



Where will I live?

**Understanding how hosting could fit
within current accommodation options
for survivors of modern slavery**

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Terminology

Modern slavery and human trafficking are both terms used by Hope at Home and the wider anti-slavery sector interchangeably. This report uses both terms.

Modern slavery, as defined by the Modern Slavery Act (2015), encompasses human trafficking and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour.¹

Human trafficking consists of three basic components: action, means and purpose of exploitation. All three components must be present for adults to be considered to have been trafficked (although the exploitation doesn't have to have taken place – it can just be that the intent to do this was present).

Exploitation takes several forms, including sexual exploitation, forced labour, criminal exploitation and domestic servitude.

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is the UK's framework for identifying and supporting survivors of modern slavery. It is the mechanism for ensuring that consenting adult survivors receive the necessary support and assistance in the period immediately after their identification.

The Modern Slavery Victim Care Contract (MSVCC) is the way support is delivered to adults identified via the NRM. Via the MSVCC survivors are entitled to access to a wide range of specialist services to meet their individual needs.

Most organisations in the anti-slavery sector refer to individuals who have experienced modern slavery or trafficking as 'survivors'. Hosting programmes often refer to those they are hosting as 'guests'. This report uses the words survivor and guest synonymously. While preferred terminology when referring to those who have experienced slavery or trafficking would be survivor, it should be noted that the terms victim and potential victim are used in official government documentation and where direct quotes are used in this report from government sources the word victim or potential victim has been used.

Where quotes have been edited, to ensure clarity of language and readability, square brackets are used to illustrate where edits have been made.

Executive Summary

Safe accommodation is vital for survivors. Offering safe accommodation enables individuals to find stability to rebuild their lives and plan towards their future. Understanding the role hosting can and does play as an accommodation option for survivors of modern slavery is not something that has been previously explored.

It takes over 400 days to decide an individual's trafficking status within the NRM instead of the 45 days originally intended.² As a result the system and what it offers survivors continues to be under enormous pressure, particularly in relation to the provision of safe and appropriate accommodation pre, during and post the NRM.

Research into understanding the accommodation options available to survivors both within and outside of the NRM is therefore vital in understanding what is required to relieve the system and to be able to provide options to survivors.

Hope at Home is a registered charity that established a hosting scheme in 2018, predominantly for survivors of modern slavery who are exiting the NRM and its associated support systems.³ Hope at Home matches survivors to trained hosts who will accommodate them in their homes for an agreed period.

Hope at Home commissioned this research to assess the current accommodation landscape for survivors of modern slavery, to understand the role hosting plays and to consider the role hosting could fulfil in the future.

Data was collected from those with direct experience of the Hope at Home hosting scheme as well as a desk-based information review of current accommodation options available to survivors. In total 16 interviews were conducted with guests (12) and the Hope at Home staff team (4), and an online survey was completed by 12 hosts and seven referral organisations (4 of these completing the survey verbally with a researcher).

The report shows hosting is an overall positive experience for survivors of modern slavery and consideration should be given to how hosting can be effectively used throughout a survivor's journey, both within and outside of the NRM. However, despite the positive benefits of hosting, there were acknowledged difficulties in providing safe and appropriate accommodation and meeting individualised guest needs due to the wider approach and policy context facing survivors. These difficulties were found to be true throughout a survivors' accommodation journey not just via hosting arrangements. The surrounding policy context and hostile environment makes it difficult to provide choice to survivors in relation to their accommodation. Survivors are provided with a one-size fits all approach and undifferentiated accommodation options based on immigration status, rather than their needs. Survivors are rarely presented with choice, nor are there a wide range of accommodation options available to them.

Acknowledging the difficulties presented by this context, the research showed that:

- 1 Not all accommodation available to survivors is appropriate, nor does it always promote feelings of safety.
- 2 Survivors should be presented with accommodation options post identification and continuing throughout their journey, and wherever possible given choice as to their living arrangements.
- 3 Hosting is an additional accommodation option that could be considered. Whilst not currently widely used it can offer an alternative option for survivors.
- 4 Based on individual survivor needs hosting could be considered and offered as an option at all stages in a survivor's journey.
- 5 To be a viable option for all hosting should not be time-limited and must be available, irrespective of gender, nationality or faith, across the UK.
- 6 In order to maximise the impact of a hosting arrangement support should be offered in conjunction with being accommodated.
- 7 Clear transition pathways into and out of accommodation must be established. Clarity surrounding next steps and options at point of move-on are required and encourage feelings of safety and stability.
- 8 Survivors know what accommodation options would work for them, at different points in their journeys, and must be involved in the development of any future accommodation provisions.

Hosting appears to be a viable option that has worked well for the survivors interviewed. This report does not conclude that hosting is the sole solution for problems within the accommodation sector for survivors of modern slavery nor is it always a suitable option for all survivors. However, this form of accommodation provision has been shown through research to be a valuable addition to the modern slavery sector and one that is considered a viable option by referral organisations and survivors who have been accommodated via Hope at Homes' hosting scheme. Certainly, this research shows that hosting allows guests to feel safe and welcomed and offers them an alternative to other less appropriate accommodation options.

Future research should consider how it could be expanded and incorporated as an accommodation option for a wider range of survivors at various points during their journey and most importantly how we work towards providing survivors with choice in relation to where they would like to live.

Background

Purpose of the Research

As a part of their strategic planning process, Hope at Home commissioned the Rights Lab, University of Nottingham to look at the current accommodation landscape for survivors of modern slavery and the role hosting plays within this. The aim was to understand the accommodation options available to survivors during and post the NRM, and the role hosting could play within this journey.

Overarching objectives of the research

The overarching purpose and aims of the research were as follows:

- 1 To produce an overview of the accommodation options available to identified survivors of modern slavery, pre, during and post the National Referral Mechanism (NRM).⁴
- 2 To compare hosting schemes available such as those offered across the NACCOM network.⁵
- 3 To explore with Hope at Home guests, hosts, staff team and partner organisations their experience of the Hope at Home hosting scheme.
- 4 To identify gaps in accommodation provision for survivors of modern slavery.
- 5 To provide an evidence base for future considerations on the role hosting could play for survivors of modern slavery



Research Approach

Data collection took place between January and April 2022. The study received ethical approval from the University of Nottingham, Rights Lab Ethics Committee on the 22nd of December 2021 (Ethics application number; RLE03). A mixed methods qualitative approach was chosen to address the aims of the project. This involved three different research strands.

Strand 1: Desk-based information review

To identify hosting schemes, NRM accommodation and support options for survivors' data was collected from (1) online searches; (2) partner information websites; and (3) relevant reports. Hope at Home also provided relevant information. This initial review scoped the current accommodation available pre, during and post the NRM. The gathering of information about other hosting schemes also provided the opportunity to compare the Hope at Home's scheme to others in the hosting sector.

Strand 2: Qualitative Interviews

Interviews with Hope at Home team

The project information sheet and consent form were shared internally and all staff were invited to participate in the research. Staff were asked to directly contact the research team if they wanted to participate. Participation was voluntary and happened during work hours. Interviews were conducted using University of Nottingham issued Microsoft Teams accounts and audio and video recorded with permission. Consent was provided, prior to interviews via email and researchers confirmed consent verbally at the start of each interview.

All the Hope at Home staff team (n=4) participated in interviews. All staff reported as being white and Christian. The team consisted of three females and one male. The team's ages ranged from 25-54.⁶

Interviews with Guests

Hope at Home contacted guests in line with their internal protocols. Staff involved in the recruitment of guests were provided with a project description, research overview, and consent form. Guests were contacted by Hope at Home and invited to participate in the project up to three times. If no contact was made, no further attempts to involve guests occurred unless a guest directly contacted Hope at Home or the research team and requested to participate. The processes enacted ensured anonymity throughout the recruitment process for guests.

The research team had a safety protocol in place and agreed with Hope at Home. This assisted researchers to work sensitively with a potentially vulnerable population group and addressed the processes to be followed should any safeguarding issues arise.

Interview questions were initially developed in conjunction with Hope at Home before being reviewed and edited by a previous guest. Interviews were conducted using University of Nottingham issued Microsoft Teams accounts or via telephone. Interviews were recorded with permission. All interviews started by checking that the guests understood the purpose of the interview, what the project was looking to do and how the information given would be used. Verbal consent was taken at the start of the interview and recorded.

Guests were offered the questions ahead of the interview, were able to request support to attend and translation services. Researchers made it clear that participation was non-compulsory and that guests could withdraw from the project.

Twenty-four guests were contacted by Hope at Home and asked to participate in the research project. Fifteen guests (62%) agreed to participate in interviews and received vouchers, of their choosing at this point. Twelve guests were interviewed (50%). The remaining 12 guests either declined to participate, were called three times, and did not respond or were non-contactable (numbers changed or no longer in service). Seven guests requested the questions ahead of the interview and three interviews were conducted via interpreter. Guests who participated in the project ranged from 22-50 years old, with an average age of 30. Eight participants identified as female. For further information on the demographics of guests interviewed refer to diagram 8. Five of the twelve guests interviewed were still currently living with their Hope at Home hosts.

Strand 3: Online Surveys

Online survey for hosts

All hosts were asked to complete a survey about their experiences and motivations for hosting as well as the positives and challenges faced when accommodating a guest. The survey was managed via an online portal. Hosts were sent an email by Hope at Home, following their usual internal policies and processes.

Of the 12 hosts that completed the online surveys and demographic questions, 11 identified as women. Most respondents reported they were married, and all respondents identified as white and Christian. 83% of hosts were above the age of 45 and 33% above the age of 65. Nine hosts had been registered and hosting with Hope at Home for more than a year. Hosts had hosted between one and five guests, six hosts reported hosting one guest and four hosts had hosted three guests. Two hosts that completed the questionnaire were yet to receive guests. Hosting had occurred in the Southwest, West Midlands, Northwest, Southeast and Yorkshire. 25% of guests were hosted for 0-3months, 50% of guests 4-6months and 25% were hosted for 7-12 months. Whilst two hosts specifically were invested in modern slavery as a cause most of the hosts did not report hosting because of the organisation and its remit specifically.

Online survey for referral organisations

All referral organisations were asked to complete a survey asking questions about their experience of Hope at Home's hosting scheme. The survey asked questions about referrals made to Hope at Home, the reasons for referrals and sought opinions on the service offered and hosting in general. The survey was managed via an online portal. Partners were sent an email by Hope at Home, following their usual internal policies and processes for contacting partner organisations.

Due to the small number of survey completions and the importance of hearing their voice as part of this project it was agreed that a different approach needed to be taken. Hope at Home called all referral organisations asking them to participate and answer the online survey verbally with a researcher. This change, to how the data was collected, was agreed by the Rights Lab Ethics Committee (17th March 2022).

Organisations who agreed to this were booked in for a survey session had their contact details shared with the research team to make contact at the agreed time and date. Consent forms were completed by partner organisations and returned to the project email address ahead of the session. Verbal confirmation of consent occurred at the start of the survey sessions and permission requested to record both the video and audio, via Microsoft Teams.

In total seven referral organisations participated. Three organisations submitted a survey using the online portal and four organisations agreed to go through the survey verbally with the research team. Five organisations provide support only for survivors of modern slavery and four of the organisations provide accommodation within the NRM. None of the referral organisations provide accommodation to survivors of modern slavery outside of the MSVCC.

Support services offered covered a range of geographical areas with once organisation working across England, Wales and Scotland. Two organisations referred to specific projects established as pilots with Hope at Home, one emergency hosting scheme and one short-term hosting placement to accompany employment.

Approach to accessing accommodation for survivors of modern slavery (England & Wales)

Most survivors hosted by Home at Home have also interacted with the support and protections offered by the UK Government, via the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and the Modern Slavery Victim Care Contract (MSVCC). In order to understand the current context in the UK, this section of the report offers an overview of the NRM, summarises the accommodation and support available within the NRM, at the end of the NRM process and external to it. The final section identifies and reviews hosting schemes available across the UK focussing specifically on the Hope at Home hosting scheme and what it offers to survivors.

Review of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

The NRM is the framework for support and identification of potential victims. When identified an adult potential victim of modern slavery is offered access to the NRM. There are a range of agencies (known as first responders) who facilitate this process. They are expected to identify the indicators of modern slavery, enter potential adult victims into the NRM (with their consent) and/or flag potential victims who have declined support to the Home Office via the Duty to Notify process.⁷

A referral is made to the NRM by the completion and submission of a form to the Single Competent Authority (SCA), a department in the Home Office, who make a series of decisions concerning the status of the modern slavery claim for a potential victim. There are two stages of the process, a Reasonable Grounds decision and a Conclusive Grounds decision. Currently the thresholds for these decisions are as follows:

Reasonable Grounds decision:

The threshold of 'I suspect but cannot prove' that the individual is a potential victim of modern slavery.

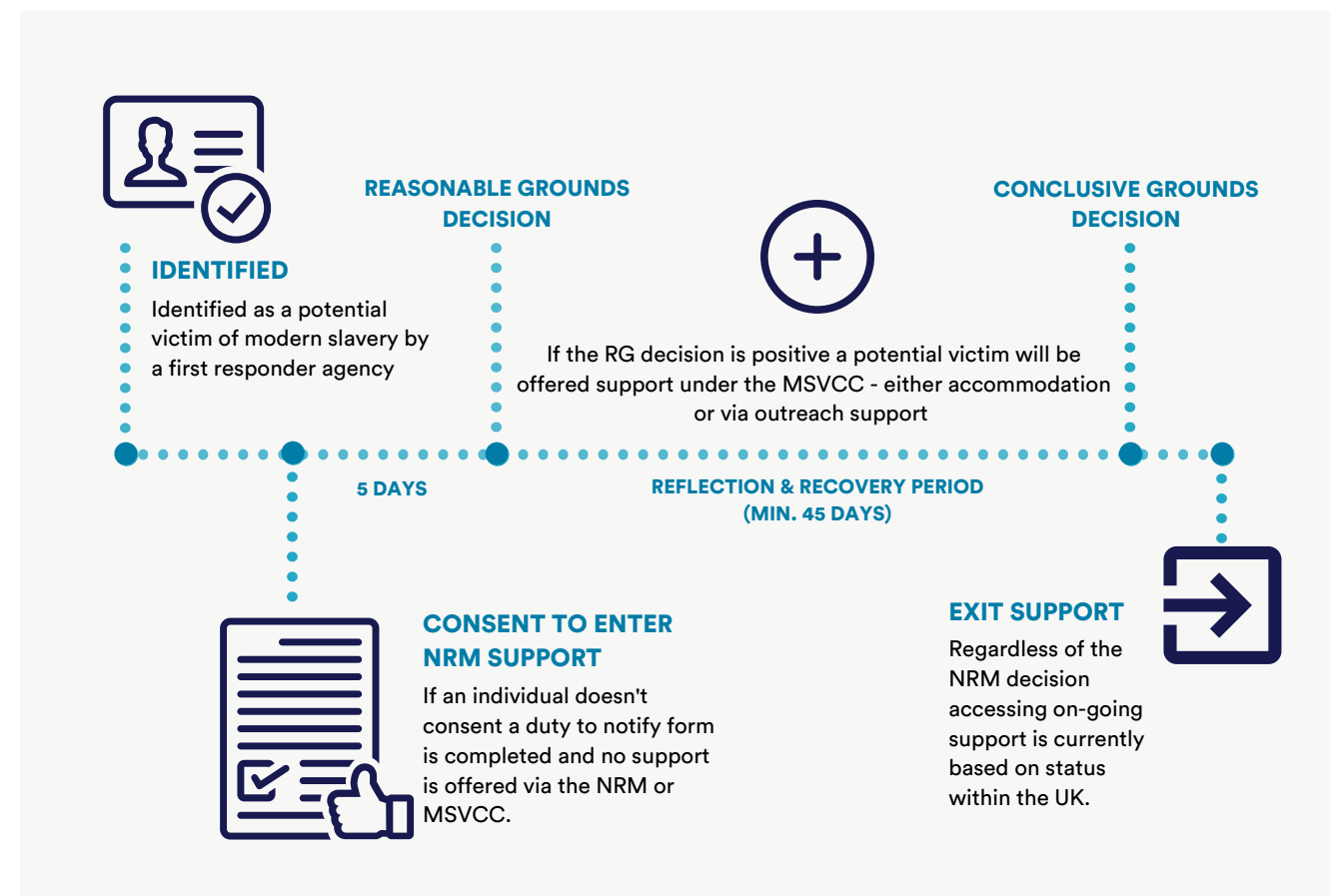
Conclusive Grounds decision:

The test at this stage is whether, on the balance of probabilities, there is sufficient information to conclude the individual is, more likely than not, a victim of modern slavery.

The timeframes outlined in the Modern Slavery Statutory Guidance indicate a reasonable grounds decision should be made within five days and a conclusive ground decision made within 45 days.⁸ Where the SCA consider there are reasonable grounds to believe that someone is a victim of modern slavery, the person will be granted a reflection and recovery period, as per the obligations outlined in the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, ratified by the UK in 2009.⁹ During this reflection and recovery period (a minimum of 45 days) potential victims in England and Wales are entitled to a range of support services under the Modern Slavery Victim Care Contract (MSVCC).

Whilst not all support will be provided via the NRM adults entered to the NRM and identified as potential victims are entitled to access to a wide range of specialist services to meet their individual needs whether that is within a safehouse or through outreach support, including access to: legal advice, health care, counselling, financial support, support in obtaining employment and housing. Support offered continues until receipt of a conclusive grounds' decision, with a positive decision equating to further on-going support via the Recovery Needs Assessment (RNA) and a community-based Reach-In service (support once survivors have transitioned out of the main MSVCC).^{10 11}

Diagram 1: An overview of the NRM system



In 2021 official statistics show 15,917 potential victims of modern slavery were identified by first responder agencies. 10,601 of the 15,917 were adults. 3,190 made the decision not to enter the NRM and support structures available.¹² Based on recent data conclusive grounds decisions are taking, on average, 448 days.¹³

In 2017 the Government announced reforms to support and confirmed that victims would have access to additional support periods (up to 90 days) as well as to move-on support to assist transitions out of support.¹⁴ The 90-day commitment is not included in the Statutory Guidance and it should be noted within the Nationality and Borders Act (2022) 30 days is explicitly referred to and it is unclear if the extended support commitment will be retained in practice.¹⁵

In addition to the extension of support announced by the Home Office in 2017 'Places of Safety' were promised. Places of safety, funded by the Government, were intended to offer an immediate safe space to victims and offer space to consider their next steps in relation to the NRM. The support proposed would offer an immediate opportunity for victims to leave their situation of exploitation, receiving assistance for up to three days prior to entering the NRM, or not.¹⁶ The latest MSVCC came into force in January 2021 – places of safety were not included in this contract and to date have not been implemented.

Overview of accommodation offered within the NRM

The MSVCC contract is run by the Salvation Army and several sub-contractor agencies based across England and Wales, on behalf of the UK Home Office (Refer to Appendix A for further information). Not all identified individuals will be accommodated via the MSVCC and if they are eligible for other forms of accommodation these may be utilised, for example, via the local authority or Home Office asylum support programmes.

The Salvation Army Annual Report states that 2,622 potential victims entered support, 61% identified as male and the most prevalent form of exploitation was labour exploitation. Nearly 50% of all referrals into the MSVCC came from the London area. Referrals were predominantly for 26–39-year-olds and whilst 96 nationalities were identified – Albanians, British, Sudanese, Vietnamese and Romanian were the top five referral nationalities referred. Over the year 1,476 individuals moved-on from service. 191 survivors were recorded as having no accommodation in place or being recorded as a missing person at the time of move-on. Other move-on destinations were recorded as: asylum accommodation, living with friends and family, being accommodated by the local authority and living in private rented accommodation. A small number of survivors had settled in accommodation outside of the UK.¹⁷ 2,855 identified as potential victims did not enter support, 75% were eligible but uncontactable and 4.5% directly declined the support being offered.¹⁸

The Salvation Army work with sub-contractor organisations, across England and Wales to offer support to men, women and family groups identified potential victims of modern slavery. The desk-based information review identified 11 sub-contractors offering accommodation; nine offering outreach services and eight offering Reach-In services.¹⁹

The Salvation Army Annual Report outlines the average number of days a survivor is in the MSVCC. Individuals accommodated within the MSVCC are reported to be in service for 282 days. Those receiving outreach support and not accommodated under the contract, 682 days.²⁰ Figures are not published in relation to the number of survivors who receive outreach support compared to safe house accommodation under the MSVCC.

The number of specialised accommodation spaces provided for survivors during the NRM is hard to quantify and generally not publicly available. Reviewing sub-contractor websites and annual reports many organisations refer to the number of survivors assisted rather than the number of accommodation places available.²¹

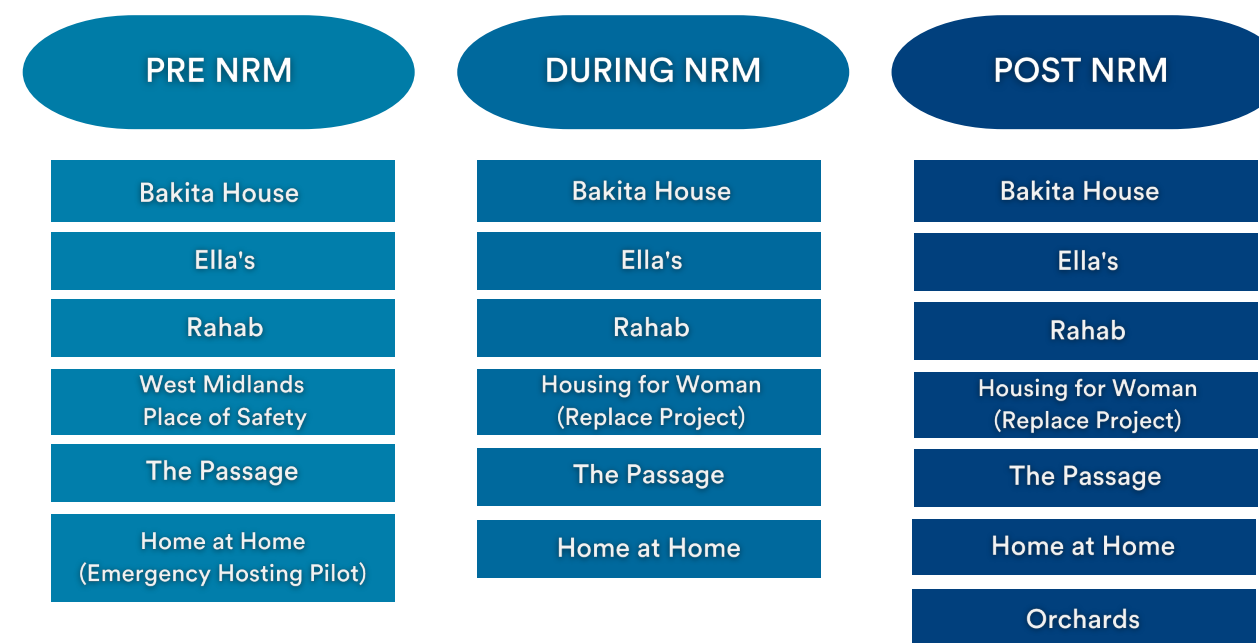


Accommodation available outside of the NRM

The accommodation options for survivors outside of the NRM are limited. In addition to the statutory provisions offered by asylum accommodation and local authorities, the identified organisations that sit outside the MSVCC and offer accommodation pre, during and post the NRM are predominantly charitable.

The desk-based information review identified eight organisations advertising in the region of 50 accommodation spaces for survivors. Accommodation offered ranged from emergency, short-term placements to longer term support for those with recourse to public funds and eligible to remain in the UK. Accommodation was provided in safe houses, emergency shelters, individual single occupancy houses, supported accommodation and in host houses. Across the eight organisations accommodation was provided from 10 days to 18 months depending on the individual circumstances and the stated aims of the organisation/project. Five out of the eight organisations identified provide accommodation within the London area. Five offer women only accommodation.

Diagram 2: Organisations advertising accommodation for survivors outside of the NRM (within England and Wales)



AVAILABLE AT ALL STAGES OF NRM

Other non-specific Modern Slavery accommodation provision available:

Asylum Provision (section 4 or Section 95), Local Authority Provision (supported/independent), Private arrangement (renting/friend/family), Another third sector organisations (depending on recourse to public funds), Hosting Schemes.

NB: Access dependent on status within the UK

Options at the end of the NRM

Options at the end of the NRM for survivors are limited. A positive conclusive grounds decision does not equate to an automatic right to remain within the UK. Upon receipt of an NRM decision, those leaving the NRM without immigration status or the right to remain within the UK have limited options and are often faced with a cliff edge. Without status in the UK access to the labour market, benefits, long term accommodation and support is restricted. For UK nationals whilst eligible to access support via local authority mechanisms this may not always be available in a timely manner or appropriate for their needs. Table 2 presents options for individuals depending on their NRM and immigration status at the end of the NRM process.

Table 1: Options available for survivors upon leaving the NRM

	+CG	-CG
Individual with status in the UK (British national/Residency in UK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move-on and exit support available – via the RNA and Reach-In services provided as an extension of MSVCC. Eligible to access Local Authority and publicly funded support and accommodation. Referral to other organisations and NGOs (Non-Governmental Organisations) for support as have access to public funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exit Support - other systems of support available and should be referred into these as part of exit from MSVCC. Eligible to access Local Authority and publicly funded support and accommodation. Referral to other organisations and NGOs for support as have access to public funds
Individual with no status in the UK (Non-British national/non-resident in UK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No legal right to remain in the UK. +CG does not come with any automatic status for the UK, but, depending on circumstances possible to be granted discretionary leave to remain. Depending on nationality will depend on what you are eligible for – legal advice to navigate this and to see if you are eligible for other immigration pathway (visas, discretionary leave, asylum) Move-on pathway for on-going support and accommodation limited: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → asylum support and accommodation, → homelessness shelter or other NGO provision, → friends or family, → return home (voluntary or via removal proceedings). No access to public funds and would need to be able to evidence self-sufficiency to remain in the UK unless granted a form of leave, such as refugee status, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No legal right to remain in the UK. Asked to exit support and offered a short amount of time/support to do so. Depending on nationality will depend on what you are eligible for – legal advice to navigate this and to see if you are eligible for other immigration pathway (visas, asylum, CG reconsideration). Potential accommodation options/pathways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → asylum support and accommodation, → homelessness shelter or other NGO provision, → friends or family, → return home (voluntary or via removal proceedings). No access to public funds and would need to be able to evidence self-sufficiency to remain in the UK unless granted a form of leave, such as refugee status or humanitarian protection.

Adapted from *Unseen Lives: The Hidden World of Modern Slavery*²²

Overview of Hosting schemes

Hosting is not designed to be a permanent solution but instead a time for guests to feel safe whilst they work out their future.

NACCOM (2022)²³

No Accommodation Network (NACCOM) is a membership organisation that exists to coordinate organisations who exist to work towards ending destitution for people seeking asylum, refugees and other migrants via the provision of accommodation. Accommodation is provided via a range of mechanisms through the member network including night shelters, hosting schemes, safe houses and supported housing. In 2021 2,771 people were accommodated over the network, with organisations across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.²⁴ NACCOM provides guidance and a best practice toolkit for those running hosting schemes.²⁵ At the time of writing this report ten active hosting schemes, including Hope at Home were members of the NACCOM network.

The desk based information review identified 20 organisations, based across the UK, offering hosting, refer to Table 2 for an overview of these schemes. Schemes overwhelmingly focus on providing placements for destitute asylum seekers, refugees and vulnerable migrants.²⁶ Whilst three hosting schemes refer to being able to host survivors of modern slavery and human trafficking, Hope at Home is the only scheme identified specifically established this cohort.²⁷

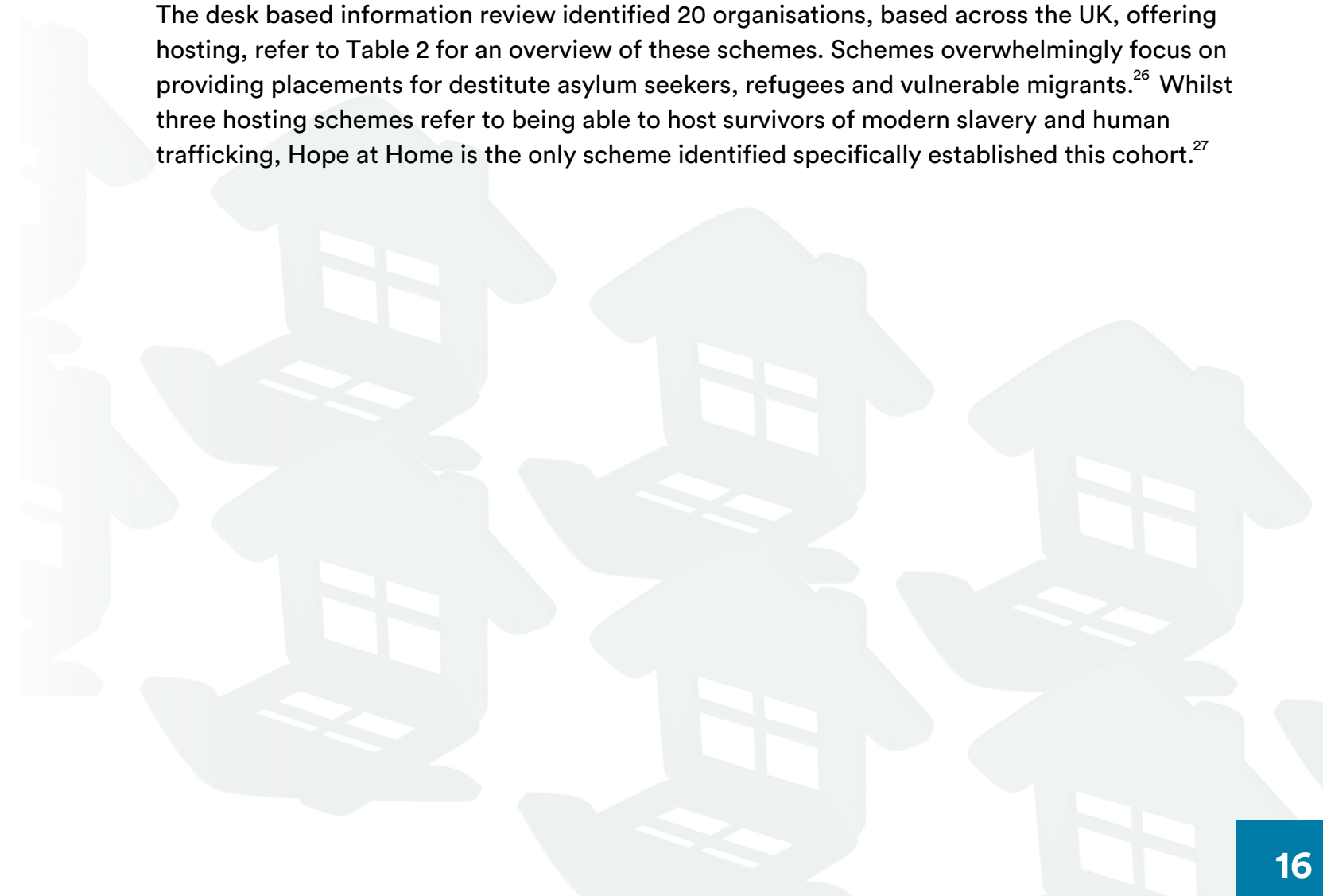


Table 2: Overview of hosting scheme locations²⁸

Organisation	Affiliated to NACCOM	Primary focus population group	Gender specific	Hosting for over 18s	Faith based (organisation)	Emergency hosting available	Time limited	Additional services offered	Able to self-refer	Guest vetting	Guest Support	Scheme available for those with no access to public funds	Host Training offered	Matching process	Home visits	Host vetting	Host support	Financial reimbursement (hosts)	Financial reimbursement (guests)	Website	
Action Foundation	✓	Destitute asylum seekers	Hosting scheme closed due to COVID - all guests moved into supported housing (also run by the organisation. Initially organisation was established based on founders faith)																	Link	
Assist Sheffield	✗	Destitute asylum seekers & refugees	✗	✓	✗	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	Link
Asylum Hosting Wakefield	✓	Destitute asylum seekers & refugees	✗	✓	✗	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	Link
Beacon Hosting Programme	✓	Destitute asylum seekers	✗	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	Link
Birmingham Community Hosting Network	✓	Asylum seekers at risk of becoming destitute	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	-	✗	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	Link
Boaz	✓	Destitute asylum seekers & refugees	Hosting scheme closed due to COVID (faith based organisation)																	Link	
Bristol Hospitality Network	✗	Destitute asylum seekers	✗	✓	✗	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	Link
Hope at Home	✓	Survivors of modern slavery	✗	✓	✗	-	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	Link
HOST Nottingham	✓	Destitute asylum seekers & refugees	✗	✓	✗	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	Link
Housing Justice	✗	Homeless (London based hosting scheme for destitute asylum seekers)	✗	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✗	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✗	✓	Link
JRSUK	✓	Destitute refugees	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✗	-	Link
Leeds Asylum Seeker Support Network	✓	Asylum seekers & refugees	✗	✓	✗	-	✓	✓	✗	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Link
Night Stop (via DePaul)	✓	Emergency hosting for young people facing homelessness	✗	16-25	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	Link
Positive Action in Housing	✗	Refugees (also host those coming from detention and victims of human trafficking)	✗	✓ <small>(but can also work with social care to place children)</small>	✗	✓	✓	-	✗	✓	✓ <small>(LIMITED)</small>	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓ <small>(LIMITED)</small>	✗	-	-	Link
Refugees at Home	✗	Refugees, asylum seekers & refused asylum seekers	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓ <small>(BASIC)</small>	✓ <small>(LIMITED)</small>	✓	-	✓	✓	✓ <small>(BASIC)</small>	✓ <small>(LIMITED)</small>	✓	-	-	Link
Room for All	✓	Refugees, asylum seekers & refused asylum seekers	Unclear if scheme still running																	Link	
Sanctuary Hosting	✗	Refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable migrants (including victims of modern slavery) at risk of homelessness	✗	✓	✗	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	Link
Shared Lives: Plus	Support a wide range of individuals & young people with care needs. Shared Lives carers use their own home and family life to share it with someone who needs support. Paid to do this, offered training and support. Developed KeyShare, in conjunction with modern slavery organisations - a specific accommodation and support programme for survivors of modern slavery. The scheme offered accommodation in family homes for survivors with low-level or no formal care needs. Believed the scheme is no longer running.																			Link	
Sharedydd	✓	Asylum Seekers (Host application process is run via Housing Justice)	✗	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	Link
Upbeat Communities	✗	Destitute asylum seekers (Hosting provided via Host Derby)	✗	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	Link

²⁸ All information in the table was compiled from online resources-websites, annual reports and information sheets. An empty box does not mean that the organisation does not do this just that this was not overtly stated in the information located.

Hosting schemes state they act as a step for a guest in their ‘move-on’ process. Hosting is not designed as a permanent solution but offers time for guests to feel safe whilst they work out their future. Commitment and expectations of hosts varied depending on the guest and placement length. All schemes offered an agreed and time limited hosting arrangement to guests, with placements lasting from one night, up until one year.

Whilst hosting schemes are available across the UK many have been established as a direct response to a local need. Schemes therefore are often focussed on a specific geographical location.

Diagram 4: Overview of hosting scheme locations



Hope at Home

Hope at Home’s hosting scheme specifically provides hosting for survivors of modern slavery. Initially the scheme was established to accommodate survivors post the NRM, offering them a safe accommodation option and preventing homelessness and re-exploitation.

Referrals are made to Hope at Home from support organisations within the NRM and their on-going support is a prerequisite to access the hosting scheme. In addition to hosting those at the end of the NRM Hope at Home has also offered hosting to those who are still within this process but have had to or chosen to leave their current accommodation. Seeing the need throughout the NRM process Hope at Home expanded to accept referrals at different points during the NRM and is working with partners to provide hosting arrangements for survivors at initial point of identification as well.

At the time of starting this research Hope at Home had hosted 33 guests for a total of 4,800 nights.

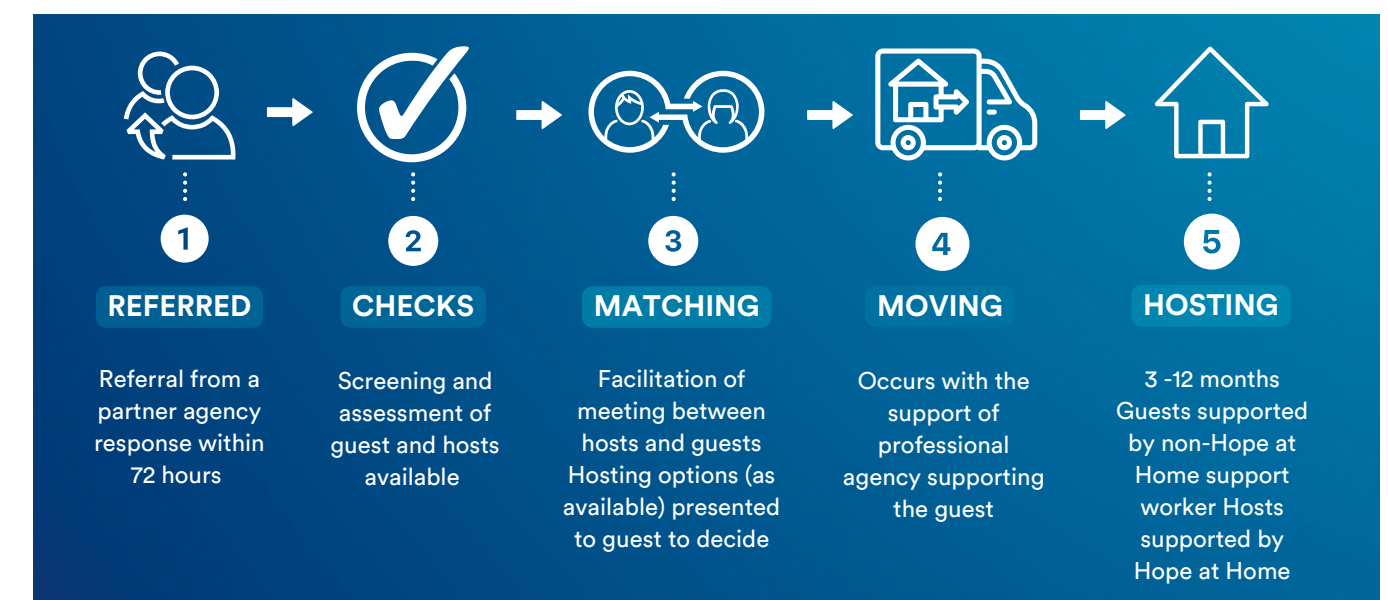
Hope at Home is registered with the Charity Commission as Community Interest Organisation (CIO).²⁹ The organisation has four paid members of staff, all of whom work on a part-time basis, 7 trustees and 60 volunteers. Hope at Home have just entered their fourth year of working in the anti-slavery sector. It is lead by the couple who founded the organisation. Hope at Home was established as a faith-based organisation and actively recruited hosts and staff from Christian backgrounds. Christianity and having a faith are no longer a prerequisite and the hosting criteria has expanded, welcoming applications from hosts with no faith or from other faith groups.

The organisation clearly states that their services are available to any survivor regardless of their race, colour, gender, gender expression, age, ethnicity, disability, marital status, sexual orientation or faith. Whilst immigration status of guests is not a criteria considered and hosting is available to those who have no recourse to public funds, Hope at Home state that they work with EU Nationals, non-EU nationals with leave to remain, British nationals and those seeking asylum.

To be referred guests must be over 18 years old and have on-going professional support in place. Hope at Home are clear that as an organisation they support the hosts and that the arrangement between host and guests are time framed and not indefinite. Self-referrals are not accepted.

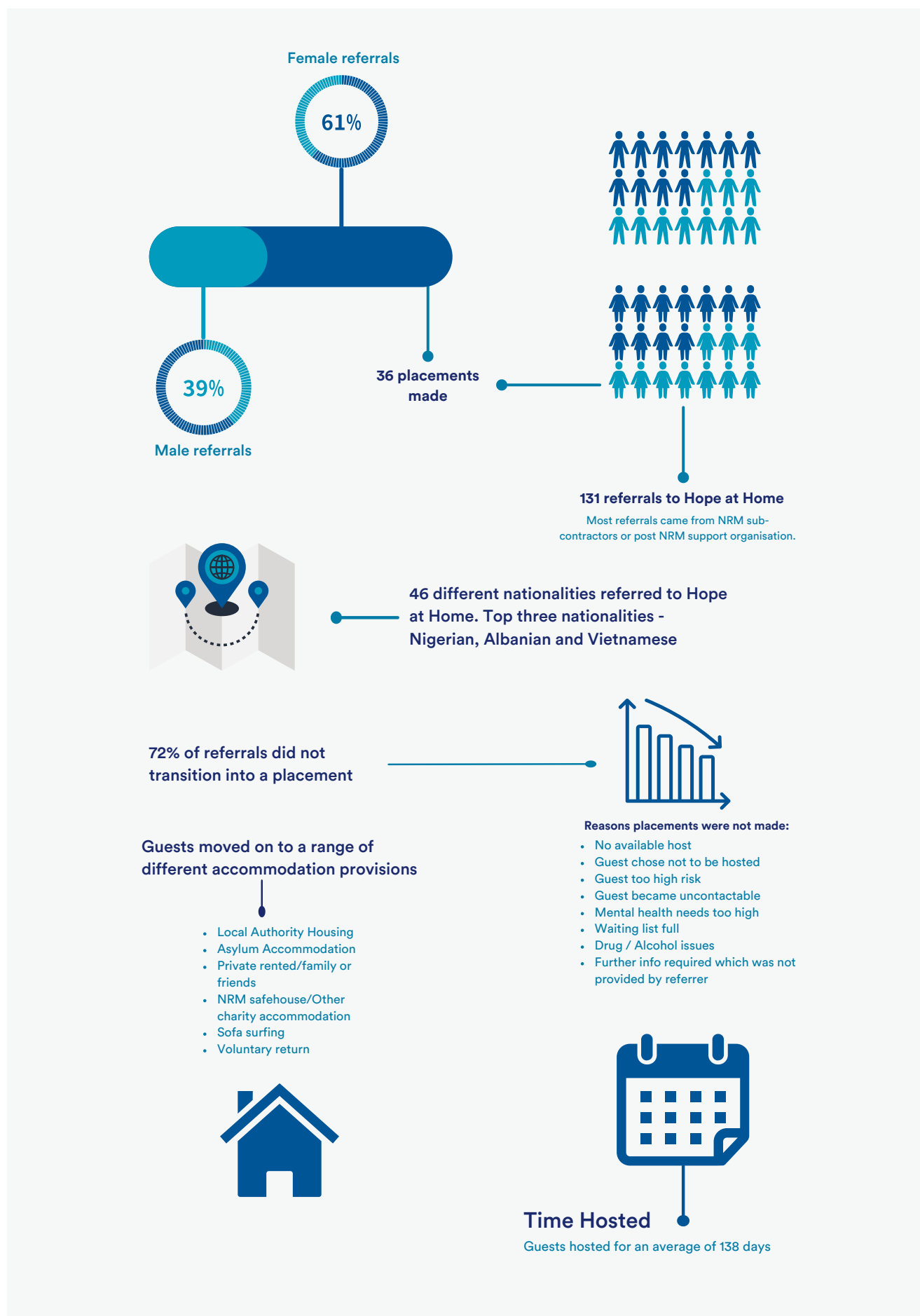
Hope at Home do not accept referrals or place individuals who are actively abusing substances or experiencing acute mental health crises.

Diagram 5: Hope at Home hosting process



Criteria for hosting are summarised on Hope at Home’s website.³⁰ People can host regardless of relationship status, children or home ownership. Hosts are required to provide references, attend training, undergo a criminal record check and develop their own house rules, in conjunction with the Hope at Home team. Hosts can claim a set weekly amount from the organisation to cover the extra costs associated with having extra people living with them and comprehensive training and on-going host support is provided.

Diagram 6: Snapshot of Hope at Home hosting scheme



Developed using data provided by Hope at Home for the purpose of this report offers a snapshot of the Hope at Home hosting scheme.

Findings

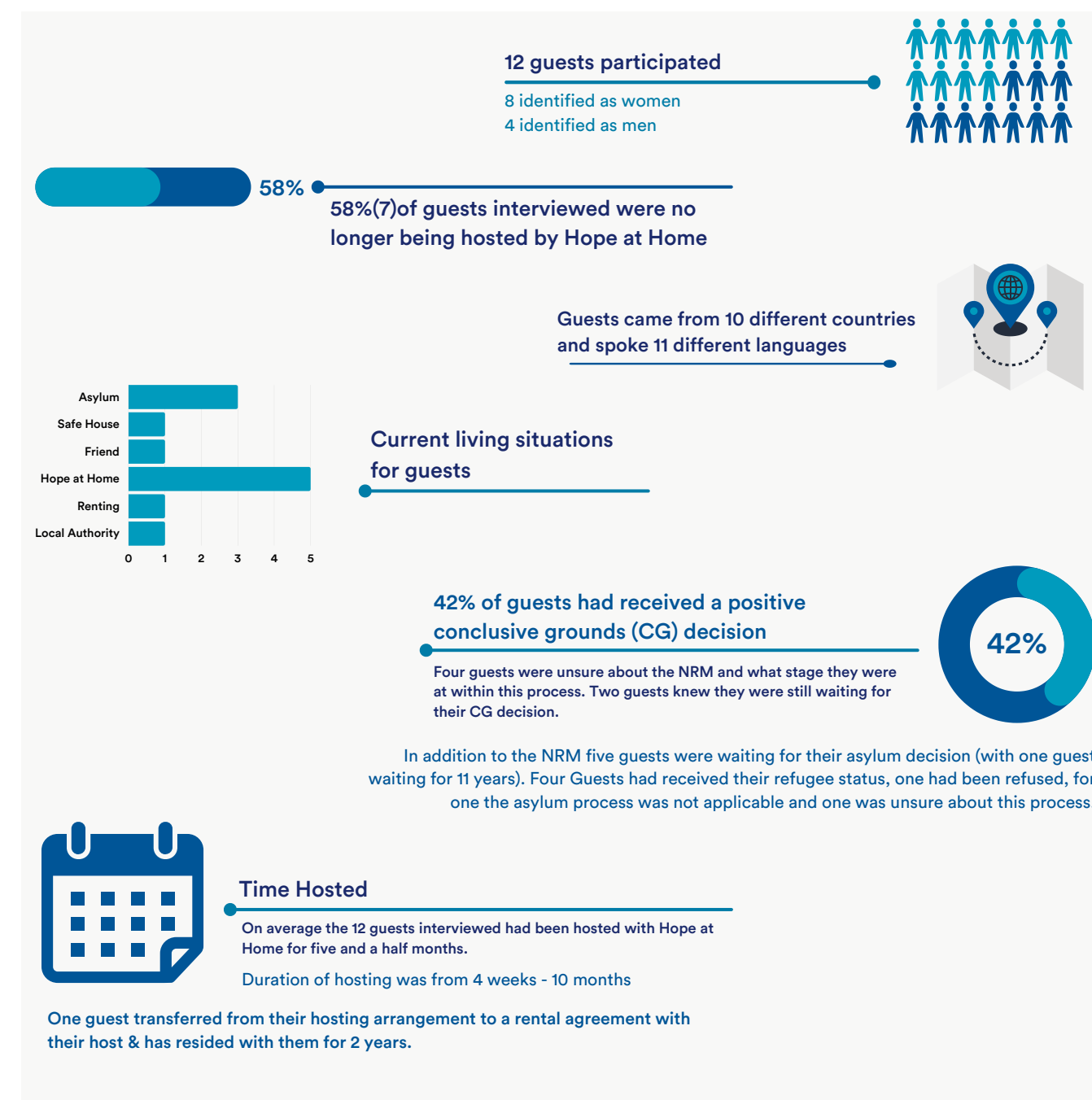
The three research strands—desk-based information review, qualitative interviews and surveys—were used to identify and explore experiences of accessing Hope at Home’s hosting scheme.

This section considers:

- Findings from each participant group, including demographic information
- Cross-cutting themes identified and pertinent to more than one research strand (group of participants).³¹

Guests

Diagram 7: Guest overview



Accommodation prior to Hope at Home

Most guests interviewed had experienced safe house accommodation via the MSVCC. Guests also reported living with family, friends, in local authority temporary accommodation and asylum accommodation.

'[in the] ... safe house they kind of help nurture you and help you have the right state of mind before [you] venture out'.

- G13

Guests shared a range of experiences in relation to other accommodations they had experienced. A range of positives were identified including feeling cared for, having access to therapies and therapeutic activities, being given financial support, clothes and food and having access to staff 24/7. It was acknowledged that safe housing was needed for some people and was appropriate depending on individual situations.

'There are support staff every day. [They would do] paperwork in the office and then check on us and engage in activities with us. So, there was a lot of support that was being provided. [They helped me with claiming asylum and provided food, clothes and a lot of things that you would have needed at that time]'.

- G1

Guests referred to issues they had experienced in other accommodation provisions, referring to the lack of safety they felt and experienced and the impact this had on them.

'You never feel safe [in Home Office Accommodation] and you haven't got any hope... people like me we cannot find a home in the safe house... [there are] incidents in [shared] accommodation, anybody can come in... Too many people [in and out] at any time of the day and you cannot control them'.

- G8

'The safe house was quite controlling...because they have to make us safe'.

- G13

Other issues raised included conflicts between those living together, too many people living in one place, limited staff availability, issues connecting with support staff, finding others' behaviours threatening (drinking and drugs were identified as issues), restrictive practices that were not thought to be needed, not being given a choice as to where they were housed (location), experiencing boredom and the accommodation reminding them of detention.

'I definitely didn't like the safe house...I couldn't be in there just because of the dynamics, it reminded me of [the detention] centre'

- G6

Referral to Hope at Home

It was apparent that pathways and options for survivors at point of moving on from other accommodations were limited and survivors often had minimal, if any options available to them. This was the case for survivors, regardless of their immigration status. Eight guests referred to the fact they had no other options available to them at the point of referral to Hope at Home.

'Because I was so desperate at that time, I just decided to agree without knowing where I'm going to, who is going to be my host...but you know, if you don't have any other option, I believe we have to accept that...That was my only option. I didn't have any other accommodation.'

- G5

Seven guests arrived at Hope at Home directly from a safe house within the MSVCC. Four guests were supported by the MSVCC but had been living independently with family or friends and were referred because of changes in these situations. Two guests had refugee status and were eligible to access accommodation via the local authority however none was available.

'After I got my leave to remain, I got my eviction letter. I had nowhere to go. The council would help me but the timing [and options] were not good. I was asking my case worker if I have any other options and she said yes there is Hope at Home they can help and they can host you. I find it [hosting] safer and better for me. It was really like a miracle for me.'

- G8

Some guests were eligible for asylum accommodation, but it was explained by guests that this form of accommodation was allocated on a no choice basis, which concerned them as they had no control over the area to which they would be sent.

'I think it sounded a lot more welcoming than asylum accommodation [where] you just get told where are being sent, sometimes, not until you [are] actually on your way there.'

-G1

Whilst Hope at Home hosts and locations were limited, the hosting scheme was able to offer options of different hosts to survivors and for this reason guests chose this as their preferred accommodation option at this juncture.

'When it came to Hope at Home, I got to choose a part of England that I wanted to live in. I didn't specifically get the same city, but it was close enough.'

- G1

A couple of guests had other accommodation options available to them but chose to be referred into Hope at Home.

'I think it's better to just leave here [temporary accommodation] and go to share accommodation with another family rather than going through the same system, I was so scared it was very unsafe.'

- G5 (in relation to experience of temporary accommodation post safe house)

For one guest the option of hosting allowed them to consider leaving the safe house, as they felt their needs were not being met via this accommodation provision.

'I had been at the safe house too much...it felt a bit like I was suffocating and trapped. It helped me until a certain point, but I just felt like I needed to go to another area.'

- G4

One guest reported their support worker made a referral to Hope at Home, without their consent. The guest reflected that due to being able to speak English they were able to register a complaint about their support worker's approach.

'I have conflict with the support worker because he wanted to push me... when he applied for Hope at Home, he [said] I don't have any choice.'

- G9

Experience of being hosted by Hope at Home – what guests said

It was clear that Hope at Home provided an accommodation option for guests when no others appeared to exist, when situations changed rapidly or when accommodation they were entitled to was not available. On average guests reported they stayed with hosts for just over 5 months.

'I was basically going to be homeless and there was no other option for me because I wasn't entitled to rent, I wasn't entitled to anything.'

- G6

Whilst hosts were not always available in the locations guests would have preferred to live, guests expressed how important it was for them to have been given a choice and options.

'[There were no hosts] in the location [I] wanted, but [I] still made the choice to leave the safe house.'

- G4

A move to a Hope at Home placement, even if the only choice available to a survivor, from a safe house accommodation signified a transition to a less controlling environment and for those with experience of temporary accommodation or asylum provision moving to Hope at Home often offered a calmer environment for them.

'...no signing in, no leaving of key, less structure at Hope at Home, less expectations of routine and what you have to do when.'

- G6

Guests felt supported by hosts and benefited from being in a family environment, a place that was smaller, quieter, cleaner, had less structure and restrictions and felt safer than previous accommodations, specifically asylum, temporary housing and for some safe housing.

'But I think the most important thing it's, it's very safe. So, when I go to bed I don't shake, I'm not scared to think of what's going to happen. Is it going to be noisy tonight or not? It's like a family...I just feel I am a member of their family because they care.'

- G5

Ten of the guests reported feeling safe and comfortable with their host and in their placement.

'[My placement was] if you need anything just treat this as your home...They didn't just say [this] they really did make me feel like it was my home basically made me feel comfortable.'

- G6

Two reported that they had not enjoyed the experience of being hosted – one based this on the fact they always felt cold at their placement and was unable to negotiate a solution with their host. Both guests felt they needed more support than was offered via Hope at Home and that the safe house had been a better option for them and the support they required. Neither of them was eligible to stay in their accommodation at the time they were referred to Hope at Home.

'I regret actually leaving the safe house. [I] felt was getting better support at the safe house and still wanted/needed this.'

- G7

Support offered by hosts was positively referred to by eleven guests who commented on hosts assisting them with a wide range of things including learning English, cooking together, sharing meals, inviting them to social events, watching television, sharing their faiths and advocating for them.

'When they go shopping, they will do shopping for me. They cook, I cook, we cook together. We eat together. They advised me.'

- G14

Guests described doing life together, participating in and learning about life in England and feeling welcomed into someone's home felt like they were valued and part of the family.

'It is family I'm very happy with them and it's all of them. They treat me like family members, and I got lots help and support from them. They help me a lot about everything. I am learning new things, and they help me to integrate more than before into [the] community.'

- G9

It was noticeable for some guests that the ability and freedom to share their faith with their hosts and vice versa helped them to feel settled in their placement. It was apparent that guests felt their experience of Hope at Home was inextricably linked to the host they had and the relationship involved.

'They are Christians and my faith, is it huge part of me. They used to ask me to go to church with them. We used to go to church and we used to pray together which was just amazing. I've never met people like them.'

- G6

The importance of placements being near local activities, shops, amenities and transport links was raised by guests. Local integration, new connections and community, outside of the hosts family, friends and church groups was not something guests reported occurring regularly or as a standard part of their hosting experience. Of those who had moved on from their placement at the time of interview five reported still being in touch with their host and maintaining this connection, even if they had moved out of the area. One guest described meeting with their hosts regularly and discussing life and next steps with them.

Whilst guests were overwhelmingly positive about the hosting scheme there were some elements that they found hard to navigate. The lack of options and choice available to them when moving on from accommodation, as previously mentioned was raised.

'At that time, it was the only option. My support worker, I know she was trying really hard to try and find a place just for me and my daughter, not shared accommodation, but she couldn't...we both decided that it would be better for me to be accommodated with a family. I think it was the only option.'

- G2

Guests reflected that whilst they were grateful for what hosting and hosts offered and felt welcomed into their hosts homes there was always an underlying presence and acknowledgement that it was not their own home.

'I would say it is the fact that sometimes I felt like I didn't belong there not because [of] the way they treated me but I think it was more like lack of privacy, not being completely in my own house.'

- G21

Guests wanted to be respectful and considerate of their hosts and their homes. A conflict seemed to be present for some guests between feeling welcomed and safe but also appreciating that they were living in someone else's space and did not have full independence.

'... the host, always encourage[ed] me to feel at home and do everything when I want to do it. Sometimes I just feel like I might be overstepping.'

- G1

'I wouldn't want it for a long time because as much as it helped, felt good and comfortable, in my mind, I still knew it wasn't my home and because it's not your home, it's still... someone else's home. So temporary is alright...But permanently, if you want to get you own start and be your own person then it wouldn't be ideal for me because I still wouldn't be as free as I would be in my own home.'

- G6

A couple of guests expressed feeling fearful that they may do something wrong and that this could damage their relationship with their hosts. They expressed that they did not always feel one hundred percent at home within their placements.

'Maybe some will not like the way you do things, or they don't like the smell of your food. They might hate your character, or they might hate if you are praying too much.'

- G14

Having others in the home sometimes caused issues and guests reported feeling awkward when hosts had visitors, guests proposed that it would be useful to know when visitors were coming so they were able to decide if they wanted to involve themselves or not.

'They had their own family (3 grown-up boys)...and they used to come over on weekends and I kind of felt sometimes like I didn't belong there [and felt a bit uncomfortable].'

- G21

Hosts having a baby, needing their room for other family members, moving home or going on holiday were all examples given by guests that meant their placements had to end. For three guests host situations altered during their stay. It appeared that guests understood these arrangements upon moving in but described that this was hard for them and resulted in them having to move again, which was unsettling.

The reduction in financial support when guests moved from a safe house within the MSVCC to being hosted by Hope at Home was raised by guests as a challenge and something they had to consider when 'choosing' to accept a Hope at Home placement.

Some guests felt that hosting could be longer and found it hard to move from one form of accommodation to another one for such a short period of time.

'The only thing is I worry that [hosting] it is only for a certain period...after a year then you have to look for another place again. So that's the thing that's making me anxious just thinking about what's [going to] happen. [In a year] I'm going to be asking for another place and it is a bit unsettling.'

- G4

All guests knew that Hope at Home was a temporary arrangement, but many expressed that they had limited, if any options at the time of being referred or at the end of their placement. Having a time-limited offer gave some guests the time required to secure other housing but for others knowing the placement was short-term, especially when there was no clear next step into other accommodation or support, was a cause of stress and made them consider if hosting was the right option for them.

'Honestly, I don't want to be moving any more...I don't want to be moving up and down, you know stay 2 months here and moving...comfortable for me.'

- G9

One guest had managed to overcome the issue of limited choices at the end of their placement and negotiated a transition into being a paying lodger with their hosts.

All guests shared their plans for the future, they wanted to study further, train to be lawyers, authors and physiotherapists. They wanted to live independently and be able to have a place that was truly their own, somewhere they could decorate however they wanted and own all the things inside. They wanted to bring their family to join them, work hard, help people facing similar situations and rebuild their lives.

'I feel like the family that I'm with here is very supportive and they've given me a lot of help in carrying on with college. Sometimes you don't really have good days and you need that extra push and that's just been there every step of the way.'

- G1

In some cases, guests shared that their hosts had assisted them to start thinking about these goals and ambitions again and approach their future positively, hosting giving them a platform from which to do this from.

'I can say that the family obviously was actually a push, they were like a push towards my aims and my goals because always when we used to talk, when I used to talk to them they used to give me advice they used to say to me you can do much bigger things in the future it was quite a big encouragement they gave to me.'

- G21

Overall guests would recommend Hope at Home and the hosting scheme they offer and see hosting as an appropriate accommodation option to be offered to survivors.

'I think anyone in my position and anyone who would want to have that kind of a family environment to be around. I would definitely encourage them.'

- G1

'I would definitely say that yes, it will help people like me to find a find a life because I feel lost and I feel hopeless. I haven't got any choices. I would be homeless, and it was not a good situation and it was like being at hell for me and it will make me vulnerable.'

- G8

Hosting was generally viewed positively by guests; the provision of a family environment, the feelings of safety and the daily living support offered by hosts was appreciated and welcomed. Relationships developed between the host and guest appeared pivotal to hosting being successful and required sacrifices and compromises from both sides.

Being hosted with Hope at Home was a good option for survivors to be given when facing a less than ideal situation. Whilst not always an active choice it does appear to be better than the alternatives, especially homelessness. Guests were clear that throughout the process they need to be treated as individuals and have support and accommodation options offered to them based on what they need for their situation.

'Because you're all classified as victims of trafficking, they put you all together and treat you all the same...it shouldn't be like that because everyone is different and definitely everyone's got different experiences...Our cases should be treated individually because we're all individuals.'

- G6

Survivors' thoughts on accommodation and support requirements

Survivors offered a range of ideas, additions and improvements that could be considered in relation to hosting and accommodation and support provision generally.

In relation to the whole system thoughts were shared in relation to the size of accommodation provision and this currently being too large. A couple of guests proposed smaller accommodation units, with fewer people, would offer more independence would be more suitable for those with experiences of trafficking. With too many people came conflict and it appeared from guests experiences these misunderstandings were based on differences in language, culture, experiences of trauma, gender and age.

One guest described how essential it was to have had a good support worker to assist them to navigate the systems in the UK and understand what they were entitled to. Another guest referred to survivors needing to have access to work and being given more choice throughout the NRM process, specifically in relation to accommodation.

In relation to hosting guests suggested the following could be considered in any future program design:

- more choice of placement and hosts,
- longer length of placements,
- range of location of placements,
- provision of access to emotional support and therapies,
- provision of financial support.

Additionally, guests thought that being able to get discounts for activities in the areas where they were hosted would be a good way to integrate and be independent. Specifically, being offered bus and gym passes were referred to as something Hope at Home could do for all guests. Helping guests and hosts to feel involved in the daily activities of the home was considered important to guests and one guest referred to feeling better in their placement once they were contributing to the household, which they did by cooking for their hosts.

'I contribute. It's not just about receiving; I also give away and I feel much better after that.'

- G5

Guests also referred to the need and want to learn English and to have input and support so they could learn practically how to live in the UK.

'In this country we need some information we need someone to educate us. What should we do if this happens? If there is a mouse in the house, where should we go? If the boiler is broken, what should we do?'

- G5

Guests felt it was important to meet hosts before moving in and whilst many did have an initial conversation it was felt more could be done especially in relation to guests being supported to decide what they do and don't wish to share with hosts and how to navigate conversations about themselves.

'It definitely gave me hope just knowing that there's people that just offer up their houses for people like me. It gives me hope. It brought some positivity.'

- G6

'My experience with Hope at Home was a really good one so there is nothing that I can say to improve [it]. I don't know about other's experiences but...I was quite happy with all the support and how it was given.'

- G21

Hosts

'It's an enriching and sometimes sobering experience. It's great to feel that you are providing a safe space for someone in need but we learn a lot from the people who stay with us...not only their painful experiences that have brought them to this point but also their skills in language and cooking to name but two.'

- H1

Overall hosts are positive about hosting stating it was rewarding, fulfilling, enjoyable and an adventure.

'It's varied, and different every time we have a new guest. We enjoy welcoming someone new into our home, helping them to settle and learn new things. We learn a lot, too.'

- H7

Host motivations can be categorised into two distinct areas; practical and faith based. Hosts reported having space, having spare rooms, being experienced with lodgers and/or hosting previously and enjoying having visitors as reasons for wanting to host. In addition to the practical reasons all 12 hosts referred to their decision to host being linked to their faith and feeling motivated or called to host and model faith in a tangible way.

'We wanted to outwork our faith by welcoming the 'stranger' into our home. For us it was a practical way to show God's love to someone in need.'

- H11

The faith-based motivations of hosts were identified by the Hope at Home staff team as well.

'They've all wanted to do it because of a sort of biblical understanding of for them, the heart of God and what God cares about, people on the margins and therefore they need to care about people on the margins. So, it's very much been a response to their personal faith that has caused them to want to open their homes and to want to care more and stuff.'

- T3

When asked about the benefits of hosting overarching responses focussed on the shared learning and experiences that came from hosting. In their responses most hosts included or focussed on the benefits of hosting to them as a host rather than the benefits of hosting upon the guests.

'Interest of meeting different people from varied cultures; positive feelings of being able to help others; practical expression of our Christian faith.'

- H7

Hosts were keen to not frame hosting in a negative light, preferring to reflect on 'challenges' rather than 'negatives'. The practical challenges of hosting upon a household's dynamics were recognised but it was felt these did not outweigh the benefits of hosting.

'[Being a host is] ... Fulfilling, frustrating, bit scary, rewarding - in fact, all of life's ups and downs.'

- H6

Overarching challenges to reported by hosts can be summarised as:

- The presence of another person in your home and the impact of this on privacy and space.
- Cultural misunderstandings, described by one host as ‘clashes’ and different approaches, expectations, lifestyles, languages and habits.
- A lack of commonality and connection points between host and guest experiences and understanding.
- Support agencies not supporting as they should.
- Managing feelings of responsibility for the guest and how to take a break.
- The wear and tear on a property.

Hosts reported hosting took an emotional toll on them and their families, some expressed feelings of guilt and loss of privacy.

‘Feeling that I could not leave my guest at home whilst I went away as I did not feel it was fair to expect them to cope with any problems that might arise when they had come from a culture where comparatively speaking household maintenance as experienced in the UK was non-existent.’

- H2

None of the challenges identified are unique to guests being survivors of modern slavery.

Hosts took different and individual approaches to hosting – some overtly referred to making friends with those they are hosting, whilst others were responding to the need they saw but did not need or want reciprocal friendship from the hosting arrangement.

‘Making new friends and feeling that we’re making a big difference to someone else’s life.’

- H5

‘It can be hard to precisely draw hosting boundaries between almost-foster-parent/friend/landlord/mentor...I wish to be helpful for the guest and provide support, but I don’t particularly wish to befriend them.’

- H4

Barriers from a host perspective can be summarised as expectations being mismatched (both guest and host), communication issues, approach of the host, limited commonalities, language barriers, cultural differences, guests’ previous experiences/current situation and trust.

‘There were lots of barriers, but us and our guest were both keen to overcome them. It was an uneasy friendship which felt like it could fall apart on any given day. A big barrier was our guest’s lack of trust in any kind of organisation or authority. We wanted to help but she did not want to take advice or seek assistance from government organisations. We wanted to be role models for a good lifestyle, but she was unwilling to make any changes. It’s hard to live with someone who has such different expectations of what give and take looks like. For her to feel safe everything had to be done on her terms.’

- H10

Hosts enjoyed the opportunity to use their skills to assist their guest and the opportunity to practically share and show their faiths. Hosts were able to offer guests the opportunity to participate in their faith communities although there did appear to be minimal connections with other organisations and community groups via hosts.

‘None of my guests have wanted to engage in any community activity I have offered to them. (The pandemic has not helped this). It is hard to draw the line between a host role and the support worker’s role, so I don’t want to get too involved in pushing guests to attend things.’

- H6

Seven hosts didn’t think that hosting promoted connections in the community for their guests, where opportunities had been identified by the host and accepted by the guest they tended to be linked to church and faith groups.

‘Guests staying with us are too transient, they don’t know where they will be able to settle so whilst here there is no trying to set down any roots.’

- H5

‘None of our guests have had much, if any, community connection locally.’

- H8

All but one host described the area they lived in as having access to a range of amenities, including places of worship, shops, public transport links, community groups, libraries, theatres and sporting activities.

Eight hosts reported having on-going contact with their previous guest/s. Five hosts reflected that this contact is facilitated and initiated by the guest and focusses on guests knowing there is someone who can offer them on-going support if they need it. Hosts and guests maintaining contact was more likely to happen if both sides felt a positive relationship had been established during the placement.

'We have met up and invited them to family occasions. We hope they will always feel they can call on us if needed. Another we have kept contact details to pass on post etc but not kept a relationship.'

- H9

One host was very clear that they did not wish to maintain contact with guests and when a guest did reconnect was sign-posted onto support agencies. Another host thought that they would maintain contact with guests but an unplanned exit meant that this wasn't possible.

Hosts shared opinions on other forms of accommodation and support available to survivors pre and post being hosted and expressed concerns about the appropriateness and suitability of these.

'Support provided is appalling and needs to be much more intensive and proactive in helping them move on with their lives. Survivors are mostly left to fester alone 24/7 in their trauma.'

- H4

Host responses indicated that most were aware of where guests had lived before and where they were moving on to. Seven hosts clearly reported their concerns about the suitability of accommodation and support for survivors of modern slavery in general.

'X had also previously lived in a hostel/safe-house, which they said was awful as people there were constantly distressed, and they weren't allowed to go outside.'

- H10

Seven hosts also voiced their concerns that accommodation was not safe or appropriate for survivors.

'Scared about the unknown each time before moving...Shared previous experiences of being put in same room with other unknown women, not having locks, there being men next door, feeling unsafe and out of control.'

- H9

Hosts felt that in some instances accommodation providers were unresponsive, poor to communicate and that getting anything in place took a long time. Some hosts were very clear that guests, in their opinion, had been provided with sub-standard accommodation whilst others reported positive interactions with support and accommodation providers and appropriate accommodation.

'Prior to living with us X had not felt safe in the safe house, where there seemed to be a number of arguments between other guests there.'

- H11

All hosts reported that guests had support to move-on from their placement but this ranged from support workers actively assisting this process to, in the case of one guest, limited notice and no time to prepare.

'The Home Office provided a taxi to the new accommodation. The support was poor - following a text message telling them that a taxi was on its way, they were expected to get in a vehicle with a stranger, in the dark, not knowing where they were going. It was really quite scary and traumatising for our guests and us.'

- H5

Hosts commented on the lack of choice and options available to survivors at the end of their placement but were aware that Hope at Home wherever possible offered potential guests more than one placement option allowing them to decide which would be best for them. One host raised that even after accepting and preparing for a referral the guest didn't arrive, deciding at the last minute not to be hosted and that this uncertainty was stressful for hosts.

Hosts were positive about the support offered by Hope at Home and cited the following ways in which they were supported; What's App host group, Hope at Home staff team, training and financial support.

'We had a LOT of support! A Hope at Home supervisor was always available at the end of the phone when needed, and sometimes we would call several times a week. We were paid weekly expenses. There has been targeted training on specific issues such as boundary keeping etc. Monthly counselling as part of a group was also provided.'

- H1

Opening your home to someone, as admirable as it is, is hard and hosts express that this can be draining. Both hosts and guests note that the sense of privacy when sharing space is not always there. Hosts echoed guests feelings in relation to privacy, noting that this was not always achievable when sharing their homes. Hosts also expressed feeling responsible for their guests and at times struggled to balance both their own needs and their guests needs effectively.

Referral and Support Organisations

The primary pathway for Hope at Home is from sub-contractors within the MSVCC and this is linked to the need for these organisations to maintain contact and support of the guest, as per Hope at Homes model.

Once a referral is made, the sub-contractor is expected to commit to supporting the survivor or sourcing other forms of support should they be unable to continue, for the duration of their placement.

Identifying the exact number of referrals across an often dispersed case work team was hard but the majority of organisations stated they had made in the region of 10 referrals to Hope at Home. Not all referrals submitted were accepted.

The reasons given for referrals not being accepted and offered a placement were understood to be for the following reasons:

- The guest presenting risks and complex needs that were too high to manage within a hosting placement.
- Further information was not provided by the referrer (even when directly requested by Hope at Home).
- Not having hosts available (in the right location or hosts willing to accept the placement).
- Family set-up of available host not being conducive to what the guest wanted.

'If they don't meet the criteria, we don't refer. [So, we have had] a couple people [we considered] not suitable ... active substance misuse, extreme behaviour, mental health, chaotic behaviour'

- R5

Referral organisations view Hope at Home's hosting scheme as providing safe and stable temporary accommodation for survivors within a homely environment that is supportive.

'Stability, even though temporary, hope and safety'

- R3

'Stability, calm and consistent environment, fostering positive relationships with people providing them support'

- R5

All referral organisations were positive about the scheme and what was offered and recognised that it filled a gap, initially at the end of the NRM process. It was proposed that hosting could be an option for those being supported during the NRM should safe housing and/or other accommodation not be suitable or working for a survivor.

'An additional housing option where housing stock and move on is limited.'

- R7

Perceptions from referral organisations indicated that hosting worked for those they had referred. Generally, hosting was thought to provide survivors with feelings of safety and being settled however, it was noted that not all survivors would feel safe due to the short-term nature of placements which may leave some survivors feeling unsettled and aware they would have to move-on. Referral organisations thought that hosting promoted positive relationships with hosts, increased opportunities to develop networks and a sense of community but noted that this would be dependent on their relationship with hosts and the location of placement.

'It is the best option, at the time'

- R3

Six organisations recognised that at point of move-on there are limited options for survivors. Hosting is considered suitable by the organisations that refer; however, it is noted that referral organisations did not all think hosting was the best option for survivors.

'...Survivors may have no recourse to public funds and difficulty proving habitual residency. Temporary accommodation is often unsuitable and survivors face street homeless but are not considered priority need. Hope at Home fill the gap between when a house is needed and when one is provided by the Local Authority.'

- R5

One organisation stated that they took a specific approach to the hosting scheme offered and accepted that this was not always an appropriate option for all survivors. This internal process has resulted in no referrals being refused. Not all organisations appear to be able to do this and Hope at Home is seen as an option when others are limited or non-existent.

'If there's no suitable accommodation available [Hope at Home offer] a more suitable environment, [for those who have experienced] intensive trauma and having that family setting, it's safer for a lot of our clients.'

- R2

Organisations identified that survivor choice, limited other options, good experience with previous referrals were reasons to refer to Hope at Home. Some also identified that at the point of referral there were no other accommodation options for survivors they were supporting. Apart from the pilot projects established six organisations reported referring survivors to Hope at Home post their reasonable grounds decision and five post a conclusive grounds decision.

Referral organisations experience of Hope at Home was positive across the board, from referral to move-on communication was seen as exemplary.

‘Our clients get to decide which I think is a really important thing for survivors of modern slavery when they haven't had choice for so long, I think it's something that we really try and incorporate into our support service to really offer survivors as much choice as possible. So that's really incredible.’

- R5

Referral organisations appreciated the hosting scheme is intended for a short-term solution and agreed it may not be appropriate or viable to provide a long-term accommodation option. Organisations recognised for some survivors moving location, the length of placement and living with a family would not be appropriate. Opinions shared on elements of the scheme that could be improved were as follows:

- More hosts in more locations and at different stages of the NRM
- Host training (Boundaries and understanding their role)
- Longer placements (on a per guest basis)

‘Hosts really want to get involved, some guests ask a lot, they need to know their boundaries and what responsibilities fall on them...if the hosts are happy to continue with supporting and going that extra mile then that's great. But I think there were a few times where we felt like they felt like they had to provide that support.’

- R3

Organisations reported some survivors declined to be hosted. Reasons for declining a placement included wanting to live alone and not be in a family environment, hosts having children, placements only being available in remote locations with limited transportation options and the location offered being away from current support networks and areas survivors knew.

‘When we explain what a host family is, they say “Oh, I don't think that would work for me...” [We] explain hosting and [those we support] don't want to share accommodation with other people; they would rather have a self-contained home.’

- R5

Two referral organisations spoke about the faith links of Hope at Home and had previously had robust conversations with the organisation to allay their concerns. It was also noted by one organisation that they had experience of guests finding hosts faith hard to navigate.

‘When I first heard about them and met them, I was concerned about referring clients there because my experience of church groups has been that when they try to have a professional role they can be quite unboundaried and not fully understand the consequences of what they are doing. Having continued with it I am assured that they are trained, DBS checked and all those things - so that is encouraging.’

- R3

‘Overtly Christian nature of the hosts and guests have been surprised by this – [hosts have] never been inappropriate. I don't know how you would change that because someone is not going to hide who they are in their own home. But I think that just as an observation I've known a couple people that have found this difficult.’

- R5

One organisation identified the current and increasing inadequacies of support for survivors may lead to increasing referrals to schemes like Hope at Home. Whilst this could be seen as positive, it also came with a warning. As noted, earlier organisations don't consider hosting to be appropriate for every survivor but as viable options become more restricted survivors may be pushed towards hosting regardless of its appropriateness for them as an individual.

‘Sometimes we're a little bit optimistic about how suitable someone is for a placement when you are really, really desperate.’

- R5

Overall Hope at Home's hosting scheme was viewed positively by referral organisations.

‘It is a helpful option to present to survivors. The offer of living with others in a welcoming environment is a positive option to give.’

- R7

Hope at Home Staff

The overarching reason for developing the organisation was to fill the gap identified post NRM support and accommodation ending. Identifying this gap was a primary motivation for the Founders and they reported feeling compelled to do something about this.

'We felt that there was a gap in good quality accommodation post conclusive grounds decisions. We had seen and read lots of things about there being a cliff edge for people and without being without having stable accommodation they were at risk of being exploited again.'

- T1

Staff buy-in to the vision of the organisation and are motivated to provide safe and welcoming homes for survivors of modern slavery and to identify, train and support hosts to deliver this. They are driven by their own sense of justice and injustice, of wanting to provide for those in the margins and their belief structures. Staff have previous experience of hosting themselves and working in the anti-slavery sector and all reported seeing the gaps in provision of support for survivors of slavery. All staff identified as Christian. Faith appeared to be a major component and motivation for staff and their involvement in Hope at Home.

'I've always been really passionate about injustice and about people who are on the margins and about things that are unjust, and it makes me really angry...'

- T3

Every member of the team saw the Hope at Home model as unique in its approach, training, support of hosts. All commented on expansion of the organisation and how placements were being sought for survivors earlier in the NRM process and that this was an accommodation gap that had been identified. Similarly, what happens at the point of move-on for guests after their hosting placement was raised as a concern by members of the team. There was a recognition that different survivors needed different things and a desire to work out how Hope at Home could address this.

Those working directly with referral agencies and hosts confirmed that there is no typical referral, guest or host and the work that is done has to be based largely on connections and building relationship.

All staff commented on the issues associated with host locations and hosts willingness to host a range of survivors, reporting that placing men is incredibly tricky. Staff also found it frustrating when guests were unable to move-on from the scheme as no suitable accommodation was available. They saw these three issues as the main things negatively impacting the schemes' ability to be as effective as they would like.

'... we don't have enough hosts, so we can only place people if we've got hosts in the right areas where people want to live. The most hosts will only host women and we get referrals for men.'

- T1

Benefits and Challenges

Overall hosting was viewed as a positive experience and often presented a better option than the alternative (for example, street homelessness, temporary accommodation, asylum accommodation).

Throughout this research project it has been clear that there are challenges in relation to the provision, availability and suitability of accommodation for survivors of modern slavery throughout the system of support offered. Whilst hosting may offer a way of navigating these challenges and appears to offer a range of benefits, it must be recognised that living in someone else's home will not always be appropriate for all survivors and not everyone is willing to offer their home to facilitate a hosting arrangement.

There are obvious benefits of hosting for survivors of modern slavery, for those who host and those who refer into the scheme, however there are also some challenges.

Summarised below are some themes that give an overview of both challenges and benefits identified via through this research and across the different participant groups.

Choice

The lack of choice for survivors was an over-riding challenge identified throughout the research not only in relation to the hosting scheme but in relation to the wider NRM system. Choice throughout the system is severely limited – if those identified as potential victims decline to enter the NRM no further support is offered via this route, similarly if an individual consents to enter the NRM they may not always get access to accommodation and support based on choice or what they need. What they get is based on a) what is available and b) what else they are entitled to.

Guests were clear they often felt they had no choice and had to accept what was offered to them, as this was often their only available option.

Referral organisations discussed the lack of choice they had to offer survivors moving-on from their accommodation and support services.

The Hope at Home staff team raised the issues of not having hosts in the right locations or hosts only wishing to host certain guests. Hosts were aware that guests had limited choice when it came to leaving placements and guests repeatedly reported a lack of choice throughout the process. The lack of choice is apparent for survivors at entry to the NRM, at the end of the NRM and at the end of a hosting placement.

Whilst Hope at Home endeavour to provide a choice of hosts to potential guests, wherever possible, this choice is limited based on location, host demographics and host availability.

The current lack of choice narrows down the effectiveness and availability of hosting options and has a direct knock-on effect to survivors who are faced with impossible decisions and multiple moves that cause disruption and disconnection from networks and community they may have established.

Safety

Differing opinions on safety and what this means were apparent from the different participant cohorts.

Objectively host homes are safe. Guests do not have to worry about living with large numbers of people, noise, people not following rules, drug and alcohol issues or the trauma of others they may be accommodated with, all of which are reported as benefits of a hosting placement.

However, without understanding what it means to a survivor to feel safe and what safety would look like it is hard for a scheme to aim for this. It also appears to be hard to achieve safety without stability and a clear onward support and accommodation pathway.

Referral organisations describe the hosting scheme as offering a safe environment to survivors. Only one host referenced hosting providing a safe space for a survivor, but many hosts referred to the lack of safety experienced by their guests in other accommodation provisions. Whilst guests raised experiences and issues with accommodation, across their journeys, including hosting placements what made someone feel safe was subjective, personal and based upon previous experiences.

Stability and temporality

Whilst most guests reported feeling safe in their placement and with their host family the length of placement and the uncertainty of the next steps were reported as impacting negatively upon feelings of safety.

The overt temporary nature of a hosting arrangement with the wider context of all support and accommodation being offered to survivors being temporary presents as a challenge for guests, hosts and referral organisations. There is no clear demarcation of when the temporality will end and this constant limbo impacts survivors greatly.

Having to decide about moving potentially to a new area, with an unknown family, for a short-time period was a challenging decision for survivors and some reflected longer placements would be of more benefit.

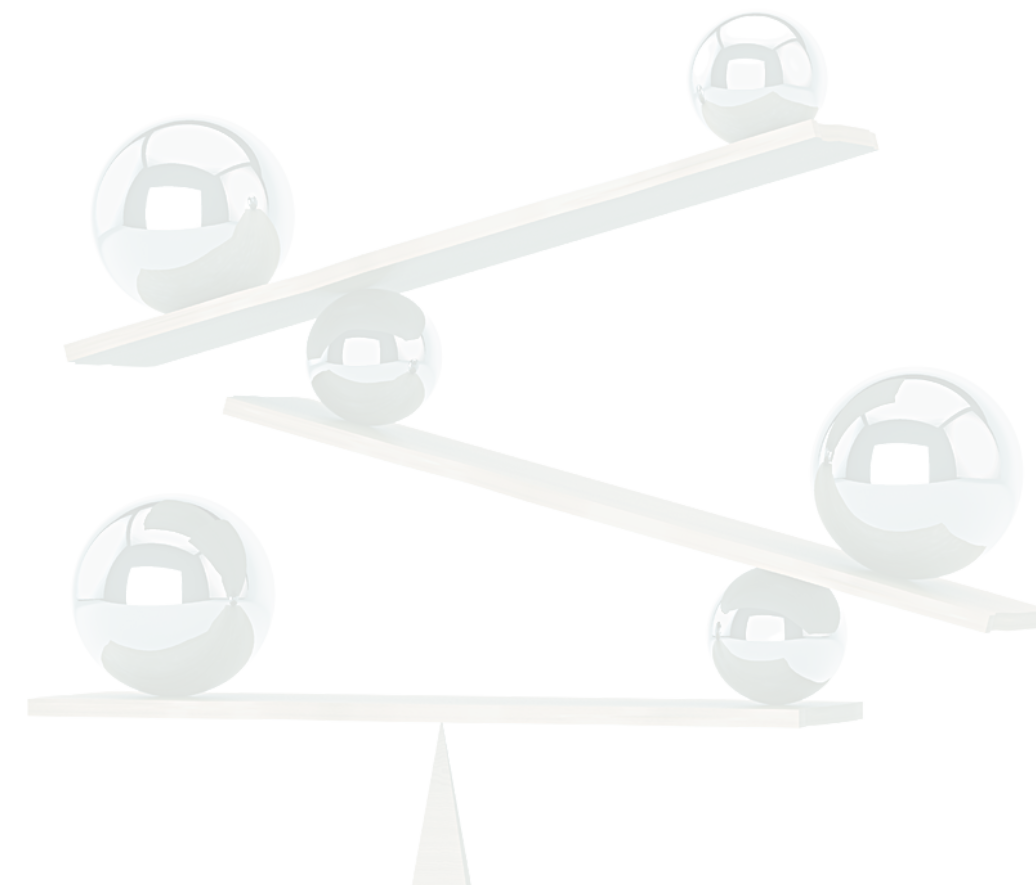
Referral organisations also felt that longer term hosting arrangements could offer greater stability, safety and comfort and a range of hosting schemes offer short-term emergency placements as well as longer term options.

Hosting does not resolve the situation survivors face of moving between temporary stays. Survivors experience repeated dislocation between different accommodation providers, support agencies and in some cases in locations. The temporary nature of the arrangement also appears to impact the relationship between guests and hosts – with some guests not wanting to engage or interact in the way hosts expected.

Support Triangle

Referral organisations were incredibly complimentary about the hosting scheme and the work of Hope at Home. The scheme was seen by them as an appropriate pathway out of NRM accommodation and support. The scheme has also increasingly accepted referrals for individuals still within the NRM, assisting to move survivors into accommodation that is considered more appropriate.

Partnership working is important, and guests, hosts and organisations must be clear on who is doing what role. Hope at Home are reliant on third parties a) identifying potential survivors appropriate to be hosted b) explaining hosting to survivors c) making referrals, d) offering support and e) planning move-on transitions. Without clarity on roles and remits expectations can not be set or outcomes met effectively and efficiently and this is likely to impact survivors first and foremost.



Transition Pathways

There currently are no clearly defined pathways or timeframes out of accommodation provision, including from hosting schemes, for all survivors. Hosting is intended to provide a safe space whilst decisions about next steps are made. Clarity on what those next steps can feasibly be is important for all involved in the process to understand. What this looks like will be different for every guest, depending on their status in the UK and their access.

Resettlement, in a UK context, will only be an option available to those who have the right to remain. Once this hurdle is mounted an individual's ability to work and pay rent, live independently and function within a community needs to be considered. The research showed that hosting did not promote the connections with community that were expected and having transition pathways and plans may assist with this.

In addition to hosting schemes other additional options to provide on-going accommodation must be considered for survivors but should be framed within assisting survivors to move towards appropriate forms of independence (in their own time). It may be that such a transition is not possible in the current system and without leave to remain, access to the labour market and benefits system survivors' transitions will continue to be problematic.

Transition to a home nation or another country completely is also a viable outcome for survivors and hosting schemes may be able to play a role in facilitating this, replicating models and partnering with other organisations in other countries upon a survivors return.

The notion of developing and offering pathways is intended as a mechanism through which survivors will feel more settled and stable during their accommodation journeys knowing there are options and choices at each step, that they can consider and make a choice about.

Connections

Referral and support organisations see hosts as positive role models and additional safe relationships for survivors. Hosting also promoted connections, networks and community. It was, however, apparent that in some cases this was limited. Being connected to faith communities was most reported. Whilst some guests found this incredibly helpful for others it was not appropriate. Hosts also identified that offering community was based on what a guest wanted and needed and what was available locally. For some guests, the short-term nature of the arrangement meant they decided not to integrate or create connection with either the host or the local community.

Without hosts in all locations that guests are currently in (i.e., all areas where MSVCC safe houses are or in the major hubs of asylum accommodation) it was hard for guests and support workers to maintain the connections that had been built during time in other accommodation provisions. Whilst Hope at Home intend hosting to help guests settle into a local area the short-term nature of the arrangement appears to make this challenging.

A further dynamic is that guests want privacy. They want the space and capacity to be independent. Whilst they report wanting help with facilitating certain aspects of their lives, they also want to have their own space without supervision. Hosts seemed to struggle a bit with balancing giving people space and an assumption of exchange or involvement. In some cases, this impacted the ability for connection between the host and guest and proved to be challenging.



Discussion

The whole support system for survivors of modern slavery is currently a sticking plaster, it has not been designed with long-term safety, reintegration, resettlement and recovery in mind. Survivors do not get an automatic grant of leave to remain with an NRM decision and without this they are often stuck and left in limbo. Without immigration status survivors' prospects of remaining in the UK are limited, their access to the job market and support services curtailed.

We heard time and time again that the lack of choice meant that the Hope at Home hosting scheme was often the only option available for survivors to be accommodated at the conclusion of support and accommodation from the NRM.

The lack of choice for all survivors of modern slavery is apparent at all levels of the system of support.

Gaps in accommodation provision have been identified pre, during and post the NRM system.

We know quality accommodation is lacking at throughout the NRM process and hosting could be considered as a viable alternative at different stages of the system. Certainly, the scoping report carried out by Shared Lives indicated short, medium and long-term options could be considered for survivors based on their needs, where they were in their journey and their immigration status.³² We also know increasing numbers of identified survivors are choosing not to enter the NRM and support systems and that a percentage of those who do have no onward accommodation in place at the time of leaving the MSVCC and the NRM. We are also aware that the Places of Safety model is currently not in place this leaves accommodation gaps throughout the system.

It appears the obligation to provide accommodation to potential victims via the MSVCC has diminished and survivors are not guaranteed access to specialist support and accommodation via this route during their time in the NRM, especially if it is considered that other forms of 'safe and secure' accommodation are available to them.

Offering hosting as an option to survivors at various stages throughout their journey could be considered to address these gaps. This of course would require more hosts across a wider range of locations, being willing to host survivors at a time that is right for them and therefore available possibly from the point a survivor is identified, during the NRM and post this process.

From this research hosting appears to offer a valuable addition to the accommodation picture in the UK and is increasingly seen as a viable option and part of the system, it is however not the whole solution and is not appropriate for all survivors. The place that hosting currently plays and the one it could play in the future would benefit from further development. Hosting is not designed to be a long-term or permanent solution; it provides accommodation and a safe space for a set period and currently for survivors of modern slavery there is no clear move-on pathway based upon individual need after this period.³³

For those Hope at Home has placed the hosting scheme has clearly offered a temporary and, in some cases, necessary respite and safe place from which next steps can be embarked on. The research has clearly shown that a non-institutional setting, offering stable and secure connections with hosts and a calm environment is beneficial for survivors. Hosting has been seen to foster relationships, consistency and feelings of safety – knowing you have been voluntarily invited into someone's home helps survivors to feel valued and welcomed.

Hosting should be available to survivors regardless of their immigration status. For some it will provide the respite required from other forms of accommodation, for others it will allow them to avoid having to live somewhere inappropriate and for some it will be the stepping-stone they need whilst they await decisions about their status within the UK. However, for some it will be a stopgap, a holding position ahead of a return to another country or a decision to remain in the UK illegally.

It is obvious that the hosting scheme offered by Hope at Home is a lifeline to those guests it has assisted. Whilst accepting of the challenges hosting brings hosts are willing to open their homes to survivors and the scheme is welcomed by guests and referral organisations.

The accommodation options available to survivors, including hosting, are currently provided in a one-size-fits all basis but are not always appropriate for survivors. Ideally, survivors should be able to access a range of accommodation options responsive to individual needs at different points during their journey and be given choice over their accommodation preferences.



Appendix A: Accommodation provision within the MSVCC

Information collected from desk-based online information review.

Organisation (in the MSVCC)	Established to support survivors specifically	Overview of the organisation	Modern Slavery Services (MSVCC)	Support offered outside of NRM/MSVCC for survivors	Location of support offered
Ashiana	N	Ashiana Sheffield has over 30 years' experience working with Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic and Refugee (BAMER) adults, children and young people fleeing domestic and sexual abuse including forced marriage, human trafficking, female genital mutilation, gang violence and 'honour' based violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accommodation & outreach. Accommodation for women and children. Outreach support for male and females. Unclear the number of units of accommodation available within the MSVCC. 	Unknown	Sheffield
BAWSO	N	Bawso is committed to providing advice, services and support to black minority ethnic communities and individuals in Wales who are affected by abuse, violence and exploitation. Modern Slavery services are delivered via the Diogel project. Funded under the MSVCC and by Welsh Government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide safe accommodation for men and women. Outreach support. Reach-In support (Wales). Unclear the number of units of accommodation available within the MSVCC. 	<p>Y -NRM assessments and submission</p> <p>Out of NRM accommodation support for Female victims and their children</p>	Wales
BCHA	N	Bournemouth Churches Housing Association, known as BCHA, was founded in 1968 by several local churches, to try to make a practical contribution to local housing problems. Since then, BCHA has grown from strength to strength. They are a major provider of a diverse range of housing, support and learning services for socially excluded people. Based in Bournemouth, but they deliver services across the Southwest. Delivers Modern Slavery support services via the Liberty Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide supported accommodation. Provide outreach support. Children can be supported with their parents. Unclear the number of units of accommodation available within the MSVCC. 	Unknown	Bournemouth
Black County Women's Aid	N	Black County Women's Aid is an independent charity which has supported survivors of abuse and exploitation in the West Midlands for 30 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide outreach & accommodation (refuges). Reach-In support (Midlands). Supported 750 men, women and children in safehouses over 5 years and 1,950 in outreach service. Unclear the number of units of accommodation available within the MSVCC. 	Unknown	Sandwell – can provide support across the midlands under the MSVCC
City Hearts	N	City Hearts was founded in 2005 to support women in South Yorkshire with life controlling issues, including addiction and eating disorders. Shortly after starting City Hearts began supporting survivors of modern slavery and have expanded their support for survivors throughout the UK.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accommodation (safe houses) and outreach. Reach-In support (Northwest and Yorkshire and Humberside). Supported 750 men, women and children in safehouses over 5 years and 1,950 in outreach service. Unclear the number of units of accommodation available within the MSVCC. 	Y – Bright Futures (access to work), health and Wellbeing and Integration Support programmes	Sheffield and Northwest
Hestia	N	Support in times of crisis. This includes victims of modern slavery, women and children who have experienced domestic abuse, young care leavers and older people. From giving someone a home, to helping them to get the right mental health support, Hestia support people at the moment of crisis and enable them to build a life beyond a crisis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accommodation and support. Reach-In support (London) 6 safe houses in London and Kent. Supported 2,600 adults and dependent children in 2021. Over 5,000 survivors worked with since 2011. Unclear the number of units of accommodation available within the MSVCC. 	Y – Phoenix project. Volunteer led support for survivors.	London and Kent

Organisation (in the MSVCC)	Established to support survivors specifically	Overview of the organisation	Modern Slavery Services (MSVCC)	Support offered outside of NRM/MSVCC for survivors	Location of support offered
Medaille	Y	Medaille Trust exists to provide refuge and freedom to victims of modern slavery – supporting them as they rebuild their lives. Today, they are one of the largest providers of supported safe house beds for victims of modern slavery in the UK.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accommodation (safe houses) 112 accommodation spaces for men and women. 	Y – moving on project in collaboration with Snowdrop (for women)	<p>Move-on project available in</p> <p>Wiltshire, London, Hampshire, Kent, Manchester, Liverpool & North Cheshire and West Midlands.</p>
Migrant Help	N	Migrant Help exist to protect people affected by displacement and exploitation, helping them thrive as individuals and recover from their trauma. They support those most in need and least likely to find support elsewhere, whilst aiming to bridge community gaps and bring services and support together. Dedicated casework teams assisting victims in Scotland, Northern Ireland and England.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accommodation and outreach in England via the MSCVV. Reach-In support (South East). 2020/21 in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, assisted 1,271 survivors of slavery. Unclear the number of units of accommodation available within the MSVCC. 	Unknown	Across England
Palm Cove Society	N	Supported housing for vulnerable adults Individual houses consist of either 3 or 4 bedrooms. In each property the 3 or 4 residents of that property share a fully equipped kitchen, a comfortable well fitted lounge, bathroom and utility facilities. 200 fully fitted bedrooms available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accommodation. Unclear the number of units of accommodation available within the MSVCC. 	Unknown	Unknown
St John of God Hospitality	N	Their purpose is to provide people with the skills and the support to gain control of their own lives. Opened 20 new services in 2020-2022 SJOG is currently the UK's largest provider of safe houses for people subject to modern day slavery and trafficking and provides a voice for this marginalised and vulnerable group, and specialist support to help people recover from their experiences, to rehabilitate and rebuild their lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accommodation and outreach. Unclear the number of units of accommodation available within the MSVCC (Human Trafficking foundation reference 39 available spaces). 	Unknown	Across the country
Snowdrop	Y	The Snowdrop Project is a South Yorkshire based charity that provides long-term holistic support to empower survivors of human trafficking in the UK to recover from their past and rebuild their future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reach-In support (Yorkshire and Humberside) No accommodation offered 	Y – most services offered are outside of the NRM	South Yorkshire
The Salvation Army	N	The Salvation Army works alongside new and existing valued partners to support adult survivors of modern slavery through a new and extended Government contract, The Modern Slavery Victim Care and Coordination Contract (MSVCC), which came into force on 4th January 2021.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reach-In support (East Midlands, East Anglia, North East, London). Unclear if directly providing accommodation or outreach support to survivors. 	Y – Survivor support fund, International Response programme, aiming to stop trafficking at the source, Mentoring, to provide continued support to victims moving towards an independent life.	England and Wales (co-ordination of MSVCC)
Unseen	Y	Unseen is a UK charity with its head office in Bristol. They provide safehouses and support in the community for survivors of trafficking and modern slavery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accommodation (safe house) and outreach. Reach-in support (Southwest). Supported 122 people in 2020 Unclear the number of units of accommodation available within the MSVCC. 	Y – Helpline and First Responder in NRM	Southwest

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- ³ Hope at Home Website: <https://www.hopeathome.org.uk/>
- ⁴ The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support. Further information available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-trafficking-victims-referral-and-assessment-forms/guidance-on-the-national-referral-mechanism-for-potential-adult-victims-of-modern-slavery-england-and-wales>
- ⁵ NACCOM is a membership organisation that exists to coordinate organisations who exist to work towards ending destitution for people seeking asylum, refugees and other migrants via the provision of accommodation
- ⁶ To avoid any potential conflict of interest or bias the interviews of the team were not conducted by the Lead Researcher – who knows the team and is currently Chair of Trustees for the organisation.
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- ¹⁷ Salvation Army. (2021). Modern Slavery Annual Report. Available at: https://www.salvationarmy.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/2021-10/684%20SA%20Modern%20Slavery%20Report%202021%20FINAL%20NEW%20%281%29.pdf_p.14.
- ¹⁸ Ibid. p. 13
- ¹⁹ Reach-In is available to survivors who have moved on from the main support offered via the MSVCC. The service is designed to keep a survivor's transition to independence on track if they have any emerging or reactive requirements for support or advice. More information is available on the Salvation Army Website: <https://www.salvationarmy.org.uk/modern-slavery/new-victim-care-contract>
- ²⁰ Salvation Army. (2021). Modern Slavery Annual Report. Available at: <https://www.salvationarmy.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/2021-10/684%20SA%20Modern%20Slavery%20Report%202021%20FINAL%20NEW%20%281%29.pdf>
- ²¹ To be noted this number is not outlined in Salvation Army or Government reporting but collected per organisation, where available. It is not clear if bed spaces are for all cohorts an organisation supports or just survivors of modern slavery. These figures should be treated with caution understanding these parameters.
- ²² Garbers, K. (2021). Unseen Lives: The Hidden World of Modern Slavery. Jessica Kingsley Publishers: London p. 104
- ²³ NACCOM. (2022). Hosting: Good Practice Guide. Available at: <https://naccom.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/NACCOM-Hosting-Good-Practice-Guide-Part2-FINAL-MAY-2022.pdf>
- ²⁴ Information sourced from NACCOM website: <https://naccom.org.uk/>
- ²⁵ NACCOM. (2020). Hosting Toolkit. Available at: https://naccom.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/NACCOM-HostingToolkit_2020-03-11-final-digital.pdf
- ²⁶ The hosting landscape has altered since the Ukraine crisis and Homes for Ukrainian schemes; however, this report has focussed on established hosting schemes and programmes in place before this.
- ²⁷ Shared Lives conducted a scoping exercise to consider tailoring their programme for female survivors of slavery. It is thought that this programme has now come to an end.
- ²⁸ All information in the table was compiled from online resources-websites, annual reports and information sheets. An empty box does not mean that the organisation does not do this just that this was not overtly stated in the information located.
- ²⁹ Charity Commission Website. Hope at Home. Available online: <https://register-of-charities.charitycommission.gov.uk/charity-search/-/charity-details/5110714/governing-document>
- ³⁰ Home at Home website: <https://www.hopeathome.org.uk/guidance-for-referrals/>
- ³¹ Verbatim examples from participants are used throughout the section to evidence the findings being presented. To help demonstrate the range of guests, hosts, team members and referral organisations cited in the findings each participant has been given an identifier; guests a G-number identifier, staff team members a T-number identifier, hosts an H-number identifier and each referral organisations R-number. Where quotes have been edited, to ensure clarity of language, square brackets have been added to illustrate where edits have been made.
- ³² Shared Lives Plus. (2020). Modern Slavery guidance for shared living & Shared Lives Plus. (2021) Consultation: Supporting survivors of modern slavery in Shared Lives. Available at: <https://sharedlivesplus.org.uk/our-work-and-campaigns/our-shared-lives-programmes/supporting-victims-of-modern-day-slavery/>
- ³³ HMG. (2022). Modern Slavery: statutory guidance for England and Wales (under s49 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015) and non-statutory guidance for Scotland and Northern Ireland (accessible version). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-slavery-how-to-identify-and-support-victims/modern-slavery-statutory-guidance-for-england-and-wales-under-s49-of-the-modern-slavery-act-2015-and-non-statutory-guidance-for-scotland-and-northern-ireland#support-for-adult-victims> Section 8: Support for Adult Victims





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