



ADULT COMPLEX SAFEGUARDING AND EXPLOITATION STRATEGY 2024-27

Version 1: September 2024

Produced by: OSAB Business Unit on behalf of OSAB and
OSCP Complex and Contextual Safeguarding Subgroup



Introduction

Oldham Safeguarding partners are proud of their achievements over the last three years, including development of their approach to tackling exploitation. They have achieved this by listening to the views of local people affected by exploitation, building their understanding of the wider contextual safeguarding risks in Oldham and through collaborative ways of working.

This new Adult Complex Safeguarding and Exploitation Strategy for 2024-27, has been developed as a joint initiative between the Children's and Adults Safeguarding Boards and members of Oldham's Community Safety Partnership.

This strategy sets out Oldham's multi-agency commitments for the next three years. It explains how partners will tackle the constantly evolving landscape of exploitation through the sharing of intelligence, listening to the views of victims and survivors and working collectively beyond traditional age, statutory and geographical boundaries, to ensure a whole system response designed to tackle all forms of exploitation in Oldham.

The term Complex Safeguarding and Exploitation is used to describe cases that combine criminal exploitation with other safeguarding factors including substance misuse, domestic abuse, adverse childhood experiences, homelessness, learning disabilities and/or mental health issues.

For the purpose of this strategy the term adult exploitation is used to cover:

- **Modern Slavery** – organised recruitment and movement of individuals through the use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability or other means for the purpose of exploitation including compulsory labour.
- **Sexual exploitation** – abuse of a position of vulnerability, power, or trust, for sexual purposes leading to financial or social gain. Sexual exploitation can involve both physical contact and/or online abuse. Sexual exploitation involves exploitative situations, context, and relationships where individuals receive something as a result of them performing and/or others performing on them, sexual activities.
- **Criminal exploitation** – abuse of a position of vulnerability, power, or trust to groom, threaten, or coerce an adult to engage in criminal activity, including County Lines drug networks where

activities are often combined with serious violence.

- **Financial exploitation** – abuse of a position of vulnerability, power, or trust, to deceive or coerce an adult into handing over money or assets through fraud, blackmail, or threats of violence.
- **Cuckooing** – a form of exploitation and the term used when an individual or a criminal gang target the home of a vulnerable person so they can use the property for criminal purposes and financial gain such as drug-dealing, hiding weapons and other criminal activities. Criminals often befriend a vulnerable person in order to exploit them and use their property.

Individuals can become victims of exploitation at any age. Exploitation is not confined to children and young people.

The social and environmental factors that enable the exploitation of young people usually continue into adulthood, as does the impact of childhood trauma. This means that those being exploited can move onto, or are coerced into, exploiting other people vulnerable to abuse, blurring the boundary between trauma victim and perpetrator.



Vision

Oldham Safeguarding partners have agreed to the following shared vision:

“For all children, young people, and adults in Oldham to feel safe and protected from the risk of exploitation.

For Oldham to be a borough where those who are vulnerable to abuse have clear pathways of support rooted in the local community; and where the whole system works together to improve the outcomes for those at risk of exploitation.”

Connectivity

Whilst this strategy is focused on the exploitation of adults, it is aligned with [Oldham’s Children & Young People’s Contextual Approach to Complex Safeguarding Strategy for 2024-27](#). The two strategies should be read alongside each other.

Oldham Safeguarding partners recognise the cross over and interconnectivity between the different forms of exploitation and issues such as serious violence, knife crime, serious organised crime, domestic abuse, homelessness, and vulnerable individuals who go missing.

In response, partners have adopted a model of working where the connectivity between agencies is used to share intelligence and resources, enabling a more agile and effective approach to tackling the combined impact of exploitation, serious violence, and organised crime.

As a result, this adult strategy and the children and young people’s strategy are two elements of a broad range of ongoing multi-agency work. The two strategies should be read in conjunction with the following:



Oldham Community Safety Partnership’s Making a Difference Violence Reduction Strategy 2024-2029

[Available Online](#)

Oldham Domestic Abuse Partnership’s Domestic Abuse Strategy 2022-2024

[Available Online](#)

Greater Manchester Gender-Based Violence Strategy

[Available Online](#)

Greater Manchester Serious and Organised Crime Strategy

[Available Online](#)

Oldham Homelessness Prevention and Reduction Strategy 2021-26

[Available Online](#)

Oldham Housing Strategies

[Available Online](#)

What is Complex Safeguarding?

Any person can be a victim of adult exploitation but there will be some who, due to their situation or circumstances, will be at greater risk.

The image below highlights some of the most common risk factors for adults experiencing exploitation.

The term **Complex Safeguarding** was developed to describe children and young people and is defined as:

A criminal activity (often organised) or behaviour associated with criminality, involving children and young adults (often vulnerable) where there is exploitation and/or a clear or implied safeguarding concern.

For the purpose of this strategy, the children's definition has been adapted to describe Oldham's adult complex safeguarding and exploitation offer. This locally agreed definition reflects the types of cases currently being managed through multi-agency safeguarding processes in Oldham:

"Complex Safeguarding involves criminal activity (often organised), or behaviour associated with criminality involving young people and adults aged 16 years old and over who are at particular risk to exploitation.

Adult safeguarding cases are considered complex where exploitation is combined with risk factors which include, but are not limited to, previous trauma, drug & alcohol misuse, mental health issues, learning disabilities, dementia, acquired brain injury, domestic abuse, and homelessness."

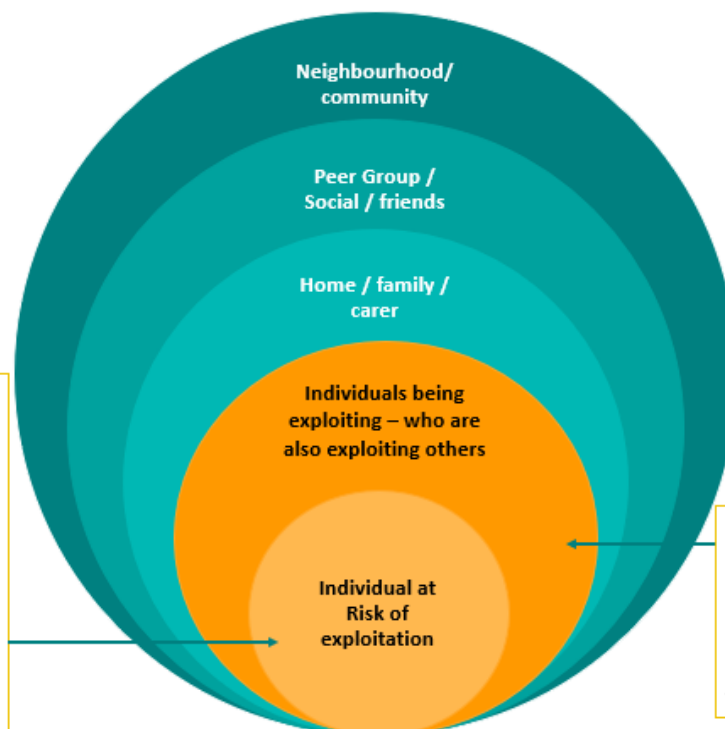
Complex Safeguarding helps to explain the connection between criminal exploitation and safeguarding risk factors that are used by perpetrators to target individuals, such as growing up in poverty, having a learning difficulty or being excluded from school.

Many adult victims of exploitation have previously been children with experiences of safeguarding; there is close connectivity between experiences in younger life occurrence of exploitation in later life. Cases can also involve the exploitation of an adult at risk by another adult who is being coerced into carrying out criminal exploitation.

Complex Safeguarding encapsulates the multifaceted and ever-changing nature of exploitation.

Complex Safeguarding - Risks factors

- Person with complex diagnosis and behaviours:
- Mental health issues/diagnosis
 - Learning disability or autism
 - Dementia
 - Victim of Domestic Abuse
 - Socially isolated
 - Addiction or dual diagnosis
 - Self Neglect
 - Reluctant to engage with services
 - Experience of previous trauma/abuse or neglect
 - Removal of a child into care



Grooming and coercion of adults to exploit others – e.g. adults with a LD, addiction or through sex work
Targeting of vulnerable adults for financial exploitation and cuckooing – e.g. socially isolated older men

What is Contextual Safeguarding?

Whilst Complex Safeguarding focuses on the individual, **Contextual Safeguarding** focuses on the wider social and environment factors that can put an individual at risk of harm.

Developed by Dr Firmin from the University of Bedfordshire, the term Contextual Safeguarding has been used to focus on external factors facing children and young adults aged between 10 and 25 years old.

Contextual Safeguarding is characterised by the use of deception, coercion, and control by those in a position of power or trust in order to force people into a situation they cannot leave. Understanding this is key to help identify where the external risks might come from and to provide a framework to help services track and manage risk and prevent future harm.

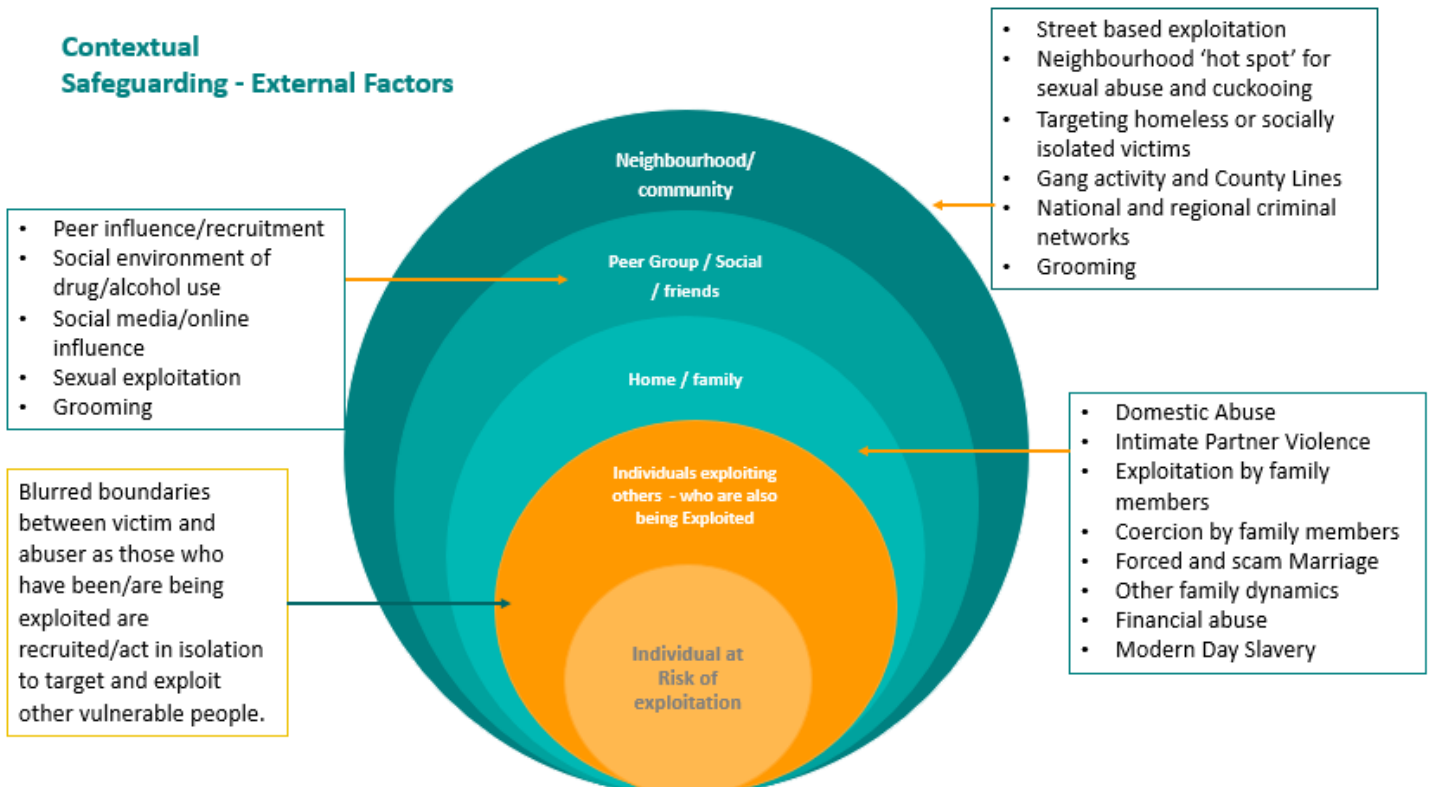
Partners in Oldham recognise that many of the social and environmental factors that pose a risk to adolescents, can pose a risk to adults of all ages. The image below highlights the combined factors that can increase an individual's risk of exploitation by others.

For the purpose of this strategy, local partners have adopted the following definition:

“Contextual Safeguarding is an approach to understanding external risk factors and responding to people’s experiences of significant harm. It recognises that the different relationships that people form can feature violence, exploitation, and abuse; and often involve the targeting of adults vulnerable to abuse.

Services can have limited influence to protect an adult at risk of harm where the adult has the capacity or fluctuating capacity, to make decisions that can put them at risk of harm.”

Whilst children’s and adult’s legislation use the age of 18 years old to mark a child’s transition to adulthood, the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) uses the age of 16 years old as the point where a young person is deemed to have capacity to weigh up risks and make informed choices. This can include making what is termed in the Care Act as an ‘unwise decision’ that can lead to harm. As capacity and decision making is a key factor within adult complex safeguarding, this strategy has aligned itself with the MCA definition and covers young people from the age of 16 years old and over.



Learning from Lived Experience

This strategy is designed to respond to the different forms of exploitation identified through Oldham's multi-agency safeguarding processes, as well as learning from Safeguarding Adult Reviews. The following anonymised cases provide a snapshot of some people's experiences of exploitation in Oldham.

PETER

Peter is in his 70s and lives alone in rented property. He is socially isolated and has poor physical and mental health as well as issues with his memory. Peter was befriended by a young man who regularly 'borrowed' money but did not pay it back, stole his medication and over time would stay at Peter's property which he used as a base to deal drugs. Adult services became aware of Peter when he started turning carers away because he was unable to pay for his care and support and was relying on foodbank parcels. Peter told housing services that he did not feel safe because this man was always hanging around and wanted to move.

FAHAD

Removed from his mother at an early age due to neglect and her heroin addiction, Fahad grew up in the care of his extended family. Fahad was diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia and experienced mental and behavioural disturbances due to alcohol and illicit drug use. Fahad was known to spend time with drug dealers and at one point he was found rough sleeping in London to get away from the dealers in Oldham because of drug debts. Adult services become aware of Fahad following reports that he was being trafficked and sexually exploited and also due to concerns that he was being radicalised.

NATASHA

Arriving in the UK as a refugee Natasha was targeted because of her unstable residency and lack of housing. With no recourse to public funds, Natasha was befriended and coerced into living with a man who went on to abuse and exploit her for free labour. Natasha now finds herself trapped. She is not allowed to work to earn money so she can move out because she does not 'have any papers' and she is not entitled to housing because she already has a place to live.

ROBERT

Robert is in his 80s. Practitioners from many agencies report concerns regarding his unkempt living environment and him presenting as malnourished. It is reported that Robert looks frail, is a regular visitor to the Foodbank and is hounded by bailiffs. Robert is also 'lending' money and items like TVs and bicycles to people which were often not returned. There are concerns he is being financially exploited as someone else is always with him when he collects his benefits, many different people are seen going in and out of his flat and he reports his Post Office bank account is empty when he went to get money. Someone is seen taking money off Robert outside the Post Office. Robert is the subject of continuous and sometimes very serious harassment from local youths and neighbours. The people associated with Robert and his address are known drug users who commit crime to fund their own addictions. There is evidence to suggest they are financially exploiting Robert and staying in the flat on a regular basis.

JASON

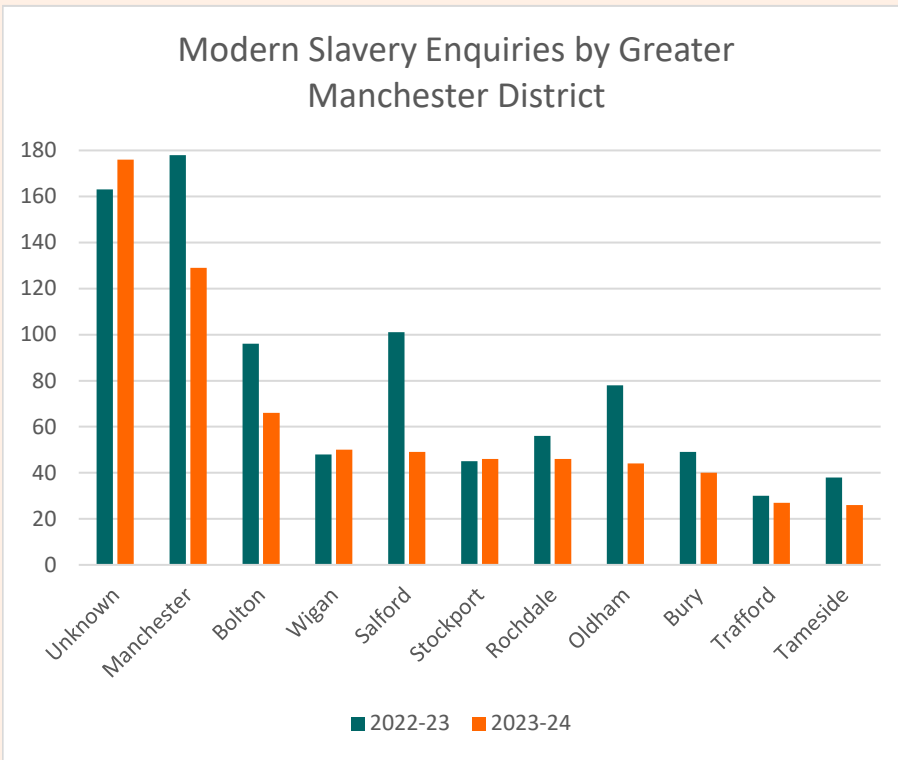
Jason is in his 40s and addicted to class A drugs. He is the victim and perpetrator of crime. He spends time begging and is supported by services into temporary accommodation. Jason is the victim of domestic abuse; most occasions are linked to male family members. Jason attends A&E after being stabbed in the buttocks, a practice known as 'bagging'. This is when a person gets stabbed in the rectum and often leads to the victim having to use colostomy bags for the rest of their life. It is thought this is a form of humiliation. It is a technique being used more often by Organised Crime Groups. Jason has money stolen and discloses to a mental health worker that he is being 'cuckooed'. Jason presents as homeless after experiencing several forms of harassment and abuse at his property from family members and unknown others.

Regional and Local Context

In line with the Modern Slavery Act (2015), data concerning the different forms of exploitation that this strategy covers are recorded by the Home Office under the general heading of modern slavery.

Data provided by [Greater Manchester Challenger](#), on

behalf of the Home Office, shows an overall increase in known cases of exploitation across Greater Manchester as the number of recorded crimes each year more than doubled from 263 in 2018, to 542 in 2023. However, due to the nature of exploitation much of the activity remains hidden or under reported and therefore the true scale and complexity is likely to be greater than is currently known.

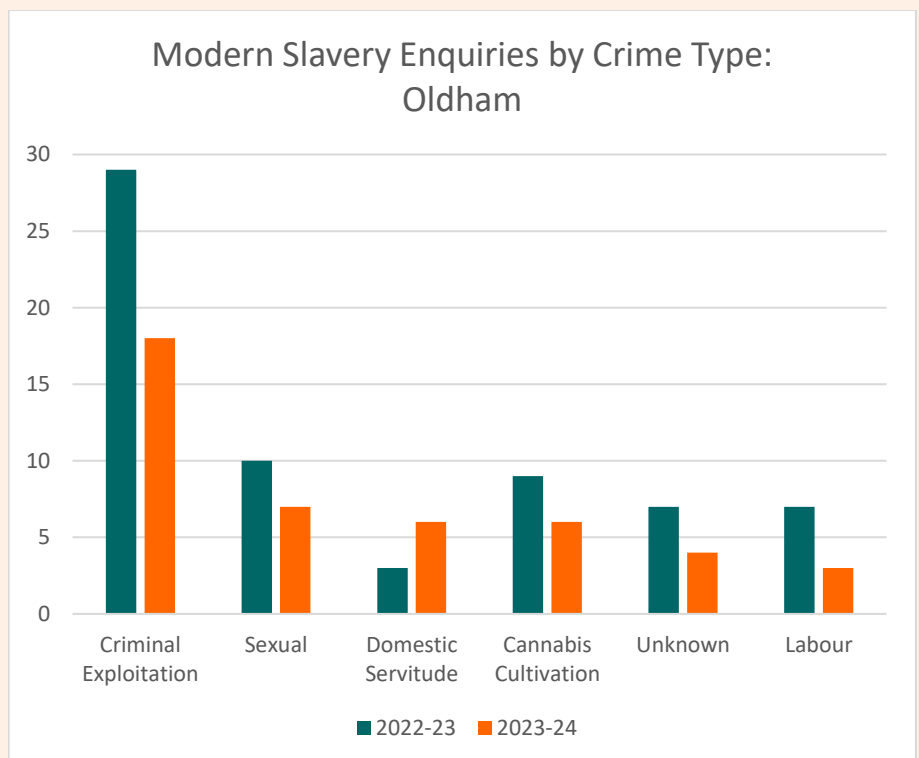


The information presented on the left provides a snapshot of incidents recorded across Oldham over the last two years and how this compares to other areas of Greater Manchester. A Modern Slavery Enquiry covers any crime, intelligence log or referral that relates to a potential modern slavery incident. Each enquiry relates to one specific incident.

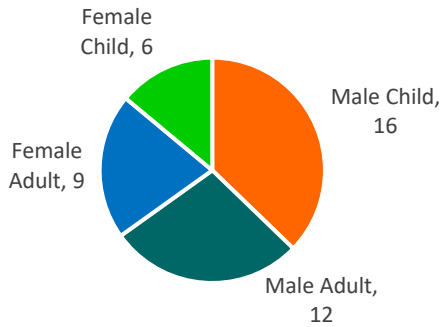
Modern slavery enquiries for Oldham have reduced from 78 in 2022-23 to 44 in 2023-24. In 2023-24, Oldham accounted for 8% of all enquiries (where the district was known). The reduction in reporting could give reason for concern about under reporting of incidents.

The numbers of Oldham Modern Slavery Enquiries for 2022-23 and 2023-24, presented on the right, show that criminal exploitation remains the main identified form of exploitation, this includes forced begging, cuckooing and county lines drug distribution.

This is followed by sexual exploitation and domestic servitude. Domestic servitude typically involves victims working in a private family home where they are ill-treated, humiliated, subjected to unbearable conditions or working hours and made to work for little or no pay. There has been an increase in reports of domestic servitude in Oldham with enquiries doubling from 2022-23 to 2023-24.



Oldham NRM Referrals 2023-24

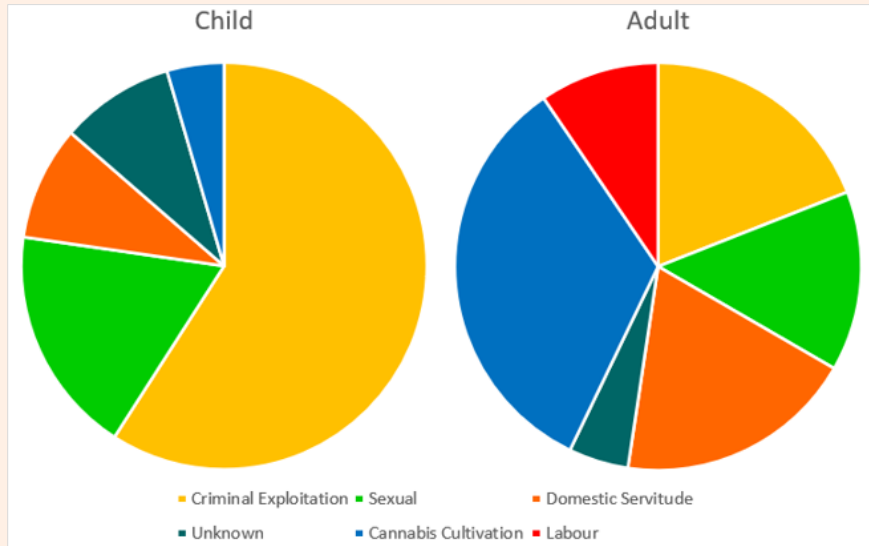


The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support. Oldham NRM referrals in 2023-24 are presented on the left. Most referrals were for male children, these accounted for 37% of all referrals. Male victims both child and adult accounted for most referrals, accounting for 65% of all referrals. The nationality of most victims was British; these accounted for 40% of all Oldham referrals.

The NRM referrals by type of exploitation for Oldham in 2023-24 shown on the right, tells Oldham Safeguarding partners that based on known incidents, children are more likely than adults to be victims of criminal and sexual exploitation whilst adults are more likely than children to be victims of domestic servitude, criminal cannabis cultivation and labour exploitation.

Whilst the data provides an important snapshot, it is the stories behind the referrals that are vital to understanding of exploitation trends. Many incidents combine more than one form of exploitation or are combined with physical harm. These situations can result in both physical scars and long-term trauma.

Exploitation data is used to shape multi-agency responses designed to prevent and disrupt exploitation in Oldham. Where there are concerns about under reporting, the data is used to raise awareness of the issues and referral pathways.



Safeguarding and Population Health

Contextual Safeguarding risk factors show a correlation between high levels of exploitation and areas of high socio-economic deprivation. Evidence shows that criminal gangs target young people and adults at risk of exploitation through the offer of 'gifts' such as food, drink, clothes, phones, money, warm spaces, and drugs. Perpetrators also target or create places to meet that are attractive to young people who have no other alternatives. These young people then invite their friends to join them. The correlation between socio-economic deprivation and exploitation suggests that as the cost of living continues, there is likely to be an increase in the prevalence of exploitation.

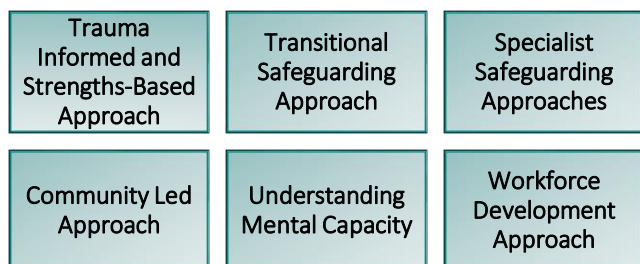
To help prevent exploitation, Oldham Safeguarding partners have signed up to the Population Health Management approach which aims to improve the

long-term outcomes for local communities by focusing on the following root causes:

- 1. The wider determinants of health:** these include income, education, inequality, poverty, housing, and transport.
- 2. Supporting healthy behaviours:** these include physical activities, diet/access to health food and exercise and support for smoking, alcohol and drug use.
- 3. Understanding places and communities:** local environment is an important factor, including the impact of social relationships and community networks on behaviours and mental health.
- 4. Integrating services:** this reflects the growing number of people managing multiple issues health conditions and the need to integrate services around needs rather than organisational silos.

How Oldham Safeguarding Partners Work

This strategy builds on what is working well in Oldham to prevent and disrupt exploitation, and what is needed to build protective factors for individuals, families, and communities. Oldham's way of working is underpinned by the following essential approaches:



1. Trauma Informed and Strengths-Based Approach

Oldham Safeguarding partners work with adolescents and adults at risk of exploitation by focusing on their histories and understanding what is working well in their lives. The aim is to identify strengths and positive influences and help develop life skills to manage challenging and risky situations. This approach recognises that adversity and childhood trauma can make some adolescents particularly vulnerable to exploitation.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are traumatic events that occur in childhood and can include violence, abuse, and/or growing up in a family with mental health or substance use problems. ACEs and trauma can have a severe impact throughout a person's life. Many children express trauma through behavioural issues and it can often lead to a severe effect on their mental and physical health. During adulthood the person is more likely to be drawn into violence, criminal activity, and self-harm, and being more likely to engage in health-harming behaviours.

Oldham Safeguarding partners continue to offer multi-agency training to practitioners that combines strengths-based working and trauma informed practice with the aim of helping to empower individuals to make informed choices and take control of their situation.

2. Transitional Safeguarding Approach

'Transitional Safeguarding' is used to describe the way services support young people with additional developmental or safeguarding needs in the years

leading up to their 18th birthday (or 25th birthday for care leavers).

Learning from [Research in Practice](#) and Oldham's Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SARs) has highlighted the need for planning to start at 14 years old and for a 'doubling up' of support from services to support adolescents as they transition from children's to adults' services. In response, Oldham Safeguarding partners has set up a multi-agency Transitions Hub to ensure the safe and successful transition across services, which includes adolescents at risk of exploitation.

The ongoing development of the local transitional safeguarding approach is overseen by a Strategic Transitions Board.

3. Specialist Safeguarding Approaches

Young people aged between 16 and 25 years old who are at risk of exploitation are supported through the [Complex Safeguarding Hub](#). The hub is designed to facilitate information-sharing and joint operations through the co-location of staff from social care and the police and has a dual role supporting victims and pursuing perpetrators of organised crime.

Adults aged 25 years old and over at risk of exploitation are supported through a Specialist Safeguarding Response. Cases are triaged through the Adult Referral Contact Centre (ARCC) and, depending on the level of risk, each case is managed through one of three pathways:

- [Adult Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub \(MASH\)](#) for cases involving adults at risk of exploitation who have care and support needs as defined by the Care Act 2014.
- [Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements \(MAPPA\)](#) for cases involving violent and sexual offenders living in the community that pose a risk of exploitation to others.
- [Tiered Risk Assessment and Management \(TRAM\) Protocol including the Adults Complex and High Risk Panel \(CaHRP\)](#) for cases that do not meet the criteria for MASH or MAPPA. The tiered process is designed to share information and intelligence held by agencies and provide holistic support for adults at risk of harm, including exploitation. Developed by a multi-agency group, the TRAM Protocol is designed to support cases involving exploitation where the activity appears consensual and where the adult is deemed to have capacity, or fluctuating capacity, to make decisions.

The Protocol includes advice about when and how to escalate risk into a multi-agency setting, as well as how to run shared risk management processes that balance positive risk taking with an individual's human rights. A summary of the Protocol can be found [via the OSAB website](#).

4. Community Led Approach

Oldham Safeguarding partners recognise that understanding local experiences, knowledge and attitudes is vital to be able to prevent exploitation and improve the way services respond, and that support for victims and those at risk of exploitation is only part of the solution. An effective local response also involves measures to prevent and disrupt exploitation through the sharing of multi-agency intelligence and effective engagement with communities at the local level.

Through Oldham's neighbourhood Cluster Teams and Primary Care Networks, each locality offers a tailored response to exploitation that reflects the different prevalence, populations, and inequalities of each area within Oldham.

Oldham Safeguarding partners are fully committed to listening to individuals, friends and families who have experience of exploitation, as well as those who have committed offences.

Partners also welcome scrutiny of services, from all age groups, and are committed to proactively promoting feedback to help inform service improvements.

5. Understanding Mental Capacity

Mental capacity is the ability to make an informed decision based on understanding a situation, the options available, and the consequences of the decision.

Oldham Safeguarding partners recognise the challenges that emerge from the interfaces between the different legislative frameworks shaping understanding of safeguarding both children and adolescents including the Children Act 1989, the Care Act 2014 and the Mental Capacity Act 2005.

Partners are committed to prioritising workforce development around mental capacity to upskill practitioners supporting all ages. Ongoing multi-agency guidance, training and learning opportunities are focused on:

- Improving confidence to undertake mental capacity assessments.
- A consistent approach to conducting mental capacity assessments.
- Improving understanding and recording of Best Interest Decisions.
- Improving understanding of circumstances that may have an impact on mental capacity including trauma, alcohol and substance use, peer pressure, and coercion.

6. Workforce Development Approach

Oldham Safeguarding partners are committed to continuing to improve practitioner awareness of complex safeguarding and the different forms of exploitation that this strategy covers.

Over the last three years, representatives from partner agencies demonstrated their commitment by working together to provide local practitioners with essential training, toolkits, guidance, and briefings including:

- [Oldham Practitioner Modern Slavery Toolkit](#)
- [Oldham Practitioner Cuckooing Guidance](#)
- [Oldham Practitioner Adult Sexual Exploitation Toolkit](#)
- [Oldham Practitioner Financial Exploitation Toolkit](#).



Partners also recognised emerging national and regional trends during this period including a prevalence of modern slavery in the care sector. This led to the sharing of tailored briefings and visits to local providers to share important awareness raising messages.

Workforce development resources and opportunities continue to be provided by partners in support of other important areas of safeguarding practice highlighted throughout this strategy including making safeguarding referrals to Adult MASH, local risk management processes, MAPPA, the Mental Capacity Act, transitional safeguarding, and domestic abuse.

Oldham Safeguarding Partners Priorities for 2024-2027



PRIORITY ONE: AWARENESS

Purpose: Raise awareness of exploitation, build confidence, and develop the skills of practitioners, carers, and the community to guarantee the earliest identification of exploitation.

- Objectives:**
- Offer multi-agency workforce development opportunities covering the different forms of exploitation that this strategy covers as well as vital associated areas of practice including, local risk management processes, and the Mental Capacity Act.
 - Develop the cultural competency of practitioners to support cross cultural conversations.
 - In partnership with local community and faith groups, design and launch a communications campaign for individuals, families, and communities about the signs of exploitation and how to report a concern.



PRIORITY TWO: PREVENTION

Purpose: Develop a robust prevention offer informed by the lived experiences of survivor/victims of exploitation and ensure all partners play a vital role shaping and supporting Oldham's response.

- Objectives:**
- Work with children, young people, and adults at risk to learn from their lived experiences.
 - Ensure the multi-agency prevention offer is embedded across mainstream service delivery and commissioning.
 - Ensure governance arrangements involve key representatives from Oldham's voluntary, community, faith, and social enterprise sector.



PRIORITY THREE: DISRUPTION AND PERPETRATOR MANAGEMENT

Purpose: Hold perpetrators to account by improving disruption and prosecution activity and developing understanding of perpetrator behaviours.

- Objectives:**
- Take robust and early action to challenge the operations of perpetrators of exploitation, ensuring the legal powers, skills, and resources available from all partner agencies are fully utilised to disrupt the behaviours.
 - Work in partnership with the Probation Service and Youth Justice Service to understand and change perpetrator behaviour.
 - Expand partnership exploitation data collection; interrogate and analyse data to understand local activity, identify trends and provide strategic multi-agency responses.



PRIORITY FOUR: CONSISTENT SUPPORT FOR VICTIM/SURVIVORS AND PRACTITIONERS

Purpose: Embed a consistent understanding of how to respond to exploitation and emerging trends to ensure support for victim/survivors and staff is robust.

- Objectives:**
- Ensure individuals and families who are victims or survivors of exploitation have access to appropriate trauma responsive services and are supported through recovery.
 - Assess and improve local response to children and adults at risk who go missing from home and/or care.
 - Capture the experiences of front line practitioners to determine best practice, overcome challenges and inform wellbeing and resilience support for staff managing complex cases.

Governance Arrangements

Strategic oversight and assurance of Oldham’s response to Complex Safeguarding and Exploitation is provided by the joint children’s and adults Complex and Contextual Safeguarding Subgroup. The Subgroup brings together local statutory, voluntary, and independent agencies.

This subgroup is responsible for implementing the priorities within this strategy and reporting directly to Oldham Safeguarding Children Partnership (OSCP) and Oldham Safeguarding Adults Board (OSAB) as well as Oldham’s Community Safety Partnership.

The Subgroup also has links with separate governance frameworks for safeguarding people at risk of being drawn into terrorism, or extremism leading to terrorism.

This strategy is one of three delivery plans designed to implement Oldham’s all age approach to Complex Safeguarding and Exploitation and should be read in conjunction with:

- [Oldham’s Children & Young People’s Contextual Approach to Complex Safeguarding Strategy for 2024-27](#)
- [Oldham’s Complex Safeguarding Hub Operating Procedure](#)
- [Oldham’s Policy and Procedures for Safeguarding People at Risk of Being Drawn into Terrorism, or Extremism Leading to Terrorism](#)

Useful Links

Oldham Safeguarding Adults Board

[Link to website](#)

Oldham Safeguarding Children Partnership

[Link to website](#)

Oldham Community Safety Partnership

[Link to website](#)

What to do if you are worried about an adult

If you think someone you know is experiencing or is at risk of being exploited, and they are not able to protect themselves then please report it. The Oldham **Adult Referral Contact Centre (ARCC)** has been set up to help adults and families looking for support and can be contacted via the following email address: ARCC@oldham.gov.uk

In addition, the **Adult Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)** has been set up to help people who want to report a safeguarding concern. Both services can be contacted on the following number:



**ARCC and MASH:
0161 770 7777**

You can also use this number if you are concerned that someone you know is being groomed and/or exploited to take part in terrorism or extremist activities.

Contact Us

If you have any queries about this strategy or would like more information, please contact the OSAB Business Unit at:



**Oldham
Safeguarding
AdultsBoard
@oldham.gov.uk**

Oldham Safeguarding Bulletin is a way of keeping yourself up to date with news from OSAB and OSCP partners across Oldham. To be sent the bulletin, complete the sign up form on the OSAB website:

www.OSAB.org.uk/Bulletin

Please also follow us on X (formerly Twitter) and share our content to raise awareness of safeguarding and exploitation and what people can do to keep themselves and their families and friends safe in Oldham:

 **@SafeguardOldham**

Glossary of Terms

Coercive behaviour	An act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim. This definition is an umbrella term that includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.
Controlling behaviour	A range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.
County Lines	Organised criminal activity in which illegal drug dealers in major cities establish networks for the supply and sale of drugs to users in towns and rural areas. Typically involves using other people (those who are young or otherwise vulnerable) to carry, store, and sell the drugs.
Cuckooing	Term used when an individual or a criminal gang target the home of a vulnerable person so they can use the property for criminal purposes such as drug-dealing, hiding weapons and other criminal activities. Criminals often befriend a vulnerable person in order to exploit them and use their property.
Domestic abuse	Any incident of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of their gender or sexuality.
Financial exploitation	When someone is deceived or coerced into handing over monetary funds, assets or property. Financial exploitation often involves the targeting of a vulnerable person and can happen through fraud, including wills or inheritance, blackmail, accumulating debts, or having money or property stolen – this includes situations where someone feels pressured into handing over money or property.
Honour based violence	So-called 'honour-based violence' can take many forms; it is used to control behaviour within families to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour. Examples may include murder, fear of or actual forced marriage, domestic violence, sexual abuse, false imprisonment, threats to kill, assault, harassment and forced abortion. Women are predominantly (but not exclusively) the alleged victims and the violence can include collusion from wider family members and/or the community.
Modern day slavery	Umbrella term for all forms of slavery, human trafficking and exploitation. It is defined as the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women or men through the use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability, deception or other means for the purpose of exploitation. It 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. Recent cases have seen the targeting of people with a learning disability, homeless people and family members brought to the UK as refugees.
Sexual abuse	Indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, actual or threatened rape, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts or sexual acts to which the person has not consented. Also includes being pressured into consenting under unequal or coercive conditions.
Sexual exploitation	Actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. It can include taking sexual advantage of another person without effective consent; causing the prostitution of another person; recording, photographing or transmitting identifiable images of private sexual activity of another person.