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A toolkit providing an overview of Modern Slavery and a detailed pathway and guidance for everyone across Lancashire to use

This guidance has been developed in consultation with representatives from the following agencies:

- Blackburn with Darwen Safeguarding Boards (Document Author)
- Blackpool Borough Council
- Blackburn Diocese
- British Red Cross
- Caritas (Diocese of Salford)
- Clinical Commissioning Groups
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Friendship Foundation
- Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority
- HMRC (Immigration and Customs)
- Lancashire Care NHS Foundation Trust
- Lancashire County Council
- Lancashire Constabulary
- Medaille Trust
- National Probation Service
- Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- UK Border Agency (Immigration)
- University of Central Lancashire
- Victim Support Service

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Modern Slavery Helpline: 08000 121 700

(Confidential helpline, 24 hours a day 365 days a year)

Introduction

This document aims to explain plainly what Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking are and how everyone across Lancashire can help tackle this complex and hidden crime. We may not be able to eradicate it completely but we can make it more difficult for criminals who exploit others for their own personal gain.

We want everyone across Lancashire (this includes Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool) to know how to recognise it and have the confidence to report it to ensure the victims are supported and criminals are brought to justice.

This toolkit compliments agencies own Safeguarding Policies and Procedures and the Pan Lancashire Safeguarding Adults Boards Policy and Procedures. It has been developed through a collaboration of the Pan Lancashire Anti-Slavery Partnership and recognised national guidance.

What is Modern Slavery?

Modern Slavery is illegal and encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.

A person commits an offence if:

- The person holds another person in slavery or servitude and the circumstances are such that the person knows or ought to know that the other person is held in slavery or servitude, or
- The person requires another person to perform forced or compulsory labour and the circumstances are such that the person knows or ought to know that the other person is being required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

There are many different characteristics that distinguish slavery from other human rights violations, however only one needs to be present for slavery to exist. Someone is in slavery if they are:

- Forced to work - through mental or physical threat;
- Owned or controlled by an 'employer', usually through mental or physical abuse or the threat of abuse;
- Dehumanised, treated as a commodity or bought and sold as 'property';
- Physically constrained or has restrictions placed on his/her freedom of movement; and
- Human Trafficking

Contemporary slavery takes various forms and affects people of all ages, gender and races. Adults who are enslaved are not always subject to human trafficking. Recent court cases have found homeless adults, promised paid work opportunities enslaved and forced to work

and live in dehumanised conditions, and adults with a learning difficulties restricted in their movements and threatened to hand over their finances and work for no gains.

Human trafficking is the movement of a person from one place to another, using methods of deception, coercion, the abuse of power or of someone’s vulnerability and for the purposes of exploitation. It is possible to be a victim of trafficking even if their consent has been given to being moved. Human trafficking may occur across international borders or take place within one country.

From the 1st November 2015, specified public authorities have a duty to notify the Secretary of State of any individual identified in England and Wales as a suspected victim of slavery or human trafficking, under Section 52 Modern Slavery Act 2015.

Pan Lancashire Anti-Slavery Partnership promote that all those who come in contact with a potential victim complete the Duty to Notify Form if the victim is unwilling to be supported through the National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

There are three components to human trafficking

The Act (or action)	Recruitment, transfer, transportation, harbouring or receipt of persons; This is achieved by a:
The Means	Threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or position of vulnerability, giving or receiving of payments or benefits used to control a person
The Purpose (exploitation)	To exploit a person through prostitution, other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, forced criminality, slavery, servitude or removal of organs from a person.

Identifying Victims¹

- Is the victim in possession of a passport, identification or travel documents? Are these documents in possession of someone else?
- Does the victim act as if they were instructed or coached by someone else? Do they allow others to speak for them when spoken to directly?
- Was the victim recruited for one purpose and forced to engage in some other job? Was their transport paid for by facilitators, whom they must pay back through providing services?
- Does the victim receive little or no payment for their work? Is someone else in control of their earnings?
- Was the victim forced to perform sexual acts?
- Does the victim have freedom of movement?
- Has the victim or family been threatened with harm if the victim attempts to escape?
- Is the victim under the impression they are bonded by debt, or in a situation of dependence?
- Has the victim been harmed or deprived of food, water, sleep, medical care or other life necessities?

¹ <https://www.salvationarmy.org.uk/spot-signs-modern-slavery>

- Can the victim freely contact friends or family? Do they have limited social interaction or contact with people outside their immediate environment?

Sexual Exploitation²

Be aware: ordinary residential housing/hotels are being used more and more for brothels. People forced into sexual exploitation may:

- Be moved between brothels, sometimes from city to city
- Sleeping on work premises
- Display a limited amount of clothing, of which a large proportion is sexual
- Display substance misuse
- Be forced, intimidated or coerced into providing sexual services
- Be subjected to abduction, assault or rape
- Be unable to travel freely e.g. picked up and dropped off at work location by another person
- Have money for their services provided collected by another person

Forced Labour

Where all the work is done under the menace of a penalty or the person has not offered themselves voluntarily and is now unable to leave. They may experience:

- Threat or actual physical harm
- Restriction of movement or confinement
- Debt bondage i.e. working to pay off a debt or loan, often the victim is paid very little or nothing at all for their services because of deductions
- Withholding of wages or excessive wage reductions
- Withholding of documents e.g. passport/security card
- Threat of revealing to authorities an irregular immigration status
- Their employer is unable to produce documents required
- Poor or non-existent health and safety standards
- Requirement to pay for tools and food
- Imposed place of accommodation (and deductions made for it)
- Pay that is less than minimum wage
- Dependence on employer for services
- No access to labour contract
- Excessive work hours/few breaks

Child Abuse/Exploitation

“An abuse of a child’s vulnerability by a person’s position of power or trust, exploiting that position to obtain sexual services in exchange for some form of favour such as alcohol, drugs, attention or gifts” – Engage Team, Blackburn

You may notice a child that is:

- Often going missing/truanting
- Secretive
- Has unexplained money/presents
- Experimenting with drugs/alcohol

² <http://hopeforjustice.org/spot-the-signs/>

- Associating with/being groomed by older people (not in normal networks)
- In relationships with significantly older people
- Taking part in social activities with no plausible explanation
- Seen entering or leaving vehicles with unknown adults
- Showing evidence of physical/sexual assault (including Sexual Transmitted Infections)
- Showing signs of low self-image/self-harm/eating disorder

Criminal Activities

The person is recruited and forced/deceived into conducting some form of criminal activity such as pick pocketing, begging, cannabis cultivation and benefit fraud.

Same indicators as for forced labour but for cannabis cultivation you may also notice:

- Windows of property are permanently covered from the inside
- Visits to property are at unusual times
- Property may be residential
- Unusual noises coming from the property e.g. machinery
- Pungent smells coming from the property

Domestic Servitude

A particularly serious form of denial of freedom; this includes the obligation to provide certain services and the obligation to live on another person property without the possibility of changing those circumstances. They may:

- Be living and working for a family in a private home
- Not be eating with the rest of the family
- Have no bedroom or proper sleeping place
- Have no private space
- Be forced to work excessive hours; "on call" 24 hours a day
- Never leave the house without the 'employer'
- Be malnourished
- Be reported as missing or accused of crime by their 'employer' if they try to escape

Safeguarding Children, Young People and Adults at Risk

Children under the age of 18 cannot consent to be trafficked or exploited and child protection procedures will apply.

Adults at risk as defined by the Care Act 2014 must be referred using adult safeguarding/protection procedures:

Where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that an adult in its area (whether or not ordinarily resident) and that adult:

- a) has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs) **and**
- b) is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect, **and**

- c) as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.

The Localism Act 2011 section 1 gives councils special powers to provide accommodation/support even when there is no recourse to public funds. Section 5.3 states that where a person does not have eligible care and support needs and the local authority has decided not to use section 19(1) of the Care Act 2014 to meet non-eligible needs, it will need to consider whether to use its general power of competence under section 1 of the Localism Act 2011. This gives the local authority a power to do anything that an individual generally may do, and may exercise this power in any way, including for the benefit of residents.

Further information can be found in the pathway and accompanying guidance.

Training

Across Lancashire Modern Slavery training has been agreed to meet the needs of all workers, from those who require or would like a basic awareness (through self-directed online learning or face to face learning) to training in more detail for those who work directly with children, young people, families and adults.

Please see your Local Safeguarding Children and Adults Boards websites for further details:

Blackburn with Darwen	www.lsab.org.uk/training	www.lscb.org.uk/training
Blackpool	https://www.blackpoolsafeguarding.org.uk/safeguarding-training	
Lancashire	http://lscb-training.lancashire.gov.uk/	http://www.lancshiresafeguarding.org.uk/lancashire-safeguarding-adults/learning-development.aspx

National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

Once a victim is identified, if they require protection using statutory safeguarding procedures an initial needs risk assessment and strategy meeting should be carried out by local Social Care/Safeguarding Teams. The urgency of this will depend on the current risks to the child/adult as per safeguarding policy and procedures or through the NRM (what is the risk to an adult to return to their exploiters). Child victims do not have to consent to be referred to the NRM.

Adults must give their consent to their information to be shared for referral to the NRM as it is a voluntary process and if they do only a First Responder (see guidance - page 11) can do this. Consent includes explaining what the NRM is, the two stage decision process, the support it offers, the limitations of what it offers, alternatives, letting the person see and read a copy of their referral form before signing. It does NOT provide them with leave to remain, or that the referral would automatically result in a positive decision.

For those who do not work or have a Safeguarding Lead or Team to seek advice from please contact the Modern Slavery Helpline to enable the victim to receive the support they need as quickly as possible.

Across Lancashire there are currently discussions in place to have a Single Point of Contact (SPOC – currently only available in Blackburn with Darwen) to refer victims of modern slavery for adults and children but until that time please follow the agreed pathway.

Example of pathway following NRM referral:

a.	<p>The First Responder will complete the NRM form and get the victim to sign it. This will be sent to: nrm@nca.x.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>A copy will also be sent to Lancashire Constabulary as all potential victims of modern slavery are potential victims of crime: humantrafficking@lancashire.pnn.police.uk</p>
b.	<p>The local authority will adhere to duty of care processes. If the victim has no public recourse to public funding and there is no duty to provide housing/support under safeguarding/human rights legislation the First Responder should contact the Salvation Army for accommodation and/or outreach support: 0300 303 8151</p>
c.	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>
d.	<p>There is a 45 day recovery and reflection period currently for the NRM</p> <p>Within the NRM outreach support people should receive: safe accommodation, translation and interpretation services, assistance accessing compensation, access to vocational training and employment opportunities, subsistence, access to relevant medical and legal services, assistance for a safe repatriation and return.</p> <p>What people won't automatically receive is: leave to remain in the UK or right to work in the UK (unless they already have this or have been granted it through legal means during NRM period). This support ends 14 days after a decision is made (or 45 under the new HO recommendations) if positive or 48 hours if negative but that extensions can be applied for in particularly vulnerable cases – see</p>
e	<p>Alternatives to NRM support, maybe just claiming treaty rights for EU, seeking legal advice re: asylum (which should be covered by legal aid) or other applications for leave to remain?</p>

NRM outcomes³

The UK Human Trafficking Centre and Home Office are the decision makers to the outcome of the NRM.

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 from specialist Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) or social services. The threshold at Reasonable Grounds stage for the trained decision makers is; "from the information available so far I

³ Thanks to Plymouth Community Safety Partnership Toolkit

believe but cannot prove” that the individual is a potential victim of trafficking or modern slavery.

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 human trafficking or modern slavery.

The expectation is that a Conclusive Grounds decision will be made as soon as possible following day 45 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 makers 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.

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 (through the NRM) 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 or the First Responder can request a reconsideration of the NRM decision.

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.

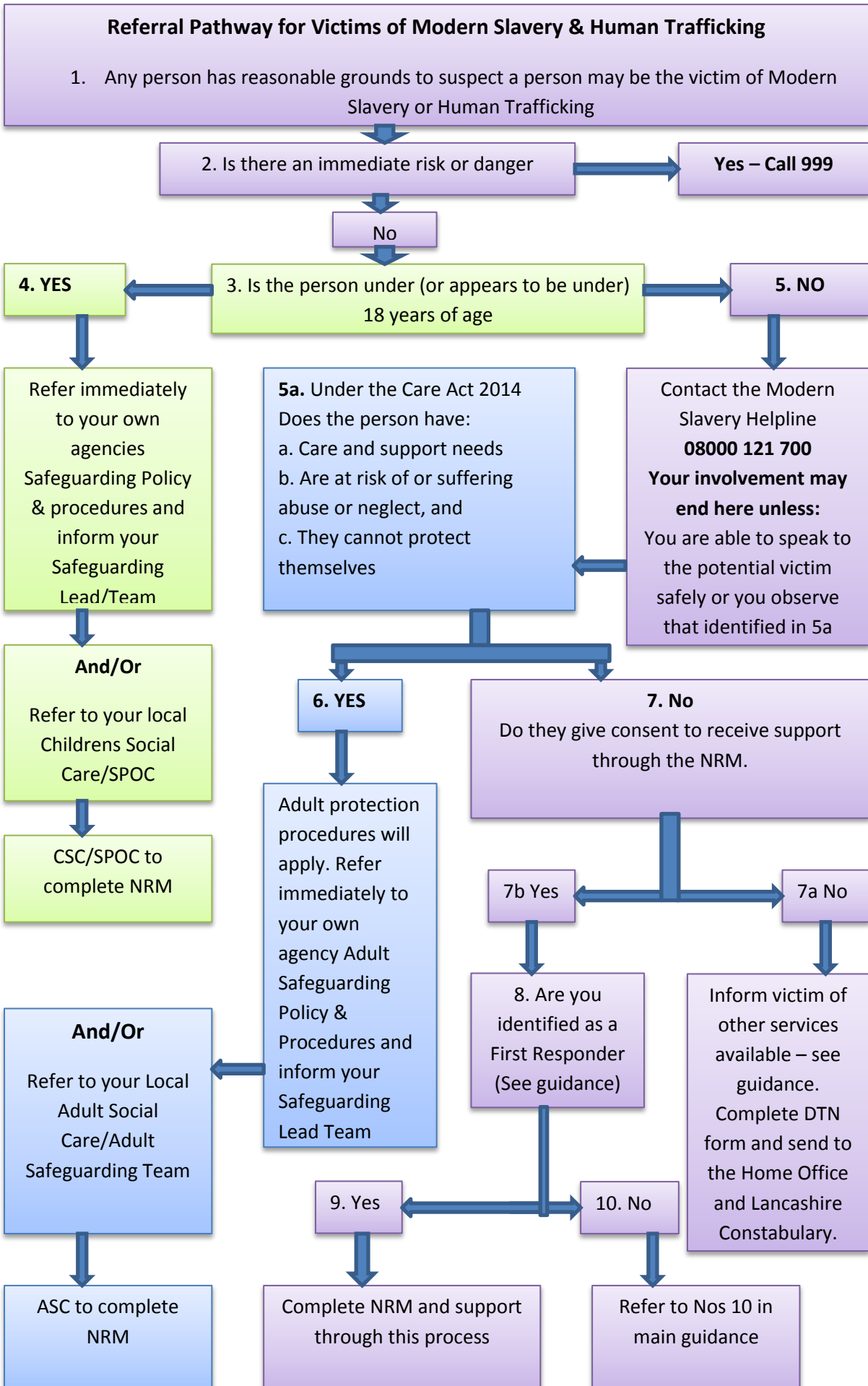
Duty to Notify and/or No Consent to NRM

If consent is not given to refer to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) the Pan Lancashire Anti-Slavery Partnership request that a Duty to Notify form MS1- available in this toolkit - is completed.

This can be completed without the victims consent but **Section C** which contains details about the victim, their name, address etc. must be omitted. Adult victims who do not consent

to the NRM may still give consent for their details to be given in the DTN form but a signature must be obtained for current data protection processes to be fulfilled.

The NRM form is different to the Duty to Notify (MS1) form and MS1 is only used when a victim wishes to remain anonymous.



Detailed Guidance to Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking Pathway

1.	Trust your instinct. You only have a reason to believe someone maybe a victim. You don't have to prove it.
2.	Risk Assessment – In emergency cases and there is an immediate threat or emergency medical treatment is needed or the victim is still in the place of exploitation please call 999.
3	Does the victim say they are (or appears to be under) 18 years of age then follow step 4. If not follow step 5
4	<p>Organisations will have their own safeguarding procedures to follow in line with the Pan Lancashire Local Safeguarding Children Board Policies and Procedures and these must be followed: http://panlancshirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_modern_slavery.html?zoom_highlight=modern+slavery</p> <p>In the first instance contact your Safeguarding Lead or Team who will take details and refer to Childrens Social Care.</p> <p>If you are not a member of an organisation then you need to contact Childrens Social Care/Single Point of Contact (SPOC) directly and immediately giving as much information as you can. Childrens Social Care/SPOC will complete the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and ensure the child/young person is protected from further abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blackburn with Darwen: 01254 666400 Emergency Duty team (out of office hours) 01254 587547 - Please note BwD have a SPOC • Blackpool: 01253 477299 • Lancashire: 0300 123 6720 or out of hours 0300 123 6722
5	<p>If you are unable to speak to the potential victim contact the Modern Slavery Helpline and report your suspicions with as much detail as possible: 08000 121 700</p> <p>At this point this may be the end of your involvement unless you can speak to the person or identify anything as outlined in 5a:</p> <p>If it is safe to do so have a conversation with the person. Use an approved interpreter/language line - do not use anyone accompanying them.</p>
5a	<p>The Care Act 2014 is quite clear about the criteria to be met for adult safeguarding and many victims of modern slavery do not have care and support needs* (e.g. they are able to care for themselves despite the situation they are in). Victims are also able to make decisions for themselves under the Mental Capacity Act even though exploitation involves coercion and control.</p> <p>However if through conversation and/or from observation the potential victim does appear to have care and support needs or lacks the mental capacity to make an informed decision themselves then follow 6 – Adult Protection procedures - otherwise follow 7 onwards</p> <p>*People who are in need of practical support to enable them to live as well as possible with any illness or disability they may have</p>
6	<p>Organisations will have their own safeguarding procedures to follow in line with the Pan Lancashire Safeguarding Adults Boards Policies and Procedures and these must be followed: http://www.lsab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Safeguarding-Adults-Policy-and-Procedures-v2.0-.pdf</p> <p>In the first instance contact your Safeguarding Lead or Team who will take details and refer to Adult Social Care.</p> <p>If you are not a member of an organisation then you need to contact Adult Social Care/ Safeguarding immediately and give as much information as you can.</p> <p>Adult Social Care (Safeguarding) will complete the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and ensure the adult is protected from further abuse by working with adult and support services via</p>

	<p>initial risk assessment and a safeguarding strategy discussion/meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blackburn with Darwen: 01254 585949 and 01254 587547 Emergency Duty team (out of office hours) Blackpool: 01253 477592 (out of office hours) 01253 477600 Lancashire: 0300 123 6720 and 0300 123 6722 for out of office hours 																								
7	<p>Victims of modern slavery are potentially victims of crime but they still have to give consent to receive support through the NRM and you must obtain consent to refer them for that support.</p>																								
7a	<p>If the potential victim does not give consent to have their details given to the NRM inform them there are other services that can support them. They or you can contact the Modern Slavery Helpline in the first instance: 08000 121 700</p> <p>Inform the victim that by contacting the helpline they will receive support through services who can assist in housing, immigration, benefits, health care etc. (often victims can then be supported into the NRM process)</p> <p>All staff in statutory and non-statutory settings are requested to complete the Duty to Notify Form with as much information as possible (this must not contain the personal victims details if they do not wish them to be used) and send to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lancs Police: humantrafficking@lancashire.pnn.police.uk The Home Office: dutytonotify@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk <p>Alternatively if your organisation has a Safeguarding Lead/Team please inform them and they may complete this on your behalf – refer to your own internal procedures.</p> <p>The Duty to Notify form is available as part of this toolkit on pages 10-13.</p>																								
7b	<p>If the potential victim is willing to receive support remember this opportunity is time limited through the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) following consent.</p>																								
8 + 9	<p>Firstly consider are you identified as a First Responder as only members of the following organisations can refer potential victims of Modern Slavery to the NRM:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First Responders</th> <th>Contact Number (where applicable)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lancashire Constabulary</td> <td>Report non urgent cases on 101 or online to: https://reportitonline.lancashire.police.uk/NdsPublicEngagementUi/index?force=lancashireconstabulary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK Border Agency</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immigration and Visas</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gangmasters Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA)</td> <td>0345 602 5020 (General Enquiries)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authorities (this only applies to Social Care professionals)</td> <td>See sections 4 (children & young people) and Section 6 (adults) - currently safeguarding cases only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salvation Army</td> <td>0300 3038151 (24 hour helpline)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barnardo's</td> <td>0208 550 8822 (General enquiries)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unseen</td> <td>NB This is not a local service</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NSPCC (Child Trafficking Advice Centre)</td> <td>0808 800 5000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refugee Council</td> <td>See website advice pages</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medaille Trust</td> <td>0161 817 2260</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NRM forms are sent to: nrm@nca.x.gsi.gov.uk and Lancashire Constabulary: humantrafficking@lancashire.pnn.police.uk</p>	First Responders	Contact Number (where applicable)	Lancashire Constabulary	Report non urgent cases on 101 or online to: https://reportitonline.lancashire.police.uk/NdsPublicEngagementUi/index?force=lancashireconstabulary	UK Border Agency		Immigration and Visas		Gangmasters Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA)	0345 602 5020 (General Enquiries)	Local Authorities (this only applies to Social Care professionals)	See sections 4 (children & young people) and Section 6 (adults) - currently safeguarding cases only	Salvation Army	0300 3038151 (24 hour helpline)	Barnardo's	0208 550 8822 (General enquiries)	Unseen	NB This is not a local service	NSPCC (Child Trafficking Advice Centre)	0808 800 5000	Refugee Council	See website advice pages	Medaille Trust	0161 817 2260
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8 + 10	<p>If you are not a first responder but you have a Safeguarding Lead/Teams in your agency please contact them in the first instance immediately.</p> <p>If you do not have a Safeguarding Lead/Team you can contact any of the first responders above but we recommend you contact the Modern Slavery Helpline in the first instance: 08000 121 700</p>																								

Additional information on victim support services

British Red Cross (North West):	0151 702 5088	https://www.redcross.org.uk/about-us/what-we-do/modern-slavery-and-trafficking
Emotional Health & Wellbeing		https://hubofhope.co.uk/
Salvation Army:	0300 303 8151	https://www.salvationarmy.org.uk/modern-slavery
Hope for Justice	0300 008 8000	http://hopeforjustice.org/
Migrant Help	0808 8000 630	https://www.migranthehelpuk.org/contact
City Hearts	0151 709 9599	https://city-hearts.co.uk/
Lancashire Victims Services	0300 323 0085	https://lancashirevictimsservices.org/

If you are a service that supports victims of Modern Slavery and you would like your details adding here please email: lsabinfo@blackburn.gov.uk

Duty To Notify

Form MS1 Notification of Potential Victim of Modern Slavery Form

THIS IS NOT A REFERRAL TO THE NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM – PLEASE VISIT <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-trafficking-victims-referral-and-assessment-forms> FOR THE CORRECT FORMS TO REFER AN INDIVIDUAL FOR ASSESSMENT AND SUPPORT.

This form should be completed by a specified public authority when they encounter a suspected victim of modern slavery in England or Wales **and an NRM referral is not being made**. This is to satisfy the duty to report suspected victims of modern slavery to the Home Office, under Section 52 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015. To see whether your organisation is covered by the duty, and for further information on a notification, please see the accompanying guidance.

This form can also be completed on a voluntary basis by other organisations in order to assist in building the picture of modern slavery in the UK, where potential victims are not willing to enter the NRM. However, organisations not subject to the duty will not be automatically relieved from obligations of confidence under the common law.

Completed forms should be sent to humantrafficking@lancashire.pnn.police.uk
Information marked with an asterisk is required by Regulations made under Section 52 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015.

Where a referral to the National Referral Mechanism has been made, this form does not need to be completed as long as the NRM form provides all the required information (indicated on the form) and a copy is sent to

humantrafficking@lancashire.pnn.police.uk

Section A: Contact details of person making notification

A1: Name:

A2: Job title:.....

A3: *Organisation:

A4: Unit or area.....

A5: Tel: A6: Mobile:

A7: Email:

A8: Signature:

..... Date:/...../.....

Section B: Information ordinarily required in all notifications

B1: *The victim's gender:

- male female undefined / other

B2: *The victim's nationality:

B3: Age at the time the slavery or human trafficking is believed to have first occurred:

- *Under 18
 18 or over

B4: *The country or territory where the slavery or human trafficking is believed to have occurred.....

B5: *The police area in which the victim was identified:

.....

B6: Suspected victim of (tick all that apply)

- *human trafficking
 *Slavery, servitude, forced or compulsory labour

B7: Suspected form of exploitation or forced service:

- *domestic servitude (i.e. occurred wholly or partly within residential premises)
 *forced or compulsory labour
 *provision of sexual services or the commission of sexual offences by the victim
 *criminal services (i.e. involved the commission of an offence by the victim)
 *removal of organs
 unknown
 other (*please state*).....

.....

B8: Have you reported the case to the police:

- *yes
- *no
- notification is being made by the police

*If yes, was the case reported to the police in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland?

.....

*If reported to the police in England or Wales, which police force was the case reported to?

.....

If no, for what reason?

.....

B9: Crime references relating to this individual

.....

Section C: Further information required in a notification relating to a victim under the age of 18 or by consent for an adult

C1: basis for providing additional information

C2: Is the suspected victim a minor? *(Consent is not required to identify a child in the notification.)*

- Yes No

C3: Adult consent to be identified in the notification *(Potential adult victim should sign the form to indicate their consent here. If they do not consent, an anonymous referral should be made and this section of the form should not be completed.)*

I consent to my details including name and date of birth being submitted to the Home Office who, where appropriate, will make an onward referral to the police for information and intelligence purpose.

I am / am not willing to be contacted by the police in relation to this notification *(delete as appropriate).*

C4: Safe contact address if willing to engage with the police:

.....
.....

C5: Safe phone number if willing to engage with the police:

.....

Signed (potential victim):

.....

Date:/...../.....

C6: *Victim's last name:

C7: *Victim's first name(s):

Also known as:

.....

C8: *Victim's date of birth:/...../.....

C9: The names of persons suspected to have perpetrated the suspected slavery or human trafficking of the victim:

not known

*suspected perpetrators:

.....
.....
.....

C10: The names of persons to have also been victims of slavery or human trafficking by the same perpetrators:

not known

*suspected victims:

.....
.....

.....

C11: any additional information you consider relevant to the notification (free text):

.....

