

Keywords

Advocate

A Jersey lawyer with general rights of audience in the Jersey courts, comparable to a barrister in the UK.

Advocacy

Advocacy services help people – particularly those who are most vulnerable in society – to: access information and services, be involved in decisions about their lives, explore choices and options, defend and promote their rights and responsibilities, speak out about issues that matter to them. They are not an Advocate; a Jersey lawyer (see **Advocate**).

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service.

Child Exploitation and Online Protection agency (CEOP)

Child Exploitation and Online Protection agency.

Child: Age of Consent

Definition under Jersey law - The Protection of Children (Jersey) Law 1994 Sexual Offences (Jersey) Law 2007.

The age of consent to sexual relations (heterosexual or homosexual) in Jersey is 16, on the basis that it is presumed that people of that age have capacity to make decisions about sex. That view is then reflected in number of statutory offences for the protection of children. The Protection of Children (Jersey) Law 1994 provides for various offences relating to, among other things the making and distribution of child pornography. The interpretation provision of that law provides that for those purposes a “child” means a person under the age of 16. Likewise there is provision in the Sexual Offences (Jersey) Law 2007, which provides for the offences of grooming and abuse of a position of trust which qualifies the application of those laws to 16 and 17 year olds.

Child: General

Definition under Jersey law - Age of Majority (Jersey) Law 1999.

Articles 1 and 2 of the Age of Majority (Jersey) Law 1999 provide that a person reaches the age of majority at 18 and creates a general rule that, in the absence of any contrary definition or intention, expressions in legislation like “full age”, “age of majority”, “age of legal capacity”, “infant”, “minor” are all to be interpreted in line with the age of majority. So where legislation refers to an “infant” or “minor” (as older legislation often does), or to a child, and there is no contrary provision in the piece of legislation then that word means someone who has not attained the age of 18.

Child Protection Conference (CPC)

It is a meeting to discuss concerns about the care of a child. Its main purpose is to see whether the child is at risk of harm and, if so, to agree what needs to be done to reduce this risk. The Conference can decide to make the child the subject of a Child Protection Plan.

Consent (Medical Treatment)

Consent to Medical Treatment (Jersey) Law 1973.

Everyone aged 16 and over is presumed to be competent to give consent for themselves unless the opposite is demonstrated. Best practice and guidance for medical practitioners in relation to consent are contained in H&SS policy HSS-GD-CG-XXXX-01.

Data Protection Law (DPL)

A law to make new provision for the regulation of the processing of information relating to individuals, including the obtaining, holding, use or disclosure of such information, and for incidental and connected purposes.

[Data Protection \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#).

Education, Sport and Culture department (DfESC)

Education, Sport and Culture department.

Early Help Approach: Team around the Child

The Early Help Approach is a single way of assessing the needs of children, young people and families that can be used by all agencies working with children for more information see <https://www.gov.je/caring/jerseyschildrenfirst/Pages/index.aspx>.

European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)

"The Human Rights (Jersey) law gives further effect to rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights and for connected purposes".

[European Convention on Human Rights.](#)

Ethnicity

An ethnic group or ethnicity is a socially defined category of people who identify with each other based on common ancestral, social, cultural or national experience.

Individuals must select their own ethnic group from a table provided to them (please see guidance leaflet). It must not be selected by staff. The information is used to ensure services are targeted appropriately and meet the needs of different groups in Jersey.

A public information leaflet produced by the Health and Social Care Services Department is available on www.gov.je.

Forensic Medical Examination/Examiner (FME)

Forensic Medical Examination/Examiner.

Fraser Guidelines

Guidelines for giving contraceptive advice to children <16.

A Dr could proceed to give advice and treatment provided they are satisfied:

1. The Child (<16) will understand their advice;
2. The Dr cannot persuade the child to inform their parents or allow the Dr to inform their parents;
3. The child is very likely to continue having sex with or without medical treatment;
4. Unless the child receives contraceptive advice or treatment their physical and mental health and both likely to suffer;
5. The best interests of the child require that the Dr give the child contraceptive advice, treatment or both without parental consent.

[Gillick \(Respondent\) West Norfolk and Wisbech Area Health Authority and The Department of Health and Social Security.](#)

Guardian ad Litem (GaL)

Guardian ad Litem.

Gillick Competency

Competency to consent to treatment; children <16, this is assessed by the Dr. providing treatment.

Mr Justice Woolf in judgement: whether or not a child is capable of giving the necessary consent will depend on the child's maturity and understanding and nature of the consent required. The child must be capable of making reasonable assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of the treatment proposed, so the consent, if given, can properly and fairly be described as true consent.

[A child's legal rights Gillick competency and Fraser guidelines \(NSPCC\).](#)

General Practitioner (GP)

General Practitioner.

Health and Social Care Services Department (H&SS)

Health and Social Care Services Department.

Jersey Common Assessment Framework (JCAF)

Jersey Common Assessment Framework.

Jersey Child Care Trust (JCCT)

Jersey Child Care Trust.

Jersey Family Court Advisory Service (JFCAS)

Jersey Family Court Advisory Service.

Jersey Probation and After-Care Service (JPACS)

Jersey Probation and After-Care Service.

Jersey Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPP)

The Jersey Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements, or JMAPP, was set up in 2011 after the implementation of the Sex Offenders (Jersey) Law 2010 to manage sexual, violent or dangerous offenders, together with potentially dangerous persons. It is a group made of a number of agencies including the Police, Probation, the Prison and Customs and Immigration, with support from Home Affairs, Housing, Health and Social Services, Education, Sport and Culture. A number of "interested parties" are also involved, including the Honorary Police.

Multi-Agency (M-A)

Multi-Agency.

Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub.

Multi Agency Risk Assessment conference (MARAC)

A MARAC, or multi-agency risk assessment conference, is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, probation, health, child protection, housing practitioners, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors.

After sharing all relevant information about a victim, representatives discuss options for increasing safety for the victim and turn these options into a co-ordinated action plan. The primary focus of the MARAC is to safeguard the adult victim.

Multi Agency Risk Review Action Meeting (MARRAMS)

Multi Agency Risk Review Action Meeting.

Parental Responsibility

Children (Jersey) Law 2002:

All the rights, duties, powers, responsibilities in relation to the child and the child's property for example education decisions and consent to medical treatment.

Who has parental responsibility (PR)? Where a child's parents were married at the time of birth they each have PR. If they were unmarried the mother has PR. The parents can agree they both have PR or the father can apply for it through the Court. The Court can also appoint a guardian who has PR. An individual with PR can arrange for some or all of it to be met by one or more persons acting on their behalf but remain liable if there is any failure to meet PR.

Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (RCPCH)

Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health.

Safeguarding Partnership Board (SPB)

Safeguarding Partnership Board.

Children and adults are best safeguarded when professionals are clear about what is required of them and how they need to work together. The Safeguarding Partnership Board's role is to co-ordinate work locally which will safeguard children and adults and to monitor and challenge the effectiveness of [Jersey's safeguarding arrangements](#).

Serious Case Review (SCR)

Serious Case Review.

Special Educational Needs (SEN)

Special Educational Needs.

Self-Neglect Risk Management Meeting (SNRM)

A multi-agency meeting that can be called by any agency when there is a risk of serious harm or death by self-neglect, fire, deteriorating health condition, non-engagement with services. There must also be a high level of concern from partner agencies, a public safety interest and the individual must have capacity to make decisions and choices about their life. For more information see the SGB Self Neglect guidance.

Significant harm

Children (Jersey) Law 2002, part 4:

Harm means ill treatment or the impairment of health or development. It is judged to be significant or not in relation to the health and development of a similar child.

Youth Enquiry Service (YES)

Youth Enquiry Service.

www.yes.je/