

Giving Victims a Voice

Joint report into sexual allegations made against Jimmy Savile

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NSPCC 

Cruelty to children must stop. FULL STOP.



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

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ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEF POLICE OFFICERS



‘Giving Victims a Voice’

A joint MPS and NSPCC report into allegations of sexual abuse
made against Jimmy Savile under Operation Yewtree

January 2013

'Giving Victims a Voice'

Index

1. Introduction
 2. Executive Summary
 3. Overview
 4. Police and other agencies
 5. Background - Savile
 6. Background - Investigation
 7. Summary of victim accounts
 8. Support for victims
 9. General points on Savile's offending
 10. Learning and outcomes
 11. Conclusion
- Appendix A Operation Yewtree Terms of Reference
Appendix B Operation Yewtree Gold Group Terms of Reference
Appendix C Operation Yewtree Stakeholder Meeting Terms of Reference
Appendix D Definition of Child Sexual Exploitation.
Appendix E Child Abuse Investigation in the MPS
Appendix F Child Protection and Sexual Offences Legislation
Appendix G Hospitals (and hospice) where Savile is reported to have offended

1. Introduction

1.1 An ITV programme broadcast on 3 October 2012 featured five women who recounted being abused by the late television presenter and charity fund-raiser Jimmy Savile during the 1970s.

1.2 At the request of the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) took the lead in assessing and scoping the claims made in the programme and in the days and weeks following the broadcast hundreds of people came forward to say they had also been abused by Savile and others.

1.3 Co-ordination has been extensive and police have been working in partnership with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) and the National Association for People Abused in Childhood (NAPAC).

1.4 The MPS investigation - given the operational name 'Yewtree' - brought together officers with paedophile and serious crime investigation experience and has collated all the allegations against Savile, irrespective of where the offences took place. The MPS is grateful for all the assistance provided by police colleagues from across the UK in contacting victims, taking statements and making appropriate referrals.

1.5 A number of reviews relating to Savile's reported offending at various institutions and whether earlier opportunities to arrest and prosecute him were missed are also underway. These matters have not been investigated by Operation Yewtree and do not form part of this report.

1.6 An issue that has understandably been raised is that as Jimmy Savile is dead there can be no criminal prosecutions against him and the testimony of his victims cannot be challenged in the courts.

1.7 However it is this lack of criminal proceedings - and justice for victims - that has contributed to the MPS and NSPCC view that the information contained in our joint report should be put into the public domain.

1.8 Account should also be taken of the substantial rise in the reporting of non-recent sexual abuse since Operation Yewtree began and the beneficial impact of this in apprehending other potential sex offenders.

1.9 Not all the victims who have come forward have been interviewed by police. However the patterns and similarities of the offences and behaviours that have come to light so far have given police and NSPCC staff an informed view that most people have provided compelling accounts of what happened to them. It should be recognised that others will also have experienced abuse but have chosen not to speak out.

1.10 We therefore consider it pragmatic to present this report in as factual a way as possible given that the information provided has not been corroborated. Further investigation seeking corroboration of individual allegations, the majority dating back many years, is considered disproportionate when there is no prospect of criminal proceedings.

1.11 This is why the report is entitled Giving Victims a Voice - we hope that those who suffered as a result of Jimmy Savile's actions can take some comfort that information based on their accounts is being published. We also hope that the data and information will be useful to the organisations concerned as they take steps to ensure that similar offending to that reported is not currently happening or wouldn't go unnoticed or unchallenged in the future.

2. Executive Summary

2.1 Operation Yewtree is being led by the MPS Child Abuse Investigation Command. There is currently a team of 30 detectives involved in the three strands of the investigation. These are defined as 'Savile', 'Savile plus others' and 'others'. This report is concerned only with allegations relating to Jimmy Savile.

2.2 The first strand is offences believed to have been committed by Jimmy Savile on his own; the second is where victims have said there were other people around Savile who they believe were involved in offending; the third strand involves accounts from people who have come forward as a result of the publicity about Jimmy Savile but who have said they were sexually assaulted by people unconnected to him.

2.3 Costs are estimated at £450,000 so far. This is the cost of diverting officers from other investigations and other expenses such as overtime that have been incurred by the three strands of Yewtree.

2.4 The volume of the allegations that have been made, most of them dating back many years, has made this an unusual and complex inquiry. On the whole victims are not known to each-other and taken together their accounts paint a compelling picture of widespread sexual abuse by a predatory sex offender. We are therefore referring to them as 'victims' rather than 'complainants' and are not presenting the evidence they have provided as unproven allegations.

2.5 It is not proposed to issue a further narrative on Operation Yewtree although the data given here may be updated in the future if other victims come forward or further information comes to light.

2.6 The information gathered by the separate reviews connected to Jimmy Savile will be shared between the various parties involved although details that would identify individual victims will only be exchanged with their permission.

2.7 Since Operation Yewtree began on the 5 of October 2012 approximately 600 people have come forward to provide information to the investigative team. The total number of these relating to Savile is expected to be about 450, mainly alleging sexual abuse.

2.8 Most but not all victims have been interviewed and to date 214 criminal offences have been formally recorded across 28 force areas in which Savile is a suspect.

2.9 Whilst the NSPCC Helpline was contacted by some people who had previously reported their concerns and wished to alert the authorities again, the majority of

people had never spoken about their experiences to the authorities until now. The reasons cited for this were varied and included the fear of not being believed and a lack of trust in statutory agencies or feeling that the justice system would be ineffective in prosecuting the offender.

2.10 The earliest reported incident was in 1955 in Manchester, the final reported offence was in 2009. The location of alleged offending was predominately in Leeds and London - Savile's home town and his main work location.

2.11 There are reports of offences from when Savile worked at the BBC between 1965 and 2006, at the final recording of Top of the Pops. At Leeds General Infirmary, where he was a porter, offending was reported between 1965 and 1995. At Stoke Mandeville Hospital, where he was also a porter, reported offending took place between 1965 and 1988. At Duncroft School there are allegations of offences between 1970 and 1978 when he was a regular visitor.

2.12 The peak offending that's been reported was between 1966 and 1976 when Savile was between 40 and 50 years old.

2.13 According to victims' accounts, offences were mainly opportunistic sexual assaults - many in situations manipulated by Savile - but there are others where an element of grooming or planning is said to have occurred. Within the recorded crimes there are 126 indecent acts and 34 rape / penetration offences.

2.14 Of reported offending by Savile, 73% was against those aged under 18 years. The total victim age range of those who have come forward was between eight and 47 years old (at the time of abuse). Of those, 82% were female and most were in the 13 to 16 age group.

2.15 There is no clear evidence of Savile operating within a paedophile ring although whether he was part of an informal network is part of the continuing investigation and it's not therefore appropriate to comment further on this.

2.16 Most victims did not come forward at the time of the alleged offences although records show that some allegations about Savile were made to police in the past. These did not proceed for a number of reasons such as victims and witnesses not wishing to take matters further and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) is currently looking at these interactions to see whether any opportunities were missed.

2.17 It is also worth noting that the reported peak offending period was between 1966 and 1976, a time when police investigation of such crimes was more basic and lacked the specialist skills, knowledge and the collaborative approach of later years. (See appendix E for the background of child abuse investigation in the MPS). It was more than a decade before the Children Act 1989 for England and Wales, the most comprehensive piece of legislation concerning child protection to be passed by parliament. (Child protection and sexual offences legislation is detailed in appendix F).

2.18 A significant number of suspects other than Savile have been identified to police during this investigation, probably as a result of the media coverage of

Operation Yewtree and - it's hoped - increased public confidence in the safeguarding authorities that victims will be listened to and when possible action will be taken.

2.19 We recognise that there may be people who read this report who have been victims of sexual abuse but have chosen to remain silent, possibly for many years. We are therefore taking this opportunity to again publicise the NSPCC Helpline which offers advice, support and guidance - 0808 800 5000 or help@nspcc.org.uk

3. Overview

3.1 Operation Yewtree was launched in response to the broadcast of ITV's Exposure programme on the 3 October 2012. Former police officer and investigative journalist Mark Williams-Thomas detailed five women's accounts of being sexually abused by the late Jimmy Savile at Duncroft School in Staines and in relation to the filming of BBC programmes. All said they had been abused during the 1970s, two in relation to Duncroft School and three on BBC premises.

3.2 Based upon the available information after broadcast, Savile was initially suspected of having abused about 20 to 25 victims and the police response was set up accordingly. The Metropolitan Police Service took the role of lead force and utilised experienced officers from within its Paedophile Unit, Serious Case Team and Major Incident Teams.

3.3 There was sustained media interest and coverage in the days and weeks following the broadcast and as further reports continued to come in the actual extent of Savile's likely offending began to emerge.

3.4 This report is designed to provide a detailed analysis of Jimmy Savile's offending profile, based on the accounts provided, as well as 'giving victims a voice' and responding to the justified public interest in a television personality who is now believed to have preyed on scores of people, many of them vulnerable and most of them women and children.

3.5 By drawing on the experiences of victims we can begin to explore how police and other bodies can learn to be more effective in the resolution and prevention of serious crime relating to predatory abusive behaviour.

3.6 Central to the many questions being posed by both his victims and others are *why did it happen and why was it not noticed and stopped by police, health, education or social services professionals, people at the BBC or other media, parents or carers, politicians or even 'society in general'?*

3.7 It is now clear that Savile was hiding in plain sight and using his celebrity status and fundraising activity to gain uncontrolled access to vulnerable people across six decades. For a variety of reasons the vast majority of his victims did not feel they could speak out and it's apparent that some of the small number who did had their accounts dismissed by those in authority including parents and carers.

3.8 Some people have questioned why police resources are being deployed on an investigation when the suspect is dead, cannot defend himself or be criminally prosecuted. This is understandable but does not take account of the need for

hundreds of victims to have official recognition of the serious crimes they have suffered and to know they have been taken seriously. It must also be emphasised that Operation Yewtree has received information alleging serious sexual abuse by other people, unconnected to Jimmy Savile, which police have a duty to investigate and, where there is evidence, prosecute those responsible.

4. Police and other agencies

4.1 The ACPO national lead for Child Protection asked the MPS to take the lead role and to conduct an assessment and scoping of the allegations made in the television programme.

4.2 Senior officers met with the ITV production team and it became apparent that in addition to the five women who had agreed to appear on the programme, a further 15 may have been victims. It was agreed that a dedicated Serious Case Team, proportionate to the number of potential victims, would be formed within the MPS Paedophile Unit which has expertise in non-recent child abuse.

4.3 Contact was made at a senior level within the organisations where many of the offences were reported and assistance was provided to the inquiry team. There was engagement with police forces from across the UK and through the media, NSPCC, the National Association for People Abused in Childhood (NAPAC) and other agencies, as a consequence further victims came forward.

4.4 The Terms of Reference were set for Operation Yewtree (see appendix A) and governance for the operation was provided through a Gold Group chaired by the MPS Head of Specialist Crime Investigation (Terms of Reference at appendix B). The group included representatives of the police investigative team, the NSPCC, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), the Child Exploitation and Online Protection centre (CEOP) and representatives from the MPS Directorate of Media and Communication and Legal Services department. A stakeholders group was also formed which included representatives from NAPAC and individuals from some of the other non-police review and investigative teams. (Terms of Reference at appendix C).

5. Background - Savile

5.1 James Wilson Vincent Savile was born on 31 October 1926 in Leeds, the youngest of seven children. He went on to become a radio disc jockey, television presenter, media personality and charity fundraiser. He hosted the BBC television show *Jim'll Fix It* and was the first presenter of the BBC music chart show *Top of the Pops*. He presented many episodes of *Top of the Pops* and was also present on the last ever broadcast in 2006. He was awarded an OBE in 1971, was knighted in 1990 and received a Papal Knighthood in 1990. He died on 29 October 2011 aged 84.

5.2 During the Second World War Savile was conscripted to work in the coal mines. He later began a career in dance halls, first playing records and then moving on to manage them, including the Mecca Ballroom in Manchester. He began working as a DJ at Radio Luxembourg in 1958 and on Tyne Tees Television in 1960. In 1964 he presented the first edition of *Top of the Pops* and from 1968 worked on BBC Radio 1. Between 1975 and 1994 he presented *Jim'll Fix It*. As well as his television and radio work he supported charities and hospitals, in particular Stoke Mandeville Hospital in Aylesbury, Leeds General Infirmary and Broadmoor Hospital in Berkshire.

5.3 During Savile's lifetime there were some rumours connecting him with child abuse but these only became more widely publicised after his death. Savile claimed the key to his success on *Jim'll Fix It* had been that he disliked children, although he's later said to have admitted that this was to deflect scrutiny of his personal life. He's quoted as saying that he did not own a computer as he did not want anybody to think he was downloading child pornography (UTV interview 2006).

5.4 In a 1990 interview for *The Independent* on Sunday, journalist Lynn Barber asked him about rumours that he liked young girls. Savile's reply was that, as he worked in the pop music business, 'the young girls in question don't gather round me because of me – it's because I know the people they love, the stars, I am of no interest to them.'

5.5 In April 2000, in a television documentary by Louis Theroux, Savile acknowledged that rumours about whether he was a paedophile had been raised by some media. He denied that he was although the way he controlled and deflected the questioning takes on a sinister aspect when the interview is re-viewed in the knowledge of what has now been recounted by those who have come forward.

5.6 In 2009, Savile was interviewed under caution by Surrey Police investigating an allegation of indecent assault at Duncroft Approved School for Girls near Staines, Surrey, in the 1970s where he had been a regular visitor. The CPS advised that there was insufficient evidence to take any further action and no charges were brought.

5.7 In March 2008, Savile started legal proceedings against a newspaper which had linked him in several articles to child abuse at the Jersey children's home Haut de la Garenne. Savile denied visiting Haut de la Garenne but later admitted that he had following the publication of a photograph showing him at the home surrounded by children. The States of Jersey Police said that an allegation of an indecent assault by Savile at the home in the 1970s had been investigated, but there had been insufficient evidence to proceed.

5.8 In 2009, Savile publicly defended the convicted paedophile Gary Glitter, saying: 'He just watched a few dodgy films and was only vilified because he was a celebrity, it was for his own gratification. Whether it was right or wrong is up to him as a person.'

6. Background - Investigations

6.1 There are two distinct categories of investigations / reviews:

- previous investigations (prior to the commencement of Operation Yewtree) and
- current investigations as a result of publicity about Savile's reported offending (including Operation Yewtree).

6.2 Previous Investigations. Police records indicate a number of previous police interactions connected to Savile although most victims who have come forward have told the investigative team that they did not report allegations or incidents at the time. The reasons for this are listed in paragraph 8.13 of the report. At the request of the Home Secretary the HMIC is now examining the previous allegations that were made about Savile to identify any potential failings by police.

Date	Investigating Force	Brief details
1980s	MPS	It's understood that a female reported that she had been assaulted in Savile's camper van in a BBC car-park. No trace of a police file has been found despite extensive efforts and the investigating officer has since died.
2003	MPS	A victim attended a West London police station to report she had been touched inappropriately by Savile on Top of the Pops in 1973. A crime report was created but she did not wish to proceed at that time unless there were other victims who had reported similar issues. At that time no trace of other victims was found and at her request the matter was left on file.
2007-2009	Surrey Police	Investigation into two alleged offences at Duncroft School concerning two victims and a witness, and a further victim who alleged she was assaulted at Stoke Mandeville Hospital.
2008	Sussex Police	Investigation into victim who said that in 1970 she was assaulted by Savile in his caravan in Sussex. The victim was reluctant to support a prosecution.
2008	States of Jersey Police	Savile was considered as part of the Haut de la Garenne investigation in to child

		abuse. He denied ever having been there and no evidence was found to proceed. Photographs were published subsequently that strongly indicate he had visited the location.
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6.3 Current Investigations. In total 14 inquiries or reviews have been launched since the television broadcast on 3 October.

Organisation	Scope
HMIC	Investigation into the quality of police actions relating to past claims about Savile and whether opportunities were missed.
MPS	Operation Yewtree - criminal investigation into sexual abuse claims against Savile and others.
Director of Public Prosecutions	Review of CPS decisions not to prosecute Savile in 2009.
North Wales Police supported by the National Crime Agency / Serious and Organised Crime Agency	Operational Pallial, the investigation into North Wales children's homes.
Greater Manchester Police	A review of allegations made against the late MP Cyril Smith.
MPS	Operation Fairbank, a review of issues raised by Tom Watson MP.
Surrey Police	Operation Outreach - review of various matters relating to Duncroft School.
BBC	Investigation led by former Sky News chief Nick Pollard whether there were management failures in relation to Newsnight not broadcasting its report about Savile. (Now completed).
BBC	Independent investigation led by former Appeal Court judge Dame Janet Smith into the corporation's current and previous culture and practices in relation to child protection and the reporting of wrongdoing.
BBC	Investigation led by Dinah Rose QC into the handling of past sexual harassment claims.
BBC	Investigation by the Head of BBC Scotland into a Newsnight report claiming the involvement of a former Government figure in claims of abuse at children's homes in North Wales.
Department of Health	Broadmoor Hospital review (Oversight by Kate Lampard).

Department of Health	Leeds General Infirmary review (Oversight by Kate Lampard).
Department of Health	Stoke Mandeville Hospital review (Oversight by Kate Lampard).

7. Summary of victims' accounts

7.1 On the whole victims are not known to each other and taken together their accounts paint a compelling picture of widespread sexual abuse by one offender. We are therefore referring to them as 'victims' rather than 'complainants' and are not presenting the evidence they have provided as unproven allegations.

7.2 Information from victims came to the investigative team through the following 12 'pathways':

- The NSPCC helpline
- The NAPAC helpline
- The CEOP centre
- ITV programme makers
- BBC Investigation Services
- Dame Janet Smith's BBC investigation
- Direct to the MPS incident room
- Other police forces
- The NHS
- The MPS website
- Contacting the media
- Members of Parliament

7.3 Since Operation Yewtree began on 5 October 2012 approximately 600 people have come forward to provide information to the investigative team. The total number of these relating to Savile is estimated to be about 450, mainly alleging sexual abuse. Most but not all victims have been interviewed and to date 214 formal crimes have been recorded across 28 force areas in which Savile is a suspect.*

** The significant difference between the number of crime reports and the number of people who have come forward is due to factors such as some people wishing to remain anonymous and others who don't wish the matter to be reported as a crime or are unable to remember sufficient detail. There may also be changes in the categorisation of some crime data in the future as further details become known and / or further victims come forward.*

7.4 Those with experience in this specialist field believe there are likely to be further victims who do not feel able to come forward at this time and we respect their desire for privacy.

7.5 The accounts of victims have been collated, analysed and summarised. The earliest recorded incident is in 1955 in Manchester. The final recorded offence was in 2009. The peak offending was between 1966 and 1976 when Savile was between 40 and 50 years old. In some cases, although the victim has provided information to the investigative team, they have not been willing or able to make a formal recorded report.

7.6 The charts used in this report are based on formal crime reports but the broader findings have taken account of the wider data available to investigators i.e. accounts from victims that have not resulted in formal crime reports.

7.7 Each recorded crime is being referred to the police force covering the geographic area where it occurred for recording purposes.

7.8 The location of offending is predominately in Leeds and London, Savile's home town and his main work location. There are 57 allegations where hospital premises (this includes hospices) have been identified, 33 identifying television or radio studios and 14 relating to schools.

7.9 There are allegations of offences at the BBC from 1959 until 2006, at the final recording of Top of the Pops. At Leeds General Infirmary, where he was a porter, offending was reported between 1965 and 1995. At Stoke Mandeville Hospital, where he was also a porter, reported offending took place between 1965 and 1988. At Duncroft School, where he was a regular visitor, there are allegations of offences between 1970 and 1978.

7.10 Of reported offending by Savile, 73% is against those aged under 18 years. The total victim age range of those who have come forward was between eight and 47 years old (at the time of abuse). Of those, 82% are female and the majority was in the 13 to 16 age group.

7.11 Victims' accounts show that offences were normally opportunistic sexual assaults but there are others where an element of grooming is said to have occurred. Within the recorded crimes there are 126 indecent acts and 34 rape / penetration offences. Of the rape / penetration offences 26 victims were female and eight male.

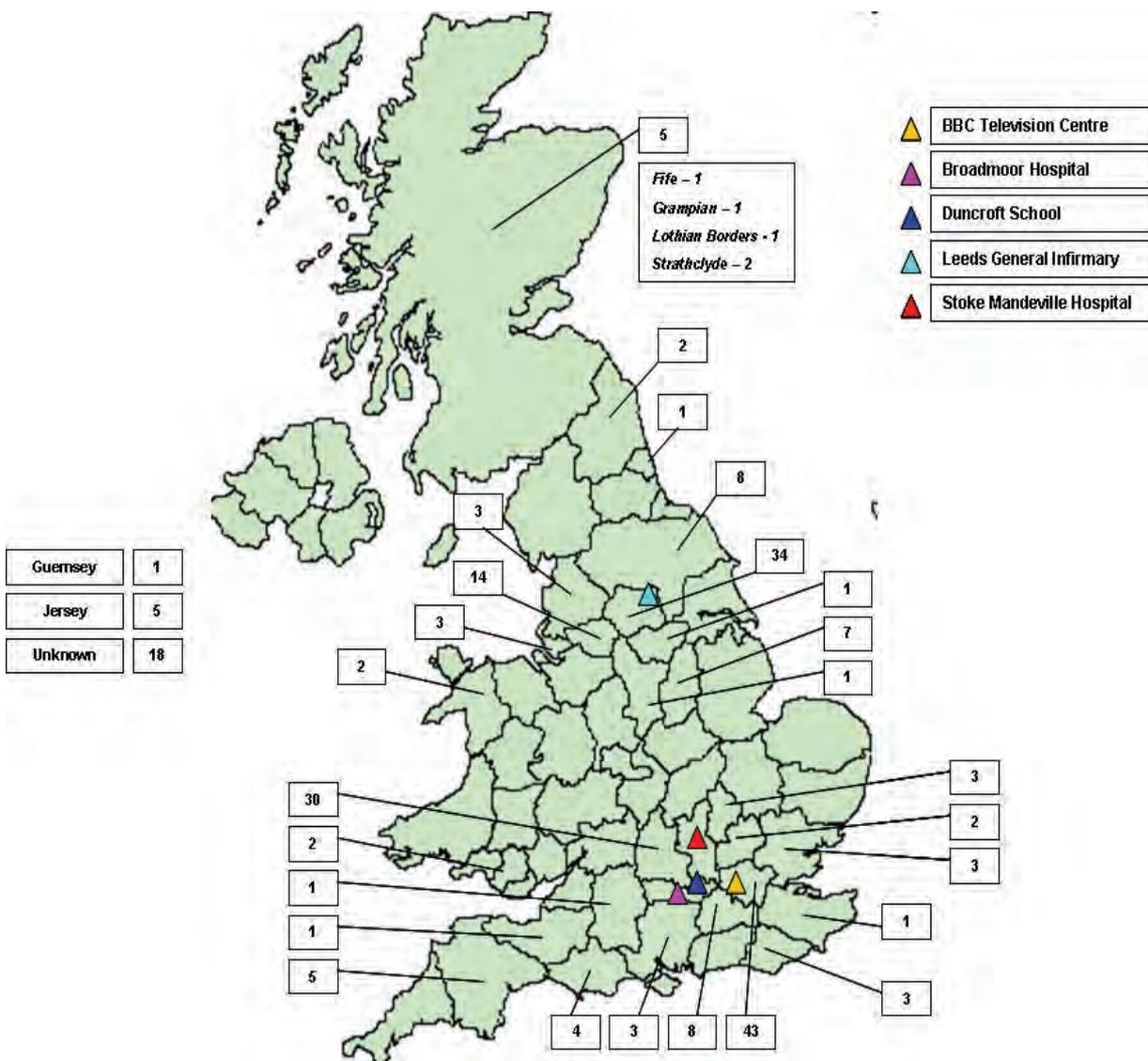
7.12 There is no clear evidence of Savile operating within a paedophile ring although whether he was part of an informal network is part of the continuing investigation and it's not therefore appropriate to comment further on this at this time.

7.13 The following are some of the main premises linked to Savile:

Location	Details
BBC Television Centre	Savile had access to Television Centre and associated property in the BBC's control.
Broadmoor Hospital	Savile's positions included membership of a management taskforce. He had an office and flat outside the main building and keys to the hospital.
Duncroft School	The building has now been redeveloped. In the 1970s it was subject to oversight by the Home Office and was visited by Savile.
The Gorge Glencoe	Savile's holiday cottage in Glencoe in the Scottish Highlands.

Leeds General Infirmary	Savile was a fundraiser and porter at Leeds General and had his own office in the main building.
Stoke Mandeville Hospital	Savile was a main fundraiser and volunteer at Stoke Mandeville Hospital. He had an office in the main building and a flat on site.

Figure 1 - The footprint of offending is based on allegations that have resulted in recorded crimes and is spread over a wide area of the British Isles. The boxes indicate the police force areas where the offences are reported to have taken place.



7.14 Offences by Police Force Areas:

Police Force Area	Offences
Avon & Somerset	1
Bedfordshire	3
Cleveland	1
Derbyshire	1
Devon & Cornwall	5
Dorset	4
Essex	3
Fife	1
Grampian	1
Greater Manchester	14
Guernsey	1
Hampshire	3
Hertfordshire	2
Jersey	5
Kent	1
Lancashire	3
Lothian & Borders	1
Merseyside	3
Metropolitan Police	43
North Wales	2
North Yorkshire	8
Northumbria	2
Nottinghamshire	7
South Wales	2
South Yorkshire	1
Strathclyde	2
Surrey	8
Sussex	3
Thames Valley	30
West Yorkshire	34
Wiltshire	1
<i>Unknown</i>	18
Grand Total	214

Figure 2 - Female victims by age.

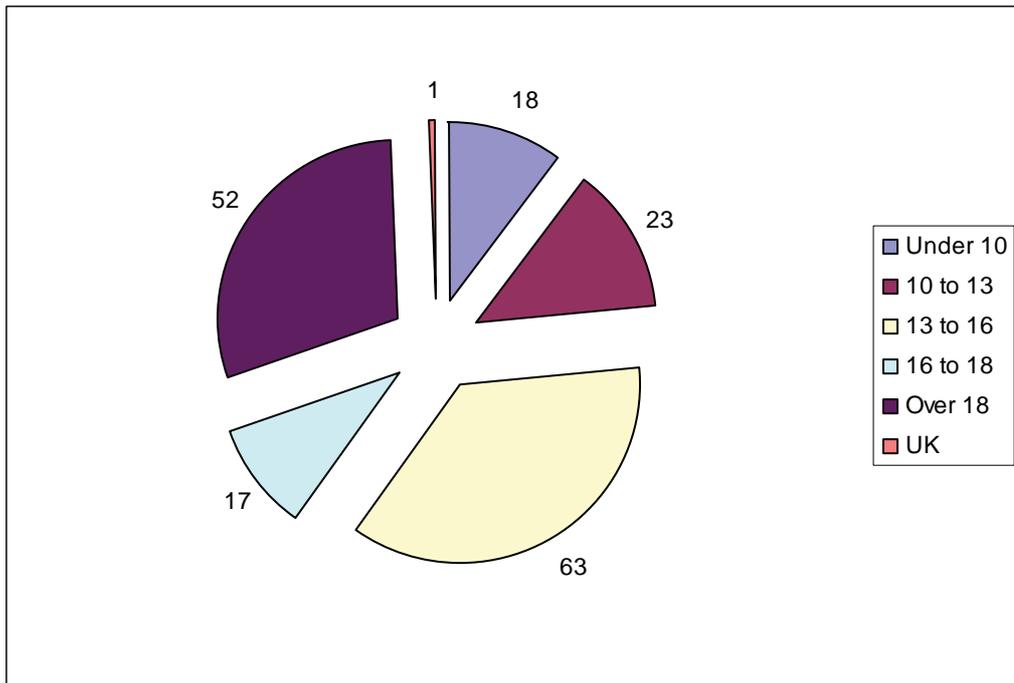


Figure 3 - Male victims by age.

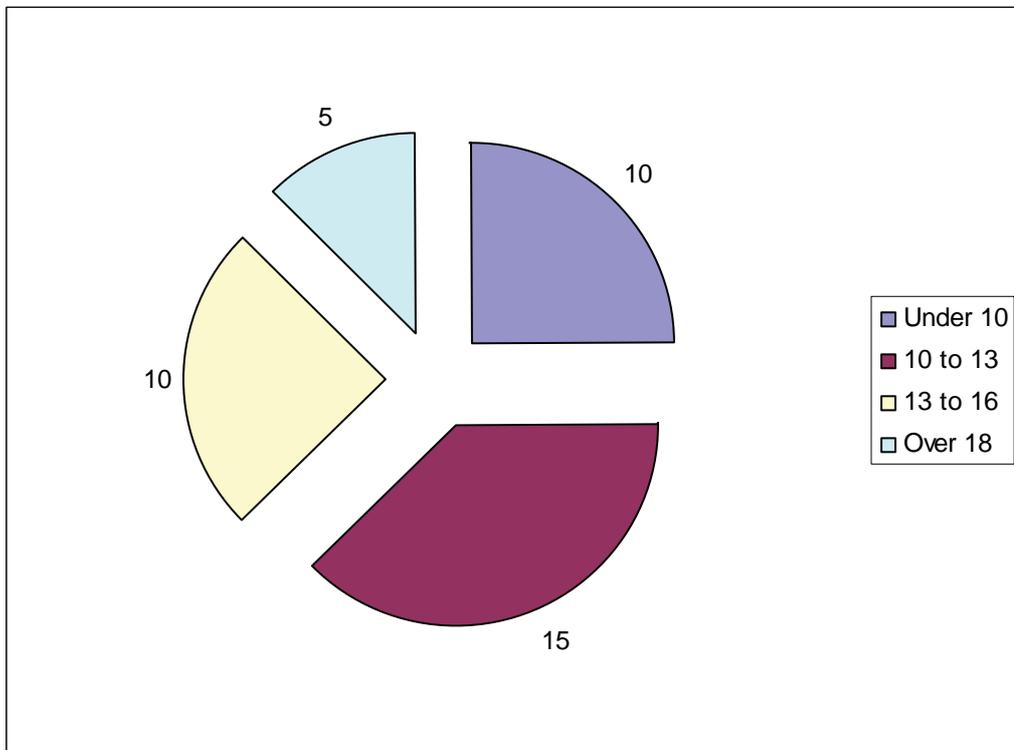


Figure 4 - Victims by offence type.

Current offence classification breakdown by age of complainant

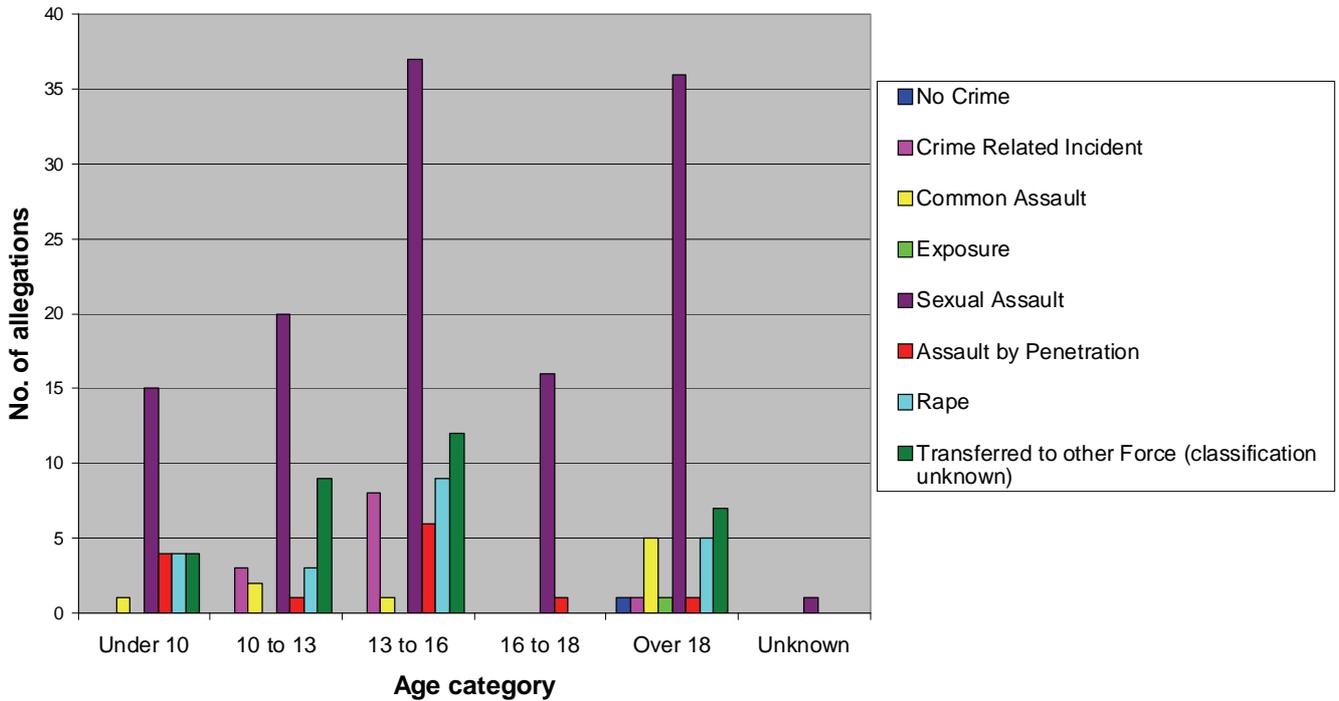
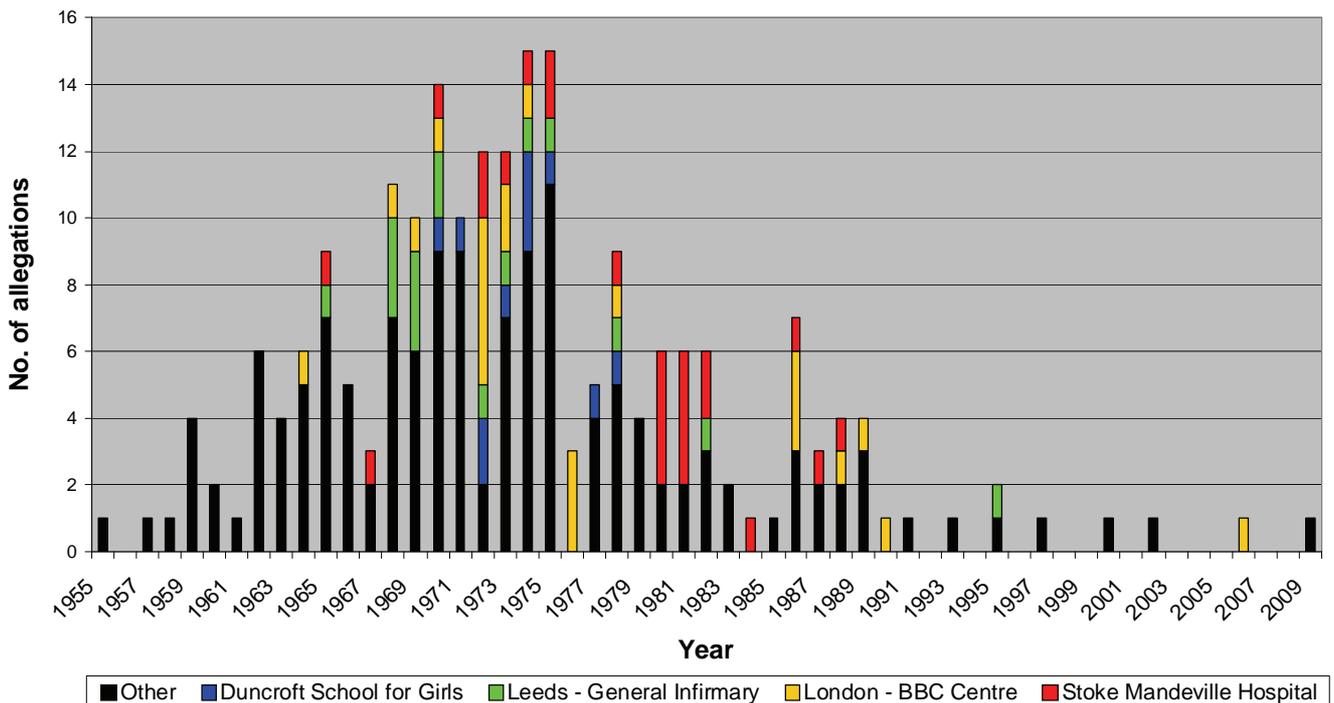


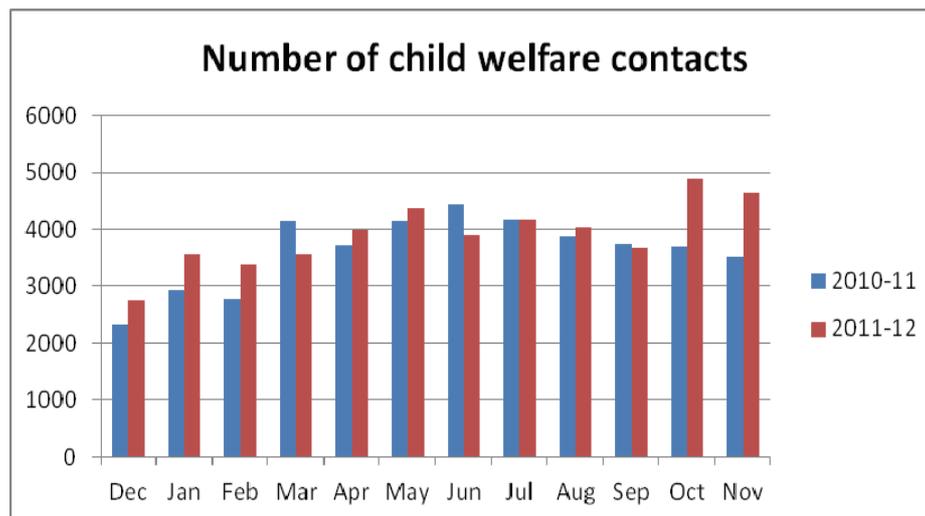
Figure 5 - Chronology of offending.

Timeline of allegations (including notable locations)



7.15 Figure 5 shows peak offending between 1965 and 1978. Each bar is split to give an indication of where offences were committed. Between 1970 and 1978 he was offending at the BBC, Duncroft School, Stoke Mandeville Hospital and Leeds General Infirmary. There was also an offence at Broadmoor hospital during this period. (For reference, legislation relating to child protection issues can be found at appendix F).

Figure 6 - NSPCC data shows an increase in calls and other contacts in October and November following media coverage about the investigation.



7.16 Example victim accounts of sexual abuse by Jimmy Savile (now recorded as crimes):

- 1960. A 10-year-old boy saw Savile outside a hotel and asked for his autograph. They went into the hotel reception where he was seriously sexually assaulted. (Classified as assault by penetration).
- 1965. A 14-year-old girl met Savile in a nightclub. She later visited his home and was raped. (Classified as rape).
- 1972. A 12-year-old boy and two female friends attended a recording of Top of the Pops. During a break in filming Savile groped his genitals and the breasts of his two friends. (Classified as sexual assault).
- 1973. A 16-year-old female hospital patient was befriended by Savile. He led her to an office where he kissed her, touched her inappropriately and then subjected her to a sexual assault. (Classified as sexual assault).
- 1974. Savile took a 14-year-old schoolgirl for a drive in his car and seriously sexually assaulted her. (Classified as assault by penetration).

- 2009. A 43-year-old woman was sexually assaulted by Savile when he put his hand up her skirt while talking to her on a train journey between Leeds and London. (Classified as sexual assault).

8. Support for the victims

8.1 The NSPCC, with NAPAC, have been supporting and advising police during the investigation. The NSPCC is the leading UK children’s charity dedicated to the prevention of child abuse. NAPAC is the National Association for People Abused in Childhood and provides support for those who have suffered any type of abuse in childhood.

8.2 NAPAC’s figures show a large increase in survivors of abuse contacting them by telephone in October and November 2012, following the launch of Operation Yewtree. They also reported a fourfold increase in email contact.

Month	Connected Calls
May	355
June	339
July	323
August	340
September	255
October	803
November	507
Total	2922

8.3 Operation Yewtree has greatly benefited from the NSPCC’s country-wide Helpline which provides a freephone and online 24/7 accessible service for the public and professionals seeking advice about the welfare of children believed to be at risk of ill-treatment or abuse. The Helpline is staffed by a range of child care professionals, including child protection social workers, counsellors, teachers and health workers. It responds to over 40,000 contacts a year, generating more than 24,000 child protection referrals to statutory agencies.

8.4 Since the Helpline was established in 1991 the service has had significant experience of being commissioned by both police and local authority children’s services across the UK to provide specialist helpline services to support major child protection enquiries. These commissions are mainly established to offer advice and information to members of the public who may be affected by the enquiry. The commissioned helpline becomes a single point of contact for those wishing to provide information.

8.5 Additionally the Helpline is also commissioned by other organisations in the event that they experience an incident that raises concerns about child welfare. They therefore work with the NSPCC to ensure that there is an independent source of advice and information for both employees and the public.

8.6 Delays in alerting police and children’s services to abusive behaviour towards children have a detrimental impact on the progression of any criminal investigation. It also undermines the protection of known child victims as well as others who may be at risk, and the prevention of further abuse. Seeking to minimise delay and encouraging victims and witnesses to come forward to report abusive behaviour or

alert the authorities to adults potentially presenting a risk to children are paramount to the effective prevention and detection of crime and safeguarding of children. Perpetrators are reliant upon victims and witnesses of abuse not speaking out. Thus improving and extending opportunities to inform statutory agencies of abuse can be a significant deterrent.

8.7 Recognising this, ACPO contacted the programme makers prior to broadcast to ensure that the NSPCC Helpline service would be available for viewers to contact when it was aired, for the public generally to provide information that might assist police and to offer initial support to adult victims of non-recent childhood abuse.

8.8 The NSPCC Helpline service provided a flexible response with both telephone and online access and the opportunity for those making contact to remain anonymous. This approach was critical to enabling public contact and to empowering people to overcome their reluctance to speak out. This led to an efficient and open information flow to the police and effective intelligence gathering of alleged abuse incidents. It also ensured action was taken with minimal delay and linked victims with appropriate support services.

8.9 The effectiveness of the NSPCC Helpline was enhanced by the public's perception of and confidence in the NSPCC as an independent child protection agency. Where there has been some public concern expressed in the historical management of allegations relating to Jimmy Savile and others by police and children's services, the confidence in those and other agencies is likely to have been enhanced by the partnerships established with the NSPCC.

8.10 The NSPCC Helpline responded to 97% of all contacts made to the service for Operation Yewtree, in excess of the NSPCC's service target for response to contacts of 95%. Those few who were unable to access a practitioner immediately were offered a call back. As expected the greatest demand on the service occurred in the first week of the initiative. Greater demand was placed on the service following television and radio promotion of the Helpline number.

8.11 From the period 3 October to 21 November 2012 a total of 233 referrals to the police were generated specifically in relation to Jimmy Savile. In addition, a number of referrals to the police were made in relation to other high profile figures. A further 274 adults who contacted the NSPCC Helpline said they did so because they were prompted by media coverage; they went on to discuss their own experiences of being abused as children resulting in the NSPCC Helpline making 83 additional child protection referrals to police and other agencies not related to Operation Yewtree.

8.12 Of those contacts that resulted in referrals, 79% were made by phone and 21% online, mainly by email. Of those callers to the service, 67% were female, 33% male. Callers who raised issues that led to referrals came from the following regions in the UK:

Region	%
East Midlands	7.6
Eastern	14.7
North East & Cumbria	4.6
North London	9.7
North West	9.7
Northern Ireland	0.4
Scotland	3.4
South East	12.2
South London	4.6
South West	14.3
Wales	2.5
West Midlands	4.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	11.8

8.13 The NSPCC Helpline was contacted by many people who had previously reported their concerns and wished to alert the authorities again. However the largest proportion had never spoken about their experiences before. Many of the latter had kept their abusive experiences a secret for several decades. The reasons offered for not speaking out previously included:

- fear of not being believed or taken seriously;
- shame being brought on one's self or the family;
- a perception that they were responsible;
- a lack of trust in statutory agencies and feeling the justice system; was ineffective in prosecuting the offender;
- a fear of getting themselves or the perpetrator into trouble;
- a perception that the abusive behaviour was 'normal';
- the perpetrator used threats and coercion to silence them.

8.14 It is also worth noting that many of these reasons are the same ones cited by adults who were told by children at the time that they were being abused, as to why they did not speak out themselves at the time.

8.15 The service offered by the NSPCC Helpline was victim-led, with child protection practitioners emphasising and reassuring callers that information provided by them would be taken seriously and would be shared with and assessed by the police. Some callers expressed greater confidence that the information they gave would now be acted upon and those who previously gave information to agencies historically were keen to report their concerns again, despite it being decades later.

Many said they were encouraged to come forward because of what they had seen and heard in the media about others starting to speak out. For some, the time now 'felt right' to be heard.

8.16 The Helpline categorised users seeking support for the abuse they had experienced into two groups:

- (1) those who were seeking support to address the impact of non-recent abuse and had no dependants but the abuse affected their relationships with other adults; and
- (2) those who were seeking support to address the impact of non-recent abuse, who had child-dependant responsibilities and their abuse was influencing their patterns of child care.

8.17 While all received a service, shared their concerns and discussed future coping options, the first group was provided with details of other agencies to contact for further support. The latter group was given direct support from the Helpline. The NSPCC Helpline is aware that those additional supportive agencies for adults survivors of abuse are few in number and many are not located close to callers.

8.18 Many callers made a range of allegations not related to Jimmy Savile. The challenge the NSPCC Helpline had was determining which referrals should be made to Operation Yewtree and which should be referred to other police forces. Whilst the Helpline did not wish to refer inappropriately and overload the police enquiry team with unrelated referrals it also did not wish to exclude potentially important information. As a result most referrals of sexual abuse involving allegations relating to 'prominent' individuals or in organisations were made to Operation Yewtree officers.

8.19 To assist in the management of these initial referrals, in the first week of the operation a NSPCC Helpline senior practitioner worked in the Operation Yewtree headquarters with police officers on Helpline referrals and assisting in the contact with adult victims.

8.20 As a result of the media interest in allegations against Jimmy Savile the NSPCC Helpline received a number of unrelated contacts making allegations of current sexual abuse against children. Raising public awareness of sexual abuse will inevitably increase demand and agencies' ability to support victims of both present day and non-recent abuse.

8.21 The NSPCC Helpline continues to provide support to Operation Yewtree and will do so until the completion of those enquiries or at the request of the Metropolitan Police.

8.22 Example quotes about / from callers to the NSPCC Helpline in relation to Operation Yewtree.(NSPCC note to editors: please include the following disclaimer when using these quotes - all quotes are from real people contacting the NSPCC but they have been edited to remove any potentially identifying factors and to increase clarity).

- ‘The whole thing (the Jimmy Savile story) has brought child abuse to the fore, and people are questioning and reassessing the part they can play in protecting children. Lots more people who get in touch are now using words like, ‘duty’, ‘responsibility’ and ‘obligation’ when we ask them why they are talking to us, and are saying that seeing others speaking out about past abuse has motivated them to take action. Seeing people who are adults now talking about how nobody spoke up for them in the past, is a powerful motivator to speak up for children in the present,’ NSPCC Helpline Supervising Senior Practitioner
- A neighbour called the NSPCC about suspected abuse of a baby, prompted by the Jimmy Savile story: ‘The mother is verbally abusive to the children, and a while ago I heard an almighty slap, then the baby stopped crying. The slap was hard enough that I heard it through the open window. Do you know, if it wasn’t for this Jimmy Savile thing, maybe I would have still been trying to turn a deaf ear to what’s going on. It’s really made me feel bad that I didn’t report it earlier.’
- A woman called to report abuse she experienced in the past: ‘I was watching TV this morning and they said if you know something and you don't do anything, you're allowing it to continue...with all these people coming forward about Jimmy Savile, I want to take action. I was in this dance group...at the time I didn't know what was happening but now that I am older, I know what it is called. He 'groomed' me, then it stepped up to more. The thing that worries me most is that he is still running the group - I don't want to feel guilty any more about not saying anything.’

9. General points on Savile’s reported offending

9.1 Police believe that Jimmy Savile used his celebrity status to offend although he had committed sex crimes before he became famous. The bulk of the reported offending appears aligned to his rising public profile and increased access to children, particularly between the ages of 40 and 50, in the 1970s and 1980s. Of his victims, 27% were adults. Victims’ accounts show that some of the offences took the form of opportunistic touching over or under clothing but many others included coercion, violence and rape.

9.2 The victims tell us that at Duncroft School Savile was given unsupervised access and preyed upon girls by offering ‘favours’ such as trips in his car and cigarettes in return for sexual activity.

9.3 At Leeds General Infirmary, Broadmoor Hospital and Stoke Mandeville Hospital he was taken at face value as a volunteer and fundraiser, probably because of his growing celebrity status. Having been accepted at these institutions he gained access to vulnerable children and adults.

9.4 Operation Yewtree took into account previous investigations at two of the key locations. At Stoke Mandeville Hospital in 1990 a doctor was found guilty of sexually assaulting children but no link to Savile has subsequently been established. At the BBC in 1971 a newspaper reported on sexual favours being offered to influence decision making, again no link to Savile has subsequently been found.

9.5 Accounts from victims have left police and NSPCC staff with the unambiguous view that Savile's behaviour was that of a predatory sex offender who opportunely abused people. It's believed that he manipulated some of those around him to access potential victims and by real or implied threats used his status and position to prevent his activities being made public. His actions would today be categorised as 'child sexual exploitation'. (See definition of child sexual exploitation at appendix D).

10. Learning and outcomes

10.1 The circumstances of Savile's status and activities are unique. He is dead and there is no prospect of criminal proceedings. Hundreds of people have now given accounts of being abused by him and police have taken the unusual step of presenting their uncorroborated accounts, when taken together, as compelling evidence of similar facts. This is a potential watershed - a growing number of victims of non-recent sexual abuse now have confidence that that they will be taken seriously by the authorities when in the past they did not.

10.2 A considerable amount of information has been amassed that will inform future decision-making about the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and assist the related reviews and investigations that are currently underway.

Key outcomes to date are:

10.3 A formal record of the type and scope of offending by Savile based on the accounts of victims who have had the courage to come forward and share their experience of abuse.

10.4 A significant rise in the level of reporting of past sexual abuse of children. This is believed to be the result of media coverage about Jimmy Savile and victims' increased confidence that they will be listened to by the authorities.

10.5 A better understanding of the reluctance to confront abusive behaviour, particularly that of dominant figures in positions of authority or influence.

10.6 Reinforcement of the need for organisations and institutions to operate rigorous safeguarding and vetting procedures.

10.7 Corroboration of the benefits of the integrated approach taken by police, the NSPCC, NAPAC and CEOP and the opportunity to develop further understanding and best joint working practices when dealing with victims of child sexual exploitation.

10.8 Increasing awareness about the importance of support for victims and the vital roles played by charities in this field. A practical example of this is the collaboration between the NSPCC and NAPAC. NAPAC is a small charity with limited means and prior to the exposure of Jimmy Savile's activities was only able to offer a limited service to people wishing to contact them by telephone. As a result of the two charities' collaboration through Operation Yewtree, the NSPCC Helpline has enabled NAPAC to provide a 24-hour service to callers.

11. Concluding remarks

11.1 From the information provided by the hundreds of people who have come forward to Operation Yewtree, police and the NSPCC have concluded that Jimmy Savile was one of the UK's most prolific known sexual predators. Indeed the formal recording of allegations of crime on this scale is, to the best of our knowledge, unprecedented in the UK.

11.2 The details provided by the victims of his abuse paint the picture of a mainly opportunistic individual who used his celebrity status as a powerful tool to coerce or control them, preying on the vulnerable or star-struck for his sexual gratification. Sadly, this type of behaviour is not uncommon in any society - sexual abuse, whether in street gangs, through trafficking or within families and institutions, often involves the use of powerful coercion, intimidation and manipulation to exploit the vulnerable.

11.3 It would be naive to view this case as the isolated behaviour of an individual rogue celebrity. We do, however, need to recognise the context of the 1960s and 1970s (the peak offending period). It was an age of different social attitudes and the workings of the criminal justice system at the time would have reflected this, even though the abuse committed was as illegal then as it is now. Thankfully attitudes have changed considerably in a relatively short period of time.

11.4 The increased confidence of victims is manifested in the significant increase in the reporting of non-recent abuse as a direct result of the exposure of Jimmy Savile. This does not mean there is any room for complacency though - more work still needs to be done to ensure that the vulnerable feel that the scales of justice have been rebalanced and their confidence in the criminal justice system enhanced.

11.5 The questions asked by victims were how was Savile able to offend over so many years, why wasn't he stopped and could it ever happen again? The accounts victims have provided, showing the pattern of his behaviour and the protection from public exposure his celebrity status appears to have afforded, go some way to answering the first two questions.

11.6 Institutions and agencies that may have missed past opportunities to stop Savile's activities - and organisations where similar sexual abuse could be going on undetected - must now do all they can to make their procedures for safeguarding children and vulnerable adults as robust and rigorous as possible. Only then can the victims who have come forward be reassured that it is unlikely to happen again.

11.7 Perhaps the most important learning from this appalling case is in relation to the children and adults who spoke out about Jimmy Savile at the time. Too often they were not taken seriously. We must not allow this to happen again - those who come forward must be given a voice and swift action taken to verify accounts of abuse.

Detective Superintendent David Gray MPS Paedophile Unit

Peter Watt Director of Child Protection Advice & Awareness NSPCC

Appendix A

Operation Yewtree Terms of Reference - initial assessment and also used for subsequent investigation.

1. To provide a proportional and consistent policing response, putting the victims or potential victims at the heart of our work. To enable victims to find assistance and possible closure through the appropriate referral or partner agencies and third-sector support networks.
2. To ensure the ethical recording of criminal offences emanating from victim accounts or third parties.
3. To secure and preserve evidence in relation to criminal offences involving persons who can be subject of further investigation.
4. To reassure the wider community that the MPS is achieving its objective of proportionality and consistency, whilst bringing to justice those suspected of committing offences.
5. To enable other organisations to learn lessons and draw conclusions from the facts established within this assessment.

Appendix B

Operation Yewtree Gold Group Terms of Reference

Aim -

To provide strategic oversight for Operation Yewtree through the co-ordination of a multi agency response.

Objectives -

- To ensure public and victim confidence is maintained.
- To support and enable the Senior Investigating Officer to deliver a proportionate policing response through his strategic intentions.

Appendix C

Operation Yewtree Stakeholder Meeting Terms of Reference

Aim -

To share information between agencies and co-ordinate a multi-agency response.

Objectives -

- To ensure public and victim confidence is maintained
- To support and enable the SIO to deliver a proportionate policing response through his strategic intentions

Governance and Membership

Chair MPS - Commander Spindler

Senior Investigating Officer - MPS Detective Superintendent David Gray

MPS Directorate of Media and Communication

MPS Directorate of Legal Services

CPS

CEOP

BBC Internal Investigations

Solicitors for Dame Janet Smith Review

NSPCC

NAPAC

Department of Health

Member of Kate Lampard's Oversight Team

Appendix D

The National Working Group for Sexually Exploited Children and Young People developed the definition of child sexual exploitation which is now used by government and other organisations:

Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.

Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the Internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain.

In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability.

Appendix E

A brief history of child abuse investigation in the Metropolitan Police Service

In the mid 1980s, a joint MPS and Social Services project in the London Borough of Bexley, known as 'The Bexley Project', supported by the Home Office, established early benefits in applying joint investigation teams.

In 1988, following the presentation of the findings of The Bexley Project, the MPS introduced regionally supervised Child Protection Teams (as they were then known) dedicated to investigating child abuse across London.

In response to the death of Victoria Climbié in February 2000, a public inquiry was launched in May 2001, chaired by Lord Laming. His final report was published in January 2003. This report made 108 recommendations to improve safeguarding measures for children and young people.

Following Victoria's Climbié's death, the MPS formed a central command in July 2000 to coordinate the Child Protection Teams (now called Child Abuse Investigation Teams) and to implement the recommendations from Lord Laming's report.

In 2002, the command (then SO5) moved from Specialist Operations to become part of the Specialist Crime Directorate, renamed as SCD5.

In 2009, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) conducted an inspection of SCD5 following the investigation and trial into the death of Peter Connelly (Baby P). They identified 28 areas for improvement. As a consequence, the command set up the SCD5 Modernisation Programme to implement these and other necessary changes.

The success of the programme led to a 20% growth in staff, an increase in resources and an improvement to procedures. This included the introduction of the Child Risk Assessment Model (CRAM) - a risk assessment process that uses intelligence research as the basis for making decisions concerning the welfare of vulnerable children.

The command is now part of Specialist Crime and Operations (SC&O) and is the world's largest dedicated team of child abuse investigators. We continue to strive for excellence in delivering a corporate approach to investigating child abuse. We have developed robust standard operating procedures, ensuring that all our officers are equipped to conduct effective, high quality investigations. We have also improved intelligence sharing protocols, within the MPS and with partner agencies, to safeguard children and promote their welfare.

The command also contains specialist units including the Paedophile Unit, Serious Case Team and High-Tech Crime Unit. It provides the MPS response to; Female Genital Mutilation - Project Azure, Sudden Unexpected Death in Infancy - Project Indigo, Safeguarding children from abuse linked to a belief in spirit possession - Project Violet, Enhanced protection for the most vulnerable children - Project Topaz.

Appendix F

This timeline mainly details child protection legislation and gives a brief overview of sexual offences legislation. Source: NSPCC Information Service

A history of child protection legislation

1889 - The Prevention of Cruelty to, and Protection of, Children Act 1889 was the first statute of many to impose criminal penalties to deter mistreatment of children.

1894 – Prevention of Cruelty to Children (Amendment) Act 1894 extended the definition of cruelty to children to include “injury to mental health”.

1894 – Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act 1894 consolidated the 1889 and 1894 (Amendment) Acts.

1904 – Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act 1904 enabled NSPCC Inspectors to remove children for abusive or neglectful family homes, provided they had the consent of a JP.

1908 – Children Act 1908 set up the first juvenile court and introduced the registration of foster parents

1908 – Punishment of Incest Act 1908 – made sexual abuse within families a matter for state jurisdiction rather than intervention by the clergy.

1926 – Adoption of Children Act 1926 – Provided adoption for the first time as an alternative to guardianship or institutional care in orphanages.

1932- The Children and Young Persons Act 1932 broadened the powers of juvenile courts and introduced supervision orders for children at risk.

1933- The Children and Young Persons Act 1933 consolidated existing child protection legislation into one act. Includes a list of offences against children, which are referred to as Schedule One offences.

1938 - Children and Young Persons Act 1938 sought to improve the care of juvenile offenders.

1948- The Children Act 1948 followed the death in 1945 of a 13 year old boy, Dennis O’Neill, as a consequence of the neglect and beatings of his foster father. Focused on children in the care of the state and living apart from their families. Established a children's committee and a children's officer to take responsibility for looked after children in each local authority.

1963 – The Children and Young Persons Act 1963 introduced a mandatory duty to require local authorities to “make available such advice, guidance and assistance as may promote the welfare of children by diminishing the need to receive children into or keep them in care under the 1948 Children Act”.

1969 – The Children and Young Persons Act 1969 introduced more compulsory measures for local authorities to take over the parental rights of children; and allowed children committing criminal acts to be made subject to care orders.

1970 - The Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 legislated for social services departments, bringing together councils' social work services and care provisions for children, disabled adults and older people.

1974 - The inquiry into the death of Maria Cowell at the hands of her stepfather highlighted a serious lack of coordination among services responsible for child welfare. Its report led to the development of area child protection committees (ACPCs) in England and Wales, which coordinate local efforts to safeguard children at risk.

1975 – The Children Act 1975 introduced time limits before children could be considered for non-consensual adoption.

1978 – The Protection of Children Act 1978 legislated against child pornography.

1989 - The [Children Act 1989](#) for England and Wales is the most comprehensive piece of legislation concerning children which had ever passed through parliament. It was far reaching, and sought to provide to clarify the many different pieces of legislation which came before it. It gave children the right to be protected from abuse and defined key elements of the child protection system – including serious harm, the paramourncy principle and parental responsibility.

1991- Working Together under the Children Act is published in England. This requires ACPCs (Area Child Protection Committees) to conduct a review when child abuse is suspected to have played a role in a child's death.

1991- The United Kingdom ratifies the [UNCRC \(Convention on the Rights of a Child\)](#). This enshrines the basic human rights of all children in the law.

1993 - The murder of James Bulger and the subsequent media coverage and trial of his killers caused debate and promoted reform of the juvenile criminal justice system.

1995 - The [Children \(Scotland\) Act 1995](#) is passed into law. The Act incorporates three fundamental principles from the UNCRC into Scottish Law. These were non discrimination, a child's welfare being a primary consideration and listening to the views of children.

1995 - The [Children \(Northern Ireland\) Order 1995](#) is passed into law in Northern Ireland which sets out the responsibilities of the authorities to provide services to children in need and their families, to provide for and support looked-after children, to investigate children at risk and take appropriate action.

1995 – The Department of Health published ‘Child Protection: Messages from Research’ which presented evidence which criticised the child protection system in the United Kingdom. It encouraged a greater focus on the impact of neglect, and the use of family support.¹

1996 – The [Family Law Act 1996](#) in England and Wales amended the Children Act 1989 by providing protection for victims of domestic violence and their children by requiring a suspected abuser removed from a family home, with the child remaining.

1997 – The [Sex Offenders Act 1997](#) (UK wide) created the sex offenders register through a series of monitoring and reporting requirements.

1998 – The [Human Rights Act 1998](#) enshrined in UK law the principles of the European Convention of Human Rights. Despite not explicitly referring to the protection of children, the act recognises that children are classed as persons in the eyes of the law and should therefore be afforded the same protection as adults.

1999 - The [Protection of Children Act 1999](#) aimed to prevent sex offenders from working with children. It required childcare organisations in England and Wales to inform the Secretary of State for Health about anyone known to them who is unsuitable to work with children. The Protection of Children (Scotland) Act was passed in 2003 which also required the relevant minister to record individuals who were not suitable to work with children.

1999 – The Department of Health publishes [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) which set out guidelines for professionals working in child protection in England.

2000 – Eight year old Sarah Payne was murdered by convicted sex offender Roy Whiting. Her death led to calls for ‘Sarah’s Law’ to be introduced, similar to Megan’s Law in the United States which allows members of the public to access data relating to sex offenders living in their area.

2001 – Peter Clarke is appointed as the first [Children’s commissioner for Wales](#).

2001 – [Cafcass](#) (Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service) is set up in England and Wales to safeguard and promote the welfare of children involved in [family court](#) proceedings.

2002 - Section 120 of the [Adoption and Children Act 2002](#) in England and Wales amends the Children Act 1989 by expanding the definition of "harm" to include witnessing domestic violence.

2002 – The National Assembly for Wales published [Too Serious a Thing](#) by Lord Carlile– a review into the safeguards for children and young people treated and cared for by the NHS in Wales.

¹ Corby, Brian, ‘Child Abuse: Towards a Knowledge Base’,2006, p. 99-97

2003- In January, Lord Laming published his [report](#) into the death of child abuse victim Victoria Climbié, which found that health, police and social services missed 12 opportunities to save her.

2003 – As a result of the Laming Report , a government green paper, [Every Child Matters](#) is published, which proposed significant changes to the child protection system in England. This recommended the amalgamation health, education and social services; a children's director to oversee local services; statutory local safeguarding children boards (LSCBs) to replace ACPCs; and a children's commissioner for England.

2003 - The [Sexual Offences Act 2003](#) was introduced to update the legislation relating to offences against children. It includes the offences of grooming, abuse of position of trust, trafficking, and covers offences committed by UK citizens whilst abroad. Similar offences were introduced into other parts of the UK by the [Sexual Offences \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#) and the [Sexual Offences \(NI\) Order 2008](#).

2003 – The Scottish Executive published their Review of Child Protection in Scotland, which was prompted by the death of 3 year old Kennedy MacFarlane in 2000.

2003 – [Protection of Children \(Scotland\) Act 2003](#) was brought into law in Scotland in order to improve safeguards and to prevent unsuitable adults working with children.

2003 – Nigel Williams is appointed as the first [Commissioner for Children and Young People in Northern Ireland](#).

2003 - The [Protection of Children and Vulnerable Adults \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2003](#) (POCVA) came into force in Northern Ireland in order to improve safeguards in preventing unsuitable adults working with children.

2003 – [Co-operating to Safeguard Children](#) is published in Northern Ireland which provides guidance to safeguard children at risk of significant harm.

2003 – Northern Ireland introduce Case Management Reviews (CMRs) which are undertaken if a child dies and abuse is suspected to have played a part.

2004 – The Scottish government publishes [Protecting Children and Young People: the Charter](#). This document set out what young people need and should expect in order to protect them from harm.

2004 – Sir Michael Bichard publishes his [Inquiry Report](#) into child protection measures in Humberside and Cambridgeshire following the deaths of Jessica Chapman and Holly Wells in 2002.

2004 – The [Children Act 2004](#) is passed for England and Wales which creates the post of Children's Commissioner for England, new Local Safeguarding Children Boards, and a duty of care for many agencies. Section 58 amends the law on physical punishment.

2004 - Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 created a new offence of "causing or allowing the death of a child or vulnerable adult" to address the situations where previously the police were unable to prosecute parents or carers over a child's death because they could not prove which one of them had actually dealt the fatal blow.

2004 – Kathleen Marshall is appointed as the first [Children's Commissioner for Scotland](#).

2005 – Professor Al Aynsley Green is appointed as the first [Children's Commissioner for England](#).

2005 – Northern Ireland publishes [Regional child protection policy and procedures](#) which sets out the local procedures and processes for agencies to comply with the 2003 [Co-operating to Safeguard Children](#) guidance.

2006 – The [Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006](#) is passed, which establishes the [Independent Safeguarding Authority](#) which works to prevent unsuitable adults working with children in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

2006 – The Northern Ireland executive published a ten [year Strategy for Children to 2016](#), which outlined their pledge to protect and support children.

2006 – The [Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre \(CEOP\)](#) is formed. CEOP works to tackle online child abuse across the UK.

2006 – [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) is published in England, superseding the 1999 publication.

2007 - The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (Northern Ireland) Order 2007 is passed, replacing the Protection of Children and Vulnerable Adults (Northern Ireland) Order 2003.

2008 – [Standards for child protection services](#), applicable to all public bodies, organisations, professionals and other persons who provide statutory services to children in Northern Ireland is published.

2008 - The Home Office launches the [Child Sex Offender Disclosure](#) scheme in England and Wales, which would allow members of the public to request information about a named individual to ascertain if they posed a threat to children.

2008 - [The Sexual Offences \(Northern Ireland\) Order 2008](#) brings sexual offences legislation in Northern Ireland in line with that in England and Wales.

2009 – Lord Laming publishes his [review of child protection in England](#), following the death of Peter Connolly in 2007.

2010 – Professor Eileen Munro is commissioned by the coalition government to conduct a [review into child protection](#) in England.

2010 - Updated guidance entitled '[Working Together to Safeguard Children](#)' is published in England, superseding the 2006 guidance.

2010 – Children, Schools and Families Act 2010 contains provisions about: effective information sharing in LSCBs; strengthened the evaluation of Serious Case Reviews; and greater media reporting of family court proceedings.

2010-12 ACPO Child Protection Delivery Plan.

2011 – The Scottish Government introduce the [Protecting Vulnerable Groups \(PVG\) scheme](#) to ensure that those who have regular contact with children do not have a known history of harmful behaviour.

Sexual offences legislation

1885 – Age of consent for heterosexual activities raised from 13 to 16 in England, Scotland and Wales.

1908 – Punishment of Incest Act 1908 made sexual abuse within families a matter for state jurisdiction rather than intervention by the clergy.

1956 – Sexual Offences Act 1956. Under this law men under the age of 24 could use the defence that they had “reasonable cause” to believe a girl was over 16.

1960 – Indecency with Children Act 1960.

1967 – Sexual Offences Act 1967 – sets age of consent for homosexual activities at 21 in England and Wales (same age brought in in Scotland in 1980 and Northern Ireland in 1982).

1976 – Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1976.

1985 – Sexual Offences Act 1985

1991 – Criminal Justice Act 1991, s.31(1) includes a formal list of sexual offences in England and Wales

1992 – Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1992

1993 – Sexual Offences Act 1993

1994 – Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 lowered age of consent for homosexual activities to 18 in all parts of the UK.

1996 – Sexual Offences (Conspiracy and Incitement) Act 1996

1997 – Sexual Offences (Protected Material) Act 1997.

1997 – Sex Offenders Act 1997 introduced the sex offender register, includes a list of which offenders might find themselves having to register

2000 – Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 2000. Lowered age of consent for homosexual activity to sixteen (came into force January 2001 in England, Wales and Scotland). Also introduced the offence of “abuse of trust” to prevent sexual relations between workers with the care of young people and the young people in their care, even if the young person is over 16.

2003 – Sexual Offences Act 2003 - Comprehensive reform of law on sexual offences, including the strengthening of the registration requirements for sexual offenders. Repealed the right of men under the age of 24 to use the defence that they had “reasonable cause” to believe a girl was over 16.

2008 - In June 2008 the House of Lords passed the Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008, which lowered the age of consent in Northern Ireland from 17 to 16 (came into force on February 2 2009).

2010 - ACPO Child Protection and Abuse Investigation (CPAI) produced a comprehensive Child Protection Delivery Plan (CPDP) in 2010 that cut across the entire range of child protection issues, not just those traditionally related to child abuse investigation. The plan examined areas where practice was in need of development and made 35 recommendations at a national, regional and local level to make a tangible difference to this area of policing. The recommendations have been completed and a new CPDP is under construction and will be released later in 2013. ACPO has also developed an action plan in regards to child sexual exploitation to enhance and support work already ongoing within forces and nationally. That plan covers seven key areas for progress which it expects to report on at the end of July 2013.

Appendix G

List of hospitals and hospices where Jimmy Savile is reported to have offended (recorded crimes).

Savile's role as a fundraiser and volunteer gave him a high level of access at Leeds General Infirmary, Stoke Mandeville and Broadmoor hospitals. No information has been received that suggests he had similar access at the other premises listed here.

NHS

Leeds General Infirmary - 16 offences 1965-95

Stoke Mandeville Hospital - 22 offences 1965-88

Broadmoor Hospital - one offence 1991

St James Teaching Hospital, Leeds (same trust as Leeds General Infirmary) – one offence 1962

High Royds Psychiatric Hospital (closed 2003 services into Leeds community services) – one offence 1989

Dewsbury Hospital (now part of Mid Yorkshire NHS Trust) – one offence 1969

Wycombe General Hospital (now part of Buckinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust) – one offence

Great Ormond Street Hospital NHS Foundation Trust – one offence 1971

Ashworth Hospital NHS High Secure Unit – one offence 1971

Exeter Hospital (part of Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital NHS Foundation Trust) – one offence 1970

Portsmouth Royal Hospital (now closed and facilities part of Portsmouth Hospitals NHS Trust) - one offence 1968

St Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead, part of Wirral Community NHS Trust - one offence 1964

Saxondale Mental Health Hospital, Notts (closed 1988) - one offence 1971

Non-NHS

Wheatfield hospice, Leeds (part of Sue Ryder) - one offence 1977

