



Modern Slavery, Human Trafficking and Exploitation

RCBC Victim Care Pathway Procedure

Modern Slavery and Exploitation is Closer Than You Think



Contents

	Page
What is modern slavery?	3
Types of exploitation	4
Indicators of modern slavery	5
The National Referral Mechanism	8
The Independent Child Trafficking Guardianship Service	10
Roles and Responsibilities	11
Victim Care Pathway	12
Health Care Pathway	13
Supporting Procedures	14
Useful Information – Signposting Organisations	15

Acknowledgements

Cleveland Anti-Slavery Network

Redcar and Cleveland Modern Slavery Task and Finish Group

What is modern slavery?

Modern slavery can affect people of any age, gender or race. It is no longer only associated with the literal owning of another person, but rather the exploitation and control of an individual by someone else. Someone can be considered in slavery if:

- They are being forced to work through coercion or threats (either mental or physical)
- They are trapped and controlled by someone else (their 'employer')
- They have physical restrictions placed on their freedom
- They are dehumanised, treated as a commodity, and may be bought or sold as 'property'

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 has consolidated slavery and human trafficking offences to offer enhanced support and protection for victims, and to ensure that perpetrators receive suitably severe sentences. The Act ensures that Police and other law enforcement agencies have the powers they need to pursue, disrupt and bring to justice those engaged in human trafficking, slavery, servitude and forced compulsory labour.

Children are unable to consent to their own trafficking and exploitation. A child is defined as "any person under the age of 18". Child victims are always victims of child abuse. They should therefore be treated as such using existing child protection procedures and statutory protocols.

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is defined as the movement and acquisition of people through the use of force, coercion or deception, with the aim of exploiting those individuals. Men, women and children can be the victims of trafficking. It can occur across large distances, such as between countries, or within a very small area, such as a person being moved from one room in a house to another, as long as the purpose of the movement is to exploit that individual.

The trafficking of children can be defined as "the movement of children for the purpose of exploitation" and it is irrelevant if any form of coercion is used.

Defined by the Palermo Protocol to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) requires a human trafficking case to meet the following three elements below:

- 1) **THE ACT (what is done):** Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons.
- 2) **THE MEANS (how it is done):** threat or use of force, withholding documents, ritual oaths, financial control, debt bondage, abduction, blackmail, abuse of power over a vulnerability, deception, "Stockholm syndrome", grooming, restriction of movement, threat to friends or family, social stigma.
- 3) **THE PURPOSE / SERVICE (why it is done):** including but not limited to sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and bonded labour, domestic servitude, criminal exploitation, forced fraud, forced marriage and organ harvesting. Trafficking people is a criminal offence. Even if an adult may consent to the intended exploitation, this is irrelevant where any of the means (above) have been used.





In a case of a child victim of modern slavery, it is not necessary to satisfy the "means" part of the definition. This is because a child cannot give informed consent, so it is not necessary to show that they were forced, coerced or deceived into being exploited – even if they are aware/agreeable to being moved. If they are being exploited, or held in slavery, that is sufficient to demonstrate that a slavery or trafficking offence is likely to have taken place.

Further, a person who is identified as a victim of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour only requires a "means" and a "purpose / service".

Victims of modern slavery and exploitation may be unwilling to come forward to law enforcement or public protection agencies. They may not see themselves as victims, or may be fearful of further reprisals from their abusers against themselves or their family members. Victims may not always be recognised as such by those who come into contact with them.

The ‘Purpose’ - types of exploitation

Modern slavery is now an umbrella term for several different types of exploitation.

Type	Explanation
 <p>SEXUAL EXPLOITATION</p>	<p>Sexual exploitation Victims are forced to perform non-consensual or abusive sexual acts against their will. Whilst women and children make up the majority of victims, men can also be affected. Adults are coerced often under the threat of force, or another penalty.</p>
 <p>CRIMINAL EXPLOITATION</p>	<p>Criminal exploitation 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. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Victims are often forced into crimes such as cannabis cultivation, drugs running (such as County Lines), benefit fraud, forced begging sham marriage or to commit theft against their will.</p> <p>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 forms 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>DOMESTIC SERVITUDE</p>	<p>Domestic servitude Once a person’s employment transfers into a situation whereby they cannot move around freely or leave, it is enslavement.</p> <p>Victims are forced to carry out housework and domestic chores in private households with little or no pay, with restricted movement, very little or no free time and minimal privacy often sleeping where they work. They may be reported as missing or for criminal activities if they try to leave.</p>
 <p>FORCED LABOUR</p>	<p>Forced/bonded labour Victims reach a destination having been promised work and a chance for a better life. Often, they are found legitimate work (factories, takeaways, food packaging, recycling) and given accommodation, but are forced to forfeit their wages as payment for expenses. Essential documents and access to information is often withheld and verbal and physical violence can be used or threatened.</p>



There are also other forms of exploitation including: **organ removal/harvesting; forced marriage; and illegal adoption.**




The exploitation of children is a form of child abuse. If a professional suspects that a child is being exploited, an immediate safeguarding response is required to stop the child from being re-trafficked and experiencing more abuse and trauma. For more guidance around this, see the sections – “Supporting Procedures” (page 12) and “Useful Information” (page 13).

Signs and indicators of modern slavery

All professionals that meet with adults and children in their everyday work need to be able to identify those who may have been trafficked or subject to modern slavery, and be competent to act to support and protect the victim from harm.

Signs of many types of slavery and exploitation are often hidden, making it hard to recognise potential victims. A victim can be any age, gender, ethnicity or nationality. This is a list of some general indicators, drawn from the “Modern Slavery Training Booklet” (*Hope for Justice*, June 2021):

Type	Indicators
	<p>Sexual Exploitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement between brothels, sometimes different cities • Sleeping on work premises • Increasing use of residential and hotel premises • Limited amount of clothing and a large proportion of sexual clothing • Subjected to abduction, assault or rape • Movement is controlled, eg is picked up and dropped off at work location • Someone other than the person receives the money for the services <p>Grooming for Sexual Exploitation/ Internal Sex Trafficking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child going missing/truancy • Secretive • Unexplained money/presents • Experimenting with drugs, alcohol • Grooming/association with older males • Significantly older boyfriend • Social activities without any plausible explanation • Low self-image/self-harm/eating disorder • Seen entering or leaving vehicles with unknown adults • Evidence of physical/sexual assault
	<p>Cannabis Cultivation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windows of property permanently covered from the inside • Visits at unusual times • Property may be residential or commercial • Unusual noises coming from the property eg machinery • Pungent smells coming from the property <p>Sham Marriage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of the groom • Lack of ‘courtship’ of bride and groom • Little or no knowledge of respective partner’s family • No family of bride at wedding • Absence of wedding ring/s • Few or no wedding photographs • No reception or honeymoon • Uncertainty over marital home <p>Pickpocketing/Forced Begging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young, elderly or disabled foreign national/s begging in public or on public transport • One adult is guardian of a large group of children • Group of adult and/or child beggars moved daily to different locations, returning to same location every night • Group moving together on public transport, eg walking up and down length of bus or train <p>Benefit Fraud:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship between adult and child/ren is unclear or without proof

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common addresses for registering for benefits, school etc • Single adult registers large number of children (possibly at single address) • ‘Family’ members, ‘friends’ and ‘interpreters’ • Victim complains that someone has helped them complete benefits claim forms but they have not received any money. <p>Child Criminal Exploitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistently going missing from school or home and/or being found out-of-area • Unexplained acquisition of money, clothes, or mobile phones • Receiving excessive texts or phone calls and/or having multiple handsets • Relationships with controlling, older individuals or groups • Leaving home or care without explanation • Unexplained injuries or suspicion of physical assault • Parental concerns • Carrying weapons • Significant decline in school results or performance • Gang association or isolation from peers or social networks • Self-harm or significant changes in emotional well-being
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living and working for a family in a private home • Not eating with the rest of the family • No bedroom or proper sleeping place • No private space • Forced to work excessive hours, on-call 24 hours a day • May never leave the house without the employer • Employer reports as missing and/or of criminal activity if attempts to escape
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withholding of wages, excessive reductions, below minimum wage • Excessive hours/overtime, few breaks • Obligated to pay for equipment • Intimidation and threats • Threat of revealing irregular immigration status • Employer unable to produce documents required • No access to labour contract • Fabricated employment levels • Poor or non-existent health and safety standards • Abusive working and living conditions • Imposed place of accommodation (deductions made) • Physical and sexual violence • Abuse of vulnerability • Isolation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lured into a country by false promises, which means the victim may not easily trust others • Signs of being controlled • Dependency • Fearful of police/authorities • Fearful of the trafficker and fearful that their lives or family members will be at risk if they try to escape • Signs of trauma, including psychological eg anxiety, physical trauma/bruising • Limited access to medical and dental care • Fearful of telling others about their situation • High/multiple occupancy living accommodation • Sparse living conditions • Limited freedom of movement • May not be aware they have been trafficked • Not paid or paid very little • Perception of being in debt to someone • No passport or someone else is holding their passport/identity documents

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Control of post/mail• Language• Malnutrition• Witchcraft e.g. juju |
|--|---|

If you suspect the victim is in immediate danger call 999 and ask for the Police. If you would like to speak to the Police but the issue is non-urgent, call 101.

For further guidance on what to do if you suspect a child or adult is a victim of modern slavery, please refer to the **Victim Care Pathway** (page 10).

If you suspect that an adult may have been trafficked, or is a victim of modern slavery, please contact the Adult SPA – Tel: 01642 065070 / Email: AccessAdultsTeam@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk

If you suspect that a child may have been trafficked, or is a victim of modern slavery, please submit a referral to the Redcar MACH – Tel: 01642 130700 /Email: RedcarMACH@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk

Alongside this, if you believe the child is a victim of **criminal or sexual exploitation** a referral must also be made to the Redcar and Cleveland VEMT Practitioner’s Group, using the VEMT Screening Tool:
<https://www.teescpp.org.uk/practice-tools/tees-wide-child-exploitation-screening-tool/>

National Referral Mechanism

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 places a duty on specified public authorities (including local authorities) to report details of suspected cases of modern slavery to the National Crime Agency. This is achieved through the National Referral Mechanism.

The national referral mechanism (NRM) is a gateway for locating and identifying potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring that they receive the appropriate protection, support, accommodation and advice. It is designed to facilitate all agencies which could be involved in a modern slavery case to share information about and assist potential victims.

It is also the mechanism through which the UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC) collects data about victims. This information contributes to building a clearer picture about the extent of modern slavery in the UK. Recording and investigating responses to the NRM is essential to assist with national mapping, identifying hot spot locations, highlighting intelligence on source countries, and to address immigration support issues.

Making a referral

The local authority is a recognised 'first responder organisation' in England and Wales and therefore has a responsibility for completing and submitting NRM referrals.

First responder organisations are those that are authorised to refer a potential victim of modern slavery into the National Referral Mechanism. First responder organisations have the following responsibilities:

- identify potential victims of modern slavery and recognise the indicators of modern slavery
- gather information in order to understand what has happened to them
- refer victims into the NRM via the online process or via the archived paper referral form in exceptional cases (in England and Wales this includes notifying the Home Office if an adult victim doesn't consent to being referred)
- provide a point of contact for the SCA to assist with the Reasonable and Conclusive Grounds decisions and to request a reconsideration where a first responder believes it is appropriate to do so
- a first responder is an individual working at a first responder organisation that is involved in discharging one of the duties of the organisation listed above.

Any **potential child victim** must be referred into the NRM automatically.

Adults must give their consent for their information to be shared for referral to the NRM as it is a voluntary process.

If **adult** consent is not given to refer to the NRM, the online form must still be completed as part of the "Duty to Notify", as organisations still have a duty to inform the Home Office about any potential victims.

All referrals should now be made using the online referral form:

<https://www.modernslavery.gov.uk/start>

It is considered good practice for Adult Social Care and Children's Social Care to complete the NRM referral alongside the Cleveland Police Complex Exploitation Team (CET). The CET can be contacted at:

TELEPHONE: 01642 303240 / 302175, or EMAIL: complexexploitationteam@cleveland.pnn.police.uk

Voluntary notifications by agencies not covered by the duty

Other organisations, including non-governmental organisations, may put forward notifications to the Home Office. However Safeguarding Boards would encourage staff to raise any concerns about modern slavery or human trafficking with the Police or the Local Authority (as per normal safeguarding procedures). The Police or Local Authority will then take responsibility for notifying the Home Office.

Example of pathway following NRM referral:

The First Responder will complete the NRM form online.



The local authority will adhere to duty of care processes. If the victim has no recourse to public funding the First Responder should contact the Salvation Army for accommodation and/or outreach support: 0300 303 8151.



If the victim remains in the borough a plan should be developed around safety, housing, mental/physical wellbeing, legal advice, immigration option, work options, social/cultural needs.



An advocate/key worker from whichever support service the victim is working with should remain in contact with them until the result of the NRM is known. There is currently a **45 day** 'recovery and reflection' period following receipt of the NRM. This can be extended based on individual circumstances.

NRM outcomes

The 'reasonable grounds' decision

To establish whether an individual is a victim of human trafficking two decisions have to be made. The first is a 'reasonable grounds decision' which is **made within five days of receiving the referral**. This may involve seeking additional information from the first responder or other services. The threshold at Reasonable Grounds stage for the trained decision makers is; *"from the information available so far I believe but cannot prove"* that the individual is a potential victim of trafficking, slavery, servitude, and/or forced or compulsory labour.

If the decision is positive, then the potential victim will be:

- allocated a place within Government funded safe house accommodation, if required
- granted a reflection and recovery period of 45 calendar days. This allows the victim to begin to recover from their ordeal and to reflect on what they want to do next, for example, co-operate with police as required, return home etc.

The potential victim and the first responder are both notified of the decision by letter.

The 'conclusive grounds' decision

The second is a conclusive grounds decision which is **made after 45 days** and confirms whether an individual is a victim of human trafficking. Further information is sought about the referral and this additional information is used to make a conclusive decision on whether the referred person is a victim of trafficking, slavery, servitude, and/or forced or compulsory labour.

The expectation is that a Conclusive Grounds decision will be made as soon as possible following the 45 days of the recovery and reflection period. There is no target to make a conclusive grounds decision within 45 days. The timescale for making a conclusive grounds decision will be based on all the circumstances of the case.

The trained decision maker's threshold for a Conclusive Decision is that on the balance of probability *"it is more likely than not"* that the individual is a victim of human trafficking or modern slavery. The first responder and the potential victim will both be notified of the decision. If the potential victim is conclusively identified as a victim of trafficking or modern slavery, what happens next depends on their wishes.

When the conclusive grounds decision is made, those adults with a positive decision receive a further 45 days of 'move-on' support. This 'move-on' support period is in place to help victims to safely transition out of NRM support.

What happens if they receive a negative decision?

If a negative Conclusive Grounds decision is made this is sent to the Independent Multi-Agency Review panel. They are able to disagree and send the referral back for further consideration if they believe that processes have not been adhered to.

Those with a negative decision receive support for a further nine days.

What if the person isn't a victim?

If at any stage the referred person is confirmed not to be a victim of trafficking or modern slavery, then dependent on the circumstances they may be referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency i.e. the relevant police force or the Home Office. If it is decided by the Competent Authority that the person was not trafficked nor is a victim of modern slavery, and there are no other circumstances that would give them a right to live in the UK, they will be offered support to voluntarily return to their country of origin. The person can also be offered support to return to their country if they have been trafficked or are a victim of modern slavery and do not wish to stay in the UK.

The Independent Child Trafficking Guardianship (ICTG) Service

The Independent Child Trafficking Guardianship (ICTG) Service is outlined within Section 48 of the Modern Slavery Act. The service is commissioned by the Home Office and delivered by Barnardo's in a number of areas including Redcar and Cleveland.

The ICTG service offers advice, guidance and support for **children (aged under 18)** who have been exploited through trafficking and Modern Slavery. We also provide support, advice and guidance for professionals working with young people who are victims of trafficking and Modern Slavery.

Referrals to the ICTG service should be made when:

- A child is identified as a victim of trafficking and Modern Slavery and they are the responsibility of the Local Authority
- A child is referred to the NRM and they are the responsibility of the Local Authority

The ICTG Service works collaboratively with partner agencies to ensure that young people who are victims of trafficking and Modern Slavery receive support in line with their needs.

Independent Child Trafficking Guardians (ICTG's):

Independent Child Trafficking Guardians provide direct, specialist support for trafficked children and the professionals involved in their care. Direct support is available for any child identified as a victim of trafficking who is in the UK without someone with parental responsibility.

The ICTG's will help young people cope with the practical and emotional traumas of being trafficked. Workers help them understand the systems and professionals working around them to offer support in ways that they can understand. They aim to:

- Build trusting relationships with trafficked children to help them build a positive future
- Help children navigate criminal justice, social care and immigration systems
- Give emotional and wellbeing support
- Support professionals working with children so that they can identify the indicators of trafficking and respond to meet their needs

The Guardianship Assessment Team provide an initial triage assessment to better understand the immediate safeguarding needs of the child and provide appropriate advice to support safeguarding, risk management and safety planning.

Referrals to the ICTG Service can be submitted via the [Online Referral Form](#) or by calling the Guardianship Assessment Team via their 24/7 support number: **0800 043 4303**

The Home Office Guidance for the ICTG Service can be [found here](#).

Roles and Responsibilities

The following are some of the responsibilities that local agencies have for victims of suspected or confirmed modern slavery.

Cleveland Police / National Crime Agency

- Overall lead of the operation
- Lead and manage the Victim Reception Centre
- Liaise within the Major Incident Room (if operational)
- Lead the Tactical Co-ordinating Group
- Ensure that regular briefings are made to update people as to what is happening.
- Co-ordinate public messaging and community engagement
- To notify the assistant directors for Children and Adult Social Care about any planned operations, to allow for a jointly co-ordinated response

NHS England

- Identify and activate appropriate health resources for the victim (e.g. community nurses, GPs etc.)
- Address the immediate health needs of victims
- Provide support in accessing replacement medication
- Liaise with the wider health economy and social care to support survivors as necessary, particularly those deemed to be more vulnerable

Redcar and Cleveland Council - Adult Social Care/ SPA

- Undertake an initial social care assessment for adults where necessary with referrals to Mental Health, Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards or Safeguarding Teams if required.
- Adult Social Care would respond to human rights acts assessments for those who have no recourse to public funds and care act assessments for those who meet the threshold e.g. mental or physical impairment/condition or are elderly and an appearance of need (social care need not housing) or health.
- As a first responder, to complete the NRM referral and notify Cleveland Police CET upon submission.

Redcar and Cleveland Council - Children's Social Care / MACH

- Undertake safeguarding and social care enquiries for children where necessary / if there are indicators of modern slavery identified
- To undertake an assessment of need if applicable.
- As a first responder, to complete a joint NRM referral alongside Cleveland Police CET.
- Unaccompanied asylum seeking child (UASC) – complete all the above and refer to DfE statutory guidance: Care of unaccompanied migrant children and child victims of modern slavery.

Community Safety Partnership

- Develop a community feedback model
- Engage with community leaders to improve community cohesion
- Analyse and prepare statistical information on local referrals, and on outcomes for reporting purposes
- Ensure distribution on public messaging and campaign materials

Housing Services

- Provide free, confidential and impartial advice for people who approach in housing need. We offer support and help whether you're homeless or worried about becoming homeless. We'll give you advice based on your own circumstances.
- Identify appropriate accommodation for victims where appropriate.
- Liaise with Adult Social Care if there is no statutory provision for a Human Rights Assessment to be undertaken looking at additional rights that someone may have.

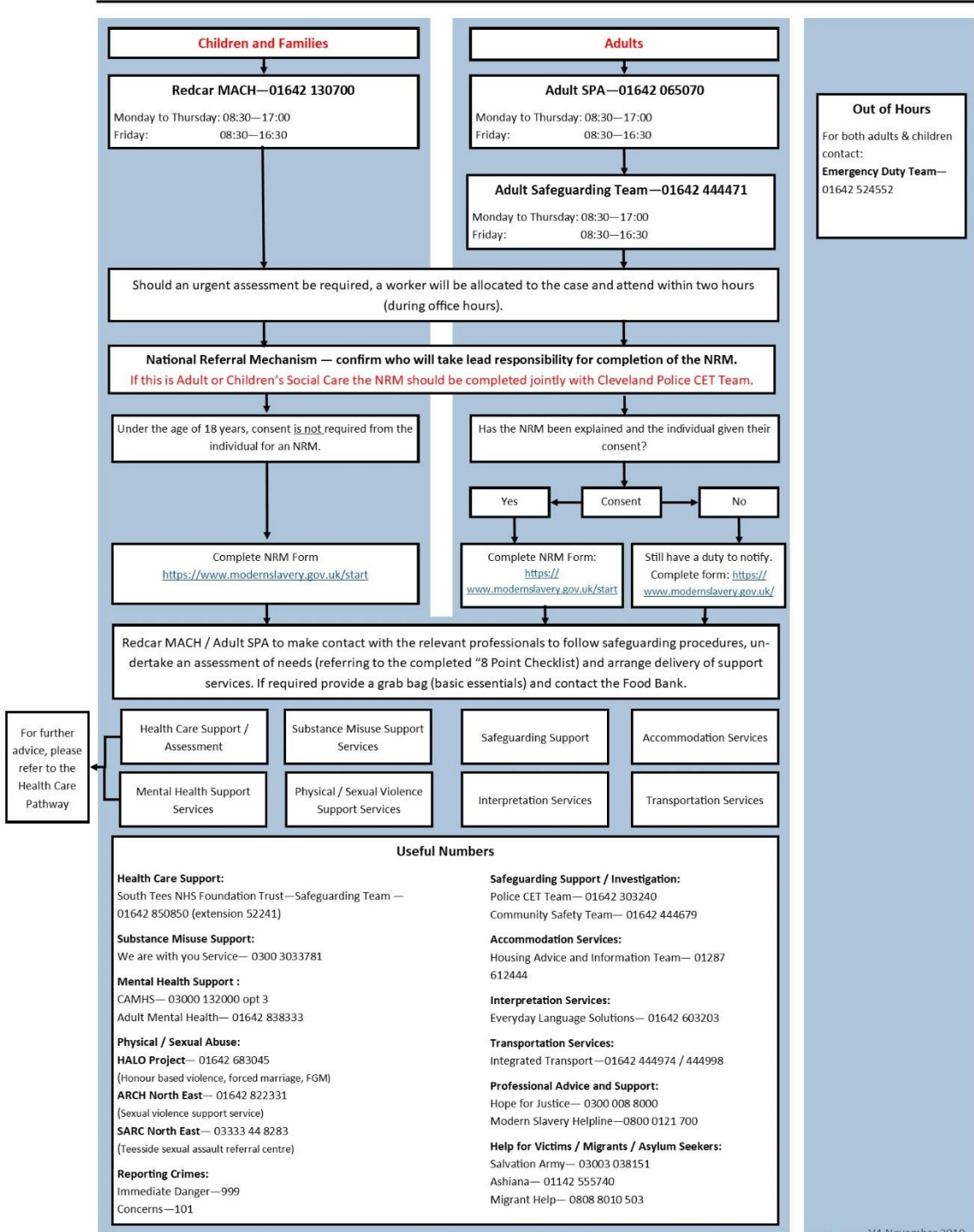
Salvation Army (or other charitable support organisations)

- Support access to the National Referral Mechanism

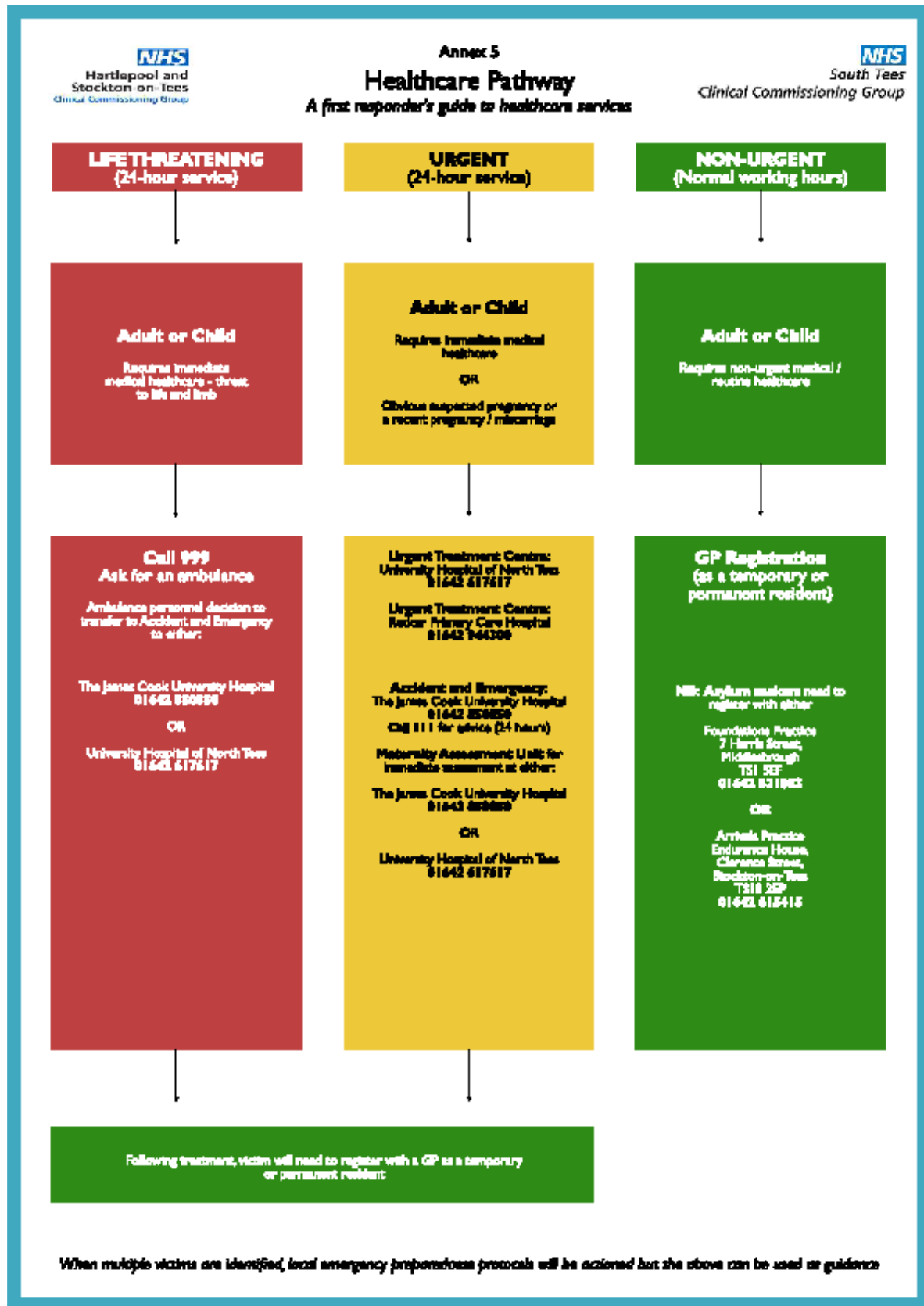
Modern Slavery, Human Trafficking and Exploitation Victim Care Pathway



Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council
Modern Slavery, Human Trafficking and Exploitation Victim Care Pathway



Health Care Pathway



Supporting Procedures

Home Office – Modern slavery: how to identify and support victims – Statutory guidance

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-slavery-how-to-identify-and-support-victims>

Home Office – Report modern slavery as a First Responder - Guidance

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/report-modern-slavery-as-a-first-responder>

DfE – Care of unaccompanied migrant children and child victims of modern slavery – Statutory guidance

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-of-unaccompanied-and-trafficked-children>

An electronic version of the Eight Point Checklist form can be found as follows:

<https://www.teescpp.org.uk/media/1272/eight-point-checklist-v3-november-2019.pdf>

Useful Information - Signposting

If you have concerns that someone is experiencing exploitation, there are agencies who can help.

Potential victims of modern slavery are entitled to support and protection from the UK Government. To access this support victims must be referred to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). For more information please visit: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/modern-slavery>

Office of the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner: <http://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.uk/>

Other government agencies that provide advice and support around modern slavery include:

- Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority
<https://www.gla.gov.uk/>
- National Crime Agency
<https://nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking>

The following links are for other organisations, including charities, that can offer further information and support regarding modern slavery:

- Modern Slavery Helpline
<https://www.modernslaveryhelpline.org/> or 08000 121 700
- Salvation Army Helpline
<https://www.salvationarmy.org.uk/modern-slavery> or 0300 3038151
- Hope for Justice
<https://hopeforjustice.org/> or 0300 008 8000
- Human Trafficking Foundation
www.humantraffickingfoundation.org
 - Guidance for local authorities
<https://www.humantraffickingfoundation.org/modern-slavery-protocol>
- Teeswide Adult Safeguarding Board
 - E-Learning Portal (Course Directory)
<https://www.tsab.org.uk/training/>
 - Modern Slavery Workbook
<https://www.tsab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Safeguarding-Workbook-Module-7.pdf>

Appendix 1: “Eight-Point” Checklist - Modern Slavery / Human Trafficking Assessment



Modern Slavery is the 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. These crimes include 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.

Trafficking relates to the movement of people for the purposes of modern slavery, sexual or criminal exploitation which is classed as a form of ‘human trafficking’ under the Modern Slavery Act 2015. Although human trafficking is international, trafficking for child exploitation is often within the UK.

Please note: A National Referral Mechanism (NRM) referral must be made for any victim where there are reasonable grounds to believe that they may be a victim of modern slavery (including slavery, child exploitation or human trafficking). NRM referrals can be made by a number of designated first responder organisations. A first responder can make a referral where it is ‘suspected but cannot be proven’ the identified individual is a victim of slavery or human trafficking. (Please refer to the NRM legislation).

1.	PERSONAL DETAILS		
Name:			
Age:	DOB:	Gender:	Sexuality:
Is the victim stating that they are an adult or a child:	Adult <input type="checkbox"/>		Child <input type="checkbox"/>
Is there any evidence to corroborate this?			
If you have any doubts about the age of the victim, please indicate why:			
Age assessment required:		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Nationality:		Religion:	
Language:			
	Is an interpreter required:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

2.	TYPE OF POTENTIAL EXPLOITATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal		
<input type="checkbox"/> Forced Labour <input type="checkbox"/> Trafficking		
<input type="checkbox"/> Forced Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Servitude		
<input type="checkbox"/> Organ Harvesting		
Please provide further details about the potential exploitation:		
Where did the exploitation occur:		
Is it safe for the victim to remain in R&C:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the victim likely to abscond:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Any other identified/linked victims:		
3.	GENERAL HEALTH	
Any self-reported health needs:		
Physical <input type="checkbox"/>	Substance misuse <input type="checkbox"/>	Notifiable diseases <input type="checkbox"/>
Please provide further details:		
Is medical treatment required immediately:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	MENTAL HEALTH / LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING	
Any immediate concerns about safety:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Any self-reported mental health conditions:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Any diagnosed mental health conditions:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Any threats of suicide or self-harm:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

Any learning disability identified:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Any cognitive impairment identified (such as Such as dementia / delirium / alcohol related dementia):	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Please provide further details:		
5.	POLICE INFORMATION	
Previous victim of slavery:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, please provide details:		
Possible risk to others:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
PNC check completed:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Any warning markers recorded:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, please provide details:		
Details of any local intelligence:		
6.	FAMILY CONNECTIONS	
Details of any relatives and where:		
Should family members be notified:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Would family offer a place of safety or increase the risk:		
If victim is underage, has police protection been invoked:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

7.	WELFARE	
Is the victim entitled to benefits / public recourse to funds:		YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Does the victim have bank cards or an account:		
Immigration status:		
8.	ACCOMMODATION AND OTHER FACTORS	
What type of accommodation would be most suitable:		
Are there any dietary requirements to be considered:		YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Please list:		
Any other factors to be considered: (including: food requirements / toiletries / clothing / etc)		

NRM REFERRAL / DUTY TO NOTIFY	
NRM referral	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
For any child victim an NRM must be submitted.	
If an adult victim will not consent to the NRM then professionals still have a duty to notify and must still complete the form below.	Date submitted:
https://www.modernslavery.gov.uk/start	

USEFUL CONTACTS FOR SUPPORT AND ADVICE

The Modern Slavery helpline: 08000 121 700

The Salvation Army helpline: 0300 303 8151

Hope for Justice: 0300 008 8000

An electronic version of this form can be found as follows:
<https://www.teescpp.org.uk/media/1272/eight-point-checklist-v3-november-2019.pdf>

Document Control

Document Type	Practitioner Guide		
Document Title	Modern Slavery, Human Trafficking and Exploitation - Pathway Procedure		
Ownership & Review			
Team	Service Manager, Adult Social Care Service Manager, Quality and Assurance / VEMT Operational Lead		
Tel	01642 771500		
Version Control			
Version	Date	Author	Changes
V1	June 2020	R&C VEMT team / Modern slavery task and finish group	Document creation Approved by: Children and Families SMT – 16/07/2020 R&C VEMT Sub Group – 20/07/2020 Adult Social Care SMT – 06/08/2020 Presented and accepted by: Cleveland Anti-Slavery Network– 04/09/20 Tees Strategic VEMT Group – 29/09/2020
V2	August 2021	R&C VEMT team / Modern slavery task and finish group	Document reviewed and updated as required.
Distribution			
Version	Date	Circulation	
V1	October 2020	To all Adult and Children Social Care staff, and partner agencies through VEMT sub group.	
V2	November 2021	To all Adult and Children Social Care staff, and partner agencies through VEMT sub group and VEMT Newsletter.	