

Pan-Cheshire All Age Exploitation Strategy

2023-2026 (Revised May 2025)

1. Aim and Purpose

Aims of the AAES

Regardless of the type of exploitation, children, their families and adults at risk have a right to be safeguarded. It is vital that there is collaboration across statutory, private, voluntary and charitable organisations with a clear plan and objectives on how services will work together to support those at risk.

The purpose of the AAES is to:

- Identify a joint vision for all key partners and stakeholders
- Provide the basis for identifying our key Pan-Cheshire joint objectives and commitments over the coming three years
- Clarifying our agreed adopted definitions
- Secure and sustain a collective commitment to addressing and responding to all 17 types of exploitation across all Cheshire Local Authorities and Partnerships in line with the most recent guidance and legislation.

2. What do we mean by Exploitation – An Agreed Definition


Definition	From the Modern Slavery Act 2015
Exploitation	Exploitation includes ‘all types’ of exploitation where a person is subject to force, threats or deception which is designed to induce them into providing a service of any kind, providing a person with benefits or enabling another to acquire benefits.


3. Types of exploitation: What's in scope?


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Type	What does this mean?
Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking	<p>'Modern slavery' is often used as an umbrella term which encompasses, amongst other things, human trafficking. Many stakeholders use modern slavery as an inclusive term, and others use the combined term 'modern slavery and human trafficking', abbreviated to 'MSHT'.</p> <p>The government has described modern slavery as a "brutal form of organised crime in which people are treated as commodities and exploited for criminal gain."</p> <p>The government has identified 17 types of modern slavery which fall into four main categories – labour exploitation, domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, and criminal exploitation.</p> <p>Full details on the 17 types of modern slavery, including case studies, are available on the www.gov.uk website, under 'Typology Report - A typology of modern slavery offences in the UK.</p> <p>Statutory Guidance issued by the Home Office outlines the definition of modern slavery. It highlights the following key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modern slavery encompasses human trafficking and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour.• Human trafficking consists of three basic components: action, means and purpose of exploitation. All three components must be present in an adult trafficking case; for child trafficking the 'means' component is not required.• In human trafficking cases, exploitation can take many forms, including sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, servitude, forced criminality and removal of organs.• Some people may not be victims of human trafficking but still victims of modern slavery if they have been subject to slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour.• Human trafficking is not the same as human smuggling. There are common myths about modern slavery, such as misconceptions that UK nationals cannot be victims and that a person cannot be a victim if they reject offers of help. <p>The guidance also notes that "the definition of a victim of human trafficking, slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour is set out in the Slavery and Human Trafficking (Definition of Victim) Regulations 2022".</p>

Type	What does this mean?
	<p>According to the Home Office’s National Referral Mechanism guidance, for a person to have been a victim of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour there must have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • means (being held, either physically or through threat of penalty – for example, threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability. However, there does not need to be a means used for children as they are not able to give informed consent) • service (an individual provides a service for benefit – for example, begging, sexual services, manual labour, domestic service) <p>Some people may not be victims of human trafficking but still be victims of modern slavery. (March 2025 The tenth anniversary of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 - House of Commons Library)</p> <p>See also Modern Slavery Awareness booklet for further guidance.</p> <p>Human Trafficking</p> <p>Human trafficking is primarily a profit driven crime; perpetrators exploit their victims for financial gain. Under international law, set out in the ‘Palermo Protocol’, trafficking in persons is defined as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring 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”.</p> <p>However, the definition in the UK’s Modern Slavery Act 2015 is narrower. According to the Act, a person commits the offence of human trafficking if the person “arranges or facilitates the travel of another person (“V”) with a view to V being exploited” (House of Commons Home Affairs Committee Human Trafficking First Report of Session 2023–24)</p> <p>The Palermo Protocol, which is the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime.</p> <p>The Modern Slavery and Organised Immigration Crime (MSOIC) Programme is embedded within the National Police Chief's Council (NPCC) MS and OIC portfolio. The MSOIC programme Annual report – 2022/23 saw the highest number of NRM referrals to date representing an increased demand on ever pressed resources.</p>

Type	What does this mean?
Labour Exploitation	<div data-bbox="712 252 1722 675" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px;">  <p>Labour exploitation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="750 359 1030 430"> <p>1 Victims exploited for multiple purposes in isolated environments</p> <p>Victims who are often highly vulnerable are exploited for labour in multiple ways in isolated rural locations. Victims live on offenders' property in squalid conditions, are subject to repeated abuse and are very rarely paid.</p> <li data-bbox="750 470 1030 542"> <p>2 Victims work for offenders</p> <p>Victims are forced to work directly for offenders in businesses or sites that they own or control (some offenders may be gangmasters). The main method of exploitation is not paying or illegally underpaying victims.</p> <li data-bbox="750 550 1030 646"> <p>3 Victims work for someone other than offenders</p> <p>Victims are employed in a legitimate and often low-skilled job, with legal working conditions, by an employer unrelated to the offenders. Most or all wages are taken by offenders often through control of the victims' bank accounts.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="360 718 1301 746">Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner Strategic Plan 2024-2026 (Jan 2025).</p> <p data-bbox="360 778 2040 853">In 2023, just over a quarter (26%) of potential victims referred into the NRM were referred for labour exploitation. For the last 10 years, labour exploitation has been the most common form of exploitation faced by adults</p> <p data-bbox="360 885 2078 1002">Recently, there has also been a steep increase in the exploitation of care workers that have come to the UK on the Health and Social Care visa scheme. Using data collected through the Modern Slavery & Exploitation Helpline, the charity Unseen reported a 606% increase in the number of modern slavery cases in the care sector from 2021 and 2022.</p>

Type	What does this mean?
Domestic Servitude	<div data-bbox="651 264 1771 660" style="border: 1px solid #008080; padding: 10px;">  <h3 style="margin: 0;">Domestic servitude</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="689 384 958 416"> 4 Exploited by partner <li data-bbox="689 507 958 539"> 5 Exploited by relatives <li data-bbox="689 571 958 635"> 6 Exploiters not related to victims <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p data-bbox="1048 389 1720 491">Victims are forced to undertake household chores for their partner and often their partner's relatives. If married, the marriage may have been arranged or forced and the servitude often occurs alongside domestic abuse and sexual exploitation.</p> <p data-bbox="1048 512 1720 560">Victims live with and exploited for household chores and childcare by family members, usually extended family. Many victims are children.</p> <p data-bbox="1048 580 1720 628">Victims live with offenders who are often strangers. Victims are forced to undertake household chores and are mostly confined to the house.</p> </div> </div> <p data-bbox="360 708 1301 740">Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner Strategic Plan 2024-2026 (Jan 2025).</p> <p data-bbox="360 767 2092 836">Domestic servitude is perhaps the most hidden form of modern slavery – concealed in private households – and so it is often the most difficult to identify and resolve.</p> <p data-bbox="360 868 2092 975">These cases tend to be smaller in number, with one or two people being forced to work for an employer for little or no wage, usually for extremely long hours and under strict supervision, suffering abuse and prison-like conditions. The ODW visa has been highlighted as a route that is open to misuse by unscrupulous, usually wealthy employers who wish to bring their domestic staff with them from overseas.</p> <p data-bbox="360 1007 2092 1075">A total of 19,780 domestic workers were granted ODW visas to work in the UK in the year to June 2023. Recent research indicates that working conditions can be poor and these workers are particularly vulnerable to exploitation</p> <p data-bbox="360 1107 2092 1171">Forced marriage is also an area of concern in the UK, as tackled by the joint Home Office and Foreign & Commonwealth Office Forced Marriage Unit.</p> <p data-bbox="360 1203 1570 1235">MSOIC Annual Report 2023-2024 records only 3% of all Modern Slavery Cases as domestic servitude.</p>

Type	What does this mean?
Sexual Exploitation	<div data-bbox="750 263 1668 821" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px;">  <p>Sexual exploitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>7 Child sexual exploitation – group exploitation Children are sexually exploited by groups of offenders. This is usually for personal gratification, but sometimes the exploitation involves forced sex work in fixed or changing locations and will include characteristics of types 9 and 10. Offenders frequently transport victims to different locations to abuse them.</p> <p>8 Child sexual exploitation – single exploiter Similar to type 7, often involves the grooming of children and transporting them for the purposes of sexual exploitation, although the offending is carried out by one individual.</p> <p>9 Forced sex work in fixed location Victims are trafficked and exploited in established locations set up specifically for sex work. This can include brothels or rooms in legitimate business premises (e.g. massage parlour).</p> <p>10 Forced sex work in changing location Victims are forced into sex work where the location of exploitation frequently changes. Locations include streets, clients' residence, hotels or 'pop-up' brothels in short-term rented property. Victims are frequently advertised online.</p> <p>11 Trafficking for personal gratification Victims are trafficked to residential sites controlled by offenders and sexually exploited for the offenders' own gratification. Some victims may be confined to the site for a long period of time.</p> </div> <p>Home Office – Child Exploitation Disruption Toolkit September 2022</p> <p>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. Practitioners should be alert to the range of signs outlined under “Common characteristics of child exploitation” when considering whether a child is being sexually exploited.</p> <p>Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner Strategic Plan 2024-2026 (Jan 2025).</p> <p>Sexual exploitation disproportionately affects women and girls, and those who pay to abuse them are disproportionately men.</p> <p>Work is needed in establishing how professionals identify child sexual exploitation. Victims of child sexual exploitation, in particular girls, can struggle to acknowledge what has happened to them and how these experiences are linked to trafficking and modern slavery. The World Health</p>

Type	What does this mean?
	<p>Organisation defines sexual exploitation as: ‘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’.</p> <p>More broadly, the internet acts as an enabler of trafficking for sexual exploitation: 75% of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation are advertised online. This is often in the form of Adult Service Websites (ASWs), platforms where many sexual services are advertised online. These can allow traffickers to anonymously advertise victims of sexual exploitation.</p> <p>MSOIC Annual Report 2023-2024 -Sexual exploitation accounts for around 17% of all cases.</p>
<p>Criminal Exploitation</p>	<div data-bbox="734 564 1713 1198" data-label="Complex-Block">  <p>Criminal exploitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 Forced gang-related criminality Victims are forced to undertake gang related criminal activities, most commonly relating to drug networks. Victims are often children who are forced by gangs to transport drugs and money to and from urban areas to suburban areas and market and coastal towns. 13 Forced labour in illegal activities Victims are forced to provide labour to offenders for illegal purposes. The most common example is victims forced to cultivate cannabis in private residences. 14 Forced acquisitive crime Victims are forced by offenders to carry out acquisitive crimes such as shoplifting and pickpocketing. Offenders may provide food and accommodation to victims but rarely pay them. 15 Forced begging Victims are transported by offenders to locations to beg on the streets for money, which is then taken by offenders. Victims are often children vulnerable adults. 16 Trafficking for forced sham marriage Traffickers transport EU national victims to the UK and sell these victims to an exploiter in a one-off transaction. Exploiters marry victims to gain immigration advantages and often sexually abuse them. 17 Financial fraud (including benefit fraud) Victims are exploited financially; most commonly their identity documents are taken and used to claim benefits. This type often occurs alongside other types. </div> <p>Criminal exploitation has less known about types of Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking that encompasses acquisitive crimes such as forced begging, forced theft (including shoplifting and pickpocketing), as well as cannabis cultivation and financial exploitation.</p>

Type	What does this mean?
	<p>Criminal exploitation is a subcategory of forced labour, which is covered by section 1 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015. Under the EU directive (2011/36), exploitation of criminal activities is described as the exploitation of a person to commit, inter alia, pick pocketing, shoplifting, drug trafficking and other similar activities which are subject to penalties and imply financial gain.</p> <p>Statutory Guidance issued by the Home Office Child criminal exploitation is not defined in law, though the government’s Serious Violence Strategy defines it as occurring 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in exchange for something the victim needs or wants • for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator • through violence or the threat of violence <p>The most common form of child criminal exploitation is ‘county lines’. This refers to gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs around the UK using dedicated mobile phone lines or other forms of a ‘deal line’. They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move and store drugs and money, and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons. Children can be criminally exploited in other ways, such as theft, acquisitive crime, knife crimes and other forms of criminality and exploitation.</p> <p>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 using technology like social</p> <p>Another form of child exploitation is the recruitment of children to move the proceeds of crime (as cash or through banking transactions or purchases) on behalf of organised crime groups and fraudsters. These victims are sometimes referred to as ‘money mules’, or ‘financially exploited children’.</p> <p>Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner Strategic Plan 2024-2026 (Jan 2025).</p> <p>Whilst criminal exploitation is the most reported exploitation type for children, often children experience multiple forms of exploitation at once. The NRM is one source of information for how children are being exploited by criminals and gangs, but the scale of criminals’ exploitation of children could be higher than the statistics alone reflect.</p>

Type	What does this mean?
	<p>Local authorities are responsible for support provision to children referred into the NRM and have statutory responsibilities for their safeguarding.</p> <p>MSOIC Annual Report 2023-2024 puts criminal exploitation as now accounting for around 60% of all Modern Slavery cases, largely due to an increase in identification of county lines victims.</p> <p>County Lines Model</p> <p>county lines is defined in the Serious Violence Strategy which states: ‘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.</p> <p>Cuckooing or home invasion is a form of criminal exploitation where criminals use or take over a vulnerable person’s home for criminal purposes. As part of the county lines business model, criminal gangs will often use these homes to prepare and store drugs, weapons, and cash and to accommodate individuals working for a deal line. People's homes are frequently used to support this activity because they are free, less conspicuous than hotel rooms and widely available.</p> <p>Sometimes the use of a property may start out as consensual, for example in exchange for drugs, but the arrangement may quickly sour. County Lines networks may use violence and coercion to occupy the property of individuals who are vulnerable, for example through mental health issues, domestic circumstances, substance misuse, loneliness or simply because they or a relative are in debt. Drug runners accommodated at cuckooed properties are often children who may have been reported missing. (NPCC County Lines Coordination Centre).</p>

4. Delivery Plan

Our strategy is built on a multi-faceted approach known as the "4 P's": Our Strategy will focus on the 4ps of Prosecution, Prevention, Protection, and Partnership. This approach allows us to address modern slavery and all types of exploitation comprehensively and effectively.

In March 2021, the UK Government announced its intention to review the 2014 Modern Slavery Strategy and develop a revised strategic approach to addressing modern slavery. In response, the Modern Slavery Policy Evidence Centre (PEC), led by the University of Oxford, produced a briefing paper to inform the strategy review. There were several recommendations to consider for a new Modern Slavery Strategy. One of the key recommendations was around the Strategic Framework: The UK Government should revise the 2014 Government Modern Slavery Strategy “4Ps” (Pursue; Prevent; Protect; Prepare) strategic framework and replace with a clearer set of strategic objectives in the new Modern Slavery Strategy, that align with international anti-trafficking frameworks (based on 3Ps of Prosecution, Prevention, Protection and; with additional 4th P of Partnership).

Internationally, a “3Ps” framework (Prosecution; Protection and Prevention) is commonly used as a paradigm for addressing human trafficking, stemming from the Palermo Protocol, with a fourth “P” (Partnership) sometimes added to reflect the importance of collaborative working across different groups and agencies.

Prosecution – Bring Offenders to Justice and disrupt criminal activity

Prosecute and disrupt individuals and groups responsible for modern slavery and associated types of exploitation. This refers to the legal steps taken to prosecute individuals and groups who are responsible, this includes activity which supports the identification of offenders and bringing them to justice.

Protection – Protect the Vulnerable from exploitation -safeguarding.

Strengthen safeguards by protecting vulnerable people from exploitation and increasing awareness and resilience against all associated crime types.

This focuses on safeguarding victims of modern slavery. It includes providing them with high quality support services, such as accommodation, medical care, and counselling, as well as ensuring their safety and security.

There is often a lot of cross over between protect and prevent activity.

Prevention – Process of avoiding and minimising exploitation and harm by preventing people from committing offences or becoming a victim.

Prevent people from engaging in modern slavery and from becoming victims of modern slavery and from being exploited.

Preventing modern slavery and all associated types of exploitation is everyone’s business. It requires a whole system approach where communities, the public sector, the private sector and the voluntary, community, faith, and social enterprise (VCFSE) sector, all play a role in preventing individuals

from becoming exploited. Across all stakeholders there needs to be an encouragement of professional curiosity and awareness about the role they must play in tackling exploitation. Raising awareness is critical to prevention, such as measures to reduce the risk of becoming exploited by promoting awareness of the risks and through educating individuals, communities, workforces and agencies about the risks.

In the 2014 Government Strategy, “Prevent” was focused narrowly on preventing potential offenders from engaging in modern slavery crimes, but since then the Government appears to have expanded the focus of “Prevent” in ways which are welcome. The 2020 UK Annual Report on Modern Slavery noted that “Prevent activity aims to stop people from committing modern slavery crimes or becoming victims of modern slavery in the first place. It also focuses on preventing re-offending and re-victimisation” (Briefing: the UK Government review of the 2014 Modern Slavery Strategy – Modern Slavery and Human Rights PEC- November 2021).

Prevention can be described as: ‘An on-going process of avoiding and minimising exploitation and harm. This can be achieved by intervening before exploitation and harm occurs, by intervening early, and by treating harms. It also includes action to prevent re-exploitation/re-trafficking. Prevention includes enabling people to exercise choice, control over their lives and to thrive’ (Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner Strategic Plan 2024-2026 (Jan 2025)).

Partnership –collaboration between different agencies and organisations.

This Strategy will focus on the Partnership element, to emphasises the importance of collaboration between different agencies and organisations, to effectively combat modern slavery and all types of exploitation.

To secure and sustain a collective commitment to addressing and responding to exploitation across all partner agencies and to develop a common understanding of exploitation across the Pan- Cheshire Partnerships, with a clear expectation that each organisation is responsible for ensuring its workforce has access to relevant training and development opportunities, and its practitioners are signposted to the All-Age Exploitation Delivery Plan.

DELIVERY ACTION PLAN – SEPARATE EXCEL SPREADHSEET

5. Legislation

Modern Slavery Act 2015

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 (c. 30) is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It is designed to combat modern slavery in the UK and consolidates previous offences relating to trafficking and slavery.

- **section 1:**

Defines slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labor, referencing Article 4 of the Human Rights Convention. This section considers various factors, including the victim's personal circumstances and the nature of the work or services provided.

- **Section 2:**

Addresses human trafficking, which is a complex crime involving the movement of people, often for exploitation, including labor exploitation, sexual exploitation, or the removal of organs.

- **Section 4:**

Deals with individuals who commit any offence with the intention of committing a human trafficking offence under Section 2, encompassing acts like aiding, abetting, or procuring such offences.

- **Section 45:**

Provides a statutory defence for victims of slavery or human trafficking who commit an offence. This defence is intended to encourage victims to come forward without fear of prosecution for offences they were compelled to commit as a result of being a victim of slavery or trafficking.

- **Section 54:**

Requires commercial organizations with a significant turnover to publish an annual modern slavery statement, outlining the steps they take to prevent modern slavery in their business and supply chains. This section aims to increase transparency and accountability within supply chains.

- **Section 49:**

Requires the Secretary of State to issue guidance to public authorities on identifying and supporting victims of modern slavery.

- **Section 51:**

Creates a presumption about the age of individuals who are suspected of being victims of human trafficking, assuming they are under 18 until their age is confirmed.

- **Section 52:**

Creates a statutory duty for specified public authorities in England and Wales to notify the Home Office about suspected victims of modern slavery, with specific requirements for making referrals.

The Nationality and Borders Act 2022

The Border Security, Asylum and Immigration Bill 2025 introduces new measures to tackle trafficking and immigration-related crimes in the UK. It grants new powers to seize migrants' phones and other electronic devices, criminalizes those who endanger lives at sea, and strengthens right-to-work checks for businesses.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 gave local authorities and the police a duty to work together to develop crime and disorder audits and implement reduction strategies. Section 5 of the Act sets out that the Council and the Police have joint responsibility for preventing and reducing crime and disorder in the area. They are 'responsible authorities' and have a duty to co-operate through a Community Safety Partnership (CSP). The 'responsible authorities' have responsibility, under Section 6 of the Act, for formulating and implementing 'a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area'.

The Crime and Policing Bill supports the delivery of the Government's Safer Streets Mission to halve knife crime and violence against women and girls in a decade and increase public confidence in policing and the wider criminal justice system. Some of the measures in the bill build on parts of the Criminal Justice Bill introduced in the 2023/24 session of Parliament that the government supported whilst in opposition.

The Bill aims to introduce enhanced protection for vulnerable children and adults. The bill introduces a new offence of child criminal exploitation, alongside a civil preventative order designed to stop the abhorrent exploitation of children by criminals. Additionally, the bill makes 'cuckooing' a specific offence, protecting the most vulnerable people whose homes are used by others to commit criminal activity, whilst also creating new offences of exposure and child abduction.

6. Useful references

[Serious Violence Strategy](#)

[Serious Violence Strategy 2024-2029](#)

[Statutory Guidance issued by the Home Office](#)

he Slavery and Trafficking Survivor Care Standards which contain detailed practical advice on all aspects of working with victims of modern slavery, and [are available There](#).

[Modern Slavery Awareness booklet](#)

[NPCC Modern Slavery & Organised Immigration Crime Programme - Policing to deliver the best possible response to Modern Slavery and Organised Immigration Crime](#)

[Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner Strategic Plan 2024-2026](#)

[Child exploitation disruption toolkit - GOV.UK](#)

[Home Office's National Referral Mechanism guidance](#)

March 2025 [The tenth anniversary of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 - House of Commons Library](#)

[Modern slavery strategy](#) **National Modern Slavery Strategy**

[The Slavery and Human Trafficking \(Definition of Victim\) ...](#)

[Tackling Organised Exploitation \(TOEX\) Programme](#)

Operation Hydrant and the National Child Exploitation Taskforce -

<https://www.hydrantprogramme.co.uk>

www.hydrantprogramme.co.uk/cse-taskforce/appropriate-language-guide

[Operation Makesafe | The Hydrant Programme](#)

[Partnership hub | The Hydrant Programme](#)

[NSPCC - Protecting children from sexual exploitation](#)

The Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) has produced a range of [videos on how to spot the signs of modern slavery](#).

The [Independent Anti Slavery Commissioner \(IASC\)](#) has produced a range of videos by sector on spotting the signs of modern slavery, which may be informative for any public sector worker

[Home Office guidance on Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/criminal-exploitation-ofchildren-and-vulnerable-adults-county-lines/criminal-exploitation-ofchildren-and-vulnerable-adults-county-lines](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/criminal-exploitation-ofchildren-and-vulnerable-adults-county-lines/criminal-exploitation-ofchildren-and-vulnerable-adults-county-lines)

[County Lines - National Crime Agency](#)

[Modern slavery and human trafficking - National Crime Agency](#)

[Disrupting County Lines Policing Strategy 2024 to 2027](#)

[Vulnerability Knowledge and Practice Programme \(VKPP\)](#)

[Tackling violence against women and girls strategy](#)