

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSOCIATION AND
ACTIVITIES OF JIMMY SAVILE WITH RAMPTON
HOSPITAL, ITS PATIENTS, STAFF AND SERVICES**

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25 September 2014

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 An ITV documentary, *Exposure: The Other Side of Jimmy Savile*, was broadcast in October 2012. The programme contained several allegations by women who said that, as teenagers, they had been sexually abused by Jimmy Savile (JS), who had gained access to them through the television programmes he had presented and his charity work. Following the broadcast, many other people came forward to make allegations about JS's conduct, including sexual abuse that had taken place on BBC premises and in hospitals to which JS had access.
- 1.2 Subsequently, Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust (the Trust) received a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request dated 27 February 2013 which requested the following details:-
- i) *Did Jimmy Savile take a party of patients to Scarborough by bus in 1971?*
 - ii) *Did Jimmy Savile take a party of patients by rail to Scarborough in 1972?*
 - iii) *The itinerary of both visits?*
 - iv) *The names of the members of staff that attended?*
 - v) *If North Yorkshire Police were informed?*
- 1.3 In response to the FOIA request, Dr Mike Harris, then Executive Director of Forensic Services / Chief Officer for High Secure Care, Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust at that time, instigated an internal review to enable the Trust to respond in accordance with its obligations under the FOIA. The Trust notified the Department of Health of the request.
- 1.4 In pursuance of the review it was confirmed that JS had attended Rampton Hospital and had been involved in two day trips with Rampton Hospital patients and staff outside of the Hospital to Scarborough. During the course of this investigation, a claim was made that JS was in attendance at Skegness during a holiday being taken there by Rampton Hospital patients and staff.
- 1.5 Operation Yewtree is a police operation that collated allegations relating to JS and others. The operation, led by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), had commenced in October 2012. After a period of assessment it became a full criminal investigation. Allegations relating to JS were passed to relevant organisations where the alleged incidents had been committed, for those organisations to undertake their own investigations. In April 2013, the MPS shared with the Department of Health statements obtained from complainants

relating to reported incidents on or involving NHS premises or services. Subsequently, information was provided to the Trust on 20 November 2013 via Operation Yewtree that placed JS at Rampton Hospital and in contact with both patients and staff. These five disclosures of information are detailed in Section 11.4. They relate to two trips to Scarborough by Rampton Hospital staff and patients with JS, that JS was at one time a visitor to the Hospital both inside and outside the secure perimeter, JS having access to keys and JS fundraising on behalf of the Hospital League of Friends.

- 1.6 Prior to the Trust receiving statements relating to Rampton Hospital, it had received a statement containing an allegation relating to the former Saxondale Hospital. This allegation has been investigated and is the subject of a separate report.
- 1.7 The Department of Health is coordinating the investigations at NHS premises and the Secretary of State has sought assurance regarding the quality and robustness of these investigations.
- 1.8 This report has been formatted in the style requested by the Department of Health and draws on information gathered as part of the initial internal review into the FOIA request together with further evidence gathered as described below.
- 1.9 We have been guided by the Department of Health Guidance Pack “investigating allegations and information about Jimmy Savile at NHS hospitals” – November 2013.
- 1.10 We established contact with Nottinghamshire Police and confirmed that they had no live investigations in respect of JS and his association with Rampton Hospital.
- 1.11 We established contact with North Yorkshire Police through Operation Hibiscus (this is an ongoing investigation into historic sexual abuse by the former Mayor of Scarborough, Peter Jaconelli, a known associate of JS).
- 1.12 The final draft of this report has been reviewed by the Department of Health who had responsibility for the hospital at the time of JS’s association and the Trust’s Legal Advisors. The final draft of this report has also been reviewed by Verita and Kate Lampard as part of the assurance of our investigation process.
- 1.13 Nottinghamshire Police have read the draft of this report to assure themselves of the content prior to publication. The Senior Investigating Office (Operation Hibiscus) at North

Yorkshire Police was also given access to the report to consider whether it contained any information which may be helpful to their investigations. They both confirmed that this report does not prejudice any live investigations.

- 1.14 The investigation has been undertaken by Ian Fidler, Senior Clinical Security Manager, Forensic Services Division, Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust, Louise Landreth, Support Manager: Performance and Contracting, Forensic Services Division, Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust and Paul Noble, Independent Investigator.
- 1.15 To protect the anonymity of individuals who have provided information to us, everyone within the report is referred to as 'he', 'him' or 'his' irrespective of their gender.
- 1.16 The Trust Board accepted this report and its findings at their meeting on the 25th September 2014.

2. Terms of Reference

- 2.1 Mr Ian Tennant, then Acting Executive Director of Forensic Services, Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust commissioned this investigation and provided the Investigation Terms of Reference set out below, on behalf of the Trust Board-
 - 2.1.1 To investigate the extent of contact JS had with patients, staff and services at Rampton Hospital, including any patient outings and his conduct during any such contact;
 - 2.1.2 To investigate past and current complaints and incidents concerning the behaviour of JS at Rampton Hospital including the investigation of specific information provided to Operation Yewtree by third parties about JS and Rampton Hospital;
 - 2.1.3 To determine whether or not JS had unsupervised contact with patients;
 - 2.1.4 To investigate the nature of the relationship between JS and Rampton Hospital, including whether or not he had access to security keys and to determine whether JS had either an honorary or employed status at the hospital;
 - 2.1.5 To investigate the relationship of JS with Rampton Hospital staff and gain an understanding into whether the professionalism of staff was compromised by the celebrity status of JS;

- 2.1.6 To investigate the activity of JS during contact with Rampton Hospital patients, staff and services relating to fund-raising; social events; ward visits and other considerations as they may emerge during investigation;
- 2.1.7 To consider the Rampton Hospital Policies and Procedures during the time of established contact with JS and the compliance with them in order to ascertain the process for JS involvement with Rampton Hospital and to establish whether or not that contact was legitimate and valid;
- 2.1.8 To review the current Rampton Hospital Policies and Procedures that regulate and determine visitor engagement and contact with Hospital patients, staff and services. To provide assurance that celebrity status would not empower an individual or individuals to gain access to Rampton Hospital patients, staff and services outside of the current regulations and procedures. In addition, to ensure appropriate safeguards are in place to prevent a recurrence of matters of concern identified by the investigation and also to identify matters that require immediate action;
- 2.1.9 To identify recommendations for further action.

3. Executive Summary

- 3.1 Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust (the Trust) received a FOIA request dated 27 February 2013 requesting information regarding two alleged trips to Scarborough involving Rampton Hospital patients, staff and JS. An internal review was conducted to address the issues raised. In November 2013 the Metropolitan Police Service shared information with the Department of Health which had been collated as part of Operation Yewtree. This information linked Rampton Hospital patients and staff with JS. This resulted in the Department of Health asking the Trust to formally investigate the association of JS with the Hospital.
- 3.2 In undertaking this investigation we have;
- Drawn on the information contained within the initial internal review.
 - Further investigated the issues raised by an individual in the FOIA request and subsequent issues raised by them.

- Investigated the allegations raised in the information shared with the Trust by MPS via the Department of Health.
- Reviewed all available documentation both at Rampton Hospital and Nottinghamshire County Archive. However, much of the documentation from that period has been destroyed in line with Trust Policy. The Information Governance Department at Rampton Hospital has confirmed 1243 Ward Daybooks were destroyed in May / June 2010 in line with that policy.
- Conducted twenty nine interviews in total; twenty four current and former members of staff, two people who provided information to the MPS, the spouse of a former member of staff, a former Rampton Hospital Patient and a retired Police Officer.
- Reviewed 21 sets of medical records in total; comprised of records relating to four former patients who were on the Scarborough trip, nine former patients who were on the Skegness holidays and eight miscellaneous sets of records.
- We have shared information uncovered by our investigations with Nottinghamshire Police, Operation Hibiscus, Ashworth Hospital (part of Mersey Care NHS Trust), Broadmoor Hospital (part of West London Mental Health NHS Trust) and Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust.
- The Trust's legal advisors have reviewed the report and provided assistance with drafting and on the content.

We set out below the main areas that this report covers:-

3.3 Scarborough Trips

- 3.3.1 It has been established that a bus trip to Scarborough of Rampton Hospital staff and patients took place on 2 August 1971. JS travelled on the bus and had organised aspects of the day's itinerary for the patients. One former member of staff who was on the trip stated JS organised boat trips out to sea, a visit to Scarborough Town Hall to meet the Mayor, Peter Jaconelli and a walk along the Esplanade. This former member of staff went on to say that the walk attracted media attention. This former member of staff also confirmed that the patients were never left without the supervision of members of staff. This person provided a photograph taken on the day which enabled the identification of all staff and the majority of patients plus JS. We have found an archived Hospital document confirming the trip. Of the other staff identified as present on the trip, four staff are known to be alive today, two are in very poor health so could not be interviewed

and one cannot be located. The fourth person has been interviewed as part of this investigation.

3.3.2 We were provided with a newspaper cutting in which JS describes a second trip to Scarborough with Rampton Hospital staff and patients in 1972. Again we have found an archived Hospital document confirming the trip which left by train from Retford Railway station on 21 September 1972. The document confirms that '*a sum of money was found for the lads*' following an arrangement between the amusements owner Jimmy Corrigan and JS. It also confirms that tea was provided by the previous year's Mayor, Councillor Jaconelli. One patient's records examined had a Nursing entry confirming the trip and the date. One former member of staff interviewed remembered the trip, and a second person remembered his former spouse (now deceased) going on the trip. We have not been able to identify anyone else in relation to this trip.

3.3.3 We were unable to find any evidence about whether JS's presence on these trips was appropriate and so we have chosen not to speculate about this point.

3.3.4 It has been confirmed by one current member of staff that male and female patients were taken to Scarborough on a day trip by staff in the early 1980s. This member of staff, who was on the trip, also confirmed that neither JS nor any other third parties formed any part of the trip or its organisation.

3.4 Access to Rampton Hospital Estate Grounds

3.4.1 We have established that JS was on the Rampton Hospital estate on the 25 July 1970 and that he was a 'frequent' visitor to the hospital estate in the early 1970s.

3.5 Access to Rampton Hospital Secure Area

3.5.1 It has been confirmed to us by a former member of staff that JS entered the secure area of the Hospital a few days before the 2 August 1971. This former member of staff worked on the ward where the visit took place. Further evidence confirms that in the early 1970s JS entered the secure area of the Hospital on a number of other occasions, although dates are not known.

- 3.5.2 All but one of those interviewed who were present during these early 1970s visits have confirmed that JS was never left unsupervised with patients. All but this one person was clear that JS did not have Hospital security keys. When questioned further, this one person was unsure and did not know if JS had Hospital security keys or was unsupervised within the secure area.
- 3.5.3 One current member of staff told us that, as a Student Nurse, he was in the Recreation Hall, within the secure area of the Hospital, at a patient disco in the early 1970s. This was a supervised event at which JS was present. This current member of staff went on to say that JS jumped from the stage, took his hand and kissed it. This member of staff reported that he was highly embarrassed by this unwanted action. This person has requested complete confidentiality regarding this matter.
- 3.5.4 One person interviewed claimed to have seen JS inside Rampton Hospital twice within a two week period in either 1985 or 1986. This person claimed he had seen him once on his own in a ward kitchen and once on a main corridor. Whilst this person did not see JS with Hospital security keys, he did not see him being supervised either. No other person interviewed stated they had seen JS in the mid 1980s at the Hospital.

3.6 Motor Home

- 3.6.1 It has been consistently reported to us that JS generally visited the Hospital estate in a motor home which he would park either adjacent to the then Hospital Entrance Building or at the rear of particular staff members' houses. One person interviewed reported him visiting in a yellow Jaguar car and one visit in a white Rolls Royce. No one reported any of his vehicles ever entering the secure area of the Hospital.
- 3.6.2 Our research revealed a photograph circa 1970 of JS in the motor home at the Hospital Entrance Building with eight children and two staff close by. We identified four children in the photograph and they are known to be children of staff working at the hospital at that time. We conducted an interview with one of those identified. Of the three remaining children identified, one has been traced to a care home and is unable to provide relevant information. The whereabouts of the two remaining children identified, remains unknown. Of the two staff in the

photograph, one is reported to have died and the whereabouts of the other also remains unknown.

3.7 Status and Fundraising Activities

3.7.1 We have identified League of Friends documentation showing JS made a donation of £25.00 raised from a charity walk. This information is recorded in the Patients' Amenities Fund ledger on 26 April 1971 and a letter dated 27 April 1971 acknowledges receipt of this donation.

3.7.2 A further letter dated 15 January 1974 from the Secretary of the League of Friends to JS provided details of how a donation of £25.00 was spent on fish tanks and tropical fish. No entry for this donation is recorded in the Patients' Amenities Fund, which has been checked up to 1989. The timeframe between this letter and the 1971 letter suggest donations of money by JS may have happened on more than one occasion. Other than the one person who disclosed to the MPS that JS was a '*...fundraiser for the hospital League of Friends..*', we have found no evidence to suggest JS undertook fundraising activities at Rampton Hospital or records of any further donations.

3.7.3 We have found no evidence that JS was given any form of employment status.

3.8 Policies and Procedures

3.8.1 We have looked for the Policies and Procedures relevant to the 1970s, although we have been unable to locate any such documentation. We have spoken to the Department of Health and Broadmoor Hospital JS Investigation Team with a view to sharing any information regarding general High Secure Hospital Policies and Procedures they may have, however, they had no documentation to share.

3.8.2 We reviewed all current Policies and Procedures at Rampton Hospital. We are confident that the Trust's current Policies and Procedures are robust, thorough and fit for purpose. We are assured that celebrity status would not in fact empower an individual or individuals to gain access to Rampton Hospital patients, staff and services.

3.9 Association with Staff and Patients

- 3.9.1 One person we interviewed said that JS would drive around the Hospital estate in his motor home whilst sounding a distinctive horn and that children would gather and follow behind. This person disclosed to us that JS beckoned him into a staff house, sat him on his knee and was sexually inappropriate by moving his hand to the individual's "*nether region*" and also tickled his hand. This person has requested complete confidentiality regarding the matter.
- 3.9.2 Two current and four former members of staff we spoke to said it was common knowledge around the Hospital and Hospital estate that female nurses from the hospital frequently visited the motor home of JS for consensual sexual intercourse. This should not be confused with the social relationships as described in 3.9.6 and 11.8.4 below.
- 3.9.3 We were told of an occasion when JS undertook audio recordings of children on the Hospital estate and that these recordings were played on his radio show, the content of which is unknown.
- 3.9.4 Two former members of staff have confirmed that JS was in their homes during the early 1970s, however, it became clear to us that he entered other staff houses on the estate grounds.
- 3.9.5 We were told by a former member of staff that around 1970 he called into the staff Social Club after work for a drink and that JS was already in the Club and '*running around like an idiot*'. This person went on to say that JS approached him and kissed him on the cheek. This person confirmed the contact was not welcome and advised JS regarding his conduct in no uncertain terms. This person has requested complete confidentiality regarding this matter.
- 3.9.6 It is clear from what has been said to us that JS developed social relationships with a small number of staff on the Hospital estate. These relationships appear to be in the minority as most people report JS as being disliked and not welcome at the Hospital.

3.9.7 Another individual, whose spouse worked at the Hospital, told us that he was in the Hospital Social Club with his spouse and friends in the early 1970s when JS entered and was '*making himself a nuisance*'. He disclosed that JS approached him, uninvited, sat on his knee and kissed him on the cheek.

3.10 Skegness Holidays

3.10.1 We established that a number of patient holidays were taken in Skegness for periods of up to one week in the 1980s and early 90s. It was suggested to us that JS attended these trips. We interviewed five current members of staff and had written communication with another. These staff had escorted patients on a total of three of the identified holidays. One member of staff had attended all three holidays. Of the three holidays attended by this person, two holidays were for male patients and one was an integrated male/female holiday. All staff interviewed state that neither JS nor anyone else other than Rampton Hospital staff or patients had any involvement in any aspect of the holidays.

3.11 Female Patient Trips

3.11.1 We have established that trips for female patients only were common place in the 1980s to early 1990s. Rehabilitation trips for shopping and general social activities took place with staff supervision. Current staff interviewed state this was usually on a one patient to one staff basis. However, female trips in larger numbers did take place to a variety of locations. All current and former members of staff interviewed stated that neither JS nor any other third party had any involvement with these trips or activities.

4. Approach to the Investigation

4.1 In addressing the Terms of Reference, the investigation team have:-

- Conducted three thorough and extensive reviews of archive documentation detailed in Appendix B.
- Reviewed British Pathe News footage of Rampton Hospital.
- Examined old photographs and site layout plans of the Hospital estate.
- Examined newspaper cuttings relating to JS and Rampton Hospital.
- Reviewed records of four ex patients identified as being part of the first trip to Scarborough for the period 1969 to 1973. Reviewed records of nine patients identified

as being part of the Skegness holidays.

- Reviewed records of eight ex patients who resided at Rampton Hospital during the 1970s and 1980s.
- We obtained onward addresses for four patients identified as being on the Scarborough trips and eight patients identified as attending holidays to Skegness. We located one patient and have been advised that he does not have the mental capacity to be interviewed. One patient was confirmed to be deceased and we have been unable to locate the others. All have left Rampton Hospital and the organisations in their forwarding addresses no longer exist or the patients had moved on to unknown locations. We have spoken to one ex patient who was not, in fact, on the trips or holidays.
- Conducted twenty nine interviews in total (either in person, by telephone or via email); twenty four current and former members of staff, two people who provided information to the MPS, the spouse of a former member of staff, a former Rampton Hospital patient and a retired Police Officer who was part of Nottinghamshire Police who investigated allegations of abuse at the Hospital from late 1979 (see 7.2 below). Interviews have been recorded by audio tape and hand written notes, the accuracy of which has been confirmed by the individuals. Where information has been used within this report, consent has been obtained from each individual. Extracts of the report has been seen by individuals where appropriate.
- Investigated allegations made additionally within MPS disclosures and FOIA requests.
- Sent two global emails to all Site Users at Rampton Hospital regarding JS's association with Rampton Hospital. The emails requested that anyone with personal knowledge of Savile's involvement with Rampton Hospital or who was aware of any third party knowledge through family or friends to make contact with the lead investigator.
- Informed Nottinghamshire Police of the investigation work and established whether they were in possession of any information which would be relevant to the investigation.
- Appointed an Independent Investigator to undertake a review of all the information gathered and provide independence throughout our investigation.
- Made contact with the Department of Health and Broadmoor Hospital JS Investigation Team to establish if they had been able to locate any policies common to the three high secure hospitals which may have been in existence at the time, relating to key management, visitor management / supervision, patient outings, complaints and fund raising.
- Made contact with Nottinghamshire Police and North Yorkshire Police regarding Operation Hibiscus making them aware of our investigations. They confirmed that this report does not prejudice any live investigations.

- 4.2 Information has been shared with Operation Hibiscus, Ashworth Hospital (as part of Mersey Care NHS Trust), Broadmoor Hospital (part of West London Mental Health NHS Trust) and Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust.

5. Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust Background Information

- 5.1 The Trust is one of the leading providers of mental health, learning disability, substance misuse, secure care, offender healthcare and community health services in the East Midlands and nationally. The Trust was formed in April 2001 from a number of organisations, initially providing mental health and learning disability services to the whole of Nottinghamshire, but, more recently expanding its service portfolio into community physical healthcare services.
- 5.2 Rampton Hospital, near Retford opened in 1912 and is one of three high secure Hospitals in England. It forms part of the Forensic Division within the Trust. At the time of the events referred to in this investigation Rampton Hospital was directly managed by the Department of Health as were the other two High Secure Hospitals in England. The Hospital was managed locally by a Medical Superintendent under the direction and control of the Department of Health.
- 5.3 The three English High Secure Hospitals (Rampton, Broadmoor and Moss Side and later Ashworth) were all directly managed by the Department of Health under various arrangements until 1996 when they became special health authorities with their own boards as part of the National Health Service. In 2001 all three hospitals (by then Moss Side and Park Lane Hospitals had merged to form Ashworth (Park Lane had been built in the grounds of Moss Side) joined large NHS providers of Mental Health Services. Rampton Hospital became part of Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust, Broadmoor Hospital part of West London Mental Health NHS Trust and Ashworth Hospital part of Mersey Care NHS Trust.
- 5.4 The current Trust was formed in 2001 by the merger of six predecessor organisations, including Rampton Hospital. As well as the provision of high secure services, the Forensic Division provides the full spectrum of Forensic Services including Medium Secure Services from Wathwood Hospital (located near Rotherham) and Arnold Lodge (located in Leicester), and Low Secure and Community Forensic Services. In addition the Division provides physical and mental healthcare services for a number of prisons.

5.5 The grounds of Rampton Hospital have changed significantly since 2001. The old Main Entrance Building is now within the secure area, whereas in the 1970s it was open and accessible to the public and formed part of the Hospital's estate. The Hospital's estate was not within a secure perimeter and was accessible to the public. The Hospital estate provided housing for staff employed at the Hospital. In the 1970s there were approximately 160 dwellings, plus female and male residence blocks, a staff social club, a swimming pool and playing fields. The estate was effectively a village.

6. Outline Chronology of Jimmy Savile's Association with Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust

- 6.1 We have located a photograph of the wedding of a former member of staff which places JS in the staff Social Club at Rampton Hospital on **25 July 1970**.
- 6.2 We located a photograph of JS in his motor home outside the then Hospital Entrance Building with eight children and two staff close by, **circa 1970**.
- 6.3 Entry made in the Patients' Amenities Book dated **26 April 1971** with regard to a donation and a letter from JS was also received on this date.
- 6.4 Letter dated **27 April 1971** acknowledges receipt of this donation from the Secretary of the League of Friends.
- 6.5 An article in Rampage Newsletter (Hospital newsletter distributed in the early 1970s), Volume 1, Number 7 dated **July 1971** made reference to a suggestion of a day excursion made by a Charge Nurse to JS.
- 6.6 A few days before the 2 August JS visits Concord ward to meet patient prior to trip. **2 August 1971**, JS accompanied patients and staff on a day trip to Scarborough.
- 6.7 Letter to JS from Medical Superintendent dated **5 August 1971** regarding the trip to Scarborough.
- 6.8 An article in Rampage Newsletter, Volume 1, Number 8 dated **September 1971** written by a Staff Nurse titled '*Savile's Travels*'. This article describes the day's events. Also within this edition of Rampage is an article by another member of staff confirming the '*...outing was arranged by Jimmy Savile and ...*' the Charge Nurse.

- 6.9 **21 September 1972**, second day trip to Scarborough with patients, staff and JS.
- 6.10 **14 February 1973**, League of Friends Minutes of Committee Meeting recording the Secretary of the League of Friends saying they would approach JS regarding a proposed talk to members and friends of the league and it was agreed that it would be better to postpone to a later date.
- 6.11 **15 January 1974**, letter to JS from Secretary for League of Friends to report what a £25.00 donation was spent on.
- 6.12 **1985 - 1986**, a current member of staff claims to have seen JS within the secure area of the Hospital.

7. The Cultural Context at the Time

7.1 Hospital

- 7.1.1 In the 1970s Rampton Hospital was a High Secure Hospital managed by the Department of Health, housing patients primarily with a learning disability and psychopathic disorder. Although rehabilitation trips organised by the Hospital were common for patients close to transfer from the Hospital to conditions of lower security, evidence suggests the trips to Scarborough were organised by individual staff members with JS (see 11.2.1 to 11.2.3 below).
- 7.1.2 Rehabilitation trips organised by the Hospital provided the patients the opportunity to go on day trips to assist their integration into normal life. Staff escorted patients on holiday for up to a week long to Skegness, Lincolnshire. This was confirmed to us by an ex patient during the course of our investigation. (see 14.11.1 below). The patients' records we examined confirmed that, prior to 1992, holidays for patients were a regular occurrence and resocialisation trips were commonplace.
- 7.1.3 At several points during our investigation, documentary evidence has referred to '*low grades*'. We have established that this was a term sometimes used to describe patients with a lower level of intelligence / social function. At this period of time, the Mental Health Act Classification would have been Subnormality or Severe Subnormality.

7.2 Boynton Review and Police Investigations

7.2.1 Following a Yorkshire Television programme “The Secret Hospital” shown on Independent Television on 22 May 1979, an independent review of Rampton Hospital commenced on the 6 September 1979 chaired by Sir John Boynton (the Review) which led to major changes in the management of the Hospital. The terms of reference made it clear that the Review should not in any way cut across the criminal investigations being carried out in parallel at the Hospital by Nottinghamshire Police for the Director of Public Prosecutions regarding alleged ill-treatment against patients. If, in the course of their work, the Review Team came across evidence of ill-treatment, they were under a duty to pass that evidence to the police. As part of the Review and police investigations, interviews were conducted with significant numbers of patients at Rampton Hospital. This would have given the opportunity for any individual patient to disclose any concerns of abuse should they have existed at the time.

7.2.2 The Review carried out an analysis of complaints at the Hospital during a five year period, January 1974 to December 1978. Of the 178 complaints, 52 were of cruelty to patients by staff, 10 were of cruelty to patients by other patients, 28 were about visiting arrangements and 88 were miscellaneous. The report does not make any reference to complaints of sexual abuse.

7.2.3 The Review made 205 recommendations and suggestions. The police investigations resulted in a number of staff prosecutions.

7.3 JS

7.3.1 It is of note that in the patient case notes reviewed there was no mention of JS’s motor home, this was purely identified by current and former members of staff and photograph evidence.

7.3.2 It is widely acknowledged that, at the time of the trips to Scarborough, JS was viewed as a high profile celebrity, who undertook a large amount of charity work and fundraising activities for a number of organisations in the public sector, predominantly hospitals.

7.3.3 JS was a popular television entertainer and disc jockey with a very high profile and a willingness to work with public sector organisations to help them in their work

with patients. There was no evidence at the time that suggested JS's activities disguised a much more sinister purpose for his involvement.

8. Access Arrangements and Privileges Afforded to Jimmy Savile at Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust

- 8.1 No evidence has been identified from archive material or from interviews with current and former staff that JS was afforded any privileges at Rampton Hospital. One former member of staff, who had stated JS may have had keys and been unsupervised in the 1970s, could not actually be sure when interviewed. (See 11.4.4 and 11.6.3 below)
- 8.2 One current member of staff claims to have seen JS unaccompanied in the secure area within Rampton Hospital in the mid 1980s. (See 11.6.7 below) This was not corroborated by anyone else.
- 8.3 We have considerable evidence that JS visited the Hospital estate grounds on a regular basis, parking his motor home in the public grounds of the Hospital estate.
- 8.4 We are aware JS visited the staff Social Club and staff houses. These are situated outside of the secure area in the public grounds of the Hospital estate.

9. Jimmy Savile's Fundraising Activities

- 9.1 One MPS informant, a former staff member, said that JS fund raised. However we have found no other evidence either in archive material or from discussions with current and former staff that JS undertook any fundraising activities on behalf of Rampton Hospital. No evidence has been identified that JS was afforded any employment status at Rampton Hospital.
- 9.2 It is recognised that JS had a significant fundraising role in relation to a number of hospitals undertaking investigations into allegations made under Operation Yewtree – this does not appear, however, to have been the case at Rampton Hospital or its staff Social Club. We found a recorded in the Patients' Amenities Fund ledger on 26 April 1971 which identified that JS made a donation to the League of Friends of £25.00 raised from a charity walk. A letter dated 27 April 1971 was also found which acknowledges receipt of this donation. A further letter dated 15 January 1974 from the Secretary of the League of Friends to JS provided details of how a donation of £25.00 was spent on fish tanks and tropical fish.
- 9.3 In the 1980s an approach was made by JS to undertake fundraising activity on behalf of the Hospital. This approach was considered by the Hospital Management Team but not pursued

further. Two current members of staff recalled this from memory as they were employed at the Hospital at the relevant time. They did not know how the approach was made.

10. How Complaints were dealt with at the time

- 10.1 The authors of this report have been unable to locate any relevant policies, practice and procedures in place at the time of JS's association with Rampton Hospital in the early to mid-1970s.
- 10.2 A detailed review following allegations of ill-treatment at Rampton Hospital was undertaken by an independent panel chaired by Sir John Boynton (the Review). See 7.2 above.

11. The Investigation

- 11.1 Dr Mike Harris, then Executive Director Forensic Services / Chief Officer for High Secure Care (now retired) instigated an internal review in March 2013 following receipt of an FOIA request dated 27 February 2013. The internal review was then expanded to this investigation following receipt of the MPS disclosures as part of Operation Yewtree and a request from the Department of Health.

This section sets out the details of our investigation relating to;

- Scarborough Trips
- MPS disclosures
- Access to Rampton Hospital Estate Grounds
- Access to Rampton Hospital Secure Area
- Status and Fundraising
- Association with Patients and Staff
- Skegness Holidays
- Female Patient Trips

11.2 Scarborough Trips

- 11.2.1 Based upon our enquiries, knowledge of practices at the time and interviews of

former members of staff, we have learnt that authorisation for the trips would have been made by the Medical Superintendent or the Chief Nurse at the time. As we do not have any contact details for them, they could not be found. However, in the absence of their records, this cannot be confirmed.

- 11.2.2 All 13 of the staff in the photograph dated 2 August 1971 have been identified (the majority being named on the back of the photograph). We have examined, where available, records in the Human Resources and Finance Departments in addition to speaking with present and retired staff in our attempts to trace the individuals. Only four staff are known to be alive today, two are in very poor health and one cannot be located. We have therefore only been able to identify and interview one former member of staff.
- 11.2.3 In the documentation reviewed, as listed in Appendix B of this report, an article in the Rampage Newsletter, Volume 1, Number 7 dated July 1971 states that following a suggestion made by a Charge Nurse (now deceased) to JS, *“it is expected that a group of about 10 patients will be going to Scarborough on 3 August for a day excursion as the guests of JS”*. All staff on the trip were from Rampton Hospital but it is not known how the Charge Nurse knew JS.
- 11.2.4 A review of documentation was undertaken both at Rampton Hospital and at the Nottinghamshire County Archive. However, this confirmed that a lot of the relevant documentation had, in fact, been destroyed in line with Trust policy.
- 11.2.5 Articles in the Rampage Newsletter, Volume 1, Number 8 dated September 1971; state *“a group of 10 patients from Concord Ward and staff boarded a coach with JS on 2 August 1971 at 8.15 am heading for Scarborough”*. The article also reports *“no incidents were reported and all patients behaved impeccably”*.
- 11.2.6 The photograph referred to at 11.2.2 above was taken in the grounds of Scarborough Town Hall. There were 29 people shown in the photograph, made up of staff, patients, JS, Agnes Savile (the mother of JS, now deceased), Peter Jaconelli (the Mayor, now deceased) and others. The article in the Rampage Newsletter, Volume 1, Number 8 dated September 1971 describes the others as Scarborough officials, however, the names and positions of these individuals are unknown.

- 11.2.7 Of the ten patients in the photograph, eight names were identified by former and current members of staff. It transpired that three names provided were incorrect. The faces of two other patients are hidden and they cannot be identified. As the Ward Daybooks have been destroyed we have been unable to identify which patients were actually on the ward on 2 August 1971. Out of the five patients identified, the records for four were available and were reviewed for the period 1969 to 1973. Records for the fifth have been destroyed. We have not been able to establish why it was destroyed. Three of the four patient records made no reference to the seaside or any trips to Scarborough. A medical entry was found in the fifth patient's records saying he wished to go to the seaside. This entry was made on the 25 April 1971 so it clearly pre dated the 2 August trip. None of the patient records made any reference to JS.
- 11.2.8 A former member of staff who went on the first trip to Scarborough in 1971 confirmed no holiday homes, children's homes or caravans were visited during the trip and confirmed that the patients were never left without the supervision of members of staff.
- 11.2.9 We obtained onward addresses for four patients identified as being on the Scarborough trips. One is confirmed to be deceased and we have been unable to locate the remaining three. We have spoken to one ex patient who was not, in fact, on the trips.
- 11.2.10 As part of the FOIA request, a newspaper article in the Sunday People dated 8 October 1972 was examined, which identified a further trip of Rampton patients and staff to Scarborough on 21 September 1972.
- 11.2.11 An article in the Rampage Newsletter, Volume 2, Number 8 dated October 1972 confirmed that there had been a second trip to Scarborough "*12 patients, 9 staff and JS boarded a special train from Retford Station to Scarborough, which was met by British Rail Officials*".
- 11.2.12 The Rampage Newsletter confirms that '*a sum of money was found for the lads*' following an arrangement between the amusement arcades owner Jimmy Corrigan and JS. It also confirms that tea was provided by the previous year's Mayor, Councillor Peter Jaconelli. The article states that JS's mother Agnes was again present. The only other reference to this is within the press cutting provided as part of the Freedom of Information Act request. This press cutting,

written by JS, claims Peter Jaconelli was present when tea was eaten.

11.2.13 Apart from the Rampage Article and Newspaper article, we have found no other documentation relating to this second trip, other than in a file note in the records of one patient identified in the photograph on the first trip. It is evident from the entry in the Nurse's Report dated 21 September 1972 that he '*Went on a seaside outing to Scarborough. Left the ward 8.50 am returned 5.30 pm*'. This patient clearly went on both trips.

11.2.14 A former member of staff was able to recall the second trip to Scarborough in 1972 '*for male patients*'. This individual did not go on the second trip, did not know anyone who did and was unable to recall any further detail about it. This former member of staff suggested that there may have been a third trip involving '*female patients*' but he could not be sure. (See 11.10 below)

11.2.15 Another former member of staff remembered their former spouse (who also worked at the Hospital and is now deceased) went on a train trip with patients from Willows Ward (Male patients), but was unable to recall any further details.

11.2.16 It has been confirmed by one current member of staff that male and female patients were taken to Scarborough on a day trip by staff in the early 1980s. This member of staff, who was on the trip, also confirmed that neither JS nor any other third parties formed any part of the trip.

11.3 Review of Ex Patient Files

11.3.1 We have researched a total of twenty one files of patients who were resident at Rampton Hospital during the 1970s, 1980s and early 1990s. These related to four patients on the 1971 Scarborough trip (one of these four also went on the 1972 trip), nine patients identified as having attended Skegness holidays, two patients thought to have been to Skegness on holiday but hadn't and six random files. There is no reference to JS in any of the files reviewed

11.4 MPS Disclosures

11.4.1 Five disclosures of information were given by MPS to the Department of Health. These had come out through the Operation Yewtree enquiries and were passed

to the Trust and Rampton Hospital. Each of these contacts and information has been investigated and are addressed individually below:-

11.4.2 One MPS disclosure was made by the same person who submitted the FOIA request, dated 27 February 2013, which led to the initial internal review. There was nothing contained within the disclosure which the Trust was not already aware of. This person has been in regular contact with Julie Grant, Head of Communications for the Trust, via email and telephone. He has been offered the opportunity to be interviewed and encouraged to pass on all relevant information he holds. The issues raised form part of this report. The person who made this disclosure to the MPS, subsequently supplied the Trust with the contact details of a former Rampton Hospital patient, indicating that this person may have information relating to JS and Rampton Hospital. We have spoken with this individual, considered the information he has provided and included it in the relevant sections within this report. (see 7.1.2 above and 14.11.1 below).

11.4.3 A former Social Worker contacted the MPS in light of the national JS investigation, Operation Yewtree. He raised concerns that there had been no media mention of any Police activity regarding Rampton Hospital, where JS was a very frequent visitor in the late 1960s and early 1970s. This individual stated in the information provided to MPS that, having both family and employment connections at Rampton Hospital, he had heard rumours of JS's relationships with both staff and patients.

'At that time these were dismissed as just laughable rumours, sensationalised mischief, Chinese whispers etc., especially given JS's public profile as a 'force for good'. However, in the context of the wider picture now emerging, it would appear that there are probably historical matters there which deserve some consideration, if only to rule out possible JS abuse of vulnerable patients.

If no one in the Rampton management hierarchy has contacted the Police about this, I would have to ask 'why not?' It may simply be that the staff who could tell you first hand of any events are long gone and possibly dead, (as the people who told me what I heard 40+ years ago are) but it could also be that there are some remaining who know something, but are not wishing to speak for some reason.

I have to stress that there is nothing which I could give a statement to personally, but as an ex-social worker, I feel I would failing in my public duty if I did not pass this information on'.

Dr Mike Harris contacted the individual. He indicated that the information had, in fact, all come second-hand from family connections. This individual stated he was satisfied with the investigation that had already taken place and said he had no new information that could specifically identify any further concern with JS or any specific information that could identify that JS was a frequent visitor in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

- 11.4.4 A former member of staff at Rampton Hospital contacted the MPS following newspaper reports which suggested that JS may have assaulted patients at Broadmoor Hospital, Leeds General Infirmary and Stoke Mandeville Hospitals, but did not mention the regular visits JS made to Rampton Special Hospital in Nottinghamshire during the early 1970s.

'Between 1970 and 1975, I was a nurse at Rampton and JS made numerous visits to the hospital in that period. He was welcomed as a celebrity and allowed to mix freely with patients on the wards, in the visits room and at patient dances, which were held every week. At that time, Rampton had far more patients than it has today, many of whom were vulnerable mentally ill and mentally handicapped females. My recollection is that JS was used by the hospital management as a colourful morale booster to the patients, voluntary adviser on recreational activities and fundraiser for the hospital League of Friends, which raised money for patient facilities.

I do not recall concerns being raised about JS's behaviour towards the patients, but he was notorious for inviting young female nurses to visit him in his motor home, which he was allowed to park in the hospital grounds during his frequent visits to Rampton.

The former member of staff was contacted by Ian Fidler, one of the members of the investigation team. The individual stated he had two long conversations with the Police and, from memory, thought that JS had visited the Hospital in 1973, 1974 and 1975. He said that he had remembered thinking that JS was predatory and that he used his fame to have sex with staff. The former member of staff went on to say that JS had a maroon motor home and that a procession

of nurses passed through. He was asked what his recollections were in respect of the supervision of patients at that time. He confirmed what we had previously been told that all patients were always accompanied. This person did, however, say two things that have not previously been identified. The first thing he said was that JS had his own set of keys. He was advised that he was the first person to say this and asked if he was absolutely certain. After thinking for a while, he said that, as a staff member on the ward, he would often be posted in the Day Room looking down corridors. He recalled JS walking down the corridor. On reflection, he said that it was possible that JS had been let onto the ward but at that time he had assumed JS had keys. He had no evidence that JS actually had keys. From our interviews we were unable to find any evidence that JS had security keys.

The second thing he said was that he thought JS had a base at the Hospital. He did not know where it was but remembered that JS had somewhere where he could be contacted when at the Hospital. He could not however, identify the location and we have identified no evidence to support this particular allegation. This issue has not been identified by other former members of staff during our interviews.

We have identified documentation for the League of Friends showing JS made a donation of £25.00 raised from a charity walk (see 11.7 below).

Other points raised by this former member of staff are answered in the relevant sections i.e. motor home parked in the Hospital grounds and female nurses visiting the motor home and associations with patients.

- 11.4.5 On more detailed examination, the final two disclosures from the MPS did not relate directly to Rampton and the information from those people was passed to Broadmoor Investigation Team and Ashworth Hospital, (with regard to the then Moss Side Hospital).

11.5 Access to Rampton Hospital Estate Grounds

- 11.5.1 Our investigations have revealed JS initially came to Rampton Hospital in July 1970. One current member of staff recalls as a child living on the estate, JS stopping on the main drive in a dark coloured motor home to ask for directions. A former member of staff described the motor home as being a 'Mercedes' and

another former member of staff describes the colour as 'maroon'. We have a photograph which shows JS in the staff Social Club at a wedding reception on 25 July 1970. We have been informed JS had not been invited to the wedding reception, but was brought to the staff Social Club by two members of senior staff.

- 11.5.2 We located a photograph circa 1970 of JS in the motor home at the Hospital Entrance Building with eight children and two staff close by. This photograph confirmed the lower half of the motor home as dark and that it was indeed a Mercedes. We identified four of the eight children in the photograph and the two staff. We conducted an interview with one identified child. This person is currently employed at the Hospital. Of the three remaining children, we traced one to a care home and felt it inappropriate to conduct an interview. We spoke to the sibling of another child in the photograph who confirmed that they had lost contact some years ago with their sibling who was living in London at the time. The location of the other identified child is not known. We have been told that one member of staff in the photograph is deceased and we have been unable to locate the other.
- 11.5.3 Another person we interviewed said that JS would drive around the Hospital estate in his motor home whilst sounding a distinctive horn and that children living on the estate would gather and follow behind.
- 11.5.4 Although we cannot be specific about dates, JS's motor home was seen parked on the Hospital estate on numerous occasions but never within the secure area of the Hospital. We have identified that the motor home was seen parked adjacent to the Hospital Entrance Building and behind a number of staff houses on the estate grounds.
- 11.5.5 It has also been reported by staff that JS made one visit in a yellow Jaguar and a further visit in a white Rolls Royce to the Hospital estate.
- 11.5.6 We have identified through interviews with current and former members of staff that it appears to have been common knowledge around the Hospital and Hospital estate that nurses from the female residence frequently visited the motor home of JS for consensual sexual intercourse. This should not be confused with the social relationships as described in 11.8.4 below.

- 11.5.7 During interview, one individual disclosed that JS beckoned him into a staff house, sat him on his lap and moved his hands to the person's '*nether region*' and began to tickle his hand. Nothing further occurred. This person estimated that he would be approximately five years of age at the time. He were unable to identify anyone else who was in the house at the time. It must be stressed, this witness does not wish to pursue the matter and has only confided, after much thought, and has requested complete confidentiality regarding the matter.
- 11.5.8 Another person told us that around 1970 he called into the staff Social Club after work for a drink and that JS was already in the Club and '*running around like an idiot*'. He went on to say that JS approached him and kissed him on the cheek. This person confirmed that the contact was not welcome and advised JS regarding his conduct in no uncertain terms.
- 11.5.9 Two former members of staff have confirmed that JS was in their homes during the early 1970s. However, it became clear from interviews with other current and former members of staff that JS entered more staff houses on the estate grounds.
- 11.5.10 We were told of an occasion when JS undertook audio recordings of children on the Hospital estate and that these recordings were played on JS's radio show.
- 11.5.11 A further individual, whose spouse worked at the Hospital, told us that he was in the Hospital Social Club with his spouse and friends in the early 1970s where JS entered and was '*making himself a nuisance*'. He disclosed that JS approached him, uninvited, sat on his knee and kissed him on the cheek.
- 11.5.12 As set out in 11.2 above, we have found reference to Peter Jaconelli and Jimmy Corrigan in respect of Rampton Hospital patient trips to Scarborough. We have therefore, during the course of our investigation, attempted to establish if JS visited the hospital with either of these individuals. We have found no evidence to support this.

11.6 Access to Rampton Hospital Secure Area

- 11.6.1 It has been confirmed by a former member of staff that JS entered the secure area of the Hospital a few days before 2 August 1971. It is understood JS visited Concord Ward to meet some of the patients prior to the first Scarborough

day trip. Further evidence from former members of staff confirms that in the early 1970s JS entered the secure area of the Hospital on a number of other occasions, although dates are not known.

- 11.6.2 One individual disclosed to us that, whilst working at the Hospital in the 1970s as a Student Nurse, he was on duty within the Recreation Hall within the secure area of the Hospital at a patient disco. Staff were positioned at all doors and the stage for security. JS was on stage assisting with the disco when he jumped off the stage and kissed his hand. This was unwelcome and caused embarrassment to the individual.
- 11.6.3 All those interviewed who were present during these 1970s visits have confirmed that JS was never left unsupervised with patients. All but one person, a former member of staff, were clear that JS did not have Hospital security keys. When questioned further, this one person was unsure and did not know if JS had Hospital security keys or not and could not confirm whether JS was unsupervised within the secure area.
- 11.6.4 In addition, we have spoken to an individual who visited the Hospital as a Police Officer in the late 1970s in order to interview patients relating to the Nottinghamshire Police investigation of alleged ill treatment of patients. This individual states he was supervised at all times whilst in the secure area.
- 11.6.5 We have looked carefully for Policies and Procedures relevant to the 1970s, but we have been unable to locate any such documentation. We have spoken to both the Department of Health and Broadmoor Hospital JS Investigation Team regarding Policies common to the high security hospitals, however, they had not located any such Policies.
- 11.6.6 An ex patient has provided information that JS and *'an entourage turned up at Rampton Hospital unannounced at the front entrance in 1980 but was not allowed in on that occasion'*. We have spoken to this individual who has confirmed that the information disclosed is hearsay and we can find no evidence in relation to this matter to corroborate it.
- 11.6.7 One person interviewed claimed to have seen JS inside Rampton Hospital twice within a two week period in either 1985 or 1986. This person claimed he had

seen him once on his own in a ward kitchen and once on a main corridor. Whilst this person did not see JS with Hospital security keys, he did not see him being supervised either. No other person interviewed stated they had seen JS in the mid 1980s at the Hospital.

11.6.8 We have extensively investigated the issue of keys within the secure area. Current serving staff and former staff state that keys were on a numbered ring specific to the member of staff. Some current staff interviewed state they retain the same key number now as in the 1970s, despite changes to the systems. The keys were collected by the staff in the Main Entrance Building at a '*shute area*'. The keys were taken from a numbered board correlating to the staff request for a particular numbered set of keys. There was no key ledger in place. The system changed in the 1980s to providing an ID badge in exchange for keys. Keys were returned via a drop off shute, by the staff.

11.6.9 We have spoken to a number of current staff and former members of staff regarding Hospital security keys and how these were allocated and accessed. One individual informed us staff were not issued Hospital security keys until they had completed an induction and this has been subsequently corroborated by the interviews conducted. Current members of staff who worked at Rampton Hospital in the mid 1980s state keys were exchanged for a tally fob.

11.7 Status and Fundraising

11.7.1 We have identified documentation for the League of Friends showing JS made a donation of £25.00 raised from a charity walk. This documentation is recorded in the Patients' Amenities Fund ledger on 26 April 1971 and a letter dated 27 April 1971 acknowledges receipt of this donation.

11.7.2 A further letter dated 15 January 1974 from the Secretary of the League of Friends to JS provided details of how a donation of £25.00 was spent on fish tanks and tropical fish. No entry for this donation is recorded in the Patients' Amenities Fund, which has been checked up to 1989.

11.7.3 Other than the one person who disclosed to the MPS that JS was a '*....fundraiser for the hospital League of Friends..*', we have found no evidence

to suggest JS undertook fundraising activities at Rampton Hospital or records of any further donations.

11.7.4 The Department of Health shared with us a transcribed extract from papers considering JS for an award at MBE level. This extract says that JS did ‘*a great deal of quite exceptional volunteer work..*’ at Rampton Hospital. Other than the two trips to Scarborough we can find no further evidence of JS’s involvement with patients.

11.7.5 We have found no evidence that JS was afforded a more formal status as fundraiser for the Hospital or other employment status.

11.8 Association with Patients and Staff

11.8.1 It is clear from what has been said to us that JS developed social relationships with a small number of staff on the Hospital estate. These relationships appear to be in the minority as most people report JS as being disliked and not welcome at the Hospital.

11.8.2 We are assured from our investigations that no patients visited JS in his motor home as all staff interviewed who had seen it, confirmed the motor home was always parked outside of the secure area and therefore not accessible to patients.

11.8.3 What has come to light from our interviews with current long serving staff and former staff is that JS’s presence at Rampton Hospital was not universally welcomed or accepted. Two witnesses have spoken of incidents where JS was told to leave the Staff Social Club. There has also been another suggestion that JS was told to leave the estate by a male staff member. However, the exact reasons for his lack of ‘popularity’ are not known.

11.8.4 JS clearly used his celebrity status to ingratiate himself at Rampton Hospital and foster close associations with at least two members of staff (now deceased), and involve himself in two trips with staff and patients to Scarborough. However, all but one person interviewed stated that JS did not have unsupervised access to the Hospital’s secure area or to patients.

11.9 Skegness Holidays

11.9.1 We have established that between the early 1980s and early 1990s small groups of patients were taken by staff to the Derbyshire Miners Welfare site at Skegness for holidays of up to seven days duration. We have interviewed five current staff who attended three of these trips, one member of staff having attended all three trips. Two holidays have been confirmed as taking place for male patients and one was an integrated holiday for both male and female patients. From our interviews, the holidays included equal numbers of staff and patients, staying within the holiday accommodation on site. Transport was via the Rampton Hospital bus and activities centred around the site with walks on the beach to Skegness. All staff categorically state JS was not present on any of the holidays nor had any involvement in the organisation of the Skegness holidays. Patient records examined show that holidays to Skegness took place into 1992 when the site was known as Skegness Sands Holiday village.

11.9.2 We found an onward address for eight patients identified as attending holidays to Skegness. We located one patient and have been advised that he does not have the mental capacity to be interviewed. We have been unable to locate the remaining patients. All have left Rampton Hospital and some of their forwarding addresses are no longer in existence.

11.10 Female Patient Trips

11.10.1 We have established that female trips were common place in the 1980s to early 1990s. Rehabilitation trips for shopping and general social activities took place with staff supervision. Current staff interviewed state this was usually on a one to one basis. Female trips in larger numbers did take place to a variety of locations including Scarborough, Blackpool, Skegness, and Alton Towers. All current and former members of staff interviewed stated that JS had no involvement with these trips or activities.

12. Policy, Practice and Procedures during the time of Jimmy Savile's Association with Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust

12.1 The authors of this report have been unable to locate any relevant policies, practice and procedures during the time of JS's association with Rampton Hospital. These policies, practices and procedures would have undoubtedly been destroyed with other documentation from the Hospital which were deemed to no longer be needed. This is in line with Trust

policy, patient records are destroyed after 30 years, other documents are also destroyed after 30 years.

- 12.2 As Rampton Hospital was managed at the time by the Department of Health directly, we have contacted them and the Broadmoor Hospital JS Investigation Team, however, we have been advised that no Policies regulating the three high secure hospitals at that time have been located by them following searches.

13. Current Policies, Practice and Procedures

- 13.1 We feel it is important to provide re-assurance as to the position at the Trust today. The practice and operating procedures in Rampton Hospital in the early 1970s differs considerably from today. We therefore set out below information on;

- The Forensic Division and the Directions that apply
- Validation - Overview
- Validation - External
- Validation – Internal
- Incident Reporting
- Policies and Procedures
- Leave of Absence
- Recent NHS Wide Reports and their Impact

13.2 Forensic Division

13.2.1 We felt it important to identify current policies, practice and procedures to identify why we do not believe day trips or unsupervised access to the secure area could take place at this present time. There is much higher scrutiny of all visitors to the Hospital and patients are no longer allowed social visits outside of the Hospital.

13.2.2 In 2000 the Secretary of State for Health issued Directions for the safety and security of the High Security Hospitals. The Directions have been subject to review and amendment since 2000 with the current iteration of the Directions being “The High Security Psychiatric Services (Arrangements for Safety and Security) Directions 2013.” The Directions are compulsory without any ability or local latitude for derogation. The Directions are accompanied by separate guidance; “Guidance on the High Security Psychiatric Services (Arrangements for Safety and Security) Directions 2013’. The Guidance is subject to local Trust

derogation as long as the Trust Board notifies the NHS Trust Development Authority without delay and gives reasons for the decision to act contrary to the guidance.

13.2.3 Direction 12 - “Arrangements in respect of visitors and visiting children” and Direction 13 – “Searches of visitors and inspection of possessions” set out the requirements for all visitors to Rampton Hospital. These include a requirement to arrange the visit in advance; regulation of foodstuffs; the requirement for rub-down searches and inspection of their possessions; and regulation of the visits of children. The requirements for search and inspection of possessions can be refused by visitors but they will not be allowed access to the secure area of the Hospital.

13.2.4 Direction 40 – “Leave of Absence” and the related Guidance compels the production of a risk assessment and management plan. This is to be produced by the Responsible Clinician following consultation with the Clinical Team. That risk assessment and management plan is considered and approved by the Security Director (Head of Security for Rampton Hospital).

The Directions and Guidance can be found via:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/high-security-psychiatric-services-directions>

13.2.5 The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) has published guidance for Responsible Clinicians for Section 17, MHA 1983 leave of absence for restricted patients. The latest iteration of this is the “Mental Health Casework Section Guidance – Section 17 Leave” dated 22 April 2014. The guidance clearly outlines the application process to be followed by Responsible Clinicians and seeks evidence that any “rehabilitation” leave of absence is contributing to a care pathway. The guidance does include reference to holidays and unescorted day leave. Rampton Hospital does not provide either of these leave of absences.

The MOJ Guidance can be found via:

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/offenders/mentally-disordered-offenders/mhcs-guidance-s17-leave.pdf>

- 13.2.6 Up until the 1980s it was not uncommon for groups of patients to be taken on escorted leave or outings. This practice has ceased. In 2004 through discussion with NHS Commissioners, the High Secure Hospitals were informed to cease “quality of life” leave of absence for patients. This was leave for patients who were assessed as requiring long term care and treatment in conditions of high security and where leave was used to provide contact with the outside world through either shopping trips or visits to local beauty spots. All rehabilitation leave of absence for patients at Rampton Hospital is part of a planned care pathway where the leave of absence is deemed necessary for the successful completion of the care pathway.
- 13.2.7 The practice framework that Rampton Hospital has to comply with provides significant assurance, validated through external scrutiny, of the performance of the Hospital. This is commented upon below. The compliance framework that the Hospital has to operate within is not a structure that is being presented as a defensive rationale for why the concerns raised about JS could not happen again. The requirement to be exceptionally thorough through the process of assessing and planning leave for patients and the process of accrediting visitors and receiving them into the Hospital has changed significantly since the 1970s and 1980s. Complacency is a risk to good security, vigilance and professionalism. Ensuring the safety and security of patients, their accredited visitors, staff and the general public is a paramount priority for Rampton Hospital and the Trust.
- 13.2.8 The Trust has an excellent track record of service delivery within the Forensic Division. Physical, Relational and Operational Security application for the delivery of safe, effective and caring services for patients is of significant focus within the Trust and of priority focus to the Trust Board. The safeguarding of patient and public safety demands the integration of Security into the operational management, care and treatment ethos and organisational governance of the Trust.
- 13.2.9 Psychiatric services provided by Rampton Hospital are provided in conditions of high security to protect the public from harm and to care and treat patients with mental health problems, some of whom have committed violent offences. The Trust provides Forensic Services within High, Medium and Low Security, they all require a specification that embraces the physical security, relational security

and operational security concepts and promotes their delivery through practice and inter-connectivity.

13.2.10 The Forensic Services provided by the Trust meet and exceed the National Specification for both High and Medium Security Forensic Services

13.3 Validation - Overview

13.3.1 Rampton Hospital has an established track record in the effective provision of security services that is evidenced through a variety of internal and external sources. These sources include internal and external validation through audit and the production of quantifiable data such as Key Performance Indicator returns.

13.4 Validation – External

13.4.1 Rampton Hospital's policies are in compliance with The High Security Psychiatric Services (Arrangements for Safety and Security) Directions 2013. Compliance with Security Directions in policy and practice is subject to annual audit by her Majesty's Prison Service Audit Team – National Offender Management Service Audit and internal Corporate Assurance.

13.4.2 HM Prison Service Security Audits since 2001 (the formation of the current Trust) to date all confirm no non-compliance against the Secretary of State Security Directions.

13.4.3 Rampton Hospital's performance against the HM Prison Service Security Audit over recent years has been consistently high: 2010 – 95%, 2011 – 97%, 2012 – 98%, 2013 – 99% and 2014 – 97%.

13.4.4 The audit in 2014 considered compliance to audit baselines, in 4 main categories. These were developed by Ministry of Justice Internal Audit and Assurance, Standards Audit, in order to provide a compliance audit framework that met the requirements of The High Security Psychiatric Services (Arrangements for Safety and Security) Directions 2013.

The 4 categories were:

- Searching, Control of Possessions, Information Technology and Patient Communication
- Patient Movement, Risk Assessments, Escorting of Patients, Visits and Patients Shop
- Management of Intelligence
- Perimeter Security

13.4.5 The audit report concluded that Rampton Hospital is well managed and does not have any identified issues which should give rise to serious high level concern in relation to maintaining the safety of the public, staff or visitors providing that agreed actions are fully implemented and that they achieve the desired outcome.

13.4.6 The Trust is subject to other reviews and scrutiny by a number of external bodies for example NHS England and the Care Quality Commission (CQC). This involves inspections and visits, announced and unannounced, to various departments within the Trust.

13.4.7 NHS England is a direct commissioner, leader, partner and enabler of the NHS commissioning system. Its focus is on maintaining and improving present NHS performance whilst looking to the future to secure a sustainable NHS.

13.4.8 Audits and inspection visits provide these external agencies with assurances that the mechanisms and structures used by the Trust, assure, promote and enhance quality and standards in light of stated aims and outcomes. The purpose is also to comment on the extent to which such procedures reflect appropriate good practice in maintaining and enhancing quality and ensuring they are applied effectively

13.4.9 The Trust is accredited for Level 2 standards with the NHS Litigation Authority (NHSLA). Systems and processes are embedded within the organisation to ensure that evidence is available to show that these standards continue to be met.

13.4.10 In March 2013 the CQC carried out a routine inspection and found that the standards reviewed were all being fully adhered to at Rampton Hospital.

13.5 Validation - Internal

- 13.5.1 Accountability rests with the Trust's Chief Executive. This authority is recognised within the Security Directions. In turn, the Chief Executive delegates the majority of the operational and strategic responsibilities for Rampton Hospital to the Executive Director of Forensic Services / Chief Officer for High Secure Care who also performs the role of Security Management Director (SMD) as required by NHS Protect.
- 13.5.2 The Head of Security Services reports to the Executive Director of Forensic Services who is a Trust Board member. They are, however, required to present a security report to the Trust Board on a quarterly basis. The Board have the opportunity to hold the Head of Security to account for performance and seek assurance over all matters of security practice, performance and outcome metrics.
- 13.5.3 Rampton Hospital provides an integrated and inclusive model for the delivery of treatment for patients. Risk containment in order to meet the responsibilities for public protection and risk reduction in order to treat and rehabilitate patients are not exclusive approaches and indeed complement the effectiveness of each other.
- 13.5.4 All staff have a responsibility for security, direct and non-direct care staff alike. Each individual member of staff has an accountable role in the meeting of the Safety and Security Directions and the subsequent amendments.

13.6 Incident Reporting

- 13.6.1 Rampton Hospital and the Trust also operate an Incident Reporting Framework. Oversight in respect of matters that require investigation and reporting is provided by Rampton Hospital Management Committee and also the Forensic Clinical Incident Review – Creating a Learning Environment Group (CIRCLE).
- 13.6.2 Rampton Hospital, through the High Security Hospitals' Serious Incident (SI)

reporting mechanism, agreed with NHS England, ensures that lessons learned are firstly identified and captured and that lessons are then implemented into positive changes in practice to minimise reoccurrence of risks for the future across all 3 high secure hospitals.

13.6.3 Wherever an SI is reported an investigation and subsequent organisational action plan is initiated to drive organisational learning and service improvement.

13.6.4 The Rampton Hospital Management Committee receives, in the first instance, each and every Action Plan developed from a SI. The process of oversight and progress monitoring is then delivered through the Forensic Clinical Incident Review – Creating a Learning Environment Group (CIRCLE).

13.6.5 At a local level, High Secure Services are set targets which reflect their position as a specialist service. These are set from a framework of principles within the Trust, within service level agreements or in agreement with NHS England. In addition to the wider performance requirements of NHS Mental Health Services, High Secure Services have 100 plus high secure key performance indicators (KPIs) to report and achieve; these cover the following areas; commissioning, clinical management and treatment, seclusion and long term isolation, incidents, complaints, staffing, security and safety and social care. These KPIs are reported on quarterly in the Contract Monitoring Meetings with NHS England, Lincolnshire and Leicestershire Area Team. These KPIs are also used as a benchmark of performance across the three High Secure Hospitals and this is monitored by the Clinical Secure Practice Forum (CSPF). The CSPF is a formal sub-group of the National Oversight Group (NOG) to whom it provides security advice. NOG is a non-statutory group, however it brings together key groups (NHS England, providers, DH, Ministry of Justice, Welsh Assembly Government) to advise NHS England and assist in fulfilling 'line of sight' responsibilities for the Secretary of State.

13.6.6 High Secure Services take pride in the achievement of high standards. The service is consistently high in terms of meeting the regulatory timeframe for responding to complaints and ensuring full investigations are carried out appropriately. The Trust has developed and fully reported on a training agenda that includes elements of mandatory / statutory training. All staff are required to undertake safeguarding and security training on an annual basis. The

Directorates within High Secure Services are monitored on specific areas of training and compliance rates have consistently improved. Achieving adherence with security indicators within this High Secure Setting is paramount to the organisation and therefore robust monitoring arrangements are in place to ensure compliance.

13.6.7 Rampton Hospital and the wider Trust are committed to ensuring that the safety of its patients is paramount. The key to providing information on patient safety is the incident reporting process that has been in existence for many years. The Trust has a very robust reporting culture which is evidenced by the fact that there are approximately 24,000 untoward incidents reported annually. Any that have a bearing on patient safety are automatically flagged by the electronic system which has been set up to inform relevant parties and facilitate the management of patient safety incidents so there can be immediate follow-up. Examples of this are:

- Medication incidents are reported to the Chief Pharmacist
- Infection issues are reported to the Infection Control Team
- Safeguarding issues are immediately flagged for the Safeguarding Teams
- Health and Safety incidents are also flagged to the Health and Safety Advisors

13.6.8 The incident system enables the collection of data across Rampton Hospital and the identification of trends or hot spots which management are able to focus attention on. Regular reports are generated and sent to teams, management and/or various meetings that make up the Risk and Governance structure of the organisation.

13.6.9 Patient Safety incidents are reported weekly to NHS England via the National Reporting and Learning System (NRLS) which, in turn, produces bi-annual public reports on the activity of all Trusts. The Trust has always been amongst the highest reporters.

13.7 Policies and Procedures

13.7.1 The Trust Board has a governance responsibility to monitor compliance of Policy and Procedures. The Board discharges this responsibility through the clinical

and operational governance structures afforded by the Board Meetings (Public and Private Sessions), Trust Quality and Risk Committee and local Forums, Groups and Committees that report to the Rampton Hospital Management Committee. The Executive Director of Forensic Services / Chief Officer for High Secure Care chairs the Rampton Hospital Management Committee and is a core member of both the Trust Board and Quality and Risk Committee. The Rampton Hospital Management Committee provides authority and authorisation for the introduction and application of all policies at Rampton Hospital, and through direction to the Policy and Procedures Committee ensures that oversight of review and renewal is discharged.

13.7.2 Relevant key policies in place are:

- Patients' Temporary Leave of Absence from the Hospital
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults
- Whistle blowing – Public Interest Disclosure
- Professional Visits
- Complaints policy

13.7.3 The Hospital today has many visits (by visitors to the Trust and those taken by patients); these visits are managed within the Secretary of State's Safety and Security Directions as stated above.

13.7.4 The Trust Board monitors compliance with key policies via reports to the Board. This includes a quarterly Security Report to the Board, as referred to above and reports of Quality Governance and Service Liaison to a Sub-committee of the Board.

13.7.5 Rampton Hospital operates a significant CCTV network amounting to close to 1000 cameras. Each of the 26 wards currently providing residential patient care is covered by CCTV. The CCTV stream is recorded to Digital Video Recorders (DVR) with footage over-written after 28 days. This system is viewable, generally retrospectively, although the CCTV cover of The Peaks wards is linked directly to the Control Room central workstation monitors. This arrangement reflects the specification agreed for the Dangerous and Severe Personality Disorder Pilot that the Peaks Unit was originally developed within. CCTV cover also extends to Therapy and Education services locations and other activity areas.

- 13.7.6 The Control Room has control of other CCTV cameras across the site that provide protection for the perimeter, corridors and courtyards, and the immediate grounds both within and external to the secure perimeter.
- 13.7.7 Patients only receive visitors who have been accredited through the Hospital procedures. These procedures are fully compliant with the High Security Directions and Guidance provided by the Secretary of State as identified above.
- 13.7.8 Although charitable and fundraising work does occur at Rampton Hospital, the use of “celebrities” is now far more clearly defined and although a small number of “celebrities” do come into the Hospital to do work with our patients, these attendances are pre-planned, documented and tightly monitored by the Hospital’s security team and nursing staff.
- 13.7.9 We would certainly not now permit a “celebrity” or anyone else for that matter to park their motor home within the grounds of the Hospital, unless it was for some specific activity. An example of this would be some years ago, when the representatives from the media parked their vans in the grounds of the Hospital during the admission of a very high profile patient, as it was felt more appropriate for their vehicles to be parked in the grounds of the Hospital than on the public highway outside the Hospital. This was not in the secure area of the Hospital.

13.8 Leave of Absence

- 13.8.1 Patients’ Temporary Leave of Absence is managed through compliance with the Rampton Hospital procedure FO/R/02 – “Patients’ temporary leave of absence from the Hospital”. This procedure and the process of risk assessment, development and recording of management plans and the process of taking patients outside of the secure perimeter of the Hospital has been developed in collaboration with the other two High Secure Hospitals and the Security Advisor for NHS England. The procedure is subject to regular review and operational issues arising through leave of absence are monitored by the Rampton Hospital Security Committee.
- 13.8.2 All temporary leave of absences of patients from the Hospital are subject to the development of a comprehensive risk assessment and management plan generated by the patient’s Clinical Team. This risk assessment and management plan is contained within a Leave of Absence Planning Authority

document (LAPA). In order to be authorised to escort patients outside of the secure perimeter of Rampton Hospital staff have to complete Escort Training, Security Training and Violence Reduction (Team Skills) training. All have to be kept up-to-date and this is checked before any escort team is authorised.

13.8.3 Patients are not provided temporary leave of absence from the Hospital in groups for “sightseeing” or “quality of life” trips. This has changed radically even since 2004 and patients no longer have shopping trips outside of the Hospital.

13.8.4 All leave of absence is managed for individual patients as a medical, legal or rehabilitative event. Rampton Hospital does operate “compassionate” leave of absences. These reflect where a patient’s near family member may have passed away or are gravely ill and the clinical team support a visit to either the funeral or cremation to pay their respects or a visit before the family member passes away.

13.8.5 All compassionate leaves of absence are escorted by staff and the management plan is subject to scrutiny by the Executive Director of Forensic Services or their Deputy. This “Executive Authority” supplements the Leave of Absence Planning Authority.

All LAPAs require the signatures of;

- The Patient’s Responsible Clinician;
- The Named Nurse for the patient;
- The Ward Manager of the ward the patient resides on;
- The Security Liaison Nurse for the ward;
- The Clinical Nurse Manager;

13.8.6 Depending on the nature of the leave of absence the Social Worker and Psychologist may also be required to sign. All LAPAs do have to be authorised by the Head of Security or their designated deputy who provides the final signature and authority for the leave of absence to proceed.

13.8.7 Thus, in the current situation, visits would have to be authorised as part of the Leave of Absence process above and therefore no single member of staff, including the Executive Director, could unilaterally authorise a patient’s leave. This is in fact very similar to the process to that reported by former staff members

as being in place between 1969 to 1980, where there would have been authorisation by the Medical Superintendent and Chief Nurse.

13.8.8 Rampton Hospital does not authorise visitors, either social or professional to accompany the patient escort. The only staff who are allowed to travel as part of the escort but who are not part of the escort team are interpreters (Rampton Hospital provides the National Deaf Service for High Security Hospitals) and on occasion Student Nurses who experience the escort of patients as part of their training.

13.8.9 As part of the investigation into an allegation relating to a reported incident involving JS at the former Saxondale Hospital, confirmation has been sought from the Associate Director of Safeguarding and Social Care with regards to Trust Policies and Procedures in relation to Safeguarding and the current culture of reporting safeguarding incidents.

13.8.10 Following the review undertaken in response to the allegation relating to Saxondale Hospital, we are assured that the Trust now has a much more developed understanding and awareness of the need to safeguard children and vulnerable adults. Staff would react should any inappropriate behaviour be observed or reported, with appropriate action then taken. All Trust Policies and Procedures are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure they reflect current best practice.

13.9 Recent NHS Wide Reports and their Impact

13.9.1 All patients are now cared for in accordance with current best practice for Safeguarding as well as within the constraints of the Secretary of State Safety and Security Directions, and the constraints of current mental health legislation. Lessons have been learned from many enquiries into the three English High Secure Hospitals as well as from current investigations into the care of people with a learning disability such as the Winterbourne View Inquiry which looked into physical and psychological abuse of people with learning disabilities and challenging behaviour. The Trust has been following keenly the outputs of the Francis Inquiry (which looked at failings in care at Mid Staffordshire hospital) and the subsequent Berwick Review which looked at improving patient safety

in the NHS and Clwyd Review which looked at how complaints about care in the NHS are listened to and acted upon. The output of these has been filtered across the Trust.

14. Conclusions

14.1 Scarborough Trips

14.1.1 In August 1971 a party of 13 staff and 10 patients together, with JS, attended Scarborough on a day trip. We have found documentary evidence the trip was organised by a member of staff, now deceased, together with JS. Photographic evidence is available. A photograph shows staff, patients, JS and other persons subsequently identified as Peter Jaconelli, (the Mayor), JS's mother (Agnes Savile) and several unidentified persons at Scarborough Town Hall. The majority of staff are now deceased and the patients no longer at Rampton Hospital. Patient records of the attendees, where available, have been examined, with no relevant entries bar two noting a '*trip to the seaside*'. We have spoken to a former member of staff who was on the trip. This person stated that nothing untoward happened on the trip. He confirmed that JS had organised boat trips, a walk on the esplanade with the media present and a visit to the Town Hall. This former member of staff states the patients were supervised at all times. We have no reason to doubt the information provided by this former member of staff and believe this account to be accurate.

14.1.2 No records or witness evidence have identified any matter of concern on that day or any reports of untoward incidents.

14.1.3 The second trip to Scarborough in September 1972 was attended by nine staff and twelve patients together with JS. The Rampage Newsletter, Volume 2, Number 8 dated October 1972 found in the archives written by a member of staff confirmed the number of patients, number of staff, the activities of the day and some third party involvement. This document and a press report written by JS refer to patients being given money at an amusement arcade to use on slot machines and of a specially commissioned train to take the party to Scarborough.

14.1.4 Our investigations into the second trip had been triggered by the original FOIA request and a press cutting with JS's version of the trip. The article makes

mention of '20 Ramptonites'. It also mentions 'Corrigan and Jaconelli' in terms of a visit to the amusement arcade and Town Hall. Through analysis of patient records, we have identified one patient who was on this trip. This patient had also been on the 1971 trip.

14.1.5 A former member of staff has been asked about the trip and, although aware of it, he did not know of any staff or patients who participated.

14.1.6 It has been confirmed by one current member of staff that male and female patients were taken to Scarborough on a day trip by staff in the early 1980s. This member of staff, who was on the trip, also confirmed that neither JS nor any other third parties formed part of the trip.

14.1.7 **We conclude from press coverage, documentation and a witness present on the first trip that the two trips did take place in the 1970s. JS was clearly present on both and played a pivotal role in them. We have found no evidence that anything untoward happened on either trip. We also conclude that the staff and patients definitely met Peter Jaconelli on the first trip and possibly both Peter Jaconelli and Jimmy Corrigan on the second trip. We conclude that at least one further trip was taken to Scarborough in the 1980s by patients and that neither JS nor any other third party formed any part of that trip.**

JS was a popular television entertainer with a very high profile and a willingness to work with public sector organisations at the time of these trips. We were unable to find any evidence about whether JS's presence on these trips was appropriate and so we have chosen not to speculate about this point.

14.2 MPS Disclosures

14.2.1 With regard to the disclosures made to MPS and passed to Rampton, we are satisfied that we have thoroughly investigated the issues raised, such as access to the secure site, keys, mobile home on the estate. We have spoken, where necessary/relevant to the providers of the information to clarify their information.

14.2.2 We found some weaknesses in the information passed on to us in one of the disclosures provided by Operation Yewtree. The person who made the disclosure confirmed to us that they had not told Police that a named individual had worked at Rampton Hospital and that the name of the individual the Police had recorded and provided to us was, indeed, incorrect. (see 11.4.5 above)

14.2.3 We have investigated the issues raised in the disclosures and they form part of our Investigations section (see section 11 above) and are covered in the various conclusions in this section.

14.3 Access to Rampton Hospital Estate Grounds

14.3.1 We have witness and photographic evidence that JS was at Rampton staff Social Club on 25 July 1970. A witness has stated that JS stopped in a dark coloured motor home on the main driveway into the estate and asked for directions.

14.3.2 The Investigation team concludes that in 1970 access to the secure area was via the Hospital Entry Building. The estate grounds covered a large area consisting of housing, Social Club and playing fields. These areas leading up to the Hospital were accessible to the public and not subject to any security.

14.3.3 We have been told by witnesses that JS did attend the estate grounds but we cannot say on how many occasions. It is likely that he visited frequently, however, we only have two specific dates. Two former members of staff have confirmed that JS visited their homes socially on the Hospital estate and witnesses have reported seeing JS in other staff houses. In addition to visits in the dark coloured motor home, a further visit was reported in a yellow Jaguar and one in a white Rolls Royce.

14.3.4 We have found a photograph of JS in his mobile home parked outside the Hospital Entry Building in the estate grounds; there are a number of children stood in front of the mobile home with two staff on the steps.

14.3.5 **We conclude that, as a member of the public, JS had access to the Rampton Hospital estate and that he probably visited on a frequent basis.**

14.4 Motor Home

- 14.4.1 As stated in 14.3, we have spoken to witnesses who saw JS visit the estate in a motor home. Witnesses have stated JS was seen on a frequent basis in the vehicle on the estate close to the Hospital Entrance Building or parked at the rear of staff housing. In particular, the home of one member of staff now deceased. Witnesses have consistently identified two former members of staff as JS's main contacts with Rampton Staff. A witness recalled the distinct '*horn*' of the vehicle sounded by JS when he attended the estate grounds.
- 14.4.2 Witnesses spoken to have alluded to rumours of the time that nurses resident in the female accommodation block outside of the secure area and in the grounds of the estate, went to his motor home for consensual sex. We have not identified anyone who can provide evidence of that and it remains purely speculation. (See conclusion at 14.9.4 below).

14.5 Access to Rampton Hospital Secure Area

- 14.5.1 Five witnesses state they had seen JS within the secure area of the Hospital but could not be more specific regarding dates or location, but believed to be in the early 1970s. A further witness states they saw JS on Concord Ward several days prior to the first trip in August 1971 to meet the patients.
- 14.5.2 One further witness stated that they had seen JS in a ward kitchen and on the main corridor in 1985/1986. They state that there was no obvious close supervision by staff of JS, but could not say if staff were close by. Of all the other witnesses interviewed none of them stated or confirmed having seen JS within the mid 1980s.
- 14.5.3 **We conclude that JS did enter the secure area of the Hospital on a number of occasions in the early 1970s. We conclude that it is possible that he visited in the mid 1980s. (See 14.8.3 below)**

14.6 Access to Keys in the Secure Area

14.6.1 We do not have evidence JS was ever provided keys for the secure area of the Hospital. Witnesses state that keys were issued in the 1970s and 1980s to individual staff members when requested and taken from a key board. No ledger was in place. Keys were numbered which related to specific staff. Staff would not be allocated a set of keys until they had been through an induction period. Some staff reported that they still had the same key number. No witnesses stated they saw JS with keys or were aware he had been provided keys.

14.6.2 **We conclude that there is no evidence available to suggest JS had keys to the secure site.**

14.7 Fundraising Activities

14.7.1 We have found documentary evidence that JS donated £25 raised on a charity walk to the patient's amenities fund in July 1971. Several documents refer to this. A letter dated January 1974 provides detail of how the £25 donation was spent. We do not know if this relates to the donation in 1971 but the time delay may indicate that another donation was made.

14.7.2 The Department of Health have provided us with a transcribed extract from papers considering JS for an award at MBE level. This extract says that JS did a great deal of quite exceptional volunteer work at Rampton Hospital. Our investigations show his work was limited to possibly just one donation and attendance on two trips to Scarborough. We have no evidence that JS was given voluntary or formal employment status at the Hospital in relation to fund raising or at all.

14.7.3 **We conclude that JS made at least one donation to the Hospital from his charity work but we have not identified any voluntary or employment status in relation to fund raising or at all.**

14.8 Patient Associations

14.8.1 We have determined that ten patients attended the first Scarborough trip and 12 attended the second trip. Witnesses state that the staff supervision was more than one staff to one patient on the first trip and just below this ratio for the

second. We have no evidence that patients were left alone with JS or any other third parties. We have no evidence that patients visited the motor home as it was parked outside the secure area as patients would not have been allowed outside the secure area unsupervised.

14.8.2 Witnesses have stated that all visitors were supervised when in the secure area. Of the five staff who recall seeing JS in the early 1970s, all confirm he was supervised. A witness has stated that JS was not closely supervised in 1985/1986 when he saw him on a Ward kitchen and on the main Hospital corridor. We have found no evidence JS was with patients on his own in the Hospital.

14.8.3 **We conclude that JS had contact with patients inside the secure area of the Hospital. From the evidence we have from witnesses present in the 1970s it is clear that he was supervised. We have one witness who states JS was seen unsupervised in the mid 1980s. All other current staff interviewed state they had not seen JS unsupervised within the secure area in the 1980s. On balance of probabilities we therefore conclude that he would have been supervised.**

14.9 Staff Associations

14.9.1 What has come to light from our interviews with current long serving staff and former staff is that JS's presence at Rampton Hospital was not universally welcomed or accepted. The reasons for his lack of *'popularity'* are not known.

14.9.2 Witnesses have identified two former members of staff, now deceased, who had close association with JS. Documentary evidence shows that one of these staff, a Charge Nurse, and JS organised the first trip to Scarborough. Witnesses have stated seeing JS's mobile home parked at the rear of this person's house and of other staff members' houses. JS was also confirmed by witnesses as being present in staff houses. (see 14.3 above).

14.9.3 A witness stated that JS made an audio recording of some children on the estate which was played on his radio show.

14.9.4 **We conclude that JS attended the Rampton Hospital estate in the motor home on a frequent basis (see 14.4 above). We conclude that JS had a particularly good social relationship with two former members staff on the Hospital estate, one of whom he arranged the first Scarborough trip with. (See 14.1.1 above)**

14.10 Disclosures In Confidence of Inappropriate Behaviour

14.10.1 One person interviewed, who stressed he wished to remain anonymous, disclosed that whilst JS was present in a staff member's house on the Hospital estate he had entered the house upon JS beckoning to him. That JS had sat him on his lap and moved his hands to the person's 'nether region' and began to tickle his hand. Nothing further occurred. This person estimated that he would be approximately five years of age at the time. It must be stressed this witness does not wish to pursue the matter and has only confided after much thought.

14.10.2 A further witness has stated that he had attended the staff Social Club one evening. JS was present, approached him and kissed him on the cheek. The individual made JS aware the attention was unwelcome and of consequences if it happened again. This individual does not wish to pursue the matter any further.

14.10.3 An individual disclosed to us that whilst working at the Hospital in the 1970s as a Student Nurse, he was on duty within the Recreation Hall within the secure area of the Hospital at a patient disco. Staff were positioned at all doors and at the stage for observation and security reasons. JS was on stage assisting with the disco when he jumped off the stage and kissed his hand. This was unwelcome and caused embarrassment to the individual. He does not wish to pursue the matter any further.

14.10.4 A further individual told us that he was in the Hospital Social Club with his spouse and friends in the early 1970s. He disclosed that JS approached him, uninvited, sat on his knee and kissed him. He told us that this was unwelcome at the time. This individual does not wish to pursue the matter any further.

14.10.5 **We conclude that there have been four separate disclosures of sexually inappropriate behaviour by JS in separate incidents. The individuals have**

clearly stated they wish to remain anonymous and do not wish to pursue the matters any further. The individuals were not patients; one was a young child at the time. There is no evidence of such inappropriate conduct with patients.

14.11 Skegness Holidays

14.11.1 We spoke to an ex patient whose contact details had been provided to us. This person confirmed that he had no first hand knowledge of trips to Scarborough or Whitby by Rampton patients and staff. This person went on to say that he was aware of escorted '*holidays*' to Skegness for patients but made no reference to JS taking part in these trips.(see 11.4.2 and 11.9.1 above)

14.11.2 We have established that patient holidays to the Derbyshire Miners Welfare site, Skegness, did take place from the early 1980s through to the early 1990s. We have interviewed five current staff and had written communication with a former member of staff who attended three of these trips, one member of staff having attended all three trips. Two of the trips were all male patients and one being an integrated male / female trip. Activities were centred at the site where the patients and staff were accommodated. All staff spoken to are adamant JS did not attend and played no part in the organisation of the trip or any activities.

14.11.3 **We conclude that escorted patient '*holidays*' to Skegness did take place in the 1980s and 1990s. We have found no evidence linking either JS or any other third parties to these holidays.**

14.12 Female Patient Trips

14.12.1 We have established that female trips were common place in the 1980s to early 1990s. Rehabilitation trips for shopping and general social activities took place with supervision. Current staff interviewed state this was on a 1:1 basis. Female trips in larger numbers did take place to a variety of locations including Scarborough, Blackpool, Skegness and Alton Towers. Current staff interviewed stated that JS had no involvement with these trips or activities.

14.12.2 **We conclude that female trips were common place in the 1980s and early 1990s. We have found no evidence linking JS to any of these trips or any other third parties.**

14.13 Policies and Procedures

14.13.1 We reviewed all current Policies and Procedures at Rampton Hospital.

14.13.2 **We are confident that the Trust's current Policies and Procedures are robust, thorough and fit for purpose. We are assured that celebrity status would not in fact empower an individual or individuals to gain access to Rampton Hospital patients, staff and services.**

14.14 General Issues

14.14.1 One staff member interviewed suggested that the two trips to Scarborough were unusual. We can only comment that they were unusual in that JS, as a celebrity, was present and courted publicity about his involvement. Patients at that time did leave the secure area on supervised rehabilitation trips. So for patients to be in the wider community was not unusual at that time.

14.14.2 We have established through pictures and plans of the Hospital site that the site has changed since 1970-80. A distinction needs to be made between the secure Hospital site and the wider estate grounds. A picture has been found of JS in his motor home posing with a group of children parked outside the Hospital Entrance. This area was open to the public and formed part of the housing estate for staff and their families. It fell outside the security and scrutiny of the secure Hospital site and management. It is acknowledged that JS visited the estate on a regular basis.

14.14.3 We have found no evidence that JS attended the estate or the Hospital with any other third parties. Particularly Jimmy Corrigan and Peter Jaconelli who are mentioned in documentation relating to the Scarborough trips. **No one interviewed and no documentation reviewed provides evidence that Jaconelli or Corrigan attended Rampton, either with JS or alone.**

- 14.14.4 In 1979 an independent enquiry, the Boynton Enquiry, examined Rampton Hospital in parallel to a Nottinghamshire Police enquiry regarding alleged ill treatment against patients. The report by Boynton looked at a wide range of procedures and practices at the Hospital. The Police concentrated on the criminal allegations. A significant number of patients were interviewed during both enquires. There is no mention of JS within the Boynton report and a total of 178 complaints were examined covering the period 1974 to 1978. The report does not make any reference to complaints of sexual abuse. Several members of staff were prosecuted.
- 14.14.5 We have spoken to a wide range of people in connection with our investigations, current, long serving staff and former staff. Some were very willing to assist; others would only share their comments on a very informal basis. We have made our investigation known to the wider Rampton staff and community by various methods of communication.
- 14.14.6 We have established that the report of JS attending Rampton Hospital in 1980 with an entourage was, in fact, hearsay. No one we have interviewed has made reference to this happening or has been able to confirm it.
- 14.14.7 **We conclude that JS was not universally liked or accepted by staff at Rampton Hospital. We conclude that there is no evidence that he attended the estate or Hospital with any third party in particular Peter Jaconelli and Jimmy Corrigan. We have found no evidence that JS attended any other trips to other locations other than the identified two trips to Scarborough. We conclude that had patients wished to complain of sexual / inappropriate conduct by JS or anyone else, that the Boynton and Police enquiries in 1979 would have afforded them that opportunity. Patient leaves of absence outside the secure perimeter of the hospital occur much less frequently now than in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. For the reasons set out in 13.8 above, we conclude that celebrity status would not enable someone to access Rampton Hospital patients on leaves of absence today.**

Appendix A - Investigation Team Biographies

- **Ian Fidler, Senior Clinical Security Manager (Forensic Division)** – a registered mental health and learning disability nurse, with over 30 years' experience in the NHS in both senior nursing and senior management roles. He has considerable experience in conducting investigations within and external to the Trust. Ian has also worked as a Director of Operations for an independent secure mental health service for 5 years
- **Louise Landreth, Support Manager: Performance and Contracting (Forensic Division)** – 15 years' experience in working in the public sector in administration roles. Louise has worked at Rampton Hospital since 1999.
- **Paul Noble, Independent Investigator** – retired police detective of 30 years' experience, including criminal investigation, fraud investigation and serious organised crime. Investigation Team Leader at Signal Business Consulting. Past three years' experience in NHS and Care sector investigations, Insurance Fraud and general investigations.

Appendix B - List of Documents Reviewed

Written documentation available at Rampton Hospital and at Nottinghamshire County Archive was reviewed as part of this internal investigation in addition to other material.

Description	Document Reference Number
▪ Membership Register 1960-1970	▪ 261/4
▪ 'Cottages Key Book' 1949-1952	▪ 262/2
▪ Account book 1971-1982	▪ 263/1
▪ Staff Club Minutes 1959-1986	▪ 266/5
▪ Instructions to Staff 1971	▪ 267/2
▪ 'Nursing at Rampton Hospital' Booklet	▪ 267/10
▪ 'Locks and Keys No.1' 1956-1971	▪ 267/11
▪ Menu and Programme for re-union dinner 1971	▪ 267/24
▪ Menu and Programme for re-union dinner 1972	▪ 267/25
▪ Menu and Programme for re-union dinner 1973	▪ 267/26
▪ 'Egglomania Club' 1984-1987	▪ 267/27
▪ No Description	▪ 267/37
▪ Newspaper Cuttings 1980	▪ 268
▪ Newspaper Cuttings 1979	▪ 268/3
▪ Newspaper Cuttings 1982	▪ 268/16
▪ Newspaper Cuttings 1981	▪ 268/26
▪ Report of accident 1951	▪ 269/8
▪ Report of incident involving patient 1969	▪ 269/9
▪ Timetable of male night duties 1950's	▪ 269/24
▪ Letter 1980 and Press Release	▪ 269/36
▪ Letter regarding keys	▪ 270/8
▪ Letters 2 July 1970	▪ 270/11
▪ 'Rampton' a history	▪ 270/13
▪ Correspondence File 1946-1977	▪ 271/2
▪ Entertainments Section correspondence file 1946-1977	▪ 271/3
▪ 1973 Structure Plan	▪ 272/11
▪ Thesis	▪ 272/17
▪ Letter from DHSS regarding Ethics committee 1976	▪ 272/21
▪ Staff Register 1947-1992	▪ 273/7
▪ Staff Register 1967-1980	▪ 273/8
▪ Friends Papers 1967-1969	▪ 274/4
▪ Friends Papers 1970-1978	▪ 274/5
▪ Friends Papers 1981-1989	▪ 274/6
▪ 'Rampage' 1971-1976	▪ 276/1
▪ Reveille ~Folders 1974-1976	▪ 277/1
▪ Photographs	▪ Box 278
▪ Photographs	▪ Box 280
▪ R.G. Pitman, Chief Male Nurse, Rampton Hospital. 1959-1991	▪ 281/6
▪ Rampton Hospital News 1969-1970	▪ 289/2
▪ Accounts Ledger 1968-1971	▪ 290/1
▪ Scrapbook 5	▪ 291/1
▪ Scrapbook 4	▪ 291/2
▪ Scrapbook 3	▪ 291/3
▪ Scrapbook 2	▪ 291/4
▪ Scrapbook 1	▪ 291/5
▪ Scrapbook	▪ 291/6

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As It Happens – the autobiography written by JS in 1974 ▪ Medical Superintendent Correspondence between 1969 and 1973 ▪ Complaints of Ill Treatment of Patients by Nursing Staff - undated ▪ Visits Log between 1969 and 1973 ▪ Rampton Hospital Medical Officers' Correspondence between 1969 and 1973 ▪ Accounts Ledger between 1969 and 1971 ▪ Payment and receipt Book for Rampton Hospital Staff Recreation Club between 1969 and 1971 ▪ Letters relating to Rampton Hospital Staff Recreation Club between 1969 and 1971 ▪ Rampton Hospital News Sheet ▪ Rampage Newsletters 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 ▪ League of Friends Correspondence between 1969 and 1973 ▪ Patient Records, including nurses reports and medical notes between 1969 and 1973 ▪ 6 randomly selected ex patient records (3 male and 3 female) who were resident at Rampton Hospital during the 1970s and 1980s ▪ The Boynton Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13 ▪ 20 ▪ 1091 and 1092 ▪ 1240 to 1245 ▪ 1246 to 1263 ▪ 1392, 1330, 1332 and 1335
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Appendix C - Relevant Policies and Procedures

- **Rampton Hospital Procedures:**

- FO/R/02 - Patients' Temporary Leave of Absence from the Hospital (October 2012)
- FO/R/44 - Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults (May 2013)
- FO/R/06 - Professional Visits (November 2013)
- FO/R/04 - Visits to patients by Friends, Relatives and Significant Others (April 2013)
- FO/R/35 - Reporting of Serious Untoward Incidents (February 2014)
- FO/R/68 - Operation of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) in Clinical Area (December 2011)

- **Trust Procedures:**

- 11.09 - Public Interest Disclosure (Whistle Blowing) (September 2013)
- 15.01 - Reporting of Accidents, Untoward Incidents and Near Miss Situations including Serious Incidents Policy and Procedure (August 2013)
- 15.05 - Complaints Policy and Procedure (April 2012)
- 7.02 - Corporate Records (January 2014)
- 7.05 - Information Lifecycle (December 2012)
- 7.06 - Clinical Records Management (March 2014)