

JMAPPA

JERSEY MULTI AGENCY PUBLIC PROTECTION ARRANGEMENTS



Annual Report

2024

R.41/2025

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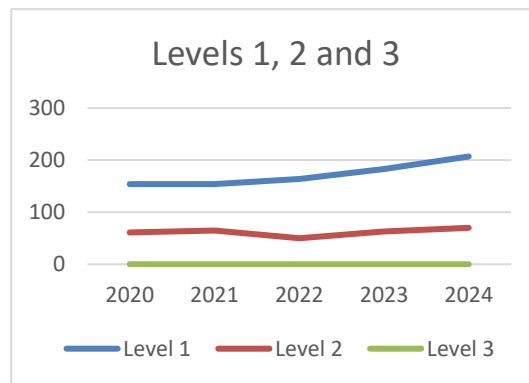
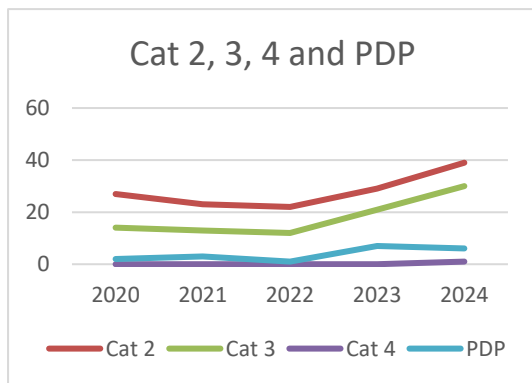
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Jersey Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements 2024

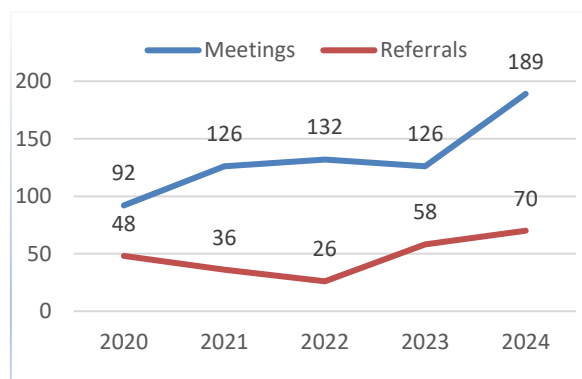
Total individuals managed at Level 1 as of 31 December 2024 207	Total individuals managed at Level 2 as of 31 December 2024 70	Individuals subject to a Sexual Notification Order 202	During 2024 the total number individuals who received coordinated multi-agency risk management plans at level 2 or level 3 108	Total individuals who were subject to a screening or review JMAPP meeting throughout 2024 89
			Number of active cases as of 31 December 2024 277	

As of 31 December 2024, there were 34 Category 1, 23 Category 2, 12 Category 3, 1 Category 4 and 1 Category PDP managed at Level 2.

***Please note that 1 individual is represented under Category 1 and Category 4.**



As of 31 December 2024, JMAPP held 189 meetings and received 70 referrals.



The main aims of JMAPP are to protect the public and help individuals not to offend or reoffend.

JMAPP allows agencies to assess and manage individuals on a multi-agency basis by working together, sharing information and meeting, as necessary, to ensure that effective plans are put in place.



1. Introduction by the JMAPPAs SMB Chair

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1. Introduction by the JMAPPAs SMB Chair

On behalf of the Strategic Management Board (SMB) for Jersey Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPPAs), it is my pleasure to submit and introduce the Annual Report for 2024.

The key aim of JMAPPAs continues to be to ensure protection of the public through robust assessment and management of those individuals in our communities who have committed serious acts of violent or sexual offending. This cannot be delivered by one agency alone, hence the need for the co-operation of agencies across a full range of disciplines.

This is my second term as Chair of the SMB, having been the inaugural Chair in 2010. I would like to thank my predecessor, Susie Richardson for her leadership and it is apparent that the work of JMAPPAs has developed considerably since 2010 including a commitment to JMAPPAs by more agencies and a streamlining of work that allows for better prioritisation -an important factor given finite resources. I was delighted that the quality of multi-agency public protection work was recognised in the recent prison inspection. A great deal of credit is owed to the JMAPPAs Co-ordinator, Mike Swain who is a seconded probation officer. He is ably supported by Jean Hart who manages the administration of the arrangements.

An audit of professionals who have participated in meetings (details on page 11) revealed accounts of well chaired and purposeful meetings that assisted public protection. This has been my own experience of attending meetings where a framework has been developed that allows analysis of the following areas required to manage risk: supervision, monitoring and control, treatment and safety planning for victims. It is always important to strike a balance between external controls that are necessary and working purposefully with JMAPPAs clients to promote desistance from further offending. Similarly, in a small island it is particularly important to reduce the impact of repeated trauma for victims and we welcome the perspective brought to meetings by Victims First and the Jersey Domestic Abuse Service.

Whilst key agencies accept the responsibility of leading public protection work, it is important to note that risk management is likely to be enhanced when JMAPPAs clients are provided with opportunities to integrate into the community – public inclusion assists public protection. The SMB have worked throughout 2024 to identify and address key risks. The difficulty in ex-offenders finding suitable accommodation and employment remains a challenge and some impressive initiatives are being introduced by the Employment, Social Security and Housing department and Andium Homes. The business and ethical case for employing ex-offenders will need to be a feature of our work in 2025 alongside the opportunity of shaping plans to introduce post custodial supervision in Jersey.

Our report depicts a rising workload with more meetings held than in 2023 including a rise in clients managed at a Level 2 multi-agency level. Once again, the number of sex offenders subject to notification requirements rose in 2024. These numbers can place pressure on agencies and require decisions to be made about prioritisation. JMAPPAs partners remain committed, innovative and professional although the SMB will review workload demands to examine whether extra resources could be made available at ‘pinch points’.

It was unnecessary to invoke our serious further offence review arrangements in 2024. Although this reflects well on agencies working together to help clients reduce their risk of reoffending, the work of the SMB and JMAPPAs partners is underscored by a thread of reality that acknowledges that risk cannot be entirely eliminated. Our work is to help JMAPPAs members produce relevant, timely and defensible assessments and interventions that manage risk most effectively. It is my privilege to lead many colleagues who undertake this work which can be challenging, stressful and, at times, distressing. This

is my opportunity to acknowledge their efforts and thank them for the work they carry out to assist public protection in Jersey.

Mike Cutland
Jersey Probation and After Care Service
Chair of JMAPPa SMB
March 2025



1.1 What is JMAPP?

JMAPP stands for Jersey Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements. It is the process through which criminal justice, statutory and voluntary agencies can share information, make plans and work together to manage the risks posed by individuals who have committed, or are assessed as likely to commit, acts of violence or sexual offences.

Jersey's Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPP) were implemented in 2011 when the Sex Offenders (Jersey) Law 2010 came into force. In pursuance of Article 28 of that law, arrangements to assess and manage sexual, violent and dangerous offenders, together with potentially dangerous persons were made. The purpose of JMAPP is to protect the public by coordinating the management of individuals assessed as posing a risk of serious harm to others.

These arrangements were made with the agreement of the Ministers of the departments and with the cooperation of 'Office Holders', departments who have a 'Duty to Cooperate' and 'Interested Parties' as detailed in the aforementioned law.

The Office Holders are the Chief of Police, Chief Probation Officer, Prison Governor and the Chief Officer of Customs and Immigration. The Ministers of the departments who are identified as agencies who have a 'Duty to Cooperate' are Justice and Home Affairs, Health and Community Services, Children, Young People, Education and Skills and Employment, Social Security and Housing. 'Interested Parties' includes, but is not restricted to, the Connétables, Comité des Chefs de Police, together with organisations that provide rented housing accommodation, accommodation for the homeless, support for children in need or at risk and support for victims of domestic and sexual abuse.

JMAPP is not a statutory body; rather it is a mechanism through which agencies can, in a coordinated manner, discharge their statutory responsibilities and wider obligations with reference to protecting the public.

The JMAPP Guidelines were premised on the MAPP Guidance which is applied in England and Wales. The JMAPP process is overseen by the Strategic Management Board (SMB) which consists of Chief Officers or their representatives from the Police, Prison, Probation, Customs and Immigration, Employment, Social Security and Housing (ESSH), Strategic Policy, Planning and Performance (SPPP), Children, Young People, Education and Skills (CYPES), and Health and Community Services Departments, Victim Service and Andium Homes.

The period an offender remains a JMAPP offender varies significantly. Some will be JMAPP offenders for life (for example someone subject to Notification Orders who never applies or is not successful in de-registration) and some for less than 6 months. The period will be dependent upon the offence committed and the sentence imposed and any ongoing risks.

Individuals remain subject to JMAPP for three months after the latest date of each and any of the following:

- Release from custody.
- End of post-custodial licence.
- End of Probation or Community Service Order.
- Reduction to Level 1 management.
- Removal of sex offender notification requirements.
- Removal from the domestic abuse notification requirements.
- End of Andium Homes supported Partnership Pathway

1.2 Who is managed through JMAPP A?

There are five categories of JMAPP A-eligible offenders:

- **Category 1 Offenders (Sex Offenders):** All offenders subject to notification requirements under Sex Offenders (Jersey) Law 2010.
- **Category 2 Offenders (Violent Offenders):** An offender who has been sentenced for their most recent violent offence to:

12 months in custody or longer or a Treatment Order (with or without restrictions) or a Guardianship Order under the Mental Health (Jersey) Law 2016.
- **Category 3 Offenders:** Individuals with a criminal conviction (current or historic) or a defendant who does not have capacity to participate effectively in court proceedings as determined under the Mental Health (Jersey) Law 2016 **and** is assessed as posing a risk of serious harm but does not meet Category 1 or 2 criteria.
- **Category 4 Offenders (Terrorist Offenders):** Individuals who are suspected to have committed, been charged or convicted of a terrorism related offence (Jersey or abroad) or may be at risk of involvement in a terrorism related activity. Any case eligible for Category 4 must enter JMAPP A at level 3.
- **Potentially Dangerous Persons (PDPs):** Individuals with no criminal conviction but assessed as posing a risk of serious harm.

The criteria for Category 1 2 and 4 cases are unambiguous. All offenders within these categories must be identified as JMAPP A cases and managed through the JMAPP A process at one level or another.

The thresholds for Categories 3 and PDP are more subjective and are based on the referring agency's assessment of the risk of serious harm posed.

Category 4 offenders were introduced towards the end of 2021 and if an offender is eligible for JMAPP A under more than one category, the JMAPP A Coordinator will decide the most appropriate category of management.

Serious harm can be defined as an event, which is life threatening and/or traumatic, from which recovery, whether physical or psychological, can be expected to be difficult or impossible. Risk of serious harm is the likelihood of this event happening. It should be recognised that the risk of serious harm is a dynamic concept and should be kept under regular review.

1.3 Management Levels

All JMAPP A clients are assessed to establish the level of risk of harm they pose to the public. Risk management plans are then agreed for each client to manage those risks.

JMAPP A allows agencies to assess and manage individuals on a multi-agency basis by working together, sharing information and meeting, as necessary, to ensure that effective plans are put in place.

There are three levels of JMAPPAs management. They are mainly based upon the level of multi-agency cooperation required but higher risk cases tend to be managed at levels 2 and 3. Clients will move up and down the levels as appropriate.

The management level does not directly correspond with severity of offending behaviour. There are many cases involving serious harmful offending that are managed at the lowest JMAPPAs level – Level 1.

- **Level 1 Management**

At any one time, the majority of JMAPPAs cases are managed at Level 1.

There should be the same level of cooperation and information sharing between partners at Level 1 as there is at the higher management levels (2 and 3).

At Level 1 management, it is assessed as defensible for the case to be managed within the risk management protocols of one identified agency. Typically, this will be the States of Jersey Police, Jersey Probation and Aftercare Service and the States of Jersey Prison Service though other agencies may be identified as the lead agency on a case-by-case basis.

It is important to highlight that the Level 1 lead agency is not solely responsible for the risks posed by the identified individual. Regardless of the management level and identified lead agency, all partner agencies at all times retain their full statutory responsibilities and obligations to public protection.

- **Level 2 Management**

At Level 2, the level of risk is assessed as sufficiently high to require a coordinated information sharing, assessment and risk management approach. Level 2 management arrangements are framed around a formal multi-agency meeting structure. The purpose of the JMAPPAs Level 2 meeting is to enhance, not override, the continuous multi-agency risk management of a case. It is vital that professionals are empowered to react to dynamic changes in circumstances and risk regardless of JMAPPAs status or management level.

- **Level 3 Management**

Level 3 is the highest level of JMAPPAs management and is reserved for the management of the critical few very high-risk public protection cases.

The key difference between Level 2 and Level 3 is the requirement for exceptional resource allocation or strategic level intervention in the risk management arrangements. Attendees at Level 3 are senior management level – e.g. Detective Superintendent of the States of Jersey Police, Chief Officer or Team Manager of the Jersey Probation and Aftercare Service and member of the Jersey Prison Service Management Board.

All category 4 offenders will enter the JMAPPAs process at level 3 due to the specialist nature of this type of offence.

1.4 Governance

The Strategic Management Board (SMB) is responsible for overseeing JMAPPAs activity. This includes reviewing its operations for quality and effectiveness and planning how to accommodate change as a result of legislative progress, international best practice examples or local developments.

The SMB consists of senior management representatives from all agencies specified under Article 28 of the [Sex Offenders \(Jersey\) Law 2010](#).

The SMB meets on a quarterly basis. Standing SMB agenda items include empirical review of JMAPP business, resolution of issues arising from operational JMAPP meetings and consideration of reoffence incidents.

The SMB Chairperson is a senior management representative from the States of Jersey Police, Jersey Probation and Aftercare Service or States of Jersey Prison Service. The designation of Chairperson is reviewed at SMB level on an annual basis.

As of 31 December 2024, the following individuals formed the SMB.

The Chair SMB, Probation	Mike Cutland
JMAPP Coordinator, Probation	Mike Swain
JMAPP Administrator, States of Jersey Police	Jean Hart
States of Jersey Police	Alison Fossey and Craig Jackson
States of Jersey Prison Service	Artur Soliwoda
Jersey Customs and Immigration	Andy Allan
Health and Community Services	Andy Weir
Jersey Adult Mental Health Service	Claire Ryder
Strategic Policy, Planning and Performance	Chay Pike and Jack Norris
Employment, Social Security and Housing	Sindy Stopher-Richford and Heather McManus
Victims First	Laura Osmand
Andium Homes	Nikki Hayward
Honorary Police	Mark Hutcheson
Children, Young People, Education and Skills	Tracey Scott

1.5 Global Impact

JMAPP relies on professional intervention and commitment rather than physical resources that can impact the environment. Meetings are held as a “hybrid format” of in person and Microsoft Teams thus allowing representatives to attend via teams if they do not wish to travel. Meetings are held at the probation offices in St. Helier which is within walking distance of most of the key agencies.

1.6 Budget

The post of JMAPP coordinator is funded through the probation service and is offered on a secondment basis. The JMAPP administrator is funded as part of the Public Protection Unit and the chair of the SMB is offered as additional duties to either the head of the Police, Prison or Probation service.

Any additional expenditure for travel, personal development, training etc is requested out of existing budgets.

1.7 Annual Audit

All agencies represented at JMAPP meetings were invited to complete the audit form. 9 agencies completed forms and returned, the same number as in 2023.

The audit was completed as an online survey sent out in a link. This allowed the survey to be anonymous if the person decides not to provide any personally identifying information.

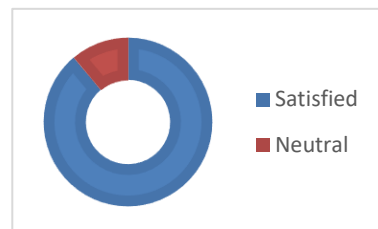
Results with a selection of comments.

8 out of 9 agencies reported either being satisfied or very satisfied with the JMAPPa partnership.

Encourages working together and information sharing.

Useful information shared in an appropriate way.

Limited involvement, but good communication and support available.



8 out of 9 agencies reported feeling satisfied or very satisfied, the meeting was a good use of their time.

High risk cases are very valuable, but I will probably stop attending screenings as they are less necessary.

My organisation has limited involvement, but attending when we are involved, can support or to discuss potential risk to our service users is valuable.

All agencies reported they felt satisfied or very satisfied, JMAPPa is valuable to improve outcomes.

Information sharing and best outcome for the client.

8 out of 9 agencies felt satisfied or very satisfied the decisions held at JMAPPa were appropriate.

8 out of 9 agencies felt satisfied or very satisfied that attendees are comfortable contributing.

8 out of 9 agencies felt satisfied or very satisfied that attendees are comfortable to professionally challenging each other.

Every person at the meeting is expected to contribute to the conversation regarding the risk, the chair will encourage the views of the professionals at the meeting.

As scored above, all issues are identified and addressed appropriately.

In my experience I have always felt comfortable and supported if information needs to be challenged or potentially difficult information shared.

Some attendees don't really contribute to the process, take actions or offer opinion.

Appropriate discussions, regular attendance by same representatives allows for professional relationships and challenge where appropriate.

8 out of 9 agencies felt satisfied or very satisfied that information is presented and summarised clearly.

8 out of 9 agencies felt satisfied or very satisfied that appropriate actions are set.

8 out of 9 agencies felt satisfied or very satisfied that all identified risks are comprehensively addressed.

All agencies agreed meetings considered if a disclosure was appropriate.

6 out of 9 agencies felt satisfied or very satisfied that victim issues were addressed.

7 out of 9 agencies felt satisfied or very satisfied that diversity issues were identified and addressed.

Due to the Chair's knowledge, background and professional approach the meetings are conducted in the best way with the subject at the core of the meeting and risk being fully assessed.

Plan is discussed, but actions not always set.

Thoroughly discussed, not all issues can always be addressed and there are other factors that impact this.

I feel slightly more time should be given to discussing victim issues.

8 out of 9 agencies reported to be satisfied or very satisfied with the JMAPP Coordinator

Meetings are managed excellently. Everyone is given their opportunity to contribute but conversation is kept on task.

The coordinator appropriately manages the way information is managed at the meeting, in a timely manner and ensures everyone has time to discuss any matters and ensures further opportunities to discuss matters outside the meeting if necessary.

Meeting is clear and concise. Coordinator is skilled at keeping the meeting on track and bringing it back to focusing on risk to the public.

All agencies felt the meetings were well structured.

Meetings are well structured and follow the same format each time.

I would say all relevant information is openly shared at meetings.

The diversity statement is always read, information sharing is appropriately managed, and introductions done even if everyone is likely to know one another.

Although sometimes meetings run over due to people going off on a tangent, chair needs to keep order in the meetings.

Always on the same day (Wednesday), can join in person or via teams, invites and pre-meeting info shared in advance.

When asked to comment on barriers and improvements agencies commented; -

Improved due to settlement following the COVID changes.

Improvements have already been made re accommodation pathway and identifying needs prior to release.

Accommodating offenders continues to present issues on the island.

No suitable accommodation or work placements available. Not having everyone required at the table,

Managing expectations from prisoners regarding accommodation & benefits, reintegration plans not being completed 6 months prior to release.

JMAPPA hostel run independently.

Only those who can provide relevant information or have active involvement should be invited to the meetings. clear actions need to be allocated. agencies need to be encouraged to make referrals.



2. Key Findings 2024



- On 31 December 2024, there were 277 offenders under JMAPPAs management in Jersey.
- Of these, 202 were Category 1 offenders, 39 were Category 2 offenders (mainly violent offenders) and 36 were Category 3, 4 or PDP offenders.
- On 31 December 2024, there were 207 offenders under Level 1 single agency management and 70 under Level 2 multi-agency management.
- The population of JMAPPAs offenders on 31 December 2024 has increased from 246 in 2023 to 277 in 2024.

Categories of offenders



- The number of Category 1 offenders under JMAPPAs has been growing yearly. The total as of 30 December 2024 was 202 as opposed to 189 in 2023.
- The number of Category 2 offenders under JMAPPAs as of 31 December 2024 was 39 an increase of 10 from 29 in 2023.
- The number of Category 3 or PDP offenders increased in 2024 by 7 to 36 from 29 in 2023.
- Category 4 was introduced towards the end of 2021 there is currently one case being under Category.

Management level



- As of 31 December 2024, there were 70 individuals being managed at level 2, compared to 65 in 2023.

Registered Sex offenders



- There were 202 Registered Sexual Offenders as of 31 December 2024. This is an increase from 190 on 31 December 2023 and continues a trend of successive annual increases.
- There were 21 new registered Sex Offenders in 2024. This represents a increase from the previous year, when there were 14 new registered Sex Offenders in 2023.
- The number of de-registrations has decreased from 10 individuals de-registered in 2023 to 6 during 2024.

Serious further offences

- There were no serious further offences committed by individuals being managed at JMAPPAs level's 2 or 3 during 2023. There were no Serious Case Reviews commission by JMAPPAs.

3. JMAPP 2024 Management

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3.1 Category 1 – Registered Sex Offenders

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3.2 Category 2, 3, 4 and PDP – Violent or Potentially Dangerous Persons 20



3. JMAPP 2024 Management

Some individuals can be referred to JMAPP more than once due to changing circumstances. As an example, because cases are being referred sooner into JMAPP, this could mean a case could be archived before a Court sentencing. If the sentence falls within JMAPP Category 1, 2 or 4 then the individual will be referred to JMAPP again so that up-to-date information is received by the coordinator.

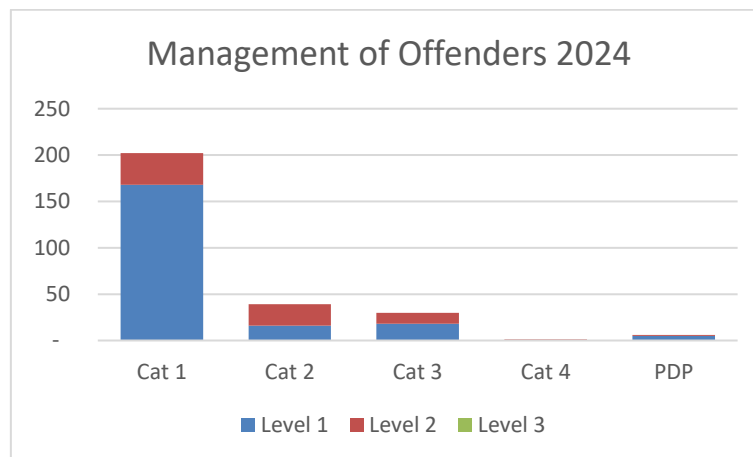
On 31 December 2024, 277 offenders were being managed under JMAPP.

Most of the offenders were Category 1 offenders managed at Level 1.

JMAPP Eligible Offenders as of 31 December 2024						
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	PDP	Total
Level 1	168	16	18	0	5	207
Level 2	34	23	12	1*	1	70
Level 3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	202	39	30	0	6	277

***Please note that 1 individual is represented under Category 1 and Category 4.**

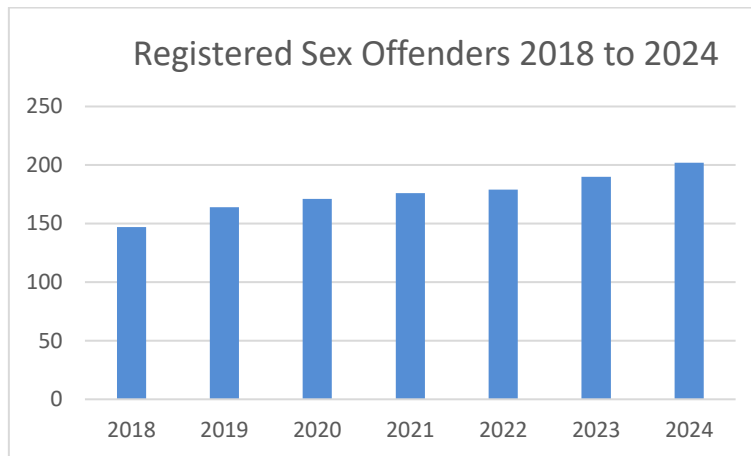
The total number between Registered Sex Offenders and JMAPP Category 1 offenders can be different as individuals remains under JMAPP for 3 months post deregistration or receive Notification Orders from the Court prior to JMAPP registration. See “What is JMAPP” for further information.



Changes to sentencing guidelines and sex offenders registered in other jurisdictions moving to Jersey has contributed to changes in the number of Registered Sexual Offenders. The number of people convicted of sexual offences increased steadily in 2024. Additionally, many sex offenders have to register for long periods of time, with some offenders being registered for life (although they do have a right of apply for de-registration after completing a minimum period of time subject to the notification requirements). This has a cumulative effect on the total number of sexual offenders managed under notification requirements.

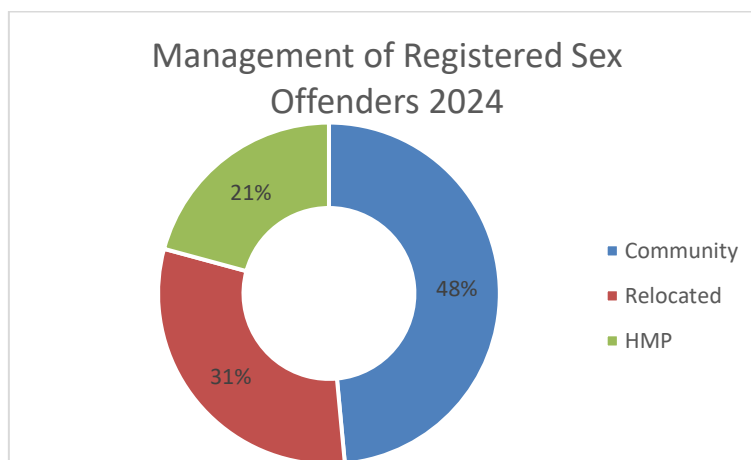
3.1 Category 1 - Registered Sex Offenders

In the course of 2024, 21 people were convicted of offences under the Sex Offenders (Jersey) Law 2010 and were made subject to notification requirements. Over the same period, 6 applications were successful in their de-registration.



As of 31 December 2024, the age range of all these offenders spanned from 19 to 84 years of age.

As of 31 December 2024, 98 Registered Sexual Offenders reside in the community, 62 Registered Sex Offenders reside outside of Jersey on a temporary or permanent basis and 44 registered sex offenders were serving sentences within HMP La Moye.



As a prescribed jurisdiction under the law, Registered Sex Offenders travelling to Jersey from the United Kingdom also require statutory management with the Police Offender Management Unit as lead agency.

3.2 Category 2, 3, 4 and PDP – Violent or Potentially Dangerous Persons

As of 31 December 2024, there were 23 Category 2 cases being managed at level 2 and 16 being managed at level 1.

At the same time, there were 12 Category 3 cases being managed at level 2 and 18 at level 1. There was 1 Potentially Dangerous Person (PDP) case being managed at level 2 and 5 at level 1. There was 1 Category 4 case being managed at level 2.

Overall, there were 36 category 2,3,4 or PDP cases being managed at level 2 and 39 at level 1 as of 31 December 2024.

4. JMAPP Process

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4.1 JMAPP Referrals

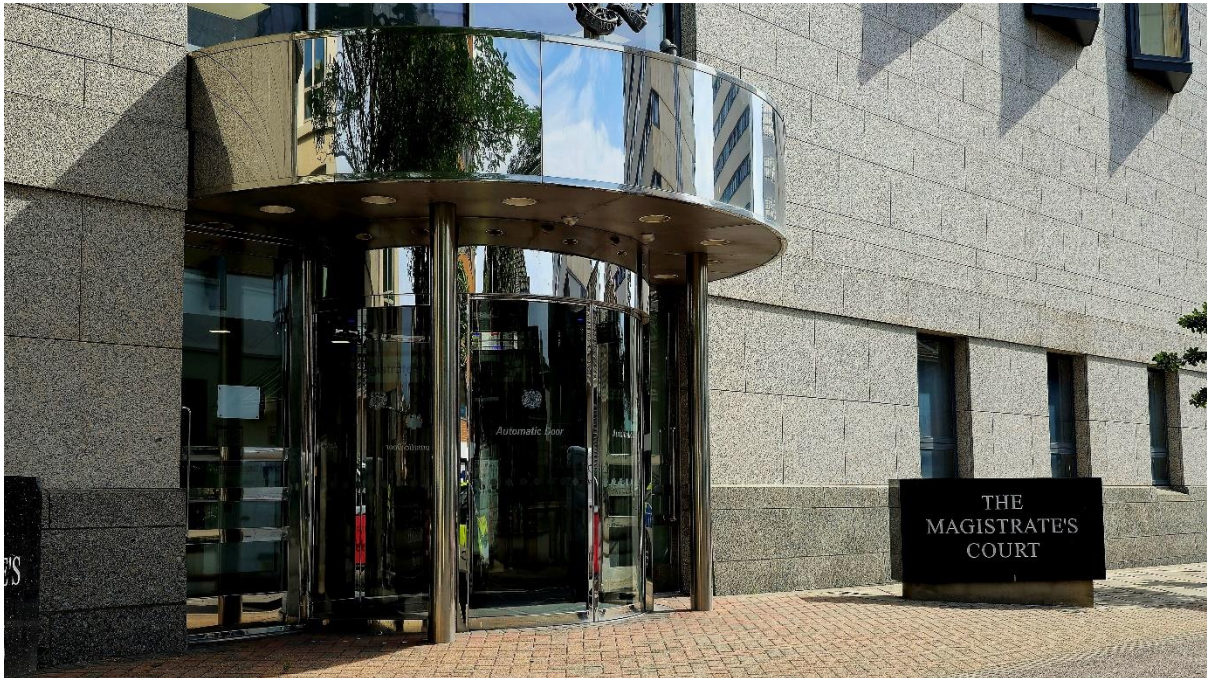
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4.2 JMAPP Meetings

23

4.3 Individuals subject to JMAPP

24



4. The JMAPP Process

Under JMAPP, offenders can be managed at 3 levels, which reflect the level of multi-agency co-operation required to effectively implement the individual offender's risk management plan. Levels are dynamic and offenders can be moved between levels dependant on the risk assessment and risk management plan.

Regular formal multi-agency meetings are held at levels 2 and 3. The number of offenders managed at level 2 and 3 over the year is recorded. This indicates the number of cases that require the increased oversight that level 2 and 3 management provides.

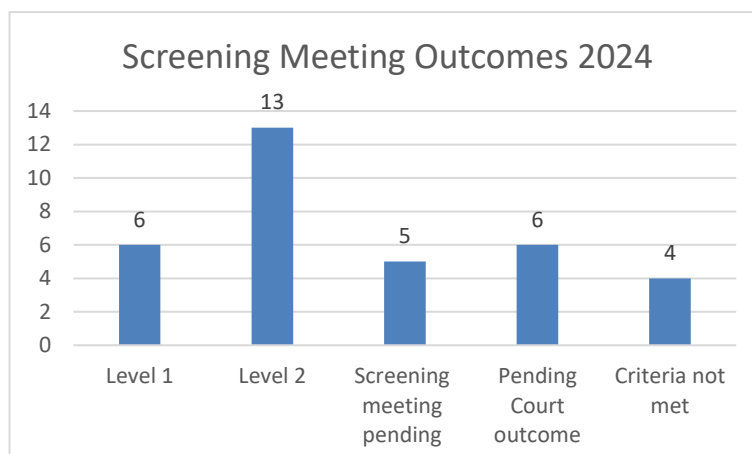
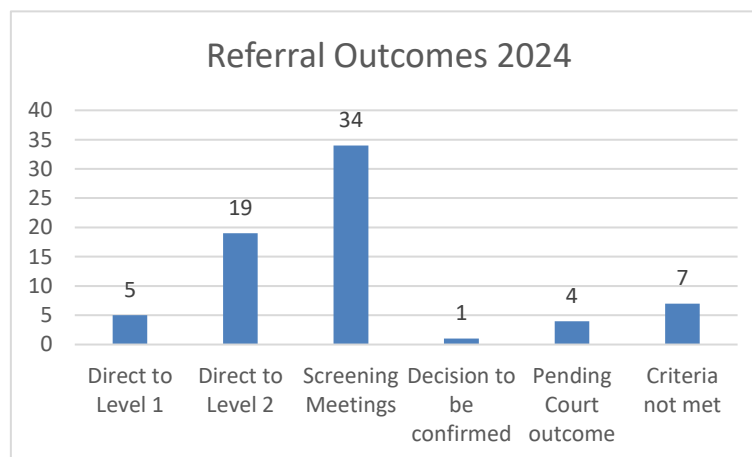
When a case is referred to JMAPP, it is the responsibility of the JMAPP Coordinator to decide if and how that case should be accepted into the process.

4.1 JMAPP Referrals

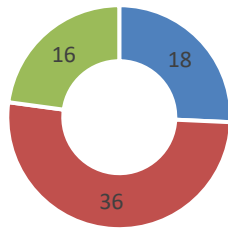
During the year of 2024, there were 70 referrals. This was a significant increase compared to 2023 when there were 57 referrals and 2022 when there was 26. 18 were related to domestic abuse, 16 related to general violence and 36 related to sexual offences or concerns.

From those 70 referrals, 5 cases went directly to Level 1, 19 cases went directly to Level 2, 34 went for a screening meeting. (See below). 5 referrals remain pending and 7 cases did not meet the JMAPP criteria.

44 referrals were received from the Police, 23 from Probation and 3 from Jersey Adult Mental Health Service.

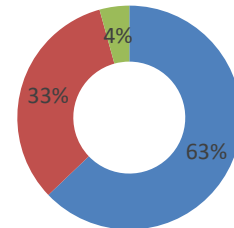


Referral by Type 2024



■ Domestic Abuse ■ Sexual Abuse ■ Violent Crime

Referral by Agency 2024



■ Police ■ Probation ■ JAMHS

4.2 JMAPP Meetings

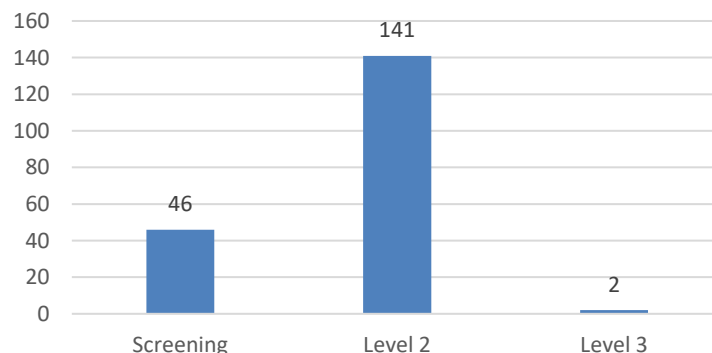
The screening process consists of a brief structured meeting attended by the JMAPP Coordinator and Level 2 representatives from States of Jersey Police, Jersey Probation and Aftercare Service, States of Jersey Prison Service and Children’s Service as a minimum. Representatives from other involved partner agencies may attend on invitation or by request.

Screening attendees consider the referral information, make an initial assessment of the risks and agree on the level of management at which the case enters the JMAPP process or decline the referral if the criteria is not met. Screening meetings aim to ensure that only individuals whose assessed risk requires management at the higher levels progress to this stage thereby limiting the over management of cases and the unnecessary allocation of multi-agency resources through the JMAPP process.

There was an increase of JMAPP meetings at all levels in 2024 with 189 in comparison to 126 in 2023.

Meeting Level	Outcome of Meetings					Total Meetings
	Threshold Not Met	Pending Court Outcome	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Level 2	0	0	39	101	1	
Level 3	0	0	0	1	1	
Screening	7	6	8	25	0	
Total	7	6	47	127	2	189

JMAPP Meetings 2024



4.3 Individuals Subject to JMAPP

During 2024 the total number of individuals who were subject to any level of JMAPP meetings was 89. This includes screenings, level 2 and level 3 meetings. 48 individuals were subject to more than one meeting.

5. Reconviction

26

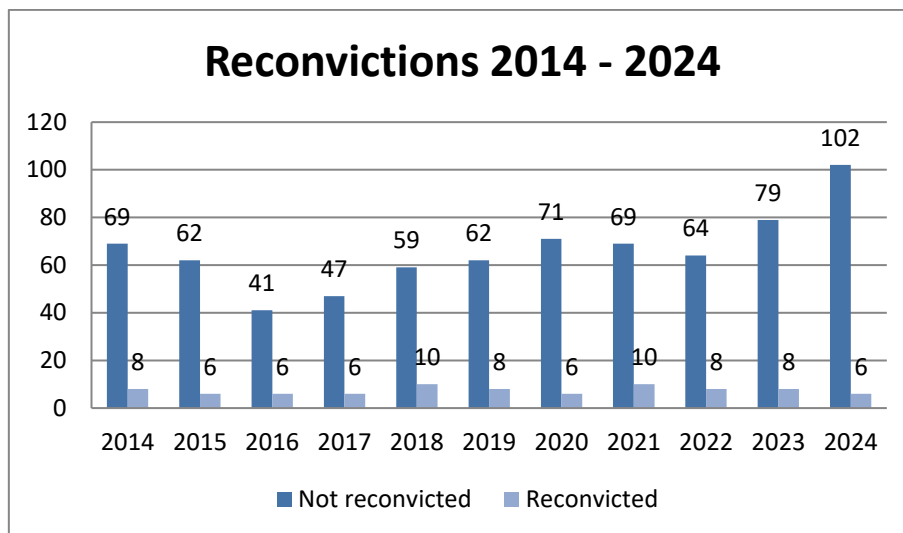
5.1 General Reconviction	26
5.2 Breaches of Notifications Requirements for RSOs	26
5.3 Serious Further Offending	26



5. Reconviction

5.1 General Reconviction

JMAPPA endeavours to manage and reduce serious risk presented by certain individuals. The risks posed through serious violent and sexually harmful behaviour can never be entirely eliminated. In the event that a serious further offence is committed such as that of murder, manslaughter or rape, a Serious Case Review would be required by the Strategic Management Board.



Reconviction rates for JMAPPA clients remain consistently low. Offences range from disorderly conduct and harassment, breach of notification order, larceny, malicious damage to common and grave and criminal assault.

Reconviction rates only record offences convicted during the 12-month period, whilst under JMAPPA level 2 or level 3 management (excluding any offences indicated in the referral) and do not include offences committed or convicted outside of this period.

5.2 Breaches of Notification Requirements for Registered Sexual Offenders

The States of Jersey Police including the Offender Management Unit actively investigate any breaches of Notification or Restraining Orders.

5.3 Serious Further Offences

JMAPPA endeavours to manage and reduce serious risk presented by certain individuals. The risks posed through serious violent and sexually harmful behaviour can never be entirely eliminated. In the event that a serious further offence is committed such as murder, manslaughter or rape, a Serious Case Review would be required by the Strategic Management Board.

It is positive that during the course of 2024, there were no such serious offences committed by clients managed under JMAPPA.

6. JMAPP Risk Register

RISK	DETAILS	MITIGATION
Accommodation	The risk is that a lack of available accommodation, to suitably house offenders in a timely manner, increases risk, by the offender's stress levels being increased, leading to inappropriate coping mechanism (alcohol, drugs, sex) and often groups of offenders being accommodated together in shelter or hotels, leading to conflict and unhelpful pro criminal relationships.	<p>Referral where appropriate through the partnership pathway, support from ESSH re housing and finance. Agreement to keep JMAPP offenders on JMAPP register whilst housed via the partnership pathway to ensure multi-agency working.</p> <p>Multi-agency pre-release planning.</p> <p>Tenancy ready schemes for prisoners to teach them how to become good tenants and how to budget and manage the responsibility of daily living. OT assessment if required.</p> <p>Andium to purchase bespoke properties for clients that are hard to house with exceptional needs.</p> <p>Link into other forums, e.g. homelessness strategy, landlord association. Regular standing agenda at SMB</p>
Employment	A lack of available activity and suitable sustainable employment, increases the potential of serious sexual and violent re-offending.	<p>Employment, Social Security and Housing work with employers and clients to match the need, other agencies such as JET support as appropriate, including seasonal opportunities.</p> <p>The prison to offer education and skills training to make ex-offenders more employable.</p> <p>The government to be encouraged to develop apprenticeship and employment opportunities for children of a looked after background. The government to consider, when developing contracts that ex-offenders are employed. e.g. construction.</p> <p>Some clients are unable to work due to health conditions so explore other avenues of activity.</p>

		Employment, Social Security and Housing offer education and coaching to help people become more employable e.g. Foundations scheme.
Information sharing and attendance	<p>Appropriate information to be shared at JMAPPAs meetings needs to be relevant, necessary and proportionate.</p> <p>Information needs to be shared before the meetings, at the meetings and after the meetings and the correct people need to be in attendance.</p>	<p>The correct information needs to be shared in a timely fashion, the correct people need to attend and arrange appropriate cover if unavailable.</p> <p>The JMAPPAs Chair to reinforce and remind all SPoCs of confidentiality and necessary and proportionate information sharing, directing SPoCs attention to page 2 of the profile at every JMAPPAs meeting. All agencies are signed up to the JMAPPAs information sharing agreement that make explicit the limits and requirements of appropriate information sharing. Appropriate information sharing to be continued and encouraged outside of meeting.</p> <p>The JMAPPAs Chair and administrator to arrange a half away day / training to encourage SPoC engagement and ownership of JMAPPAs that leads to a better understanding of each agency's role and boundaries.</p> <p>The JMAPPAs Chair and administrator to complete the annual report, including audit and feedback to SPoCs of JMAPPAs's achievements to enhance engagement</p>
Post custodial supervision	The risk is without Post Custodial Supervision, any engagement with services is voluntary after the end of sentence and therefore offenders can disengage and not be monitored or supported, thus increasing risk.	<p>Develop a new requirement for Post Custodial Supervision to offer mandatory support post custody and safeguards of recall if failing to engage.</p> <p>Controls for early or temporary release to be fully evaluated and quality assured.</p> <p>The Police to receive a list of all prisoners on any form of early or temporary release, with the condition attached so the Police can monitor and enforce these as required.</p>

		<p>CER and ROTL policies to be re-examined and finalised. MARAMM meetings to be held to assess risk for all prisoners applying for early or temporary release.</p> <p>A new law is being drafted, proposing that prisoners serving over a 6-month sentence will be subject to Post Custodial Supervision for the remained of their sentence.</p>
<p>Reputational damage</p>	<p>Serious further reoffending could lead to a lack of confidence in the public protection agencies and lead members of the community to feel vulnerable and at risk.</p> <p>This could lead to a lack of overall confidence in agencies.</p>	<p>Report reconviction rates each year in the annual report, providing some context as to the nature of the offending.</p> <p>Maintain high standards, continue to explore any areas for improvement, maintain review and audit, base practice on best practice and benchmark against other similar areas. Learn from other serious case reviews, limit any high risks that has been identified. Maintain high levels of professional communication, assessment and intervention in all areas. Maintain training and education.</p> <p>Escalate any case of serious reoffending to the SMB for consideration for a Serious Case Review (SCR).</p> <p>JMAPPA to jointly assess levels of nominal management at each meeting. There to be fluidity to re-escalate cases should new or the re-emergence of higher risk be identified.</p> <p>All victims to automatically have access to the Victim Notification Scheme, (VNS) to inform them of the perpetrators prison status and approximate release date, unless they actively opt out.</p>

7. JMAPP Coordinator's Summary

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7. JMAPP Coordinator's Summary

7.1 Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

There are no cases being managed under IOM and the scheme is currently on pause. Effective communication and information sharing between the principal Criminal Justice agencies which underpins the IOM theory remains routine as best practice in Jersey. In the absence of mandatory Post Custodial Supervision, IOM would rely solely on voluntary engagement and therefore becomes redundant as a separate entity to the regular voluntary post custodial support and intervention that is offered through the Criminal Justice agencies and associated partners.

Post Custodial Supervision remains a strategic priority for the JMAPP Strategic Management Board.

7.2 JMAPP Guidance

Last year work was undertaken to update the JMAPP Guidance in line with recommendations following consultation from MAPP UK, to include the new Category 4 - clients convicted or suspected of terrorism related offences and a stronger emphasis on managing perpetrators of domestic violence to include coercive and controlling behaviour.

In 2023 the JMAPP guidance was expanded to include that all JMAPP nominals on the Andium Homes partnership pathway will now remain under level 1 management until 3 months past the end of their partnership pathway agreement. This is agreed to offer more multi-agency support and security to Andium Homes in providing the accommodation needed for this hard to house group of individuals. In 2024 the guidance has been further expanded to include all individuals who received notification orders under the Domestic Abuse (Jersey) Law 2022.

The JMAPP Coordinator continues to chair both the JMAPP and MARAC forums, this allows for more joined up work and offers a coordinated insight into both forums.

The information sharing agreement which is in place to ensure the safe sharing of lawful information between JMAPP agencies for the purposes of public protection was re-signed in 2022.

7.3 MARAC/MATAC

There are currently no cases under MATAC and this has been made redundant by other forums including the daily domestic abuse meeting. A new daily meeting for any cases that include children was also introduced during 2021 by Police, IDVA, Children Services and partner agencies in order to act quicker in cases where children are involved.

A risk matrix similar to MATAC is proposed to select specific domestic violence offender intervention for high impact management under the JMAPP structure, in conjunction with the domestic Abuse (Jersey) law 2022.

MARAC has significantly improved in function and effectiveness due to the new meetings structure introduced and work continues to be benchmarked against relevant similar authorities sharing best practice.

The recent introduction of the Domestic Abuse (Jersey) Law 2022 and the additional resources of increased offender managers within the offender management unit will further enhance the MARAC and public protection arrangements

8. Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferencing 32

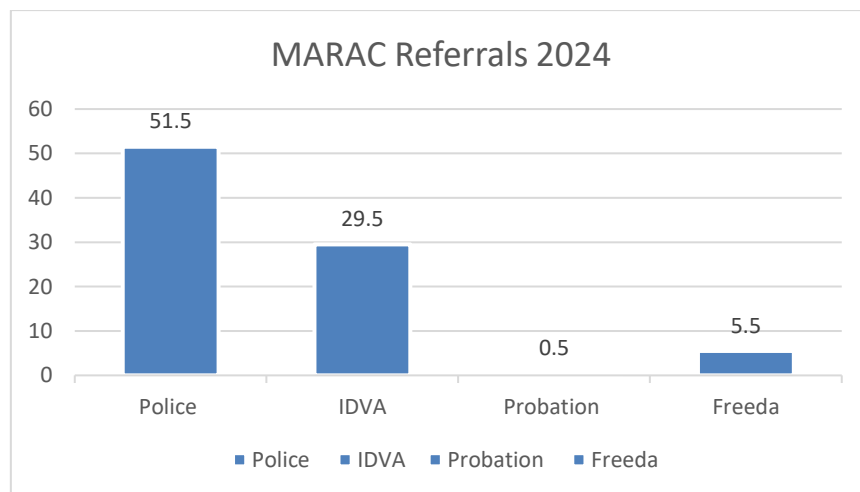
8. Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferencing (MARAC)

A MARAC is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of a number of agencies, Justice and Home Affairs, Health and Community Services, Children, Young People, Education and Skills, Employment, Social Security and Housing, Andium Homes, Freeda, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors and other statutory and voluntary sectors.

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

MARAC meetings continue to be chaired by the JMAPP Coordinator with the purpose of providing a greater synergy between the two different multi-agency forums.

Since its introduction in January 2014, the Jersey MARAC has become the established multi-agency process for the safeguarding of domestic abuse victims.



A total of 87 cases reviewed at MARAC in 2024.

Out the 87 victims, 75 were female and 12 were male.

Of the 87 cases discussed at MARAC in 2024 there were 22 cases with children in the household.

15 of the victims were represented within the BAME communities.

9. Conclusion

The risks posed through serious violent and sexually harmful behaviour can never be entirely eliminated. Nevertheless, all evidence indicates that the assessment and management of those risks is best achieved through the coordinated drawing together of information, expertise and action from all available sources; this is the overarching aim of JMAPP.

The JMAPP process is continually evaluated and evolves in line with best practice and research, new laws and guidelines.

Jersey is fortunate to have the commitment of a large number of agencies from both statutory and non-statutory agencies. Its partners include those that work with both offenders and victims including children. Through their ongoing commitment and cooperation, the JMAPP process continues to make a vital contribution to Jersey's public safety.