

APPENDIX 1

Chronology of Significant Events in Jersey Relating to the Inquiry's Terms of Reference

DATE	EVENT
12 February 1935	Loi appliquant à cette Ile certaines des dispositions de l'Acte de Parlement intitulé "Children and Young Persons Act, 1933" formalised arrangements whereby children in Jersey could be sent to approved schools in England and admissions to care. Other provisions of English Act only adopted in 1969.
1940	Loi (1940) sur la Protection de l'enfance regulated foster carers' duties in Jersey.
1 July 1940	Jersey occupied by German forces.
9 May 1945	Liberation Day.
1946	Public Instruction Committee Act 1946 passed.
January 1946	Public Instruction Committee (PIC) inspected Jersey Home for Boys (JHFB) and found living conditions below the expected standard. It recommended a major refurbishment of Home to counteract the "depressing effect" the environment was having on children.
18 January 1946	Medical Officer for Health (MOFH) reported most of children in island, previously malnourished and failing to thrive because of wartime shortages, had recovered to pre-Occupation levels of health.
May 1946	Westaway Crèche found to be overcrowded and understaffed. Eleven children were later sent from the Crèche to South Africa to be adopted there.
November 1946	PIC determined that the Matron of Jersey Home for Girls (JHFG) was unable to carry out her duties in a satisfactory manner and that permanent staff should all be replaced as soon as possible.
18 November 1946	Children and Young Persons Act 1933 amended: Committee vested with parental rights of any young person committed to an institution in the island, till they are aged 18.
1947	Adoption of Children (Jersey) Act passed.
1947	New Superintendent of JHFB, and his wife became Matron.
1947	Sister Henriette Mouton became Sister Superior at Sacré Coeur.
December 1947	PIC became sole authority responsible for care of "deprived children".
1948	Office of Senator created in Jersey – eight senators represented whole island.
April 1948	Insufficient staff available to run JHFG and additional staff to be engaged.
January 1949	MOFH reported overcrowded conditions (91 residents) at JHFB.
1951	Mr and Mrs Walden accepted to care in their "vegetarian guesthouse" at La Preference.

1952	UK Vegetarian Society established La Preference as Vegetarian Children's Home, with the residents fostered by Mrs Walden.
1952	New Superintendent at JHFB.
1953	Public Instruction Committee Act included statutory powers to make payments for maintenance and subsistence of children in care.
1954	Investigation by PIC after a houseparent resigned over excessive use of corporal punishment by a senior member of staff concluded there had been "irregularities and errors of judgement". The senior staff member resigned and the Houseparent withdrew his resignation.
November 1955	Two nurses resigned from the Westaway Crèche in protest at treatment of children and working conditions, after boys had been placed in isolation for three to four days and nights. PIC determined there was no evidence of cruelty to children.
November 1957	Bailiff advised President of Education Committee that UK Home Office had expressed concern about the lack of a Children's Committee in the island.
January 1958	Education Committee responded to concerns raised by UK Home Office about child care arrangements in Jersey and adopted strategy that led to the creation of a Children's Committee and the appointment of Patricia Thornton as the first Children's Officer (CO) in 1959.
1958	States asked Education Committee to convene a meeting of Committee Presidents, Constables and others convened by President of Education Committee to discuss child care arrangements.
1 March 1958	Members of Education Committee visited East Sussex to examine arrangements for child care and study effects of Children Act 1948 in England.
28 May 1958	Education Committee reported back to States. Memorandum set out need for a CO, who would be employed by Education Committee. Sub-Committee of Education, Children's Committee to be formed to bring together responsibilities for children in need of care previously spread among Public Health, Education and Finance Committees, 12 Parish Constables and Royal Court.
August 1958	Westaway Crèche premises inspected by a member of the Children's Committee, who determined them to be "totally unsatisfactory".
February 1959	Patricia Thornton took up post as Jersey's first CO.
September 1959	JHFG closed and merged with JHFB as Haut De La Garenne (HDLG).
1960	Children's Sub-Committee (CS-C) set-up. Led by members of Education Committee and attended by CO and, initially, Superintendent and Matron of HDLG.
11 May 1960	CO annual report to CS-C confirmed that the "supervision of 94 children" included the children at the Vegetarian Children's Home, La Preference.
September 1960	Nicholson Park Family Group Home (FGH) opened.
1961	Colin Tilbrook appointed Superintendent of HDLG.
1961	Education Committee agreed to Colin Tilbrook's suggestion that children at HDLG should have more contact with outside world

	and that visitors to the Home should be encouraged.
18 January 1961	Education Committee discussed allegations of abuse made by a child against a member of HDLG staff, Peter Brooks. Allegations investigated by CO. Police involved. Consequently, Mr Brooks was arrested and subsequently convicted.
October 1961	Colin Tilbrook obtained Committee agreement to build two detention rooms at HDLG, to be "used only ... on very rare occasions", given HDLG role as Jersey's remand centre.
25 October 1962	CS-C minutes included reference to Jersey's children's homes still being run on disciplinary rules drafted in 1924. Patricia Thornton recommended updating rules.
February 1963	Janet Hughes was approved to foster a child. The assessment involved assessment of the premises alone, which were deemed satisfactory although without indoor plumbing, as "Very few people in Jersey had their own bathroom and hot and cold running water" at the time. Assessment in line with prescribed approach.
1964	Patricia Thornton visited Sacré Coeur and reported that "there were various questions of emotional deprivation" that should be addressed.
7 May 1964	Janet Hughes, previously a foster carer, appointed as Housemother at Clos des Sables, with husband Leslie. One part-time relief worker appointed by Education Committee.
August 1964	After three months spent getting to know children on visits, Janet and Leslie Hughes moved into Clos des Sables with nine children, including their own.
September 1964	Clos des Sables opened as a FGH for up to eight children. Leslie and Janet Hughes worked as houseparents.
November 1964	Home Office Children's Department carried out an Inspection of local services and made positive comments in relation to the "supervision of children in foster homes and Children's Homes". Noted under-resourcing of services to be an issue.
March 1965	Houseparents and residents of Nicholson Park moved to Clos de Roncier.
1966	Children's Sub-Committee approved rules for use of detention rooms at HDLG, which permitted a child to be locked up for a continuous period of four days. In practice, children were kept longer in detention by being allowed out for short periods of time.
February 1966	Children from Westaway Crèche moved to HDLG.
1967	Health Insurance (Jersey) Law 1967. Hospitals taken into public ownership. NHS-type service introduced. GP practice became part of insurance scheme.
1968	Patricia Thornton, Children's Officer, suggested that HDLG was not suitable for children with long-term care needs and proposed more reliance on FGHs.
1968	Report to CS-C recorded children at HDLG had spent periods ranging from one night to just under three months in detention.
14 November 1968	Letter from Colin Tilbrook to Patricia Thornton said that Ray Williams (member of staff) at "breaking point". Referred to his "constant criticism about the numbers of children in each group" and urged Patricia Thornton to review matter and not allow number of children to exceed totals he had set for HDLG.

December 1968	WN279 and WN281 reported to CS-C on opening of new FGH.
January 1969	Children (Jersey) Law passed, imposing duty from 1 January 1970 to register and inspect voluntary homes over which States had previously had no jurisdiction. Education Committee now had duty to give primary consideration to boarding out a child received into care and only place a child in an institution if boarding out not practicable or desirable. Also set out statutory bases for admission of a child into care.
1969	Colin Tilbrook wrote to Patricia Thornton about the "excessive number of children at HDLG".
1969	CO's Annual Report for 1968 noted her "gratitude to the voluntary Homes, La Preference and Brig-y-don". The "statistical analysis" in the report noted children in care in "Voluntary Homes and Hostels" – recorded from 1966 onwards.
July 1969	Houseparents appointed at Norcott Villa FGH.
1970	Home Office Review of HDLG carried out by inspectors Cuffe and Heady. They were critical of the multiple functions the Home fulfilled and raised unspecified concerns about staff attitude to detention rooms.
1970	Children (Boarding Out) (Jersey) Order 1970 came into force. States required to vet and appoint foster parents who would promise to bring child up "as I would a child of my own".
1970	Major re-organisation of HDLG, reducing the number of pre-school children and increasing the number of secondary school children.
1970	CS-C concerned that detention of children at HDLG pending court appearance might be unlawful.
February 1970	Brig-y-Don (BYD), a former convalescent home, was registered as a voluntary home and started to work closely with Children's Services.
May 1970	Home Office inspection of the Children's Department was critical of departmental organisation and lack of staff development and training.
June 1970	WN279 and WN281 moved with children to new premises for FGH.
June 1970	La Preference was formally registered as a "Voluntary Children's Home" for "20 children" by the Education Committee, under the newly introduced Children (Jersey) Law 1969.
9 October 1970	Morag Jordan appointed as nursery nurse at HDLG.
10 July 1971	Edward "Ted" Paisnel was arrested, detained and subsequently charged for numerous offences by the States of Jersey Police (SOJP).
September 1971	Patricia Thornton, CO, expressed further concern about standard of care offered at Sacré Coeur.
October 1971	Patricia Thornton tendered her resignation as CO to take up a post as "Assistant Director of Social Services (Residential and Support Services)" for the City of Portsmouth from January 1972. Charles Smith appointed as her replacement.

13 December 1971	The Vegetarian Home for Children (La Preference) leadership changed after Mrs Walden retired. Home asked for consideration of an "extra allowance" for the work successor did with younger children and confirmed that "the States do not make a grant to us to help in running La Preference".
1972	Dr Stephen Carter appointed as first consultant paediatrician in Jersey, succeeding two GP paediatricians.
March 1972	Housemother at Norcott Villa was sacked following adverse reports on "the care and control of the children".
April 1972	New houseparents appointed at Norcott Villa FGH.
August 1972	Despite 1969 Law requiring that no child should be imprisoned, Education Committee decided that "worst offenders" should be admitted to women's section of prison, provided that CO was present in court when decision was made.
1973	John Rodhouse appointed Director of Education.
1973	Colin Tilbrook ceased to be Superintendent of HDLG.
1973	New Superintendent of HDLG appointed, on departure of Colin Tilbrook. His wife was appointed Matron. She was "shocked at the way HDLG was being run".
1973	Margaret Holley became Matron of BYD.
March 1974	Superintendent and wife leave HDLG; couple found staff very insular and resistant to the changes they wanted to introduce. He also found a lack of support from Education Committee and low priority given to children's services.
March 1974	New staff from UK appointed Superintendent and Matron of HDLG. They described what they found at HDLG as "almost a workhouse environment" where children were not treated as individuals.
13 March 1974	Application made and approved by CS-C for an increase in "amount paid [by Education Committee] for each child" placed at La Preference.
May 1974	WN279 fell seriously ill. Her role was taken on by an assistant housemother.
September 1974	WN279 returned to duty as Housemother of FGH.
22 November 1974	Janet Hughes on sick leave from Clos des Sables. Leslie Hughes appointed as temporary staff member to cover for her.
November 1974	Education Committee considered allegations of assault made against Gordon Wateridge and determined that, if upheld, he would be dismissed. No report made to SOJP and Mr Wateridge left shortly afterwards, with a positive reference.
January 1975	Keith Barette, a member of the CS-C, prepared a report on HDLG following visit to Home. He found HDLG too large, that the mix of functions was unsatisfactory and that staff turnover had an unsettling effect on children who had already been affected by change.
9 January 1975	Richard Owen, who was working as a chef in Jersey, was recruited by Charles Smith to be a residential child care officer (RCCO) at HDLG. It was not known to Children's Services in Jersey that, nine years previously, he had been convicted in England of unlawful sexual intercourse.
February 1975	Children living at FGH, run by WN279 and WN281, disclosed physical abuse to their teacher, adding to concerns the school

	had about their care in the FGH.
21 February 1975	Janet Hughes returned to work at Clos des Sables after four-month absence when her husband, Leslie, covered for her.
12 March 1975	Following the departure of the experienced Housemother, CO report to CS-C confirmed “concern over the care of children at La Preference” apparently caused by “inexperienced child care staff” and the inability of the “Governing Body ... to recruit trained staff who were vegetarians”.
16 April 1975	CO confirmed that the [new] houseparents at La Preference “had resigned” and the previous houseparents had agreed to return ‘on the understanding that additional staff were employed to care for the 20 children resident there’. It was also agreed to “recruit staff locally who need not necessarily be vegetarian”.
November 1975	Morag Jordan promoted to Grade 2 RCCO at HDLG. Four separate smaller units created at HDLG: Aviemore, Baintree, Claymore and Dunluce.
September 1976	Superintendent and Matron resigned from HDLG, having recommended the Home be closed and replaced by smaller units. This had been resisted by staff. They had put in place rules regarding punishment and detention that were in keeping with standards of the time.
September 1976	Jim Thomson appointed Superintendent of HDLG.
November 1976	Closure of Norcott Villa FGH recommended by CS-C.
1977	Tom McKeon became first Principal of Les Chênes.
1977	Sister Henriette Mouton ceased to be Superior at Sacré Coeur.
January 1977	WN279 retired from FGH and role was taken over by another staff member until all children were relocated.
June 1977	Following the death of the Housemother, Clos de Roncier closed and children sent to other States homes.
August 1977	Last children from FGH run by WN279 and WN281 relocated and FGH closed.
September 1977	Houseparents and residents of Norcott Villa moved to Blanche Pierre FGH on Le Squez estate.
October 1977	Les Chênes became operational and started admitting children.
18 November 1977	The CS-C considered report setting out the need for a “professional fostering” service in Jersey and identified two current La Preference residents (a girl of 14 years and a boy of 13 years) among those who would benefit from such a service.
June 1978	Dr Stephen Carter retired and Dr Clifford Spratt appointed as consultant paediatrician.
October 1978	Merit award scheme introduced at Les Chênes by Tom McKeon.
4 October 1978	Tony Jordan started work at HDLG. Immediately prior to HDLG, he had been selling equipment for yachts in Jersey.
20 November 1978	Review of Tony Jordan’s probationary period. Unspecified areas of work “unsatisfactory” – probationary period extended for three months.
December 1978	Death of a privately fostered infant after being shaken by foster mother. She was sentenced to four years’ imprisonment for manslaughter. The recommendations of the review that followed were not implemented.

December 1979	Houseparents of Norcott Villa separated Housemother remained in post.
March 1980	HDLG's designation as a remand centre was discontinued as Les Chênes was operational, although had not been used as such since late 1977.
April 1980	Norcott Villa Housemother moved to a post at HDLG, and former FGH Norcott Villa, now known as "Le Squez", taken over by Alan and Jane Maguire. Jane Maguire appointed Housemother. Alan Maguire appointed Housefather on a no-salary basis. Provided with free accommodation and "various allowances". They were told at interview that "no physical punishment" of children was allowed.
May 1980	John Pilling of Kent County Council prepared a report on HDLG. He was highly critical of the operation of HDLG and concluded that the routine of the Home was focused on maintaining control at the expense of actually meeting children's needs. He thought the system at Les Chênes existed to meet needs of staff, not residents, and strongly deprecated the withdrawal of home leave as a punishment.
March 1981	David Lambert and Elizabeth Wilkinson, DHSS Social Services Inspectorate, issued "Report of the Inspection of Children's Section of the States of Jersey". Described high incidence of marital breakdown, alcoholism, mental illness, housing and accommodation problems, heavy drinking by young people and high levels of family stress in the island, and considered the organisation, resourcing, policies and performance of Children's Department. One recommendation was the closure of HDLG. Critical of high number of children in care in Jersey and length of time they spent away from home. Education Committee set up working party to consider recommendations made in report.
March 1981	Symposium on child abuse in Jersey organised by Dr Spratt.
1982	David Castledine appointed as Fostering Officer, following recommendation in Lambert and Wilkinson Report, although retained previous caseload as child care officer (CCO). On taking up post, he found systems disorganised and incoherent.
10 March 1982	The CS-C considered a report from the CO, setting out the "occupancy" and relative "costs per child per week" of the different residential units and confirmed that La Preference was by far the most economical – only "boarding out" offered a cheaper "placement" alternative.
16 June 1982	A male RCCO from HDLG was appointed to a new post as Housefather at La Preference.
1 September 1982	The Education Committee considered a report from the CO concerning the "re-organisation of Haut de al Garenne", which would include creating "two groups" that could each then be moved to "a separate establishment should a decision to close HDLG be made".
15 September 1982	The Education Committee considered and approved a report from the CO recommending that a different system of funding be put in place for the placements the Committee "bought in" from La Preference. It agreed that the Education Committee would "secure and fund 18 places".

17 November 1982	The CS-C confirmed its support for new plans for “Residential Care”, which would see the closure of HDLG and reliance on “smaller units”.
25 January 1983	The CS-C continued its discussions about closing HDLG and moving the residents to “two small Children’s Homes”– the “role of the Houseparent” was a particular issue that was given consideration.
February 1983	Children at HDLG were re-organised into two groups: Dunluce and Aviemore.
09 February 1983	The CS-C held a “special meeting” to consider a proposed job description for the Houseparent role and guidelines on how a [States run] “small Home” would be run.
June 1983	Staff confronted head of unit about lack of leadership at Dunluce.
July 1983	A new houseparent was appointed by the Vegetarian Society to take over La Preference.
10 August 1983	Charles Smith advised unit leader at Dunluce that CS-C not satisfied he could run a small children’s home because of issues around relationships with staff.
10 November 1983	The <i>Jersey Evening Post</i> reported on concerns expressed by the two voluntary “local homes” at the talk of the closure of HDLG and the opening of “two smaller homes” – one of which might be provided by the National Children’s Home charity from the UK.
16 November 1983	The CS-C considered numerous documents and reported setting out the issues of trying to create “two small Children’s Homes” and how the current voluntary homes would fit in with those plans.
1984	Complement of additional staff at Clos des Sables increased to three. Houseparents spent less time in FGH.
February 1984	Charles Smith, who had retired from his post, was replaced as CO by Terry Strettle, who was seconded from the UK Social Services Inspectorate.
15 March 1984	The CS-C was notified that the newly appointed head of La Preference had resigned after one month. Management Committee of La Preference said that they no longer wished to operate La Preference as a Children’s Home. The Director of Education had agreed to second personnel to run the Home while looking into purchasing it.
23 May 1984	Morag Jordan resigned from HDLG.
June 1984	Education Committee purchased La Preference. It ceased to be an exclusively vegetarian home. Children and staff started moving over from HDLG.
27 June 1984	The CS-C considered proposals in two reports (one by Anton Skinner and one by Jim Cabot) for likely staffing requirements and the transfer of certain children from HDLG to La Preference.
October 1984	Mario Lundy seconded to run HDLG until its closure.
February 1985	Mario Lundy finished role at HDLG.
September 1985	New officer in charge (OIC) of HDLG appointed for few months till HDLG finally closed.
December 1985	Terry Strettle left his post and was replaced as CO by Anton Skinner.

September 1986	Oakwell developed as specialist home for children with disabilities.
4 November 1986	Richard Davenport, in a letter to a family friend of children at Blanche Pierre, dismissed claims that the children were being mistreated there, describing allegations as "quite scurrilous".
December 1986	Staff and children remaining at HDLG transferred to the newly opened Heathfield.
1987	BYD started offering shared care, with children dividing time between the home and their family setting.
February 1987	Richard Davenport, in a report to the Education Committee described staff at Blanche Pierre as doing a "grand job" and offering "security and love". In other case reports, he was critical of the care at Blanche Pierre.
23 February 1987	Re-grading request from Janet Maguire at Blanche Pierre – job evaluation request completed.
July 1987	Geoffrey Spencer appointed as Principal Officer at Heathfield.
November 1987	Anton Skinner advised staff that staff member who had admitted sexual contact with a young person connected to Heathfield should not be re-employed to work with children in Jersey. Staff member was allowed to leave Jersey and obtain work in UK.
1988	Mario Lundy became Principal of Les Chênes.
11 February 1988	Marnie Baudains investigated disclosure by a resident of Clos des Sables of sexual abuse by Leslie Hughes, and interviewed her and another child. No further action taken.
August 1988	Janet Hughes on sick leave from Clos des Sables. Leslie Hughes appointed as temporary staff member to cover for her.
11 August 1988	Anton Skinner responded to further letters from family friend of children at Blanche Pierre, refuting claims children are unhappy there and stating they are "extremely happy".
1989	Phil Dennett began work on a community-based project at Heathfield, designed to avoid unnecessary admissions to care.
February 1989	Janet Hughes returned to work at Clos des Sables after six-month absence when her husband, Leslie, covered for her.
February 1989	SOJP formed a dedicated Child Protection Team (CPT), later to become known as the Family Protection Team (FPT) (in the 1990s) and the Public Protection Unit (PPU) (from 2007). Initially staffed with two specialist officers: DS Adamson and DC Laisney.
20 March 1989	One of children previously interviewed by Marnie Baudains disclosed abuse by Leslie Hughes. Marnie Baudains removed her from Clos des Sables and set in train a joint child protection investigation with SOJP.
23 March 1989	Leslie Hughes arrested in relation to a series of sexual offences against female children in his care at a FGH.
April 1989	Audrey Mills took over running of Clos des Sables.
26 June 1989	Karen O'Hara appointed to staff at Blanche Pierre.
3 July 1989	Susan Doyle appointed to staff at Blanche Pierre.
October 1989	Homeless Young Persons Project (HYPP) opened as a joint venture between Children's Services and Youth Service to provide accommodation for homeless young people aged 16+.
October 1989	Leslie Hughes convicted on five counts of sexual assault against girls resident at Clos des Sables. Subsequently

	sentenced to three years' imprisonment.
10 October 1989	Crown Advocate who prosecuted Leslie Hughes suggested to Anton Skinner that he might wish to review conduct of a staff member to whom complaints of abuse had been made but who had taken no action to protect children. No action was taken. Crown Advocate also suggested introducing a policy that any complaint of abuse "no matter how apparently ill founded", should be investigated.
11 October 1989	Anton Skinner reported in press as saying he would prepare a report into what had happened at Clos des Sables following the conviction of Les Hughes. No review undertaken.
November 1989	Development of a multi-agency Child Protection approach between SOJP and Children's Services. Childline launched in Jersey.
December 1989	John Rodhouse retired as Director of Education and was replaced by Tom McKeon.
December 1989	Clos des Sables FGH closed and residents moved to other homes.
16 February 1990	CCO visited Blanche Pierre. Jane Maguire talked about home being built for them nearby, on States Loan Scheme.
9 March 1990	Chief Probation Officer (CPO) wrote to Anton Skinner, expressing concern over child protection referral where Children's Services disclosed to a family the source of the referral and that the investigation was undertaken by telephone rather than the child being seen.
19 March 1990	Anton Skinner responded to letter from CPO who expressed concern over management of child protection case, explaining "Our inquiries to some extent were therefore guided by an in-depth knowledge and experience which obviated the need for slavish adherence to procedural guidance [that the subject of a child protection referral should be seen]."
20 April 1990	Karen O'Hara witnessed a child being thrown across room – a distance of 10 to 12 feet – by Alan Maguire, at Blanche Pierre. She was concerned that he had been seriously injured. Later in day, Alan Maguire boasted of incident to Sue Doyle. The two women spoke to Audrey Mills about their concerns over the Maguires' mistreatment of the children, and she advised they talk to Dorothy Inglis
24 April 1990	Sue Doyle and Karen O'Hara recounted their concerns to Dorothy Inglis and described incidents of ill treatment of the children they had seen.
25 April 1990	Dorothy Inglis sent five-page statement of concerns raised by Karen O'Hara and Sue Doyle to Anton Skinner and Geoff Spencer. Set out eight specific complaints relating to nine children and concerns about physical punishment, emotional and verbal abuse affecting all children placed at Blanche Pierre.
27 April 1990	Anton Skinner interviewed Sue Doyle and Karen O'Hara and recorded their accounts of extensive abusive practices towards children at Blanche Pierre. He noted their accounts of 19 specific incidents involving seven children and that all children were smacked, threatened and demoralised. Foster child was constantly threatened with being sent away. Children endured long periods in their room or being grounded as punishment.

	Shortage of money for treats for children. Staff discouraged from making relationships with children.
30 April 1990	Date of first interview between Anton Skinner and Jane and Alan Maguire that was recorded on note prepared three months later. The Maguires described abusive practices they operated, including washing mouths with soap and hitting children, but refused to recognise them as inappropriate.
4 May 1990	Staff member at Blanche Pierre became concerned for safety of a resident because of threats made by Alan Maguire. Contacted Geoff Spencer, who advised she alert the resident. The resident ignored warning and returned later to Blanche Pierre, but later fled to a staff member's home, in fear of Alan Maguire. Dorothy Inglis and Geoff Spencer contacted and advised resident should remain with staff member. Discussions later started between Anton Skinner and the Maguires, over their departure.
14 May 1990	A taxi driver contracted to transport some children in care system made inappropriate comments to a child about her abusive experiences. Incident prompted consideration for first-time of vetting drivers used by States to transport children in care.
June 1990	Jane and Alan Maguire left Blanche Pierre. No child protection investigation launched. CCOs not advised immediately of the Maguires' departure. Audrey Mills took over running of Blanche Pierre.
June 1990	Anton Skinner asked Karen O'Hara and Sue Doyle to keep quiet about what happened at Blanche Pierre, as "the island would not be able to cope" with more revelations of abuse in the wake of the Leslie Hughes scandal.
26 July 1990	Iris Le Fevre sent Maguires an effusive letter, drafted by Anton Skinner, thanking them for their "110% commitment" to the children in their care. In evidence to the Inquiry, Anton Skinner described contents as "complete balderdash".
August 1990	A group of Children's Services staff, including Dorothy Inglis and Richard Davenport, were "totally outraged" by the Iris Le Fevre letter to the Maguires and met with Anton Skinner. They told him they were "horrified" that Jane Maguire was being redeployed by Children's Services. He rejected their concerns.
1 August 1990	Jane Maguire took up new role as a family centre officer.
6 August 1990	Anton Skinner produced combined note of meetings held 27/4/90 and later in May with Maguires.
14 November 1990	Anton Skinner asked David Castledine to carry out assessment of Maguires as foster parents of a child at Blanche Pierre, albeit the placement of the child had already been agreed by senior staff. Mr Castledine was not aware or informed of the allegations against the Maguires concerning abuse of children at Blanche Pierre.
18 December 1990	Child resident of Blanche Pierre transferred to foster care of Maguires despite no assessment having been carried out. David Castledine told Inquiry that he felt like he had been presented with a "fait accompli".
1991	First Child Protection Guidelines adopted in Jersey.
1991	Corporal punishment prohibited in UK; Children Act 1989 came into force, accompanied by detailed 10-volume guidelines.

1991	Anton Skinner wrote to the Bailiff, requesting a review of the law on corroboration.
24 March 1991	A resident disclosed to staff member at Heathfield he was having sexual relationship with a male member of staff. Senior staff and SOJP informed and staff member was suspended. Anton Skinner asked the staff member to inform his colleagues at Heathfield of his suspension.
4 April 1991	Anton Skinner sent SOJP note of interviews he had conducted with staff member and complainant during the criminal investigation. The staff member was later allowed to resign with a general reference and enhanced pension.
April 1991	Geoffrey Spencer left Heathfield and was succeeded by Phil Dennett and another member of staff, who began to run the Home jointly.
May 1991	Practice of shared care phased out at BYD.
1992	Patricia Bailhache, who had chaired the CS-C from 1988, suggested it be disbanded as it was achieving little and not providing any real scrutiny. She said it never challenged anything and only made recommendations.
29 May 1992	Child who had been fostered by the Maguires moved to residential care, at request of Maguires.
9 June 1992	St Helier Honorary Police discussed Roger Holland and another rejected candidate at monthly meeting. Vingtenier Holmes said they should be allowed to stand for election and Royal Court could decide whether they were suitable.
1993	David Castledine left post as fostering officer.
1993	In paper for working party on law of corroboration, Marnie Baudains identified a number of difficulties in the prosecution of child abuse cases, arising from the fact that a Centenier, not a lawyer, was responsible for the prosecution up to and including the Magistrates' Court stage. The working party recommended that the role should be undertaken by legally qualified prosecutors.
1993	Social worker who arranged meeting between Jane Maguire and child she fostered said she had never seen such a callous attitude towards a child.
March 1993	Working party, chaired by Sir Philip Bailhache, the then Attorney General (AG), recommended a change in the law on corroboration.
1994	Working party noted that there was no statutory obligation in Jersey to provide services to children; consequently child care services were more vulnerable to financial reductions when savings were required.
1995	Children's Services moved from oversight of Education Committee to Health and Social Services Committee.
1995	Strategic policy review on children and families undertaken.
1995	Residential Homes (General Provisions) Order 1995 introduced a complete prohibition on corporal punishment for children within a residential home.
January 1996	SOJP launched an investigation into the abuse of boys by Mr Jervis-Dykes, a teacher at Victoria College. Mr Jervis-Dykes subsequently pleaded guilty to indecently assaulting a number of pupils and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

1996	Child Protection Committee formed. Working Together guidance produced.
1996	Agencies invited to nominate representatives to Jersey Child Protection Committee (JCPC), and chair, Maizel Le Ruez, appointed.
December 1996	Mario Lundy on secondment from Les Chênes overseas.
20 January 1997	Memo from Inspector Faudemer to Superintendent Le Breton about concerns that Centeniers were dropping cases at Police Court by offering no evidence without consultation with SOJP.
19 May 1997	Alan Maguire reported receipt of threatening letter to SOJP. When the sender was interviewed, she disclosed allegations of abuse against Alan Maguire.
14 November 1997	SOJP received neighbour's account of all children at Blanche Pierre seeming terrified, spoke of force feeding, no treats, not allowed to mix with other children, children shabbily dressed, children hit on palms with "brown stick", all children physically chastised, deprived of presents at Christmas, shouted at.
1998	Officer from SOJP seconded to work with Children's Services in closer multi-agency approach to child protection.
January 1998	Alan and Jane Maguire were charged with offences relating to physical abuse of children at Blanche Pierre.
28 March 1998	Ian Christmas advised charges against Maguires unsustainable under children's law – charges of assault under common law substituted.
31 March 1998	Maguires pleaded not guilty to all charges.
June 1998	Phil Dennett left Heathfield and became acting Resource Manager for Residential and Respite Services.
June 1998	Graham Jennings, Chief Executive of Health and Social Services (HSS), suspended Jane Maguire pending outcome of Police investigation of Blanche Pierre.
8 June 1998	Maguires appeared at Magistrates' Court. Magistrate Trott adjourned case for 28 days to determine whether case to answer.
7 July 1998	Magistrate decided prima facie case existed. Maguires' case sent to Royal Court.
7 July 1998	A later review by SOJP officers would conclude that "No system of care" put in place for vulnerable witnesses. Ineffectual screening and sound arrangements made stressful conditions. "Most concerning of all ... the Prosecution Advocate, Mr Christmas, who was present in court played no part in proceedings." Defence advocates allowed "to savage people". SOJP reviewers considered prosecution did not challenge or test evidence of defence witnesses.
November 1998	Crown Advocate Binnington provided a detailed analysis of the evidence about the Maguire case and wrote: "I have reached the conclusion that it would not be in the public interest for this prosecution to continue further. I reach this conclusion on a review of the evidence." (He appeared to mean "evidential test", rather than public interest, according to Mr Birt.)
November 1998	In wake of abandonment of Maguire prosecution, Graham Jennings asked Dylan Southern to produce a report on the allegations of abuse at Blanche Pierre.

1999	Marnie Baudains Manager of Children and Adult Services. Phil Dennett appointed Service Manager, Children's Services.
January 1999	Anton Skinner provided written statement to Dylan Southern on his role and actions in the Maguire case; he identified what he considered to be the different circumstances between 1990 and 1998.
January 1999	Sharp report concluded that if the correct child protection procedures had been followed by Victoria College it was most likely that Mr Jervis Dykes would have been suspended, and perhaps arrested, in 1992.
1999	Youth Panel appointed to sit with magistrate. Panellists appointed for nine years – one third retiring every three years.
29 January 1999	In interview with Dylan Southern, Jane Maguire asserted she was never under any pressure while at Blanche Pierre. Claims she retired from Blanche Pierre because of change of child care policy and moved to care for children in community.
23 February 1999	Report to Graham Jennings by Dylan Southern concluded Jane Maguire was “unfit and incapable” of acting in interests of vulnerable children, was capable of physical and psychological cruelty to children and unfit to work with any vulnerable client group; recommended she be dismissed.
23 February 1999	Dylan Southern wrote to Graham Jennings, recommending that Anton Skinner's conduct with regard to the Maguires in 1990 be investigated. He received no response.
22 April 1999	Disciplinary hearing recommended the immediate dismissal of Jane Maguire.
23 April 1999	Letter from Graham Jennings, Chief Executive, to Jane Maguire with conclusions of disciplinary panel and advising Panel would recommend her dismissal to committee; Jane Maguire resigned in advance of Panel convening.
26 June 1999	Maguires left Jersey for France.
August 1999	Adolescent Fostering Research Project report was critical of the under-resourcing of fostering service, the lack of training for foster carers and the absence of a fostering panel to approve foster carers and of a placement panel to ensure suitable matching of carers and children and monitoring of their progress. It recommended increased support and training for foster carers, fostering and placement panels to be created and independence training be offered to 15-year-olds in the care system and suitable supported lodgings be made available to them.
23 September 1999	Advice from Law Officers' Department (LOD) that insufficient evidence for warrant for Alan Maguire following new complaint from former Blanche Pierre resident of sexual abuse, but Alan Maguire placed on “Warnings List” to be interviewed if he returned to Jersey.
October 1999	Three team managers – Tony Le Sueur, Sarah Brace and Sue Richardson – appointed in Children's Services.
November 1999	“Working Together to Safeguard Children”, Jersey version, produced by JCPC.
November 1999	A new manager of La Preference appointed.
November 1999	AG decided not to proceed with prosecution of the Maguires,

	following discussion of the case at a meeting involving Crown Advocate Binnington, Mr Christmas, Marnie Baudains from Children's Services and two police officers.
2000	Revised child protection guidance issued.
2000	HYPP became St Mark's adolescent centre, providing accommodation for homeless persons aged 16 or over.
2000	Kevin Mansell appointed Principal of Les Chênes.
2000	Graham Power appointed Chief Officer, SOJP.
February 2000	William Bailhache QC appointed AG.
December 2000	JCPC multi-agency child protection manual published.
15 August 2001	Exchanges between Magistrate Ian Le Marquand, the Director of Education and the Board of Governors concerning number of young people being sent to Les Chênes by the Court and increasing difficulties in the facility.
November 2001	Tony Watton, who had been charged with offences against children, committed suicide.
2002	"Review of Principles, Practice and Procedures at Les Chênes Residential School" by Dr Kathie Bull published.
2002	JCPC establishes post of multi-agency child protection trainer.
2002	Children (Jersey) Law 2002 passed. The threshold for state intervention became one of risk of "significant harm" to the child. Children's Services responsible for looked after children up to age 25.
2002	Leaving Care team introduced to support 16-year-olds leaving care.
February 2002	Tony Le Sueur appointed manager of the Fostering and Adoption Team. He later told the Inquiry that he was astonished that the recommendations of Dr Kathie Bull, for increased investment in foster care and development of professional fostering, were not implemented.
November 2002	Maizel Le Ruez relinquished chair of JCPC and Iris Le Fevre took over.
December 2002	"Review of Principles, Practices and Provision for Young People with Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties and Disorders in the island of Jersey" Report by Dr Kathie Bull published.
2003	Report on "Housing Issues Affecting Children in Care and Children in Need" produced, saying more co-operation needed between Housing and Children's Services, particularly in relation to supporting children leaving the care system.
2003	Leonard (Lenny) Harper appointed Deputy Chief Officer, SOJP.
July 2003	Publication of Report "Hardship Experienced by Children and Young People in Jersey", highlighting the impact of inadequate and costly housing and the high cost of living in Jersey along with the large number of lodgings unsuited for family life and rents that accounted for between 50 and 70% of income.
July 2003	DC Brian Carter of SOJP produced report concerning allegations, made by residents at Les Chênes, of abuse by staff. No action taken, following advice from legal adviser.
August 2003	Police called to Les Chênes following an incident where two residents defied a member of staff and locked themselves in a room.
August 2003	Report by Madeleine Davis following inspection of Les Chênes

	after two residents of Les Chênes disclosed that a staff member supplied them with drugs. Report criticised “inappropriate and legally dubious methods of managing pupils”.
November 2003	Les Chênes became Greenfields and was designated a remand centre. Responsibility for Greenfields moved from Director of Education to Health and Social Services Department (HSSD) and responsibility was transferred from Education Committee. Joe Kennedy appointed manager; introduced “Grand Prix” system at Greenfields, based on an incentive system operating in prisons.
2004	Children’s Executive established.
2004	Two self-contained flats at Aviemore unit became part of the “Lifelong Special Needs Service”.
2004	Margaret Holley retired from BYD.
2004	Board of Visitors formed for Greenfields, replacing former system of Governors.
2004	Children’s Executive Board formed: responsible to the Corporate Parent, which consisted of President/Minister of Health and Social Services, Minister of Education and Minister of Home Affairs.
2004	Brian Carter of SOJP investigated further allegations relating to abuse in care settings. AG concluded the case could not be prosecuted at present.
2005	Ministerial system of government replaced committee system in States of Jersey.
2005	Jean Andrews appointed as independent reviewing officer to chair case conferences.
2005	Children (Jersey) Law 2002 came into force.
2005	Meeting arranged between Joe Kennedy and Kevin Parr-Burman to deal with “litany of concerns” about management of Heathfield and failings of establishment.
2005	Alison Fossey joined SOJP Child Protection Unit as Detective Sergeant.
December 2005	Thomas Hamon pleaded guilty to charges of sexual abuse.
January 2006	DC Carter discussed with DI Hewlett whether there might be a large-scale historic problem of abuse in relation to care institutions in Jersey.
8 March 2006	Bridget Shaw, Force Legal Adviser, wrote email to Alison Fossey, advising that the AG had issued guidance that cases of child neglect/abuse should not go to a Parish Hall Enquiry (PHE). This led to new guidance, and PHE virtually ceased to be used for such cases.
8 April 2006	DI Hewlett and DC Carter produce a scoping report on the need to investigate historic care institutions in Jersey; report submitted to DCI Bonjour, who said he discussed it with his senior manager and considered it a “fishing expedition” and so did not pursue matters.
23 May 2006	Bridget Shaw passed on concerns of Alison Fossey to the Solicitor General (SG) and raised her own concerns that Children’s Services were waiting for the Police to act in some cases. She noted that Children’s Services did not appear to understand that they could take civil proceedings in which the standard of proof was lower than that in criminal proceedings.

	Meetings were held with senior staff of Children's Services but SOJP felt matters did not improve.
September 2006	New Greenfields Centre opened and Simon Bellwood appointed to run it.
November 2006	New secure facility opened at Greenfields.
January 2007	Simon Bellwood suspended from his post as manager of Greenfields.
January 2007	Review of policies and procedures at Greenfields carried out by Linda Dodds, in wake of complaints raised by Simon Bellwood.
January 2007	FPT was renamed PPU to reflect the fact that the victims of sex offences were not exclusively children or family members.
June 2007	Senator Syvret, Minister for Health and Social Services, raised concerns following publication of a serious case review (SCR) into the case of a child who had been subjected to sexual abuse. Council of Ministers responded with three-point strategy: departments to liaise more closely, Andrew Williamson would be appointed to conduct a review and agreement; in due course there would be a public inquiry.
22 June 2007	Laurence O'Donnell of LOD suggested to senior police officers, including Mr Harper, that it would be appropriate for SOJP to launch an investigation into whether there had been systematic abuse in the Sea Cadets organisation over the past 20 years.
1 July 2007	New investigation designated, with title "Operation Rectangle".
July 2007	DCO Harper met with DI Hewlett and DC Carter to discuss their report.
25 July 2007	A meeting of the Corporate Management Board and a meeting of the Child Protection Committee took place at the same time. At both meetings, a vote of no confidence in Senator Syvret was discussed and in each case the SOJP officer present withdrew.
27 July 2007	Six of ten Council Ministers wrote a letter to Chief Minister Frank Walker, calling for Senator Syvret to be dismissed as a Minister.
August 2007	New Minister for Health and Social Services, Ben Shenton, invited Andrew Williamson to carry out a review of Child Protection practice.
1 October 2007	Scope of Operation Rectangle set out as including Sea Cadets and HDLG, but not confined to these areas. Impetus for operation had come from series of cases such as Every case, link between a suspect and a retired DCI, the Victoria College investigations, an SCR regarding a child victim of abuse, and public perception that child abuse had been covered up to protect public figures. Mr Harper did not think there was a paedophile ring on the island, but thought there was an endemic problem of abuse that was tolerated and sustained by the inter-connectedness of people and systems in Jersey.
15 November 2007	Bridget Shaw sent letter of concern about Children's Services to AG. She suggested that decisions about risk were being made on basis of whether Children's Services had suitable accommodation for the child, rather than on whether the child was at risk of harm at home.
16 November 2007	Senator Syvret met with SOJP and supplied "valuable information" about the inquiries he was making about abuse in care system and organisations in Jersey, and was made aware of Operation Rectangle. SOJP made aware of his invitation to

	BBC to make a documentary on child abuse and so decide to make Operation Rectangle's existence public.
21 November 2007	Mr Harper briefed Chief Minister and Chief Executive on press release on Operation Rectangle to be issued next day. His impression was they did not want investigation as it would be bad publicity for the island. They denied this was the case. SOJP press release pre-empted by Senator Syvret, who issued his own release.
22 November 2007	SOJP issued press release about existence of Operation Rectangle.
2008	Children's Executive reported that the full reform programme proposed seven years earlier by Kathie Bull could not be resourced.
2008	Independent Board of Visitors for children's homes established.
January 2008	June Thoburn took up role as chair of JCPC.
7 January 2008	South Yorkshire Police commenced an investigation into the conduct of Mr Bonjour and Mr Pearson, at request of Mr Harper, over alleged failures to pursue allegations of historic abuse.
7 January 2008	AG consulted by Mr Harper and given details of the number of victims and suspects who had been identified in Operation Rectangle. AG realised that LOD would need independent prosecutors, due to scale of the investigation, and to avoid conflicts of interest. Crown Advocate Baker, of Baker Platt, instructed to prosecute the Operation Rectangle cases.
24 February 2008	SOJP press statement that "the partial remains of what is believed to have been a child" had been found at HDLG site. Further forensic investigation concluded the fragment was not bone.
26 February 2008	Bill Ogley, States of Jersey Chief Executive, suggested no more information should be released about investigation until it had concluded and suggested a press conference with him, AG and Graham Power to explain that further media speculation could jeopardise prosecution. Mr Power thought such a move could be perceived as collusive.
2 March 2008	AG advised Council of Ministers to cease public comment and arguments on Operation Rectangle, as it could impact on prosecutions.
27 March 2008	Meeting of Council of Ministers agreed to set up public inquiry once any criminal proceedings had concluded.
29 March 2008	Forensic services advised SOJP that fragment found at HDLG was not bone. SOJP officer thanked them for their "fantastic explanation that really clarified things". Conclusion was confirmed in an email two days later.
31 March 2008	BBC Panorama broadcasted "Island of Secrets".
31 March 2008	Chief Minister Frank Walker and his wife visited the scene of the police operations at HDLG. DCO Harper told them that new forensic evidence indicated that no murders had taken place.
April 2008	AG advised Graham Power that investigations should be carried out by an external force into any suggestion of cover-up of historic abuse.
April 2008	Graham Power sought advice on dealing with Senator Syvret's allegations of cover-up from SG, who suggested he consult Advocate MacRae, then in private practice. Advocate McCrae

	reviewed prosecution decisions in relation to Victoria College, Maguires and a sample of other cases, with advice from independent UK counsel, and concluded decisions were acceptable, though more prosecutions could have been considered in relation to Victoria College allegations.
April 2008	Frank Walker discussed with Home Affairs minister Wendy Kinnard fact that no announcement had been made by Mr Harper that no murders had taken place at HDLG. They decided they would not interfere and would let matters run their course.
18 April 2008	SOJP press statement in respect of the fragment found at HDLG in February 2008. Said it was not possible to date the item but it was unlikely that a formal homicide investigation would be instigated in relation to the item alone. However, the site "must remain the scene of a possible homicide" until such time as the excavations were complete.
02 May 2008	Mr Harper sent email to Mr Walker, Mr Ogley and Ms Kinnard. He said that, in the previous week, children's milk teeth and a number of bone fragments had been recovered at HDLG. Initial forensic examination indicated that the child died no earlier than the 1950s.
9 May 2008	The Bailiff, Sir Philip Bailhache, said, in his Liberation Day speech: "all child abuse, wherever it happens, is scandalous, but it is the unjustified and remorseless denigration of Jersey and her people that is the real scandal".
13 May 2008	AG met with Mr Power and Mr Harper and advised that the way that the investigation was being managed in the press was a major cause for concern. It was liable to impact on the administration of criminal justice.
May 2008	Wendy Kinnard meeting with Chief Minister and Chief Executive. Her recollection was that Mr Ogley wanted Mr Harper removed and, when Mr Power declined, Mr Ogley questioned his position. Mr Power became convinced sections of Jersey establishment wanted investigation halted, particularly focus on people such as Mario Lundy. Mr Walker argued this was not the case and identified steps he took to resource inquiry and protect its independence.
June 2008	Andrew Williamson's Report "Children Protection in Jersey" is published. Report covered future strategic direction of child protection, and structure and provision of residential care. Recommendations included greater integration of services, and development of a Children and Young Persons' Plan.
June 2008	Two members of staff reported an assault by the manager of Heathfield, Kevin Parr-Burman, on a vulnerable resident, prompting an SOJP investigation. LOD determined conviction unlikely and recommended disciplinary investigation. HSSD managers decided no disciplinary process needed.
June 2008	John Edmonds joined the LOD as Head of the Serious Crime Section.
24 June 2008	WN279 and WN281 arrested. Mr Harper wanted them charged immediately. Centenier would not do so, in light of advice from legal adviser that, as standard practice, the suspects be questioned before charge. After suspects were released, Mr Harper issued a press statement critical of the LOD.

31 July 2008	Mr Harper stated, in interview with BBC, that remains of at least five children had been found at HDLG site. SOJP later said there was no evidence to support this statement.
7 August 2008	Mr Harper retired from SOJP. He was not offered possibility of remaining to conclude Operation Rectangle, as Mr Power opposed this, wanting a fresh set of eyes, and Mr Harper was said not to have experience necessary to meet Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) standard for a contracted Senior Investigating Officer (SIO).
8 August 2008	David Warcup took over as Deputy Chief Officer, SOJP.
15 August 2008	Mr Warcup asked the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) to carry out a review of Operation Rectangle to identify matters that needed improvement and tasks that should be undertaken. He was also concerned Mr Power was not responding to concerns being raised about the investigation, including personal media briefings still being given by his predecessor, Mr Harper.
September 2008	Michael Gradwell joined SOJP on secondment from Lancashire Constabulary, and took up SIO role.
1 October 2008	Media reports appeared on the intention of the lawyers representing Gordon Wateridge to argue that press reporting of Operation Rectangle had made it impossible for Mr Wateridge to have a fair trial. SOJP recognised the need to set the record straight about unfounded claims made by Mr Harper about findings in the investigation.
18 October 2008	Senator Kinnard met Deputy Minister Andrew Lewis at her home. She remembered, and her husband noted, she was told of steps being considered to remove or discipline Mr Power. Mr Lewis denied he knew of such steps until 12 November.
20 October 2008	Ms Kinnard resigned as Minister for Home Affairs.
November 2008	Howard League for Penal Reform, who had been invited by Senator Syvret to review youth custodial provision in Jersey, published its report. Report was critical of the "Grand Prix" System at Greenfields, saying it was "predicated on ... using isolation and deprivation as a means of control", with potential to deprive children of light, heat, association and comfort for extended periods and highlighting the potentially abusive nature of such treatment and the high risks of using it with a vulnerable population of children, many of whom would have mental health needs.
November 2008	South Yorkshire Police Report concludes André Bonjour should not have left decision-making in respect of investigation of historic abuse cases to more junior officers and should have been more proactive in relation to the report of officers Carter and Hewlett. They recommended internal disciplinary measures. Mr Bonjour disagreed with conclusions.
November 2008	John Edmonds of LOD advised AG that, on basis of South Yorkshire Police Report, "I am not satisfied that we could ever prove to the criminal standard that Andre Bonjour had sat on the [scoping] report ... it is probably a fairly typical example of the police deciding for a combination of reasons not to grasp a potentially painful nettle."

November 2008	Bill Ogley, States of Jersey Chief Executive, took legal advice on process for dismissal of Chief Officer, SOJP.
November 2008	Mr Le Cocq QC, SG, advised that the Ministers did have the power to suspend the Chief Officer while that Officer was absent from the island, and said: "Whether it would be wise to do so is, of course, a different question, the answer to which will depend on the content of the [Metropolitan Police] report." He also advised that Mr Power should be shown that report and invited to comment on the basis that the Minister regarded it as serious and was considering suspension.
10 November 2008	Interim Report of MPS received by Mr Warcup. MPS had not been able to complete report, as they had yet to interview Mr Harper.
10 November 2008	Bill Ogley received letter from David Warcup in which he put forward extensive criticism of the management of Operation Rectangle, which views he said were supported by the interim MPS report. He did not provide Mr Ogley with the interim report.
11 November 2008	SG advised on content of suspension letter and reiterated the need for sufficient additional objective evidence if it were to be used, if the full MPS report was not available.
11 November 2008	AG advised that suspension of Graham Power should be considered only once the full MPS report had been received and there had been time for it to be fully considered.
11 November 2008	Briefing meeting for politicians about following day's press conference. Meeting was followed by another meeting attended by AG, Mr Ogley, Mr Walker and Mr Lewis, where it appeared to AG that decision had been already taken to suspend Mr Power. Mr Ogley thought the meeting had been to take the final decision and work out logistics of suspending Mr Power.
11 November 2008	Mr Power advised Minister and Mr Ogley wanted to meet with him next day, to discuss concerns about Operation Rectangle arising from MPS review.
12 November 2008	Press conference at which details of findings at HDLG were clarified.
12 November 2008	Mr Power was suspended. Mr Ogley said he was given a letter of suspension and offered an hour to consider matters. Mr Power said he was given an hour to "consider his position" and was implicitly being offered the chance to resign. A later independent reviewed determined that the decision to suspend was procedurally flawed.
20 November 2008	Application on abuse of process in Wateridge case rejected, as judge considered that the 12 November press conference put the record straight about the findings at HDLG. Wateridge was subsequently convicted.
10 December 2008	Mr Lewis took part in an "in camera" (private) debate in the States concerning the suspension of Mr Power. He told States members that he had been astounded by the MPS interim Report's criticisms. He subsequently said to the Inquiry that he had meant the letter of Mr Warcup, not the MPS report.
2009	June Thoburn relinquished chair of JCPC and Mike Taylor appointed.
2009	Residential family centre opened at La Chasse, providing bedsits and flats for young mothers and children.

2009	Williamson implementation plan published. Recommendations included closure of Heathfield. Andrew Williamson was appointed to an interim role in HSSD to oversee implementation.
2009	Brecon Report produced. Recommendations included the need for semi-independent living provision for young people before they left care.
2009	The White House opened for specialist therapeutic residential care.
2009	Guidance on decision-making in care admissions produced "Children's Service Placement Process".
June 2009	Eden House opened to provide respite care for children and young people on autistic spectrum.
June 2009	Deputy Ann Pryke appointed Minister for Health and Social Services.
9 July 2009	Morag and Tony Jordan interviewed in UK. Denied all allegations. Police assessment was that both "lied during their interviews".
1 July 2009	Breckon Report highlighted low morale in Social Services, poor standards of service and resources misdirected to management rather than to frontline staff, and also drew attention to growing demand for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service and strain that it was placing on service.
27 July 2009	Health and Social Services and Housing Scrutiny Report on the Williamson Report recommendations.
August 2009	BYD ceased to function as voluntary child care home and was refurbished as a States of Jersey home, accommodating children previously at Heathfield, providing placements for up to six children aged 10–16 and a supported living programme.
23 September 2009	AG decided there was "insufficient evidence to prosecute the Maguires" on sexual abuse charges.
November 2009	William Bailhache QC ceased to be AG and became Deputy Bailiff in Jersey.
26 November 2010	Jordan trial at Royal Court Jersey: Morag Jordan found guilty of eight counts of assault in respect of four children. Tony Jordan found guilty of eight counts of assault in respect of two children. Both ultimately sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.
6 December 2010	Formal apology by Chief Minister to all who suffered abuse in Jersey's care system.
December 2010	Operation Rectangle formally ceased.
2011	Phil Dennett became Director of Children's Services.
January 2011	Report by Sean Pontin on "Specialist Foster Care in Jersey" noted that children who would be fostered in other jurisdictions remained in residential care in Jersey because the service could not attract people to care for children who had serious emotional needs, or for older children. He advocated a specialist fostering service to attract new people and tap into other parts of the community.
March 2011	Ulvik House Children's Home opened, for two young people with specific needs.
June 2011	Remaining residents of Heathfield moved to newly opened BYD, now run by the States of Jersey.

2012	Richard Jouault appointed Managing Director of Child and Social Services, although having no social work experience.
2012	Action for Children (AfC) undertook review of services in Jersey, for children with complex and additional needs. Review was critical of lack of clarity about joint working impacting on children and families, lack of capacity for long-term interventions, the lack of safeguarding guidelines for children with disabilities, difficulties in determining thresholds created by absence of child in need legislation. Recommendations included a more personalised, outcome-focused approach to children and families, more personalised and early interventions for children with complex needs, reform of the disability team and increased partnership with voluntary sector.
2012	Corroboration rule abolished in Jersey by the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) (No.3) Law 2012.
2012	Appointment of civilian child protection case conference liaison officer to attend in place of a police officer at child protection case conferences.
2012	Report of Scottish Care Inspectorate, "Inspection of Services for Looked After Children", identified that the views of young people in residential care were ignored. Rules were emphasised rather than positive aspects of care.
July 2012	Second report by Sean Pontin on the need for a specialist foster care service.
July 2012	Proposal for setting up Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) to enhance joint working on child protection.
September 2012	Residents and staff of Ulvik House moved to Casa Mia.
October 2012	La Preference closed and residents transferred to Field View, which provided independent living facilities.
January 2013	St Mark's Hostel deemed no longer fit for purpose, and residents relocated to Strathmore.
2013	Placement and Resource Panel established to consider requests for placement.
2013	Glenys Johnson appointed as Independent Chair of the Safeguarding Children and Adults Partnership Boards.
April 2013	The White House closed.
January 2014	The White House re-opened, with three residents.
April 2014	Jo Olsson appointed interim Director of Children's Services.
3 April 2014	Preliminary Hearing of Independent Jersey Care Inquiry.
June 2014	Scrutiny Panel Review of CAMHS published.
June 2014	Senator Andrew Green became Minister for Health and Social Services in place of Deputy Ann Pryke.
22 July 2014	Opening hearing of Independent Jersey Care Inquiry.
October 2014	Seaview Flat opened as a facility for children whose foster placements had broken down.
July 2015	SCR published about events in The White House critical of the ethos of "containment" adopted by staff, the absence of structure to the days and the absence of a systematic therapeutic approach.
August 2015	Mary Varley's "damning" audit of child care practice identified major deficiencies in basic social work skills.

September 2015	Jo Olsson's appointment as Interim Director of Social Services ended. When she left island, she still had concerns about safety of services for children.
September 2015	Susan Devlin took up post as Managing Director, Community and Social Services.
March 2016	Appointment of permanent Director of Children's Services – fifth post- holder in under five years.
22 June 2016	Final submissions to Independent Jersey Care Inquiry concluded.
September 2016	Appointee to Director of Children's Services resigned post and Jersey was faced with recruiting its sixth Director of Children's Services in five years.