Report of the investigation of an incident of concerning Savile during his visit to the opening of the Interim Medium Secure Unit (on Tyson West 1 ward) at the Bethlem Royal Hospital on 18th September 1980.

A report for the Board of Directors of the South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust

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Authors:

Heather Williams
Interim Trust Wide Safeguarding Lead

Legal Advisors:

Anthony Konzon
Stuart Marchant
Contents

Executive Summary ... page 3

1. Introduction ... page 5
2. Terms of Reference ... page 6
3. South London and Maudsley NHS FT Background Information (see also Appendix D) ... page 7
4. Investigation of Current Allegation ... page 8
5. Overall Analysis and Conclusions ... page 19
6. Recommendations ... page 20

Appendix A Investigator Biography

Appendix B List of Documents Reviewed

Appendix C Report “Investigation into the contact that Jimmy Savile had with the Bethlem and Maudsley Hospitals “April 2014

Appendix D SLaM Newsletter communication
Executive Summary

In June 2014 South London and Maudlsey NHS Foundation Trust (SLaM) published a report following the investigation into the contact that Jimmy Savile had with the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals (see Appendix C). SLaM’s report was published in the context of investigations carried out by other NHS hospitals, including investigations at Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust and Broadmoor Hospital. No victims were identified as part of the SLaM investigation and no allegations or reports of wrongdoing, inappropriate or criminal behaviour by Savile were identified. The outcome of the single recommendation following this report was that the Head of Communications at SLaM reviewed the Communication and Media Handling policy to ensure that standards and expectations on the management of celebrity and VIP visits to Trust services were explicit, robust and consistent.

Later, in June 2014 the Trust was asked to investigate information that was given to The Dame Janet Smith Review into matters relating to Jimmy Savile at the BBC from former charge nurse, C. C was a Senior Charge Nurse at Hilda Lewis House –for children with learning disabilities who also displayed challenging behaviour - which was part of the predecessor organisations of the Trust and closed in 1991. C was completing his Master’s Degree from 1979 to 1981 and had kept the field notes from his research as part of his dissertation. C reported that the original handwritten records with names had been destroyed. The alert related to an incident of alleged sexual abuse of a female child S by Savile during his visit to the opening of the Interim Medium Secure Unit on Tyson West 1 ward (the predecessor to the Denis Hill Unit) at the Bethlem Royal Hospital on 18th September 1980. S allegedly told an unnamed member of staff that Savile had touched her breast as she sat on his lap. At this time the Bethlem Royal was part of the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospital (1948-1982).

The outcome of this investigation is inconclusive as it was not possible to substantiate the allegation of sexual abuse of S by Jimmy Savile. From the in house hospital magazine published in 1980, we can confirm that Savile did come to open a new unit on the Bethlem Royal Hospital site and to our knowledge this appears to be the only time that Savile was at the Bethlem Royal Hospital (see Appendix D page 21).

Identification of the victim to involve her in the investigation process has also not been possible. The informant, C, did not witness the incident himself and although Savile’s attendance at the opening ceremony of the new unit at the Bethlem is well documented no further witnesses have been identified to corroborate this account. A thorough search of any
remaining records and interviews with 12 former members of staff and one current member of staff did not establish the identity of the child nor corroborate C’s account of the incident being raised or reported.

Legislation for the safeguarding of both children and adults has advanced significantly since the 1990’s. One of the recommendations from ‘The report of the investigation into matters relating to Savile at Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust’ (Proctor et al 2014) was that there should be systems and processes in place to ensure that staff and others know how to raise safeguarding concerns. Today the Trust has in place robust safeguarding policies, policies and procedures, together with mandatory safeguarding training, which significantly reduce the risk of a similar incident from occurring in the future.
Introduction

This investigation was set up after information had come to light which alleged that Savile had sexually abused a patient during his visit to the opening of the Interim Medium Secure Unit at the Bethlem Royal Hospital on 18th September 1980. This information was subsequently forwarded to the Chief Executive of South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust. The Department of Health (DH) made it clear that in each case where there was information relating to Savile, responsibility was with the managing Trust currently responsible for that hospital to investigate any issues. To that extent the Chief Executive nominated a Lead Investigator, and asked her to produce terms of reference for an investigation. The terms of reference were agreed by the Trust Board of Directors. This report has been commissioned by, and is owned by the Trust Board of Directors, and has been accepted by the Trust Board of Directors prior to publication.

In line with current Safeguarding Policy and Procedures (see Appendix C page 15) a referral was made to the police on the 18th August 2014. As the allegation is of historical child abuse this is a criminal investigation to be led by the police. However, feedback from DH is that the police will not be investigating incidents involving only Savile as he is now deceased. This was not a criminal investigation and witnesses could not be compelled to come forward.

Individuals who did come forward to share recollections of Savile’s visit to the Bethlem Royal Hospital Unit in 1980 were told that they would not be identified in the report and that their details would remain confidential.
2. Terms of reference

These terms of reference have been agreed by the Board of Directors of the South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust. This is an internal investigation into an alleged incident of sexual abuse by Jimmy Savile on a patient at the Bethlem Royal Hospital on 18\textsuperscript{th} September 1980.

- The Chief Executive has commissioned the Lead Investigator – Heather Williams, to conduct an investigation on behalf of the Trust under its Safeguarding Policies and Procedures.
- The purpose of this investigation is to establish the facts, assess the needs of the now vulnerable adult for protection, support and redress: and make recommendations for any follow up action to be taken.

The main tasks of the investigation are to:

a) Interview the principal witness  
b) Establish the identity of the alleged victim  
c) Contact with the alleged victim and provide any necessary support  
d) Identify staff who worked at the Hilda Lewis House (Bethlem Royal Hospital) to gather any information on the alleged incident  
e) Identify potential witnesses who are still employed by the Trust  
f) Clarify child protection policy and procedures for 1980 and identify if contemporaneous practice fell short of what should have been expected  
g) Provide assurance of the quality of current safeguarding and other relevant legislation  
h) Produce a report in the expected timeframe – 26\textsuperscript{th} January 2015. The report will describe all steps taken to investigate the information which is available.

The Lead Investigator will work closely with the Trust’s legal representative, who will review the report, for content, and structure.

- To involve the Police and/or Local Safeguarding Children’s Board (‘LSCB’) and/or Local Safeguarding Adults Board (‘SAB’), if evidence emerges which warrants that action.
- To present the final report to the Board for sign off before it is submitted to the DH and published on the Trust website
3. South London and Maudsley Trust NHS Foundation Trust Background Information

The South London and Maudsley Trust NHS Foundation Trust (SLaM) provides NHS care and treatment for people with mental health problems (see Appendix D page 9). It also provides services for people who are addicted to drugs or alcohol. As well as serving the communities of South London, it provides specialist services for people across the UK and beyond.

SLaM is part of an Academic Health Sciences Centre called King’s Health Partners with King’s College London, Guy’s and St Thomas’ and King’s College Hospital NHS Foundation Trusts. The Maudsley Hospital in Denmark Hill, South London, and the Bethlem Royal Hospital in Beckenham Kent are two of the four main hospitals managed by the Trust.

Recent organisational history of the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals

- Bethlem Royal Hospital and Maudsley Hospital (the Joint Hospital) 1948-1982
- The Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital Special Health Authority 1982-1994
- The Bethlem and Maudsley Hospital NHS Trust 1994-1999
- South London and Maudsley NHS Trust 1999-2006 (formed out of the merger of Bethlem and Maudsley NHS Trust, Lewisham and Guys NHS Trust and the mental healthcare services of Lambeth Healthcare Trust)
- South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust 2006-date

The alleged abuse at the time of the opening ceremony at the Bethlem Royal in 1980 occurred during the period when the Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital, were known as the ‘Joint Hospital’ (see Appendix D page 11-12).

Hilda Lewis (1971-1991) House was a unit which provided an intensive short-term in-patient assessment and intervention service for children with severe learning difficulties and extreme behavioural problems, such as aggression to other people, or who injure themselves so severely that they can cause permanent damage. The aim of the care at Hilda Lewis House was to help such children to lead as normal a life as possible.

The Medium Secure Unit on Tyson 1 ward (1980-1985) was for adults with mental health needs and provided support for both in patient and non-resident patients.
4. Investigation of current allegation

Details of allegation

In the written referral, a former charge nurse, C reported that two children from the Hilda Lewis House were taken to see Savile during the opening ceremony on 18th September 1980. A girl aged 14-15 years, referred to as S, was alleged to have sat on Savile’s lap and been given a biscuit by him. Afterwards, on a date unknown, a female member of staff (name not known) reported to C that S had told her that Savile had touched her on her breast. C said that S had good verbal communication but he did not know how S had reported the incident, i.e. whether this had been verbally or non-verbally. C stated that he had raised the concerns with his Senior Nurse Manager who allegedly said that this would be passed on to someone more senior (to whom C cannot recall). C raised the concerns with the Senior Nurse Manager at a later date (date not known) and was allegedly told that Savile would not be further involved at the Bethlem (no reason provided for this).

a) Interview the principal witness - Informant was interviewed in person

The initial information was sent by C to The Dame Janet Smith Review part of matters relating to Savile at the BBC on 30th June 2014. C was a Senior Charge Nurse at Hilda Lewis House for children with learning disabilities. C was completing his Master’s degree and worked at Hilda House from 1979 and 1981 and had kept written records related to his studies for that period. C explained that “the field notes which I still have were anonymised for the submission of my Master’s thesis. The original hand written notes have been destroyed. I am not able to put names to the initials without having a context, and even then I cannot recall all of the names. “

The information related to an allegation of sexual abuse towards an unnamed child of approximately 14-15 years of age with a learning disability. The location was a medium secure unit at the Bethlem Royal Hospital and the date 18th September 1980. The person alleged to have caused harm was Jimmy Savile. We were made aware of this allegation by the NHS Savile Legacy Unit, who forwarded the alert to SLaM on the 1st July 2014

Written notes by Cliff Bean (formerly Associate Director Quality and Assurance for the Trust) record that he contacted C on 4th July 2014.
C was not able to provide any further information that might identify the child. C provided four names of senior staff who worked at the unit at the time. He was not able to specify which, if any, the allegation was reported to. C reiterated the statement in his letter to the Dame Janet Smith Review that he had “raised concerns with the senior nurse manager”. C was not conclusively able to recall a name for the Senior Nurse Manager.

The Lead Investigator met with C, who is now retired, at his home on the 29th August 2014. The records that he had kept as part of his studies were anonymised for his dissertation; the recording of the incident of the 18th September did not include any additional information to that of his letter to the Dame Janet Smith Review. During the interview, he did recall some additional information he had since remembered. He reported that that he could recall only one female child in the unit Hilda Lewis House at the time of the incident in September 1980. According to C, she was discharged before he left the service a year after the incident (September 1981). C also said that her first initial may have been S but could not say this with certainty.

The lead investigator requested Human Resources (HR) to verify C’s employment in the 1980’s but they were unable to do this because their employment records do not go back to this time. This is line with current NHS HR Policy of destroying staff records after 6 years after leaving the service. The NHS Pensions Agency were contacted but also not able to confirm that C had worked at the Bethlem. The Lead Investigator’s interviews with other former members of staff corroborated that he worked at Hilda Lewis House. There is no reason to doubt C’s credibility as an informant of this incident, but it is important to note that the alleged incident took place over 33 years ago and C stated that it was difficult to recall names and dates after such a long period of time and has done so to the best of his knowledge.

b) Establish the identity of the victim

C was not able to identify the child. The female child was aged approximately 14-15 years, had moderate to severe learning disabilities with challenging behaviour. She needed support with all activities of daily living and 24 hour supervision due to her challenging behaviour which included aggressive behaviour towards staff. She had some verbal communication but C cannot recall the extent.
From the information provided by C, if the child is now an adult, it is likely that she would be in supported living/residential care due to her care needs. According to C the child was the only female in the Unit at the time, her admission was not planned and her first initial may have been S – but this cannot be seen as factual as understandably C could not be certain due to the significant length of time passed since the incident. C did not witness the alleged abuse as this had been reported to him by a female member of female staff whose identity was not recalled. C then raised this with his Senior Nurse Manager which was the correct process.

The Medical Records Department conducted a search and found that the only records which related to that period were the old admission and discharge lists held in the Bethlem Museum and Archives. The Trust’s client information system, Patient Journey System, was not in existence at the time of the alleged incident and paper files from the 1980’s also were no longer in existence. Records would have been kept until the service user’s 25th birthday or 26th if the young person was 17 at conclusion of treatment, or 8 years after the patient’s death if sooner.

The archivist at the Bethlem Museum (Bethlem Royal Hospital) completed a search on the Bethlem’s archived admission lists for all female patients admitted to Hilda Lewis House who were resident on 18th September 1980 from the period starting 1st January 1979 to 30th September 1980. The archivist further completed a search on archived discharge lists for all female patients discharged from Hilda Lewis House from September 1980 to 1982, who were also resident on 18th September 1980. The archivist concluded that for 1982, there were eleven young women or girls discharged from Hilda Lewis House but none were resident in September 1980.

From 1980 to 1981 there were only two girls in residence at Hilda Lewis House in September 1980. The first child, aged 9, was discharged on the 5th September before the alleged abuse. The second child aged 5, was discharged 31st October, therefore resident in September 1980. The age profiles for both children are not consistent with the informant’s report, neither had the initial S.
The archivist concluded that from the archived admission and discharge lists that it appeared that the child we are seeking to identify was not amongst the children he identified. Bethlem’s discharge lists for the period do contain a proportion (5-10%) of names for which no indication is given concerning which ward they were on, however, and none fit the age profile. It is also possible, though unlikely, that the child was not recorded on to the discharge lists.

The archivist concludes that without a name it is not possible to identify the child from the information held in the Archives. Interviews with the other former members of staff did not identify the child victim. No witness could recall a female child that fitted S’s description.

c) Contact with the victim

Contact with former members of staff and a comprehensive search of the archives did not identify the child/victim. With no surname or indication of which Local Authority or Health Authority placed the child at the Bethlem it was not possible to establish whether she was known to other agencies/partners in order to request information and support/advice from them on contacting the victim.

d) Identify former members of staff who worked at the Hilda Lewis House at the time of the alleged abuse (Bethlem Royal Hospital) to gather any information on the alleged incident

During the course of this investigation 11 former members of staff were identified as potential witnesses. 6 witnesses were contacted, 2 witnesses did not meet the search criteria of the investigation, and 3 witnesses were not found – one of whom was a key witness, the Senior Nurse Manager to whom C allegedly reported the incident. The search criteria was based on whether the potential witnesses were employed by Bethlem Royal Hospital and Maudsley Hospital (the Joint Hospital) in the year 1980, specifically, September 1980, the month of alleged incident. During this investigation searches were carried out with NHS Pensions, Information Governance (Records and Data Protection) Agency; Trust Medical Records and Bethlem Royal Hospital Museum Archives; the Trust’s HR department and checks with regulatory bodies - Health and Care Professions Council; General Medical Council and Nursing & Midwifery Council.
A key witness, the Senior Nurse Manager, was not contacted during this investigation. C was not able to conclusively identify this person; however, interviews with other witnesses established their identity. It was not possible to trace this individual as no contact details were found. The search criteria were by name, approximate date of birth and previous occupation. Searches were completed by the NHS Pensions, Information Governance (Records and Data Protection) Agency but the potential witness was not known to them. This may be due to the former member of staff not having been part of the Pension scheme. A tracing service was used to identify the Senior Nurse Manager's contact details. Their search included the electoral register; telephone directory and credit agencies. No person fitting the search criteria was found.

Medical Records and Bethlem Royal Hospital Museum Archives were not able to provide information on any former members of staff who worked at Hilda Lewis House at the time of the alleged abuse from their records. HR advised that no staff records are kept after 6 years. The Royal Bethlem Hospital and Maudsley was a separate organisation in 1980 and a Special Health Authority.

HR completed a search on historical pay records. Payroll checked their records, and could not find the senior nursing manager. The payslip information only recorded name and dates of employment, no contact details or other information to proceed with. The Lead Investigator completed checks with the Nursing & Midwifery Council, the regulatory body for nurses. The former Senior Nurse Manager was not currently recorded as working/registered.

From interviews with other former members of staff, including the former Chief Nursing Officer, if the Senior Nurse Manager had received a report relating to the alleged abuse, the correct procedure would have been to discuss with the former Chief Nursing Officer. The former Acting Chief Nursing Officer could not recall this incident being reported to her nor any reports from other members of staff at the time. It is not possible to establish whether the Senior Nurse Manager received the verbal report from C, or if he did receive it, what actions he took as a result. Feedback from the former Chief Nursing Officer recalled that the incident would have been dealt with as a complaint, and that it is possible that it was closed without being reported to her.
The following is a summary of the interviews completed. Witnesses were contacted in person, telephone and in writing if they did not wish to provide their contact details.

**Witness source A**

The Lead Investigator was contacted on the 25th October by A, who was the lead psychologist at the Hilda Lewis House from 1979-1988. A advised that the Unit was formed of three teams, each with a psychologist and he, together with the consultant, were part of the senior management team. A did not have line management responsibility for C he “only headed up the psychologists”. A could not recall any individual child, and no female children who fit with S’s description. A said that the Unit did not provide respite or emergency admissions, and advised that an unplanned admission was unlikely. Children would come to the Unit for six to twelve months and all patients were intensively reviewed on a weekly basis.

A could not recall a female child being discussed, and expressed surprise that such an incident involving Savile was not raised at the weekly meetings. A said that they would discuss any concerns at the weekly meetings and that nursing staff would share any incidents with the rest of the team. A said that the weekly meetings took place for each of the three teams where each child’s progress was reviewed and their care program adjusted accordingly. A said that a separate senior staff meeting took place monthly; this looked at referrals and more general issues of unit management. A said that he was “pretty sure the nurses had handover meetings as they worked shifts...teachers were also involved with these around the lunchtime shift change. These were all in-house meetings, not generally involving community agencies...though community teachers/social workers sometimes came to an individual child’s weekly review”. No records of the weekly meetings have been kept and this is line with policies on keeping patient records outlined above.

A said it was difficult to recall dates/events but that he had not been aware of any incident involving Savile and a child at the unit. A was aware of the visit by Savile on 18th September 1980 but did not attend the opening ceremony. A was not able to provide any other names for former members of staff or the name of the Senior Nurse Manager.
Witness source B

The Lead Investigator was contacted by B on 4th November. B was a former Consultant Psychiatrist for the Hilda Lewis House unit. B recalled that Savile did visit but could not recall the children being taken to see him, and did not attend the visit himself.

B expressed surprise that any such incident occurred; he said “unlikely to have happened with so many staff around” and was upset to think that the alleged abuse had occurred. He and said that with such a high level of staffing could not understand how the incident could have taken place without being witnessed.

B recalled the name of the lead psychologist but could not recall the name of the senior nurse manager. B did not have line management responsibility for C but he “saw C on a daily basis, and that he (C) was a reliable and effective member of staff.” B said that the alleged incident was never discussed with him or the team to his knowledge. B said that he could not recall a child fitting S’s description; he advised that from his memory all the children had high level of need and no verbal communication abilities.

Witness Source D

The Lead Investigator was contacted by D on 16th December. D worked for the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals in the 1980s. D was Acting Chief Nursing Officer, her substantive post was Nursing Officer. D reported to the Director of Nursing and part of her role was investigating complaints at the Bethlem. D recalled names of several former members of staff at the unit and the Senior Nurse Manager. D reported that she had been part of the planning committee for the opening ceremony and visit by Savile. D had collected Savile from London by taxi and returned to the Bethlem for the opening of the new unit. D reported that she had spent the entire visit with Savile and had not witnessed the alleged incident reported by C. D said that Savile had only visited the new unit and that he was surrounded by staff, the public and patients the entire visit. D said it was highly unlikely that an incident had taken place without witnesses, but said it was possible that it could have had occurred.
D could not recall any female child at the Hilda Lewis House unit fitting S’s description. She said that most of the children at the unit were cognitively impaired with little or no verbal communication. In relation to the allegation of abuse, D could not recall this incident being reported to her. She advised that the structure at the time was for all incidents and complaints to be reported by staff to the Senior Nursing Manager of the unit. The incident would then be reported to the Nursing Officer and Chief Nursing Officer. As Acting Chief Nursing Officer, any incident of complaint would have been investigated by D at the time of the alleged incident.

D said that she could not recall any incident of alleged abuse being reported during her time at the Bethlem Royal Hospital and that most incidents related to violence on the wards towards staff. D said that at that time there were no specific policies or procedures in place in relation to safeguarding adults or children, and any incidents would have been dealt with under the complaints process.

D said that although any complaint should have been directed to her, it was possible that it had been dealt with and closed at the senior nurse manager level. Culturally, at that time, there were challenges to being a female senior manager as male staff sometimes acted independently rather than reporting matters to a female manager. D said that the Savile visit was such a highly publicised event that it was surprising that if an incident had occurred and been reported that it wasn’t discussed by staff within the Hilda Lewis House unit. D advised that if the complaint had come to her, it was likely that this would have been closed very quickly. There were no procedures for reporting to the police and social services.

**Witness Source E**

The Lead Investigator was contacted by E on 6th January. E worked at the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals from 1967-1997. She had been the Director of Nursing, and at the time of the incident, Senior Nurse Manager or Nursing Officer (job titles were different to the present day and there was some confusion over the correct terms). E did not recall who had line manager responsibility for the Senior Nurse Manager. E recalled the visit by Savile and attended the opening ceremony, spending considerable time with him. E reported that she had not witnessed the alleged incident and that this was not reported to her by any staff from Hilda Lewis House.
E recalled names of former employees at the unit, including that of the Senior Nurse Manager. E stated that the incident should have been reported to her and to the Chief Nursing Officer. E did not recall any female child fitting S’s description who resided at the Hilda Lewis House unit at the time of the incident. E corroborated Witness D’s account of the how an incident would be reported and responded to as a complaint. E also expressed surprise that the incident wasn’t raised or discussed with other members of staff at the weekly team meetings.

**Witness Source F**

The Lead Investigator was contacted by F on 13th December. F was formerly Nurse Manager of the Children’s department based at the Maudsley Hospital from the 1980s to early 1990s. F reported that he was not based at the Bethlem Royal Hospital until after September 1980. F had no knowledge of the Savile visit or of any incident being raised or reported. F was not able to provide any information to assist this investigation.

**Witness Source G**

The Lead Investigator was contacted by G on 15th December. G was Acting Principal Nursing Officer at the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals but was not based at the Bethlem Royal Hospital until 1990. G attended the opening ceremony and recalled the visit by Savile. G advised that he was not aware of any incident that had been reported in relation to Savile and was not able to recall names of staff. G stated that day-to-day management of the unit would have been undertaken by the Senior Nurse Manager. G stated that any complaints or incidents would have been reported to the Chief Nursing Officer. G was not able to provide any information to assist this investigation.

e) Identify any other potential witnesses who are still employed by the Trust

A staff bulletin asking witnesses to come forward was advertised on SLaM intranet site (see Appendix D). No further witnesses have come forward.
The Trust carried out a further search on whether any staff still employed and working at the Royal Bethlem Hospital in September 1980. Only one employee was found, P. The Lead Investigator contacted P by telephone on the 7th October. As part of his past role, P would at times drive the bus that was used to transport patients at the Bethlem. P could recall driving children from the Hilda Lewis House unit; however, he could not recall names of children, whether there were any female children or names of staff at the Unit. P did not recall the visit by Savile on the 18th September 1980. P reported that another ex-member of staff was still working at the Trust and passed me her details. However, when The Lead Investigator checked with the employee she had not started employment with the Trust until 1984 and was therefore unable to assist with my investigation.

f) Clarify child protection policy and procedures for 1980

The alleged abuse was reported by a female member of staff (name unknown) to C. C then stated that he had reported the alleged abuse to the Senior Nurse Manager. From interviews with the former Director of Nursing and former Acting Chief Nursing Officer, it was established that C had acted according to the protocols of the time. Any incident of concern was reported by staff to their Senior Nurse Manager who would then report to the Nursing Officer then Chief Nursing Officer. The Chief Nursing Officer would then investigate.

Incidents such as alleged abuse would not have been responded to in the same way as they would today. An incident would have been most likely dealt with as a complaint, not safeguarding as it is known today. The patient would have been assessed as to whether they could provide any information and interviewed. However, if the patient had communication difficulties or cognitive impairment, and was unable to provide details of the incident, the complaint would have been unlikely to have progressed and then been closed. Mechanisms that we have today for supporting victims, such as achieving best evidence in interviews, did not exist in 1980. There would not have been an automatic referral to the police as there would be today.

Even in the 1980s, child abuse was not recognised in the same way it is today. Sexual abuse was a taboo subject and staff were not trained to recognise sexual abuse in children and young people.

From interviewing former members of staff, none could recollect any incident or complaint being raised in relation to child abuse being reported in 1980. There were no child protection policies or procedures in 1980 as they are now. It was not until 1991 that staff guidance was
provided on working together under the Children Act (1989) and that Area Child Protection Committees were required to conduct an investigation to establish whether child protection procedures were followed when child abuse was suspected or confirmed. (See Appendix C).

It would be unfair and inappropriate to expect the checks and safeguards today to have been in place 33 years ago, and therefore it is not appropriate to compare the protocols and policies in place in 1980 to those in 2015.

\[g\) Provide assurance of the quality of current safeguarding and other relevant legislation\]

South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust is committed to the safeguarding agenda and there are robust systems and processes in place to ensure that all staff working for the Trust are aware of their roles and responsibilities in reporting abuse. The Board-level lead for both Adult and Children’s Safeguarding sits with one person, Neil Brimblecombe, the Director of Nursing. Cath Gormally, the Trust Director of Social Care, provides the strategic leadership for safeguarding and supporting best quality standards of practice within our services.

The Trust has an Adult Safeguarding Lead and a Children’s Safeguarding Lead, together with a named doctor for safeguarding children. Each of our Clinical Academic Groups have nominated leads to provide day-to-day advice to staff. This structure has strengthened our current arrangements and ensures all staff have clear pathways in which to report abuse.

The Safeguarding Adults and Children at Risk Policy and Procedures are up to date with current safeguarding legislation and guidance (see Appendix D). The policy is available to all staff on the Trust intranet and staff are made aware of the policy via communications team and raised at a local level at team meetings and via mandatory safeguarding training.
5. Overall Analysis and Conclusions

In conclusion the Lead Investigator was not able to substantiate the allegation by C of sexual abuse to the unknown child S by Savile on 18\textsuperscript{th} September 1980. From the previous investigation by the Trust into the contact that Jimmy Savile had with the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals (see Appendix D), we know that Savile was present at the opening of the medium Secure Unit on the 18\textsuperscript{th} September 1980. From our records, this appears to be the only visit or contact that Savile had with the Bethlem Royal Hospital.

A thorough search of any remaining records and interviews of 12 former members of staff and one current member of staff did not establish the identity of the child. C had reported that there was only one female child at the Hilda Lewis House unit on the date of the alleged incident and that her admission was not planned. From interviews with other witnesses, none could recall the alleged incident or a female child matching S’s description at the Hilda Lewis House unit at that time.

As mentioned in point 4 (e) staff in September 1980 did not have the Trust’s Safeguarding Adults and Children at Risk Policy and Procedures to follow as these were not in place. Therefore, current policy and legislation cannot be used to measure whether staff at the time responded appropriately to the allegation of abuse. From information provided from staff who worked at Hilda Lewis House, any allegation of abuse would have been reported to the Senior Nurse Manager then Chief Nursing Officer. The concerns would also have been shared with the multi-agency team members. C has reported that the incident was reported to the Senior Nurse Manager in line with procedures at the time. From interviews and contact with former members of staff, none could recall the incident being raised, either at staff meetings or weekly handover meetings.

A key witness was not interviewed. Although C was not able to identify the Senior Nursing Manager; however, contact with other witnesses did identify this person. Despite checks carried out by the NHS Pensions agency and a Tracing Persons agency, no contact details could be obtained. It is therefore not possible to state conclusively whether the alleged incident was reported to the Senior Nursing Manager and any actions taken as a result. This investigation has been challenging in respect of the alleged incident taking place over 33 years ago and the investigation into the concern raised has been proportionate given the victim has not been identified.
6. Recommendations

The outcome of the previous investigation by the Trust into the contact that Jimmy Savile had with the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals (see Appendix D), was a single recommendation, that the Head of Communications at SLaM reviewed the Communication and Media Handling policy to ensure that standards and expectations on the management of celebrity and VIP visits to Trust services were explicit, robust and consistent. This is still in place today.

There are no recommendations from this report. Any new concerns or information will be investigated according to the Trust's current policies and procedures.
Appendix A Investigators Biography

Heather Williams is a qualified social worker registered with Health and Care professions Council with over 13 years of experience in adult social care. Heather has held a number of practitioner and management roles in both Local Government and Health Care, including hospital and community settings with several years of experience in Safeguarding Adults. Heather worked for the South London and Maudsley Trust as an interim Trust Wide Safeguarding Lead from June to December 2014.
List of Documents Reviewed

Appendix D  Report “Investigation into the contact the contact that Jimmy Savile had with the Bethlem and Maudsley Hospitals “ April 2014

Referral letter to The Dame Janet Smith Review

Written records kept by the referrer C

Trust medical records archives - Maudsley and Bethlem admission and discharge lists for 1980s and early 1990s

In house staff magazines and publications September 1980

The Bethlem and Maudsley Gazette September 1980
Investigation into the contact that Jimmy Savile had with the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals

A report for the Board of Directors of the South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust

9th April 2014

Author:
Cliff Bean
Associate Director Quality and Assurance

Legal Advisor:
Stuart Marchant
Partner – Bevan Brittan
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Introduction</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Terms of Reference</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Approach to the Investigation</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. South London and Maudsley NHS FT Background Information</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Investigation of Current Allegations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Chronology of Savile’s Association with SLaM</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Overall Analysis and Conclusions</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Recommendations</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix A Investigator Biography</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix B List of Documents Reviewed</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix C People Interviewed or Contacted in the course of the Investigation</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix D Hospital Newsletter article from Winter 1980</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive Summary

South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust (SLaM) was asked to investigate information that was given to the police by a member of public, Mr B. The informant stated that he had spotted Savile on two occasions crossing the Maudsley hospital site in 1964/65. There was no other information about why Savile was there, and no allegation made about any wrongdoing at the time or subsequently.

After an initial scoping exercise and the receipt of further information from the Bethlem Royal Hospital archive, three lines of enquiry were established:

1. Mr B’s sightings of Savile crossing the grounds of the Maudsley Hospital on two occasions in 1964/65. There is no reason to doubt the credibility of Mr B’s account, but there was no evidence of allegations or information suggesting any wrongdoing by Savile on these occasions. The investigation found no explanation of what Savile may have been doing on the Maudsley site.

2. An article published in the in-house hospital magazine in 1980 about the day that Savile came to open a new unit on the Bethlem Royal Hospital site. Again there was no evidence of any allegation having been made or information suggesting any wrongdoing by Savile associated with this event.

3. A possible connection to the Maudsley Hospital with Dr Anthony Clare who interviewed Savile for a BBC Radio 4 series ‘In the Psychiatrist’s Chair’ in 1991. Dr Anthony Clare worked as a psychiatrist at the Maudsley Hospital from 1976 to 1983. This interview has (since numerous allegations about Savile have emerged) been the focus of much speculation and analysis of Savile’s psycho-pathology. The interview was conducted eight years after Dr Anthony Clare had left the Maudsley, and there was no allegation or information suggesting any connection between Savile and the Maudsley Hospital.

Following a thorough investigation in line with Terms of Reference agreed by the Board of Directors, the investigator has concluded that there was no reason to doubt Mr B’s credibility or that he saw Savile on the Maudsley site in 1964/65, but has found no further information about what he was doing there. [Note that the findings of this report have been shared with Mr B, and he has agreed to the references to him being made in the report].
Savile’s attendance at an opening ceremony of a new unit at the Bethlem is documented, and again despite comments in an article about his interest in the children present at the event, there is no evidence of any allegation, wrongdoing or criminal behaviour at that event.

The contact Savile had with Dr Anthony Clare in relation to an interview conducted for radio in 1991 had no connection with the Maudsley or Bethlem Royal Hospital.

The conclusion is that although Savile visited the Bethlem Hospital on one occasion in 1980 and is likely to have been on the Maudsley Hospital site on two occasions in the mid 60’s, there have been no allegations, reports or rumours of wrongdoing, inappropriate or criminal behaviour by Savile or his associates on these occasions. These contacts happened between 50 and 33 years ago and investigation into them has been proportionate given the absence of any allegation or evidence of criminal or inappropriate behaviour.

Although it is impossible to say that crimes such as those alleged against Savile could never happen on our hospital sites, the Trust has in place robust safeguarding policies, systems and controls which make the risk of similar incidents very much less likely today.

The single recommendation from this investigation is that the Head of Communications at SLaM should review the Communication and Media Handling policy to ensure that standards and expectations on the management of celebrity and VIP visits to Trust services are explicit, robust and consistent.
1. Introduction

This investigation was set up after information had come to light which alleged that Savile was seen on the Maudsley Hospital site in 1964 or 1965.

Investigations relating to Savile’s involvement in alleged sexual abuse of patients and staff at 13 NHS hospitals including Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Leeds General Infirmary, and Broadmoor Hospital have been conducted.

A written Ministerial Statement dated 14 October 2013 stated that it had been established that the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) held further relevant information regarding Savile, which was gained during the course of Operation Yewtree. The Department of Health (DH) asked the MPS, through an agreed information sharing process, to review information it held to ascertain if it included material related to other health care settings.

As well as identifying information about hospitals where investigations were already underway, new information also came to light relating to 20 other hospitals. One of these was the Maudsley Hospital. This information regarding Savile’s connections with the Maudsley was subsequently forwarded to the Chief Executive of SLaM. The DH made it clear that in each case where there was information relating to Savile, responsibility was with the managing Trust currently responsible for that hospital to investigate any issues as appropriate. To that extent the Chief Executive of SLaM nominated a lead investigator, and asked him to produce terms of reference for an investigation which would include the investigation of information passed onto SLaM by the MPS.

Those terms of reference were agreed by the Trust Board of Directors of SLaM. This report has been commissioned by the Board of Directors, and the report is owned by the Board of Directors, and has been accepted by the Trust Board of Directors prior to publication.
2. Terms of Reference

These terms of reference were agreed by the Board of Directors of South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust on 12th December 2013.

Internal Investigation into matters relating to Jimmy Savile

- The Chief Executive has commissioned the Lead Investigator, Cliff Bean, to conduct the investigation on behalf of the Trust Board under its general responsibilities for oversight of the organisation.

- Its purpose is to investigate the information that has come to light during Operation Yewtree, the Metropolitan Police Service investigation into allegations about Savile and others, and seeks to establish the authenticity of the claim and whether any other information, claims or allegations concerning Savile and a link with the Trust and its predecessor organisations exists.

- The main tasks of the investigation are to:
  - Interview the principal witness
  - Establish whether Savile used any other names
  - Check medical records archives to establish whether Savile was a patient of the Maudsley
  - Check other archives for any reference to Savile having any other connection with Trust services in his capacity as a celebrity or volunteer
  - Attempt to establish whether Savile came to the Maudsley for any other purpose
  - To investigate any other information or allegation about Savile and his links with the Trust or its predecessor organisations, which may come to light in the course of the investigation.

- Produce a report within the expected timeframe – draft by 21st February. The report will describe all steps taken to investigate the information which is available.

- Produce recommendations to the report if necessary.

-/cont
The Lead Investigator will work closely with the Trust’s legal representative, and Verita who will review the report, for content, and structure.

To involve the police and/or Local Safeguarding Children’s Board (‘LSCB’) and/or Local Safeguarding Adults Board (‘SAB’), if evidence emerges which warrants that action.

To present the final report to the Board for sign off before it is submitted to the DH and published on the Trust website.
3. Approach to the Investigation

As laid out in the terms of reference the approach to the investigation was as follows:

- The principal witness – informant Mr B was interviewed by telephone
- The Metropolitan Police Service were asked to clarify whether Savile used any other names
- Archived medical records were checked to establish whether Savile was a patient at the Maudsley
- Attempts were made to establish whether Savile came to the Maudsley for any other purpose
- Records at the Bethlem Museum and Archive were searched for any other reference to Savile having any connection with Trust services as a celebrity visitor
  See Appendix B
- The investigation set out to look at any other information or allegation which may have come to light in the course of the investigation

Two issues which emerged during the course of the investigation were subsequently investigated. These were:

- The opening of the Interim Medium Secure Unit (the Denis Hill Unit) at the Bethlem Royal Hospital in September 1980 which Savile attended as the celebrity guest
- A connection with the Maudsley Hospital through a radio interview between Savile and Dr Anthony Clare who was a former psychiatrist at the Maudsley Hospital.
4. South London and Maudsley NHS FT Background Information

The South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust (SLaM) provides NHS care and treatment for people with mental health problems. It also provides services for people who are addicted to drugs or alcohol. As well as serving the communities of south London, it provides specialist services for people from across the UK and beyond.

SLaM is part of an Academic Health Sciences Centre called King's Health Partners with Guy’s and St Thomas’ and King’s College Hospital NHS Foundation Trusts, and King’s College London.,

The Maudsley Hospital in Denmark Hill, south London, and the Bethlem Royal Hospital in Beckenham Kent are two of four main hospital locations managed by the Trust.

Recent organisational history of the Royal Bethlem and Maudsley Hospitals

- Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital (the Joint Hospital) 1948-1982
- The Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital Special Health Authority 1982-1994
- The Bethlem and Maudsley Hospital NHS Trust 1994-1999
- South London and Maudsley NHS Trust 1999-2006 (formed out of the merger of Bethlem and Maudsley NHS Trust, Lewisham and Guys NHS Trust and the mental healthcare services of Lambeth Healthcare Trust)
- South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust 2006-date

Both the 1964/65 sighting of Savile at the Maudsley Hospital, and the opening ceremony at the Bethlem Royal in 1980 occurred during the period when the Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital, were known as the ‘Joint Hospital’.
5. **Investigation of Contacts between Savile and the Bethlem and Maudsley Hospitals**

**Sightings within the Maudsley Hospital grounds 1964/65**

The initial information from the MPS was in the form of an Operation Yewtree telephone contact form sent to the Trust by the DH. This was the summary note of a telephone call between a member of the public, the informant Mr B, and a MPS police officer. Mr B claimed to have sighted Savile crossing the grounds of the Maudsley Hospital on two occasions in 1964/65.

The lead investigator contacted Mr B by telephone on the 20\textsuperscript{th} December 2013, to discuss his story further.

Now retired, Mr B worked at the Institute of Psychiatry (which is part of King’s College London with close ties to the Maudsley Hospital) in the mid 60’s. His workplace was in a building to the rear of the Maudsley Hospital site overlooking the grounds of the hospital. He remembers seeing Savile on two occasions walking through the grounds. He recalls that Savile was a famous figure then and unmistakable with his blonde hair, and Mr B was very surprised to see him at the Maudsley. A few months before the sighting Mr B had seen Savile presenting a Beatles concert in London, so was very sure it was him. He said these sightings were in 1964/65 but couldn’t put exact dates on the sightings. He recalls that he and his colleagues at the time made an assumption that Savile was an outpatient, although there was no evidence for this. He has no other information to support this assumption.

Mr B also recalled listening to the radio when Savile was ‘In the Psychiatrist’s Chair’ a popular BBC radio programme with Dr Anthony Clare. Mr B had also read the book of ‘In the Psychiatrist’s Chair’ more recently, which had triggered memories of those sightings in 1964/65.

Mr B had called the police at Scotland Yard after Operation Yewtree had been in news reports and he had heard that Savile had targeted vulnerable patients in psychiatric hospitals.
Following this contact a number of possible sources of information were explored. These were:

- The MPS were asked if Savile used any other names that they were aware of. The MPS confirmed that he only used Jimmy Savile or James Savile. Although he also used the nicknames Oscar and Uncle Jimmy. His full name was James Wilson Vincent Savile, date of birth 31/10/1926.

- Electronic and paper medical records archives of the Bethlem and Maudsley, and the South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust were interrogated for any records of Savile being a patient of the hospital[s]. Although SLaM medical record archives have records going back beyond the 1960’s no reference to Savile was found.

- The Institute of Psychiatry were asked to verify Mr B’s employment in the 1960’s but were unable to because their employment records do not go back to this time. There is no reason to doubt Mr B’s credibility as an informant of these sightings of Savile.

The opening of the Denis Hill Unit

The Senior Archivist at the Bethlem Archives and Museum was contacted, and was asked for advice about searching the archive for any reference to Savile. Founded in 1247, the Bethlem Royal Hospital is the original ‘Bedlam’, one of the world’s oldest hospitals for the treatment of mental illness. Consequently the Bethlem museum and archive has thousands of documents and artefacts going back through the history of the Hospital. Following advice from the Chief Archivist it was decided to focus the search of the archive on the in-house staff magazines and publications as the most likely documents to have any reference to visiting VIPs and celebrities from the 1950’s. All Bethlem and Maudsley in-house magazines and publications from 1953 to 1999 were searched manually. See Appendix B

A single reference to Savile was found in a winter 1980 edition of a Bethlem and Maudsley staff publication ‘Inter Nos’. This edition contained a one page article (Appendix D) about the opening in September 1980 (exact date unknown) of a new interim medium secure unit (which later became known as the Denis Hill Unit) on the Bethlem Hospital site to which Savile was invited to perform the opening ceremony. The article was written by the Acting Senior Nursing Officer at the time and contains two photographs of Savile, one conducting
the brass band which was in attendance, and the other photograph showing Savile standing next to a dignitary with two children in the foreground. The author tells the reader in the article that “Jimmy Savile lived up to his reputation of paying much attention to the children who were there”. She doesn’t say who the children were.

Following the find of this newsletter article from 1980, the employee database was searched for the names of staff who were employed at the Bethlem and Maudsley Hospitals in 1980, and who was still employed by the Trust today. That search threw up six names. One nurse and five estates maintenance and portering staff. See Appendix C

All six staff were contacted and invited to share any recollections of the visit to the Bethlem by Savile in September 1980. Only three had been at the Bethlem in 1980, the others were employed at Warlingham Park Hospital, a county hospital for the mentally ill which became part of the Bethlem and Maudsley group at a later date. Two of the remaining three had vague memories of Savile coming to the Hospital to open the unit but neither could recall any detail of the event. The other had no recollection of the event at all.

In the Psychiatrist’s Chair

Another line of enquiry was the contact between Savile and Dr Anthony Clare.

Dr Anthony Clare psychiatrist (1942 – 2007), was well known in the UK and Ireland as a presenter of radio and TV programmes. He worked at the Institute of Psychiatry at the Maudsley Hospital, from 1976 to 1983. He became a Senior Registrar aged 31, and researcher in the general practice research unit at the Institute of Psychiatry and later Deputy Director of the Institute’s general practice research unit. He spent six years there, and during this time became a regular broadcaster, interviewing celebrities and high-achievers about their past, in BBC Radio 4’s discussion programme Stop the Week. This led, in 1982, to ‘In the Psychiatrist’s Chair’, the last series being broadcast in 2001. He left the Maudsley in 1983 when he was appointed professor of psychological medicine and head of department at St Bartholomew’s Hospital Medical College.

In 1991 Savile gave an interview that left Dr Anthony Clare “with concerns about the broadcaster”. That interview has received much attention since the crimes that Savile committed have come to light.
There is no record of Savile ever having come to the Maudsley or Bethlem to meet Anthony Clare. And the apparent sighting of Savile on the Maudsley site in 1964/65 was nearly 30 years before his appearance on 'In the Psychiatrist’s Chair'.
6. Chronology of Savile's Association with SLaM

1. 1964/65 - Two sightings of Savile walking across the Maudsley site by a member of staff working in an Institute of Psychiatry building overlooking the rear of the site.

2. Sept 1980 - Savile opens the Interim Medium Secure Unit at the Bethlem Hospital.

Today the Trust has many controls in place to assure the safety of children and adults in our care, these include:

- Child and adult safeguarding polices which are in line with current national policy
- Implementation and monitoring of safeguarding policies in line with national guidance
- Comprehensive system of Disclosure and Barring Services DBS (formally CRB) checks for staff and volunteers
- A zero tolerance of behaviour which may breach safeguarding policy
- Safeguarding training for all staff and volunteers, which includes awareness of types of abuse, methodology and behaviour of abusers
- Leadership of safeguarding systems and processes and named safeguarding leads who are available to offer guidance to staff
- Close ties with Local Authority safeguarding leads
- Well publicised raising concerns, formal complaints and whistle blowing procedures
- Patient Advise and Liaison service - PALS
- The promotion of an open & transparent culture which encourages staff, patients, their families and carers to raise concerns about the quality of care experienced

All policies are based on existing national guidelines and local expectations of partner organisations involved in safeguarding vulnerable adults and children. Policies are subject to rigorous consultation within the Trust’s safeguarding committees and with Local Authority leads, before being ratified as fit for purpose by the Trust Executive Committee.

Board members are responsible for assuring that the safeguarding arrangements are robust, and that vulnerable children and adults in the care of Trust services are protected. The Board receive regular reports which detail the arrangements for safeguarding vulnerable adults and children, and performance against policy standards in this area.

Having reviewed the scope and content of relevant policies, the single recommendation from this investigation is that the Trust Head of Communications should review its Communication and Media Handling policy to ensure that standards on the management of celebrity and VIP visits to Trust services are explicit, robust and consistent.
8. Overall Analysis and Conclusions

Savile is likely to have been on the Maudsley Hospital site on two occasions in the mid 1960’s, and was a visitor to the Bethlem Hospital on one occasion in 1980. These contacts happened 50 and 33 years ago respectively. The investigation into them has been proportionate given the absence of any allegations, reports or rumours of wrongdoing, inappropriate or criminal behaviour by Savile or any of his associates on these occasions.

The reference in the 1980 article about Savile’s appearance at the Bethlem Royal Hospital to open a new unit, ‘living up to his reputation of paying much attention to the children who were there’, was in the context of the time unremarkable, and in the absence of any other information, a reasonable statement to make, and is in a similar vein to many comments the media made over the years concerning Savile’s celebrity activity.

The conclusion is that Savile’s contacts with our hospitals were fleeting, and there is no evidence of any allegations, reports or rumours of wrongdoing, inappropriate or criminal behaviour. It is fortunate that he either chose not to target patients or staff at the Maudsley or Bethlem Hospitals as he did with other hospitals and institutions, or was not afforded the opportunity to.

The Trust now has in place safeguarding policies, systems and controls which are designed to protect vulnerable children and adults from all types of abuse and abusers. The one area of Trust policy which needs to be made more explicit is in the area of planning and managing visits to the Trust by celebrities and VIPs. The single recommendation from this investigation is that Trust policy in this area should be reviewed.
9. Recommendation

There is one recommendation from this investigation.

The Trust's Head of Communications should review its Communication and Media Handling policy to ensure that standards and expectations on the management of celebrity and VIP visits to Trust services are explicit, robust and consistent.

The policy review should consider including policy standards on:

- Advance planning of VIP and celebrity visits
- Escorting VIP and celebrity visitors in clinical settings
Investigator Biography

Lead Investigator – Cliff Bean

Cliff Bean’s qualifications include Registered General Nurse, Registered Mental Nurse, and a Masters Degree in Health Management at City University (1995). With considerable nursing experience in both general surgery and community mental health services, he has also managed hospital and community clinical services in acute and mental health sectors. More recently he has managed central support and governance functions including, corporate governance and risk management, clinical governance, patient safety and quality improvement. Throughout 2013, he was seconded to Monitor, the NHS Foundation Trust regulator, as a Quality Governance Associate. He has also served a term of three years as an elected member of the South London and Maudsley NHS FT’s Council of Governors. He is an Associate of Maudsley International, a mental health charity, and a Visiting Senior Lecturer at Florence Nightingale School of Nursing, Kings College. His current role is Associate Director of Quality and Assurance at the South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust. He has conducted a number of investigations into serious incidents in NHS services.
List of Documents Reviewed

- Operation Yewtree telephone contact proforma
- Trust medical records archives - Maudsley and Bethlem patient index cards for 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and early 1990s
- Times obituary – Dr Anthony Clare
- In house staff magazines and publications from May 1953 – March 1999
  - The Bethlem and Maudsley Gazette. May 1953 - November 1984
  - Staff bulletin Inter Nos. 1971 - 1984
  - Grapevine. Spring 1997 - Spring 1999
  - The Joint Hospital Messenger. Nov 1987 - Sept 1989
  - Brainwaves. April 1990 - March 1999
Appendix C

People Interviewed or Contacted in the course of the Investigation

- Mr B. Member of the public who worked at the Institute of Psychiatry in 1964/65
- Director of Human Resources – Institute of Psychiatry
- Senior Archivist - Bethlem Museum and Archive
- Head of Information Governance (Senior Medical Records Manager) SLaM
- Operation Yewtree Liaison Officer. Metropolitan Police Service
- Six current members of SLaM staff who were employed by the Bethlem and Maudsley in 1980;
  1. Staff Nurse
  2. Estates Maintenance Assistant
  3. Maintenance/craftsperson
  4. Painter/Decorator
  5. Gardener/Groundsman
  6. Porter
Hospital Newsletter Article from ‘Inter Nos’ winter 1980

OPENING OF THE INTERIM MEDIUM SECURE UNIT

The day of the official Opening of the Interim Secure Unit started with drizzle and a promise of rain for the rest of the day, and we wondered if anybody would actually come, but as the morning progressed the sun came out and by the time Jimmy Savile arrived, escorted by the crowds had gathered. I understand that approximately 1,000 people attended at some time during the afternoon.

The music was very ably supplied by the R.A.M.C. Band, The Ingram Steel Band from a local school, and our own Adolescent Ward Band. After being officially met in the Administrative Building, Jimmy Savile lived up to his reputation of paying much attention to the children who were present. He even took over the conducting of the R.A.M.C. Band, to everyone’s delight. The ribbon was cut by Jimmy, which pronounced the Unit officially open and he and members of the Board were taken on a tour of the Unit before having a cup of tea and a slice of the beautiful cake made for us by and her staff.

There are so many people to thank for making the day a success and on behalf of myself and the Staff of the Unit, I would like to express our gratitude for all the assistance we were given to make this what I consider to have been a highly successful day to mark the opening of this new venture.

ACTING SENIOR NURSING OFFICER
Trust review - Jimmy Savile

Dear colleague

I am writing to all staff to seek support for a Trust review of activities involving Jimmy Savile in relation to SLaM.

You will be aware that towards the end of June 2014 we published a report following the investigation into the contact that Jimmy Savile had with the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals. The report can be downloaded in full [here](#).

SLaM’s report was published in the context of investigations carried out by other NHS hospitals, including investigations at Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust and Broadmoor Hospital. No victims were identified as part of the SLaM investigation and no allegations or reports of wrongdoing, inappropriate or criminal behaviour by Savile were identified.

Following these publications, the Secretary of State for Health established a Department of Health Savile Legacy Unit to co-ordinate any outstanding or newly emerging NHS related allegations with regard to the activities of Savile, and to work with other NHS Trusts to complete and report on their own internal reviews of related issues.

Since our report was published in June, we have received a referral relating to an alleged incident of abuse when Savile attended the opening of the Interim Medium Secure Unit (Denis Hill Unit) at the Bethlem Royal Hospital in September 1980 (Bethlem and Maudsley (Joint Hospitals) 1948-1982).

We are keen to ensure that no information is overlooked before we complete our final report for the Savile Legacy Unit and, as part of our review, I am writing to invite any member of staff with information which may be relevant to come forward.

If you feel that you have relevant information which relates to Savile’s contacts with the service, and in particular if you have any concerns about his behaviour or that of individuals associated with him during these contacts, I would be grateful if you would share this with us in confidence between now and 24 October 2014 when we will be completing our review.

Heather Williams, Interim Trust Wide Safeguarding Lead, is the nominated lead for the Trust’s review.

Your contact details and any information you provide will be handled sensitively and in confidence. The activities of Jimmy Savile are a significant matter of individual distress and wider public concern and I look forward to your support with our own review into this difficult issue.

If you wish to pass on any information, or raise a concern, please contact Heather by email, heather.williams@slam.nhs.uk or by phone on 07813435886.

Yours sincerely
Cath Gormally
Director of Social Care