at receiving homes in Canada.
24. In 2009 there was a further reunion in Quarriers Village attended by approximately 60 descendants. This coincided with the Scottish Government's campaign 'Homecoming Scotland'. Quarriers hosted a variety of events and a maple tree was planted in memory of child migrants. Each descendant also placed a wooden maple leaf with their relative's name and in their honour.
25. Quarriers engages with the British Home Children Advocacy and Research Association and Ontario East British Home Child Family, two organisations based in Canada which seek to create a register of British Home Children, to promote the story of child migrants to Canada and to provide family history information to descendants.
26. Quarriers has provided information and photographs, both historical and present day, to the organisations and consults with them on issues relating to British Home Children. For example Quarriers consulted with them regarding grave markers in Nittingshill Graveyard. We also support their events where possible and provided a statement from our Chief Executive to be read out at British Home Children day celebrations.
27. 2019 marked the 150th anniversary of the first British Home Child in Canada and to show our support we took part in an international tribute by illuminating our head office in red white and blue, the official colours of British Home Children.
28. In September 2019 a service was held to dedicate grave markers for children buried at Nittingshill Graveyard in Quarriers Village to complement an existing memorial plaque. At the service we shared the stories of the first three children buried there in 1888. This was significant to the advocacy groups in Canada as those children's siblings migrated there. The flower that represents the British Home Children – sunflowers – was incorporated into a wreath for the ceremony. Quarriers has recently

put the grave marker information online so that descendants can access the information from wherever they are based.

29. Quarriers has had less involvement with former child migrants to Australia and their descendants. This may be a reflection of the smaller number of children who were migrated to Australia. The contact that Quarriers has had with former migrants has been on a smaller scale, and on a more individual basis. Where former migrants have contacted Quarriers their records have been provided.
30. Quarriers is aware that reunions have taken place in Australia involving former residents from Quarriers who migrated as a group of 17 to Burnside in 1939, but we have had no involvement in these events. Quarriers has provided information to Uniting Burnside about how records can be accessed by former residents of Quarriers.
31. Quarriers welcomes contact and engagement with any former child migrants or their descendants in whichever way suits them best. We can be contacted through Facebook, our website, by email, by phone or in person at Quarriers Village.
32. In December 2019 until January 2020 we targeted Facebook advertisements geographically to Canada and Australia in an effort to ensure that former child migrants and their descendants who wish to contact us have the information to enable them to do so. We also asked migrants to share their experiences with us so we could better understand the impact and reality of migration schemes.
33. Following testimonies during the third case study at the Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry, former residents said that they were told that records did not exist, were destroyed in a fire or considered their records to be incomplete. In October 2019 we targeted Facebook advertisements in an effort to ensure that former residents knew they could request their own records free of charge and to check that the records they have are complete.



SIGNED

CAROL EDEN

HEAD OF MARKETING

QUARRIERS

9 March 2020