

## MACE Group Terms of Reference

### Introduction to the Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) Panel Group

In May 2019, Camden the Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) panel reviewed its Terms of Reference and concluded that the scope of the initial panel needed to widen it's remit beyond the sole focus of young people who are affected by Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). This is to recognise the wider Extra Familiar Risk and Harm (ERFRH) in the community whereby young people are affected by other forms of exploitation, risk and abuse, including: criminal exploitation, gangs and serious youth violence, trafficking and Modern Slavery. This view was reflected within the analysis of our own local profile and what we know about the networks and peer-groups of children and young people at risk. In recognition of this, MASE has been renamed MACE (Multi Agency Child Exploitation) and agreed that all areas of exploitation risk may be brought to the MACE Panel Group for multi-agency discussion. The group's remit is to share and analyse information from partner agencies in order to identify trends and emerging issues and agree co-ordinated actions to tackle these issues and trends.

### Membership

<b>Name</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Agency</b>
<b>Michelle O'Regan*</b>	Head of Service CSSW & co-Chair of MACE	CSSW
<b>Eugene Griffin*</b>	Head of Integrated Youth Services & co-Chair of MACE	IYSS
<b>Jules Manock</b>	DS Exploitation Team (Camden and Islington)	MPS
<b>Florence Lindsay-Walters*</b>	Missing and Child Exploitation Coordinator & Analyst	CSSW
<b>Naima Omar</b>	Safeguarding and Statutory Minute Taker	Corporate Services
<b>Lucy Southern*</b>	Youth Violence/Disorder and Gangs Team Manager	IYSS
<b>Lizzie Skalski*</b>	Youth Violence and Exploitation Analyst	IYSS
<b>Hardeep Kaur</b>	Detective Inspector Public Protection Hub	MPS
<b>Charlotte Morris</b>	Service Manager, Early Intervention and Prevention	IYSS
<b>Nicole Antoine</b>	Service Manager, Evolve Service	IYSS
<b>Helen McNulty</b>	Senior Health and Wellbeing Advisor	Education
<b>Elaine Dunning</b>	Family Service Manager - Community Family Services	CSSW
<b>Keri Deasy</b>	Strategy and Commissioning Manager – CSSW	CSSW

<b>Deborah Edwards</b>	IDSVA, Camden Safety Net, Community Safety	Community Safety
<b>Jemma Zavari</b>	Service Manager, The Children's Society	The Childrens Society
<b>Shaheda Rahman</b>	No Place for Hate Manager, Community Safety	Community Safety
<b>Sarah Mccarthy</b>	Safeguarding and Health Adviser Lead	Health
<b>Alex Musgrove</b>	Team Manager, LAC	CSSW
<b>Katie Dagnell</b>	Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust	NHS
<b>Tom Moore</b>	DC CN Gang's Team	MPS
<b>Julia Brown</b>	CAMISH Network	Health
<b>Jay Fente</b>	Independent Reviewing Officer	CSSW
<b>Alice Packer</b>	Specialist Crime DC	MPS
<b>Francesca Nyman</b>	Service Manager, Stride	TCS
<b>David Richie</b>	Manager, The Brandon Centre	The Brandon Centre

\*Membership of the Camden Safeguarding Children Partnership Vulnerable Adolescents Strategy Group.

## Role and Responsibilities of Members

- To attend each MACE meeting or provide a deputy/apologies when unable to attend
- To bring updates and information and share any themes identified within their service
- Complete actions as required
- Contribute to the borough profile with intelligence and information from their own service
- To disseminate learning within each agency

## Accountability

The MACE group is accountable to the Camden Safeguarding Children Partnership CSE/CCE through the Vulnerable Adolescents Risk & Exploitation Strategy Group. Those members of the MACE group indicated by a \* are members of both groups in order to ensure close co-ordination between the tactical and strategic groups.

## Frequency of meetings

- MACE meetings are held monthly
- Meetings held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday of every month
- Dates to be set up to a year in advance
- Meetings held at 5 Pancras Square, London N1C 4AG or on Microsoft Teams
- Information will be sent and shared by secure egress or CJSM email

## Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the MACE group is to coordinate a tactical response to the provision of those at risk, using a problem-solving approach, ensuring effective links are maintained and information is shared, to promote a safe environment for all young people in Camden.

The group will extrapolate information from individual CSE and CCE cases to identify trends and issues affecting the wider community.

### Key responsibilities

- Gathering, collating, sharing and analysing information and intelligence on CSE/CCE in the borough
- Identifying and monitoring trends and themes relating to CSE/CCE, understanding the impact on young people, whilst offering support and intervention to high risk cases
- Identifying locations within the borough where CSE/CCE/Gang activity and/or grooming is taking place
- Identifying Victims, Offenders, Locations and Themes and sharing at MACE
- Addressing links between CSE, CCE and other forms of exploitation and risk
- Reviewing practice across the partnership
- Linking with police and other partners to provide information in support of prosecution of CSE/CCE perpetrators
- Assessing the effectiveness of current actions and strategies to prevent or disrupt CSE/CCE
- Agreeing a multi-agency action plan to promote prevention of CSE, disrupt CSE activity in the borough and take action against known perpetrators.
- Identifying training needs across the partnership

## APPENDIX 1

### DEFINITIONS

**Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)** is defined in the London Child Protection Procedures (2017) and the MPS London Operating Protocol (2017) as:

*'Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants; and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.'*

The procedures note, that like all forms of child sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation:

- *Can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex;*
- *Can still be abuse even if the sexual activity appears consensual;*
- *Can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity;*
- *Can take place in person or via technology, or a combination of both;*
- *Can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence;*
- *May occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (through others copying videos or images they have created and posting on social media.*

**Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)** is defined in the 'Home Office Serious Violence Strategy' (2018) as:

*'Child Criminal Exploitation occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into any criminal activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology'*

**County Lines** is defined in the Home Office 'Criminal Exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: County Lines guidance' as:

*'County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line". They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move and store the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.'*

### **Gangs and Serious Youth Violence (SYV)**

The London Child Protection Procedures (2017) outlines: *'There are a number of areas in which young people are put at risk by gang activity, both through participation in and as victims of gang violence which can be in relation to their peers or to a gangs-involved adult in their household. A Child who is affected by gang activity or serious youth violence may have suffered, or may be likely to suffer significant harm through physical, sexual and emotional abuse or neglect.'*

*'Defining a gang is difficult however it can be broadly described as a relatively durable, predominantly street-based group of children who see themselves (and are seen by others) as a discernible group for whom crime and violence are integral to the group's identity. Violence is a way for gang members to gain recognition and respect by asserting their power and authority in the street, with a large proportion of street crime perpetrated against members of other gangs or the relatives of gang members.'*

*Potentially a child involved with a gang or with serious violence could be both a victim and a perpetrator. This requires professionals to assess and support his/her welfare and well-being needs at the same time as assessing and responding in a criminal justice capacity.'*

### **Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking**

Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol (2000) defines Human Trafficking as:

*"Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. '*

*Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs'*

Modern Slavery is a term used within the UK and is defined within the Modern Slavery Act 2015. The Act categorises offences of Slavery, Servitude and Forced or Compulsory Labour and Human Trafficking (which comes from the Palermo Protocol).

The offence includes:

- Holding a person in a position of slavery, servitude forced or compulsory labour, or facilitating their travel with the intention of exploiting them soon after.

Human trafficking often involves an international cross-border element, it is also possible to be a victim of modern slavery within your own country.

- It is possible to be a victim even if consent has been given to be moved.
- Children cannot give consent to being exploited therefore the element of coercion or deception does not need to be present to prove an offence