



RESPONDING TO MODERN SLAVERY AND EXPLOITATION WITHIN THE HOMELESSNESS SECTOR

Findings and Recommendations from the first year
of The Passage's Anti-Slavery Project

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June 2019

Executive Summary

For the last year The Passage has begun the process of taking forward the recommendations made in our 2017 report, *Understanding and Responding to Modern Slavery within the Homelessness Sector*¹.

In doing so The Passage is very grateful for the support of the members of the Steering Group established to assist and guide this work², and to the financial support of the London Housing Foundation and the Penningtons Manches Charitable Foundation.

This document details our work scoping this issue, some case studies and our initial findings and recommendations. The aim of the report is to share our findings and recommendations to help take steps to address gaps and areas of development in victim support pathways specific to homeless people and rough sleepers, and also highlight positive partnerships that have and are being developed to provide immediate support when a potential victim is identified that could be replicated.

Our work over the last year has inevitably linked in with the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), which is the framework of support for modern slavery victims provided by the Government. We have found that the initial hours or first few days (pre-NRM) are crucial in providing support and gaining the trust of potential victims of this serious crime.

The recommendations of the former UK Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner (agreed by the Government) committed to provide pre-NRM support. As of yet this has not been forthcoming despite having been publicly committed to in October 2017 and should be urgently implemented in full.

The fact that pre-NRM support is currently not covered by Government funded projects can leave vulnerable adults at risk. Over the last year The Passage has supported complex cases without the necessary provisions of Government services. The lack of pre-NRM support, and lack of quick access to safe and secure accommodation during this period, is a theme we have found in our work and one that is very concerning. The Passage welcomes the “Places of Safety” initiative outlined by central Government (a 3-day period of support and advice to assist those recovered directly from situations of modern slavery to make an informed decision about entering the NRM), however our initial work shows that three days may not be enough for a highly traumatised potential victim to understand the NRM and give consent in order to access Government support through this pathway³.

¹ <http://passage.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/The-Passage-anti-slavery-document.for-web.24.01.17.pdf>

² The Passage Modern Slavery Steering Group includes the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner’s Office, London Housing Foundation, Greater London Authority, Modern Slavery and Kidnap Unit (Metropolitan Police) and Homeless Link.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/modern-slavery-victims-to-receive-longer-period-of-support>

Homeless people who are potential victims of modern slavery are often unwilling or unaware of Government support but are, nevertheless, potential victims of modern slavery and exploitation and are therefore at great risk of re-exploitation. Entering the Government system may in itself be prohibitive due to the complexity of the system. Safeguarding vulnerable adults at risk of (re)trafficking and (re)exploitation who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless should be paramount and should be taken as a priority by local authorities, especially when victims present complex mental health issues. However, there are no provisions to support particularly vulnerable homeless adults who display clear indicators of modern slavery but refuse to enter the NRM.

We have found that there is limited access to pre-NRM services and no provisions for victims who do not wish to enter the NRM. This can be challenging and even more so if the potential victim of modern slavery is homeless and foreign-born with no recourse to public funds. There seems to be a need for expert support to navigate potential victims through the journey into safety and social reinsertion.

The Passage will therefore seek funding to pilot a team of Navigators to respond quickly to potential victims of modern slavery who are homeless in London and help them access the services they need. After testing out this new approach we will share the learning from this work with the wider sector and Government.

Responding to our initial findings we have set out recommendations that seek to address four broad areas; **Training and Awareness, Data and Monitoring, Cross Sector Partnership and Gaps in Provision**. The set of recommendations from the first year of The Passage's Anti-Slavery Project are:

Training and awareness

Recommendation 1. Following the successful piloting and development of The Passage modern slavery training for staff working within the homelessness sector in London, and to assist with the delivery of commitments within the Government's Rough Sleeping Strategy 2018 in relation to homelessness and modern slavery, The Passage will seek to roll out our training packages to those working in the homelessness sector and those in relevant local authority departments in England.

Data and monitoring

Recommendation 2. The Passage hopes the reforms and digitalisation of the NRM that were promised by the Government are quickly implemented. However, whilst this is being worked on, The Passage will advocate that an additional entry be required on the NRM form, clarifying the housing situation of the potential victim at the time of recruitment and of identification.

Recommendation 3. The sharing of data across the homelessness sector is vital and The Passage is working with other charities and those coordinating data recording systems to explore methods for improving data on the nature and scale of the links between modern slavery and homelessness. Our collaborative work with CHAIN (the database for rough sleepers in London) has led to changes being made to better capture and record incidents of modern slavery among homeless people, and highlighting safeguarding issues in this area. We recommend that this approach be replicated in other parts of the country using rough sleeping data recording systems.

Cross Sector Partnerships

Recommendation 4. Our work in this area over the last year has been immensely enhanced by working with diverse partners. By working in partnership, as opposed to in isolation and silos, far more can be achieved. To that end The Passage will share the learning from our MACC⁴ approach (that we have been piloting in Westminster) with central and local Government as a potential model of joined up working.

Responding to Identified Gaps in Provision

Recommendation 5. The Passage would recommend that the protective duty of local authorities should be triggered as soon as a safeguarding referral of potential victims of modern slavery is done regardless of the NRM reasonable grounds test. Eligibility criteria of the Care Act 2014 should be clear and made public. The statutory duties to safeguard vulnerable adults articulated in the *Adult Modern Slavery Protocol for Local Authorities* produced by Human Trafficking Foundation and by the London Anti-Slavery Working Group should be used by any local authority.⁵

Recommendation 6. From the initial work The Passage have carried out in this first year, access to emergency accommodation for potential and indeed confirmed victims is problematic. Therefore The Passage will lobby the Government to allocate a specific budget to local housing authorities to provide emergency bedding to potential and confirmed victims of modern slavery.

Recommendation 7. The Passage welcomes the “Places of Safety” initiative outlined by central Government, but our initial work shows that three days may not be enough for a highly traumatised potential victim to understand the NRM and consent to access Government support through this pathway. Places of safety for potential victims (pre-NRM) that would support the person for up to ten days seem a better and more sustainable solution and we will therefore work with partners, voluntary and statutory to look to develop this principle. These places of safety should be open to women, men and LGBTQ+. Moreover, at least one place of safety for LGBTQ+ should open in London with tailored services to a highly discriminated social group.

Recommendation 8. Potential victims of modern slavery who are homeless are dealing with the challenges of street homelessness and dealing with the trauma of modern slavery, which often results in mental health problems and other emotional trauma. We have found that access to pre-NRM services to respond to this can be challenging and even more so for potential victims who are homeless with no recourse to public funds. The Passage will therefore seek funding to pilot a team of Navigators to respond quickly to potential victims of modern slavery who are homeless in London and help them access the services they need. After testing out this new approach we will share the learning from this work with the wider sector and Government.

⁴ A MACC (Multi-Agency Case Conference) is a local meeting with key partners to discuss how to provide immediate support to potential victims of modern slavery.

⁵ <https://www.humantraffickingfoundation.org/london>

Scope of the problem

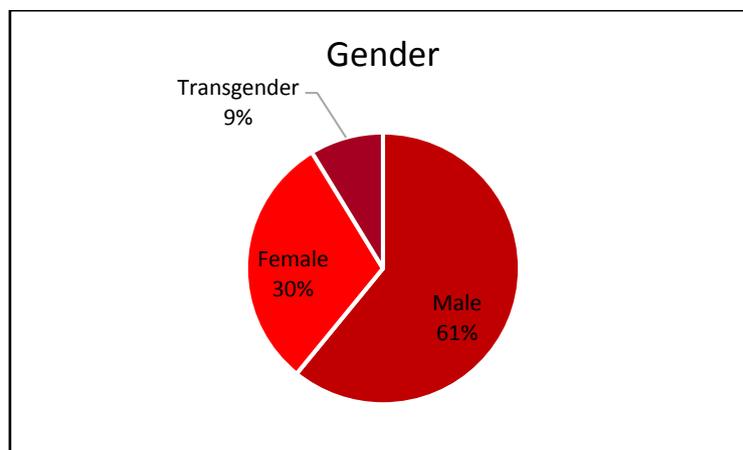
Due to training and awareness sessions, The Passage is identifying and supporting an increasing number of potential victims of modern slavery, trafficking and exploitation. Support has included pre-NRM (when victims escape their traffickers/exploiters), post-NRM (when victims leave Government support) and during NRM (when a victim was evicted from a safe house).

We have seen a large percentage (52 %) of potential victims who do not wish to enter the NRM as well as persons who, due to mental health issues are not ready to disclose their stories in a way that makes sense, which can lead to First Responders not believing them and therefore not referring them into the NRM.

The Passage works on early prevention when service users tell their case workers that they had been offered jobs for cash-in-hand in the surrounding areas of London. Some early prevention cases are successful, and others are not. In the latter cases, our service users were exploited for two weeks or so and then came back to The Passage Resource Centre and received homeless services.

In addition, frontline workers at The Passage Resource Centre and Outreach Teams have spotted suspicious activities and people suspected of involvement in criminal exploitation such as pickpocketing and begging (see suspicious activities section).

From June 2018 to May 2019, The Passage identified 25 individuals at the initial assessment as potential victims of modern slavery (16 males; 7 females; 2 transgender).



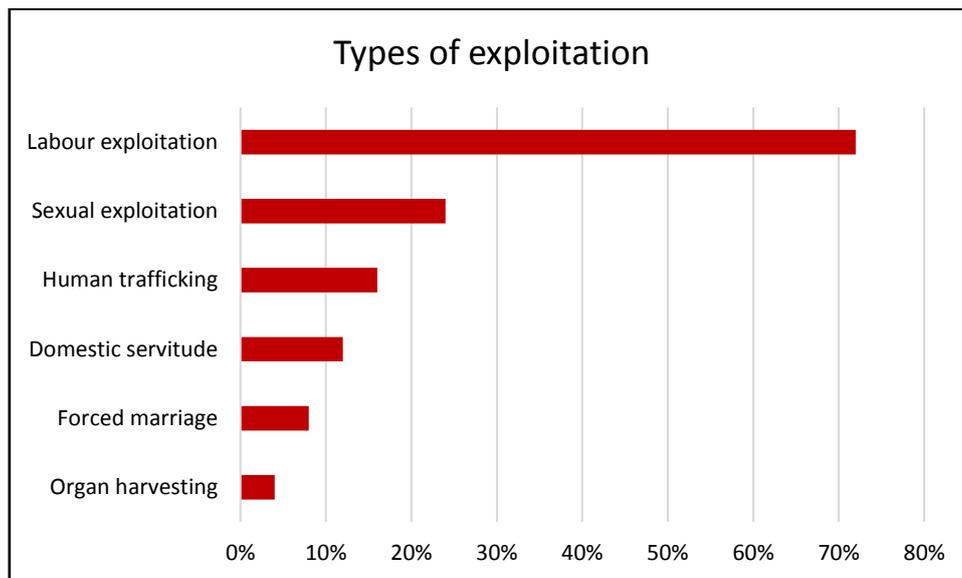
Source: The Passage 2019

Nationalities include Romania (5), Brazil (3), Ireland (2), Poland (2), UK (2), Bulgaria, Guinea, Italy, Latvia, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri-Lanka, Sweden, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Alleged types of exploitation⁶ are as follows:

- Labour exploitation (18)
- Sexual exploitation (6)
- Human trafficking - sexual exploitation (3) and domestic servitude (1)
- Domestic servitude (3)
- Forced marriage (2)
- Organ harvesting (1)

⁶ Note that some individuals reported various types of exploitation.



Source: The Passage 2019

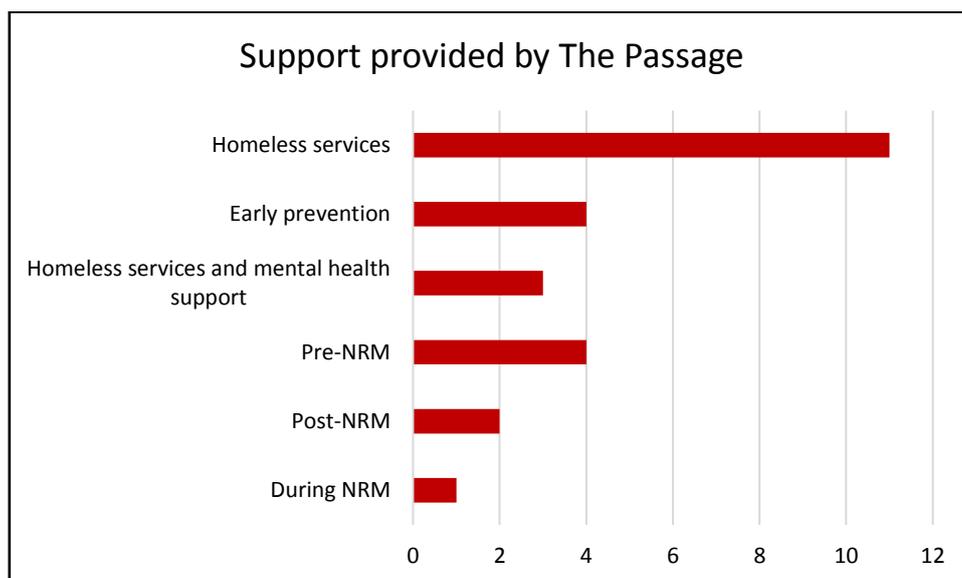
The forms of exploitative work reported include block paving, car wash, cleaning, construction, agriculture, hotels and restaurants, massage parlours and sex work.

Recruitment was in countries of origin (Brazil, Bulgaria, Romania, Philippines), or in transit (Gabon, Denmark) but also in the UK (London, Birmingham, Lancaster, Plymouth).

The locations of exploitation were mainly in the UK including London, Greater London, Somerset, Birmingham, Liverpool and Plymouth. Some cases showed that exploitation started in the country of origin (i.e. Romania and Brazil).

The support provided at The Passage included:

- Early prevention (4);
- General homeless services (11);
- Homeless services and mental health support (3);
- Pre-NRM - Emergency accommodation and special support (4, all positive reasonable grounds decision);
- Post-NRM - Accommodation and assisted voluntary return (2, both negative conclusive grounds decision);
- During NRM - Accommodation (1).



Source: The Passage 2019

The outcomes were:

- Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) (3);
- Early prevention (refused by client) (2);
- Early prevention (successful) (2);
- No NRM (informed choice) (13)⁷;
- MS1⁸ (4)⁹;
- 1 long term psychological support - still not ready to talk
- Not presenting anymore at The Passage (8)¹⁰

Mental health patterns observed include paranoia, psychosis, suicide ideation, suicide attempts, distrust of authorities, hostile behaviour, depression, sleep disorder, anxiety, personality disorder, addictions.

65% of the cases were treated as homeless/destitute as provisions for potential victims of modern slavery who do not wish to enter the NRM are non-existent.

⁷ Note that some who chose no NRM received AVR and in both unsuccessful prevention cases both victims came back after some time but refused to enter the NRM or to talk to the police.

⁸ MS1 forms or “Duty to Notify Forms” are filled when a potential victim of modern slavery refuses to enter the NRM. These forms are a statutory duty for First Responders and voluntary for the third sector. They can be filled by the agency that identified the potential victim on anonymous basis.

⁹ The Passage only sent MS1 forms until the Home Office stated that MS1 forms had to go through the police. This would go against our clients’ wishes.

¹⁰ Note that these 8 cases are potential cases of re-trafficking or re-exploitation.

Case Studies

Case study 1: Pre-NRM support: gaps in pre-NRM support provision

A rough sleeper, John¹¹, was referred to The Passage by a local hospital. The rough sleeper self-identified as a victim of human trafficking. The hospital unit called two First Responders¹² but support was not immediately available. Therefore, they contacted The Passage for emergency accommodation.

John was picked up from the hospital by The Passage staff and taken to The Passage Resource Centre. He was utterly distressed and traumatised. He was offered general homeless services (i.e. health and mental health support, registration with a GP and B&B for the first night). He was also given immediate support: food, shower, clean clothes and rest.

After a night of rest and sleep, John started disclosing his story. As he showed clear indicators of modern slavery, the case worker explained the NRM. John understood the process and was willing to go to a safe house but not to work with the police. The case worker contacted a First Responder and sent a signed support request. As the First Responder could not process the request immediately, the case worker contacted four other First Responders to no avail. A safeguarding referral was sent to the local authorities.

There is only one safe house for men in London that accepts pre-NRM and no NRM victims. However, there was no bed available then. A risk assessment was conducted, and it was determined that John was not a risk to himself or to others, therefore he was referred to a night shelter provided by another charity in Westminster. During the day, John maintained access to all Passage services.

On day 4, John finally agreed to be referred by the police and signed a consent form for his case worker to be his representative. He was referred into the NRM by the police, although the case worker had been trying to call all phone numbers offered by First Responders.

On day 8, John received positive grounds decision.

On day 10, John was driven to a safe house.

For ten days, John was treated as a vulnerable homeless person. It took four days for John to be referred into the NRM.

John has now been moved from the safe house to a NASS¹³ accommodation while still waiting for a conclusive decision. He has been waiting for a decision for over ten months for a process that should take less than 45 days.

¹¹ John is a fake name to protect the identity of the person.

¹² First Responders are designated organisations which can refer potential victims of modern slavery in the UK into the NRM.

¹³ National Asylum Support Service.

Case study 2: Pre-NRM support: gaps in immediate support provision but successful partnership

Paul grew up in an orphanage in his country of origin. When he turned 18 years old, he met his traffickers who sold fruit. They told him that they would help him to find a job and give him accommodation. Paul ended up working in a fruit and vegetable picking farm. He was regularly verbally abused, beaten, and psychologically traumatised by his traffickers. He was told that if he escaped from them, they would find and kill him. He was regularly pushed into doors, had his head smashed in a door and was also beaten with a broom. Paul never had any private space of his own and never received any payment. He was trapped in this situation for nine years.

Paul was told one day that he had to come to the UK to work for his traffickers. They withheld his ID and drove him to this country. In the UK, Paul worked twelve hours per day, six days per week and was never paid. He did agricultural and domestic work. He was regularly threatened with being killed or severely harmed. One day, Paul escaped and became homeless in London. By the time he arrived to The Passage Resource Centre Paul was incredibly traumatised, upset and expressing suicidal ideation. He also expressed fear of his traffickers repeatedly.

With no access to a place of safety, Paul was placed in a B&B. A modern slavery assessment was made and a safeguarding referral was sent to Adult Social Care. First Responders were informed but he could not be immediately referred into the NRM. The B&B had an incredible stabilising effect on Paul. He was taken to a shop to get food and soft drinks. He was delighted picking up chocolates and sweets. He passed his days at The Passage Resource Centre accessing all services needed: health, mental health and various activities.

Five days later a bed became available at the only safe house in London that accepts pre-NRM male victims.

On day six, Paul was finally referred into the NRM.

On day eight he was assessed to go to a safe house. The assessment was made by phone, which seriously distressed him and led to Paul having a black out. Paul was taken to the Acute Psychiatric Ward.

The following week Paul stabilised again and on day sixteen he received positive reasonable grounds decision and went to a Government supported safe house.

After this incident, The Passage created a Memorandum of Understanding with Olallo House and Bakhita House in which it was agreed that if a bed is available, The Passage can pass on the case work to more appropriate places of safety and support. We also started working with local authorities to gain access to emergency bedding in case pre-NRM safe houses were not available. This requires collaborative working, not only with Adult Social Care and local housing authorities, but also with the front line workers who support potential victims such as The Passage case workers and NHS staff. This learning led to the MACC pilot project (see Page 10).

Modern Slavery Multi-Agency Case Conference – The Passage pilot project in Westminster

In working with many of the potential victims of modern slavery during our first year, we have seen a real need for pre-NRM support to be enhanced.

The Passage will be seeking funding to pilot a navigator approach to help potential victims who are dealing with the trauma of both modern slavery and street homelessness to access the services they need, and this is detailed in this report under ‘Responding to Identified Gaps in Provision’.

However, in order to bridge the current gaps in support, The Passage established a Multi-Agency Case Conference (MACC) approach to safeguarding potential victims of modern slavery, trafficking and exploitation who are homeless, including people with no recourse to public funds. The MACC pilot project started in November 2018 in partnership with Westminster City Council Adult Safeguarding Team and Housing Team and the NHS Central London Homeless Team. The project has a duration of one year.

At these meetings the following is discussed:

- Risk and vulnerability assessment;
- Needs assessment;
- Health and mental health;
- Support given at The Passage;
- Emergency suitable bedding and who is funding it;
- Making safeguarding personal: what does the service user wish to do;
- Capacity to consent;
- Referral into the NRM or MS1 and who is doing it;
- What support do we provide to service users who do not wish to be referred into the NRM (statutory duties, social and health care duties).

There are several factors which should be considered when assessing the quality of safeguarding working practice, which include:

- To ensure homeless adults identified as potential victims of modern slavery at The Passage and in Westminster are safe and protected;
- To ensure safeguarding, protection and life chances;
- Consider partnership working where appropriate;
- Consider equality and diversity issues;
- To provide social workers with an opportunity to reflect on their own practice, identify actions and develop professional competencies to improve their work;
- To ensure that all identified actions are completed within measurable timescales;
- To ensure social workers are carrying out their duties safely and feel supported; and
- To provide a quality grading of safeguarding working practice.

To this date, the MACC approach has not been used for potential victims who do not wish to enter the NRM due to unclear statutory processes for the protection and safeguarding of these vulnerable adults. Where MACC has been used (for those open to entering the NRM), it is regarded as beneficial and positive.

Suspicious activities

It was staff at The Passage Resource Centre noticing suspicious activities that first brought the issue of modern slavery within homelessness to The Passage's attention, leading to the report we published and the work of our Anti-Slavery Co-ordinator. Indeed during the first year of our work several incidents of suspicious activity were identified:

- 1 suspicious car was spotted in front of The Passage Resource Centre.
- 1 suspicious man was seen on CCTV at The Passage Resource Centre, claiming he was from Europol and looking for a Passage's service user. The photograph was sent to the police and other charities.
- 1 suspicious man was believed to be recruiting at The Passage Resource Centre. He was banned from The Passage. The photograph was sent to the police and other charities.
- 1 suspicious van was spotted at Westminster Cathedral Piazza giving food to rough sleepers and recruiting them. The police were alerted.
- 1 service user reported on suspicious activities by a gang operating at the Piazza.
- 1 suspicious man was caught on CCTV accompanying a service user who stated he was going to Germany to sell a kidney. Police were alerted. Photographs were sent to other charities.

The Passage works with the police and with community intervention teams. This contributes, on one hand, to disrupt criminal activity in the area and, on the other hand, to protect The Passage service users.

Reflections on the National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

The following reflections are based on our first year operating our Anti-Slavery Coordination work.

Pre-NRM support

To this date, there are no statutory support provisions to potential victims of modern slavery until they receive positive reasonable grounds decision. Therefore The Passage welcomes the NRM reform which will set up “Places of Safety”, a 3-day period of support and advice to assist those recovered directly from situations of exploitation to make an informed decision about whether to enter the NRM for victims of human trafficking and modern slavery. However, the question remains about where and how to provide suitable bedding - and under which budget - until positive reasonable grounds decision is reached (maximum 5 days).

In The Passage’s experience, it is common that potential victims are initially targeted due to being in a position of vulnerability, i.e. poverty, sex work, homelessness, mild learning disabilities, addictions and mental health conditions. In addition, most victims display signs of mental health symptoms related to their exploitation such as psychosis, paranoia, and memory loss and suicide ideation. However, potential victims identified by The Passage have never met the eligibility criteria of the Care and Support (Eligibility Criteria) Regulations 2015¹⁴ to receive support under section 18.

The Homelessness Code of Guidance for Local Authorities¹⁵ (chapter 25, paragraphs 17-19) states that victims remain particularly vulnerable to re-trafficking and further exploitation if they are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Therefore, they should have a priority need for care and be eligible for assistance while waiting for reasonable grounds decision, at the identification stage. Indeed, Section 42(1), paragraph 6.55 of the Care Act Statutory Guidance¹⁶ states “*the decision to carry out a safeguarding enquiry does not depend on the person’s eligibility but should be taken wherever there is reasonable cause to think that the person is experiencing or is at risk of abuse and neglect*”. Note that, according to this guidance “abuse” includes “*exploitation - either opportunistically or premeditated, unfairly manipulating someone for profit or personal gain... Financial or material abuse - including theft, fraud exploitation coercion in relation to an adult’s financial affairs or arrangements*” (paragraph 14.6).

The MACC approach that The Passage has established in supporting victims of modern slavery is not a statutory duty and The Passage is grateful for the support from, and the joint work with Westminster City Council housing authorities. However, we are struggling to find legislation that supports this approach and immediate support provision by local councils depend only on the good will of local authorities in England (as opposed to Wales where the MARAC approach is in use). The Passage will share the learning from our MACC approach with central and local Government as a potential model of joined up working.

¹⁴ Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/313/contents/made>.

¹⁵ Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/homelessness-code-of-guidance-for-local-authorities>.

¹⁶ Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/Government/publications/care-act-statutory-guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance>.

Post-NRM support

Potential victims of modern slavery who receive a negative conclusive grounds decision are left to fend for themselves within a very short period. Anecdotal experience suggests that they perceive that they have been viewed as liars in the eyes of the Competent Authority, leading to a devastating impact on victims. It also contributes to their distrust of authorities and social workers alike.

Often even where they receive negative grounds decision they may be the victim of other crimes which go without investigation. This results in trauma, disappointment, increased paranoia and potential aggressiveness. In addition, it can increase the risk of re-trafficking and re-exploitation.

In two cases supported by The Passage this last year, the persons were not carrying the final letters from the Government, were destitute and allegedly did not receive legal advice and counselling about public funds to challenge the conclusive decision. Moreover, one of these two service users disappeared off the radar under The Passage support.

With regards to confirmed victims (i.e. who received positive conclusive grounds decision), the government's NRM Reforms include rolling out access to drop in services for up to six months. However, this will only meet the needs of a victim with a right to stay in the UK.¹⁷

No NRM support to potential victims of modern slavery

In addition to the issues highlighted with regard to pre-NRM support, there is a sizeable issue with the number of potential victims who do not consent to enter the NRM (52%). Many potential victims are reluctant to disclose their experiences not only because of threats from their traffickers but also because they genuinely distrust authorities. Also, when the NRM support is explained, it is perceived as a short period of time which does not guarantee protection and social reinsertion.

Local authorities need to be aware of the vulnerabilities of homeless people, including those with no recourse to public funds who refuse to enter the NRM. With suitable housing and the appropriate care, potential victims have the time to stabilise, get back to a normalised social reality and, in time, they will have the calmness needed to understand the NRM and accept Government support.

¹⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/modern-slavery-victims-to-receive-longer-period-of-support>

Responding To Identified Gaps in Provision

Modern Slavery Navigators in the Homelessness Sector

Victims of modern slavery who are homeless are dealing with the challenges of street homelessness and dealing with the trauma from exploitation and abuse which often results in mental health problems and other complex emotional trauma. Victims of modern slavery and exploitation who sleep rough often lack capacity to make any decisions due to the traumatic experience they had been through. They need some time to rest and stabilise before being able to understand their options. However, it is unsuitable to place them in night shelters for homeless people. Consequently, emergency bedding is a priority.

We have found that access to pre-NRM services can be challenging and even more so when the potential victim is homeless and destitute. Therefore, there seems to be a need for a team of navigators (experts in both modern slavery and homelessness frontline support) to navigate through the victim's journey to support and recovery. In other words, to empower victims to be able to make informed decisions by clearly explaining the support process and the various support routes available to them, to facilitate emergency housing and legal advice.

The Passage will therefore seek funding to pilot a team of Navigators to respond quickly to victims of modern slavery who are homeless in London and help them access the services they need. After testing out this new approach we will share the learning from this work with the wider sector and Government.

Modern Slavery Navigators would be support workers, with in-depth knowledge on modern slavery and human trafficking, who take their service users step-by-step through the victim support process. Their work focuses on vulnerable adults safeguarding and safety in pre-NRM, and no NRM situations while taking on board the risk of re-trafficking and/or further exploitation. The role also involves accessing expert legal advice to challenge poor legal decisions, to access criminal justice systems and to facilitate the victim's access to services.

Recommendations

Training and awareness

Recommendation 1. Following the successful piloting and development of The Passage modern slavery training for staff working within the homelessness sector in London, and to assist with the delivery of commitments within the Government's Rough Sleeping Strategy 2018 in relation to homelessness and modern slavery, The Passage will seek to roll out our training packages to those working in the homelessness sector and those in relevant local authority departments in England.

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Acknowledgements

The Passage thanks the following organisations for their ongoing support:

Caritas (Bakhita House)

Central London Community Healthcare NHS Trust, Homeless Services

Clewer Initiative

Connections at St Martin

Eastern European Resource Centre

Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority

Greater London Authority

Homeless Link

Hope for Justice

Human Trafficking Foundation

Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner's Office

International Organisation for Migration

Kevin Hyland OBE (Council of Europe, GRETA)

London Housing Foundation

Modern Slavery Helpline

Modern Slavery and Kidnap Police (Metropolitan Police)

Salvation Army

Santa Marta Group

St John of God Hospitaller Services (Olallo House)

St Mungo's

Stop the Traffik

Wales Anti-Slavery Leadership

West Midlands Anti-Slavery Network

Westminster City Council

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For further information and queries, please do not hesitate to contact Dr Júlia Tomás, Anti-Slavery Coordinator, The Passage, by phone on 020 7592 1850 or via email on julia.tomas@passage.org.uk.