

Our safeguarding arrangements will effectively
prevent and respond to adult abuse

SAFEGUARDING ADULTS WORKBOOK

Modern Slavery



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Revision Number	Date Approved by the Board	Change record	Links to Other Policies
2.1	Jan 2021 (Business Unit)	Reference to SAR workbook removed & full review	
2.2	January 2023	Postal address removed	

Introduction

This workbook has been developed for staff and volunteers who have completed Safeguarding Adults awareness training, which may have been through attending a tutor-led course, completing an e-learning course or the TSAB Safeguarding Adults Awareness workbook. This workbook will build on your prior learning, the modules are as follows:

The Mental Capacity Act and Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards
Domestic Abuse
Forced Marriage
Female Genital Mutilation
Prevent
Modern Slavery
Self-Neglect

*Please note that the Learning from Serious Instances of Abuse Workbook is no longer available. Alternative learning can be accessed via our E-learning platform <https://www.tsab.org.uk/training/> and Safeguarding Adult Review (SAR) Learning Briefings <https://www.tsab.org.uk/professionals/safeguarding-adult-review-sar-reports/>

You must complete all sections of the workbook and return to your Manager for assessment. When you have successfully completed the workbook, you will be issued with a certificate and your training records will be updated: the workbook will be returned to you to be used as a reference tool.

In the appendices, you will find the current Teeswide Inter-Agency Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures for reference purposes.

The workbook has been checked for legal accuracy and is accurate as of Sept 2018. Suggested study time to be allocated to complete this module: 2 hours, which should include time accessing the recommended websites and resources.

Once you have completed the workbooks please forward the **Certificate of Completion** page to the Teeswide Safeguarding Adults Board, Business Unit, using the contact details below, who will make a record of completion and issue a certificate.

Email: tsab.businessunit@stockton.gov.uk

This workbook is aligned with nationally recognised competencies. It is based on the Bournemouth University National Competence Framework for Safeguarding Adults, **and** the MCA Competency Framework, and mapped against the

Safeguarding Adults: Roles and competences for health care staff- Intercollegiate Document issued August 2018.

On completion of this workbook, you will be able to:

Level 1 (Foundation)

1. Understand and demonstrate what Adult Safeguarding is
2. Recognise adults in need of Safeguarding and take appropriate action
3. Understand dignity and respect when working with individuals
4. Understand the procedures for raising a Safeguarding Concern
5. Have knowledge of policy, procedures and legislation that supports Safeguarding Adults activity
6. Ensuring effective administration and quality of safeguarding processes.

Target groups: **Alerters and NHS Level 1 & part of Level 2**

Including: All staff and volunteers in health and social care settings, all frontline staff in Fire and Rescue, Police and Neighbourhood Teams and Housing, Clerical and Administration staff, Domestic and Ancillary staff, Health and Safety Officers, staff working in Prisons and custodial settings, other support staff, Elected Members, Governing Boards and safeguarding administrative support staff.

Although the word 'Alerter' is used here in conjunction with the national competency framework, the term 'Safeguarding Concern' was introduced in April 2015 to replace this.

Level 2 (Intermediate)

1. Demonstrate skills and knowledge to contribute effectively to the safeguarding process
2. Have awareness and application of legislation, local and national policy and procedural frameworks.

Target Groups: **Responders, Specialist Staff and NHS Level 2 & 3**

Including: Social Workers, Senior Practitioners, Social Work Team Managers, Voluntary and Independent Sector Managers, Heads of Nursing, Health and Social Care Provider Service Managers, Safeguarding Adult Co-ordinators, Police Officers, Probation Officers, Community Safety Managers, Prison Managers, MCA Lead, Best Interests assessors (including DoLS), Advocates, Therapists, Fire and Rescue Officers, staff working in Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs.

Modern Slavery: Overview

It is a shocking fact that while most people consider the slave trade to have ended when slavery was abolished in 1833, there are more slaves today than ever before in human history. Figures from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) suggest that there are more than 40 million people in modern slavery across the world, with nearly 25 million held in forced labour.

Councillor Simon Blackburn

Chair, Local Government Association Safer and Stronger Communities Board (2017)

Based on police evidence, the 'It Still Happens Here' report produced by Justice and Care and The Centre for Social Justice, estimates that there are more than 100,000 victims of modern slavery in the UK today.

What is Modern Slavery?

Modern slavery is an umbrella term, encompassing human trafficking, slavery, servitude and forced labour. Someone is in **slavery** if they are:

- Forced to work through mental or physical threat
- Owned or controlled by an 'employer', usually through mental or physical abuse or the threat of abuse
- Dehumanised, treated as a commodity or bought and sold as 'property'
- Physically constrained or have restrictions placed on their freedom.

Servitude is similar to slavery, in that a person is under an obligation to provide a service which is imposed on them, but there is no element of ownership.

Forced work is defined as 'work or service' which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the person has not offered themselves 'voluntarily' and has been found in a number of different industries including manufacturing, food processing, agriculture and hospitality.

Finally, **human trafficking** is when men, women and children are moved and forced into exploitation. The movement could be international but also within the country, from one city to another or even just a few streets.

A person is a victim of human trafficking even if they haven't yet been exploited but have been moved for the purposes of exploitation.

Types of Modern Slavery

Debt Bondage

This can be present in many forms of exploitation, and can take a range of forms. Debts may arise out of the exploitation itself, for example in relation to accommodation or travel fees, with victims having little or no control over their debt and little or no way to pay it back. Costs may be deducted from their wages, leading to further debts being accrued. A person may be forced to work to pay off the debt and it can also be used as a means of controlling a victim and keeping them enslaved.

Domestic Servitude

Victims work in a household where they may be ill-treated, humiliated, subjected to exhausting hours, forced to work and live under unbearable conditions or forced to work for little or no pay. In some cases forced marriage can lead to domestic servitude.

Financial Exploitation

For example benefit fraud, where benefits are falsely claimed by perpetrators on behalf of their workers; bank accounts being opened in a victim's name but used by perpetrators; or workers' wages being paid directly into the exploiters own bank accounts by companies who think they are paying a worker individually.

Forced Criminality

Victims can be forced to participate in a range of illegal activities including pick pocketing, shop lifting, cannabis cultivation, *county lines exploitation and other activities. Section 45 of The Modern Slavery Act 2015 Provides for a defence for victims who have been forced into criminality (see page 13).

*County lines is the police term for urban gangs supplying drugs to suburban areas and towns using dedicated mobile phone lines – these are the county lines. It involves child criminal exploitation (CCE) as gangs use children as well as vulnerable adults to move drugs and money.

Forced Marriage

Where people are forced into marriage for a range of reasons, including exploiting the rights conferred on them by citizenship, or for domestic servitude.

Labour Exploitation

A victim is made to work with little or no pay, and may face violence or threats. If they are foreign nationals, their passports may be confiscated by their exploiters and they may be made to live in terrible conditions and under constant threat.

Organ Harvesting

Victims are trafficked in order for their internal organs (typically kidneys or the liver) to be harvested for transplant.

Sexual Exploitation

Victims may be forced into sex work, pornography or lap dancing for little or no pay. They may be deprived of their freedom of movement and subjected to threats and violence.

The Typology of 17 Modern Day Slavery Offences

1

Labour Exploitation

Victims exploited for multiple purposes in isolated environments

Victims who are often highly vulnerable are exploited for labour in multiple ways in isolated rural locations. Victims live on offenders' property in squalid conditions, are subject to repeated abuse and are very rarely paid.

2

Victims work for offenders

Victims are forced to work directly for offenders in businesses or sites that they own or control (some offenders may be gang masters). The main method of exploitation is not paying or illegally underpaying victims.

3

Victims work for someone other than offenders

Victims are employed in a legitimate and often low-skilled job, with legal working conditions, by an employer unrelated to the offenders. Most or all of the wages are taken by offenders often through control of the victim's bank accounts.

4

Domestic Servitude

Exploited by partner

Victims are force to undertake household chores for their partner and often their partner's relatives. If married, the marriage may have been arranged or forced and the servitude often occurs alongside domestic abuse and sexual exploitation.

5

Exploited by relatives

Victims live with and exploited for household chores and childcare by family members, usually extended family. Many victims are children.

6

Exploiters not related to the victims

Victims live with offenders who are often strangers. Victims are forced to undertake household chores and are mostly confined to the house.

Sexual Exploitation

7

Child sexual exploitation – group exploitation

Children are sexually exploited by groups of offenders. This is usually for personal gratification, but sometimes the exploitation involved forced sex work in fixed or changing locations and will include characteristics of types 9 and 10. Offenders frequently transport victims to different locations to abuse them.

8

Child sexual exploitation – single exploiter

Similar to type 7, often involves the grooming of children and transporting them for the purposes of sexual exploitation, although the offending is carried out by one individual.

9

Forced sex work in fixed location

Victims are trafficked and exploited in established locations set up specifically for sex work. This can include brothels or rooms in legitimate business premises (e.g. massage parlour).

10

Forced sex work in changing location

Victims are forced into sex work where the location of exploitation frequently changes. Locations include streets, clients' residence, hotels or 'pop-up' brothels in short-term rented property. Victims are frequently advertised online.

11

Trafficking for personal gratification

Victims are trafficked to residential sites controlled by offenders and sexually exploited for the offenders' own gratification. Some victims may be confined to the site for a long period of time.

Criminal Exploitation

12

Forced gang-related criminality

Victims are forced to undertake gang related criminal activities, most commonly relating to drug networks. Victims are often children who are forced by gangs to transport drugs and money to and from urban areas to suburban areas and market and coastal towns.

13

Forced labour in illegal activities

Victims are forced to provide labour to offenders for illegal purposes. The most common example is victims forced to cultivate cannabis in private residences.

14

Forced acquisitive crime

Victims are forced by offenders to carry out acquisitive crimes such as shoplifting and pickpocketing. Offenders may provide food and accommodation to victims but rarely pay them.

15

Forced begging

Victims are transported by offenders to locations to beg on the streets for money, which is then taken by offenders. Victims are often children or vulnerable adults.

16

Trafficking for forced sham marriage

Traffickers transport EU national victims to the UK and sell these victims to an exploiter in a one-off transaction. Exploiters marry victims to gain immigration advantages and often sexually abuse them.

17

Financial fraud (including benefit fraud)

Victims are exploited financially; most commonly their identity documents are taken and used to claim benefits. This type often occurs alongside other types.

Victim Data

In the UK in 2019 10,627 people were referred to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), a 52% increase from 2018.

The most common type of exploitation for both adults and minors identified in 2019 was labour exploitation.

British, Albanian and Vietnamese were the three most common nationalities to be referred into the National Referral Mechanism in 2019.

All up to date National Referral Mechanism statistics and data can be accessed here; [National Referral Mechanism statistics - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-referral-mechanism-statistics)

Indicators of a Potential Victim

- Distrustful of authorities
- Expression of fear or anxiety (including thoughts of self-harm or suicide)
- Signs of psychological trauma (including post-traumatic stress disorder)
- The person acts as if instructed by another
- Physical appearance – appearing unkempt or malnourished
- Injuries apparently a result of assault or controlling measures
- Evidence of control over movement, either as an individual or as a group
- Restriction of movement and confinement to workplace or to a limited area
- Passport or documents held by someone else
- Lack of access to medical care
- Limited social contact / isolation
- Limited contact with family
- Signs of ritual abuse and witchcraft
- Substance or alcohol misuse
- Person forced, intimidated or coerced into providing services
- Victim doesn't know home or work address
- Perception of being bonded by debt

- Money is deducted from salary for food or accommodation
- Threat of being handed over to authorities
- Threats against the individual or their family members
- Being placed in a dependency situation
- No or limited access to bathroom or hygiene facilities
- Unwanted / underage pregnancy
- Inappropriate sexual behaviour
- Sexually transmitted diseases
- Incoherent / changing account of events
- Repeating a story that you have heard elsewhere

Where Can Adult Victims be Found or Identified?

Victims of modern slavery can be found or identified **anywhere**. There are certain industries where they are more prevalent, such as nail bars, car washes, agriculture and fishing, building sites, warehousing, manufacturing (sweatshops) and the sex industry. Other high risk situations include when there is a need for a sudden injection of workers into the work force, such as seasonal staff or construction for a major event. However, victims may also pass through transport hubs, health services and other public places or be found in private homes.

Victims Reaction

Victims may not recognise themselves as a victim or want to talk to the authorities or be formally referred for support. This should not prevent information about potential modern slavery being passed to the police (and completion of a Duty to Notify form for relevant organisations) which could help the police identify a crime.

Victims can be traumatised and there are a number of barriers that may make it difficult for them to come forward or co-operate with the authorities:

- Unaware they are a victim
- Unaware help is available
- Language barriers and / or mistrust in their interpreter
(Crime gangs have been known to use corrupt interpreters)
- Controlled movement
- Fear of repercussions (for themselves or their families)
- Always accompanied by a perpetrator
- Isolation
- Feel they are still better off than in their home country situation
- Fears over immigration status
- Involvement in criminal activity
- Self-blame
- Stigma

The Legal Framework: Modern Slavery

International Framework

The Human Rights Act 1998 came into force in the UK in 2000 and within Section 6, articles 4 and 5, there is a description of the legal position in relation to Modern Slavery, although this does not specifically refer to human trafficking.

The UK Government also signed the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings in 2007 (ratified by the UK in 2008), which led to the creation of the UK's NRM in 2009, which is a victim identification and support process. This is designed to make it easier for all the different agencies that could be involved in a trafficking case (for example, the Police, Home Office, the National Crime Agency and Local Authorities) to co-operate, share information about potential victims and facilitate their access to advice, accommodation and support.

The Convention requires that potential victims of trafficking are provided with a period of a minimum of 30 days recovery and reflection, during which they will receive support, including accommodation, subsistence and access to relevant medical and legal services, and potential eligibility for discretionary leave to remain if they are recognised as a victim. The UK provides this support to potential victims referred to the NRM for a longer period of 45 days.

Domestic Framework

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 came into force in England and Wales in October 2015 and included a number of provisions extending existing support for victims of human trafficking (as above) to victims of slavery, servitude and forced and compulsory labour. The act also:

- Consolidates and simplifies existing offences into a single act
- Ensures that perpetrators receive suitably severe punishments for modern slavery crimes (up to and including life sentences)
- Introduces a legal defence for victims of slavery and trafficking if they have been forced into criminal activity
- Requires businesses over a certain size to disclose each year what action they have taken to ensure there is no modern slavery in their business or supply chains.

The Care Act 2014 came into force on 1 April 2015, which also specifically refers to modern slavery and the legal duties that Local Authorities have in relation to safeguarding adults.

Reporting Suspected Modern Slavery Offences

Any public sector worker identifying a potential victim of modern slavery should follow their organisation's own safeguarding procedures. This will include filling in a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) form or Duty to Notify form, if that is part of your organisation's safeguarding procedures as a first responder organisation.

Only first responder organisations can make a NRM referral:

- Police forces
- Departments within the Home Office:
 - UK Visas and Immigration
 - Border Force
 - Immigration Enforcement
 - National Crime Agency
- Local authorities
- Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA)
- Health and social care trusts (Northern Ireland)
- Salvation Army
- Migrant Help

- Medaille Trust
- Kalayaan
- Barnardo's
- Unseen
- Tara Project (Scotland)
- NSPCC (CTAC)
- BAWSO
- New Pathways
- Refugee Council

Consider risks to others - 'Think Family'

Consideration must also be given as to whether anyone else is at risk. This may include children or other adults with care and support needs. Whilst actions may be limited in relation to the individual themselves, there may be a duty to take action to safeguard others. Should there be a concern regarding children in the care of a victim of modern slavery, concerns must be reported to Children's' Social Care. See: **Think Family Guidance** (signposted on page 14).

Additionally, **anyone** suspecting a case of modern slavery should always report this by using one of the following methods:

Phoning 999 if there is an immediate risk of harm.

Reporting to the **police on 101** or the **Modern Slavery Helpline** on **08000 121 700** if there is not an immediate risk of harm.

The Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) on **0800 432 0804** or 03000 717678 (outside office hours)

Email: intelligence@gla.gsi.gov.uk

Modern Slavery Human Trafficking Centre on 0370 4967622

You don't need to be sure that modern slavery is taking place or fully understand the types and definitions to report your concerns.

Useful Websites and Resources

Teeswide Safeguarding Adults Board's Policies, Procedures and Guidance webpage including:

- Decision Support Guidance
- Safeguarding and Promoting the Welfare of Adults and Children at Risk Guidance
- Tees Inter-Agency Safeguarding Adults Procedure
- Think Family Guidance

<https://www.tsab.org.uk/key-information/policies-strategies/>

[Report an adult safeguarding concern - https://www.tsab.org.uk/report-abuse/](https://www.tsab.org.uk/report-abuse/)

[Modern Slavery | Teeswide Safeguarding Adults Board \(tsab.org.uk\)](https://www.tsab.org.uk/modern-slavery)

[Teeswide Safeguarding Adults Board Youtube Playlist](#)

[The Care Act 2014 - Care and support statutory guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-care-act-2014-care-and-support-statutory-guidance)

Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority: Labour Exploitation – Spot the Signs:

<http://www.gla.gov.uk/media/3178/spot-the-signs-glaa.pdf>

Home Office Modern Slavery - Awareness Booklet:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/655504/6.3920_HO_Modern_Slavery_Awareness_Booklet_web.pdf

Home Office: Modern Slavery Resource Page:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-slavery-training-resource-page/modern-slavery-training-resource-page>

Home Office: Victims of Modern Slavery - Frontline Staff Guidance:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509326/victims-of-modern-slavery-frontline-staff-guidance-v3.pdf

Hope for Justice:

<http://hopeforjustice.org/>

Local Government Association: Tackling Modern Slavery: A Council Guide:

<https://local.gov.uk/modern-slavery-council-guide>

Modern Slavery Helpline:

<http://www.modernslaveryhelpline.org/>

National Crime Agency - National Referral Mechanism

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

Anti-Slavery Commissioner Annual Report 2019-20

https://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.uk/media/1461/ccs207_ccs0520602790-001_iasc_annual-report-2019-2020_e-laying.pdf

Safeguarding Adults Review – Learning from the experience of large scale Modern Slavery in Lincolnshire

[overview-report-sar-large-scale-modern-slavery-in-lincolnshire-final](#)

Modern Slavery Workbook Assessment

Notice to Learners: You should complete the following questions without any help and submit answers to your line manager.

Question 1

Name three types of modern slavery.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Question 2

Give four examples of modern slavery offences (Typologies).

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Question 3

Explain four ways in which a victim of modern slavery could be identified.

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

- 3. _____

- 4. _____

Question 4

Name two industries where victims of modern slavery have been commonly identified.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

Question 5

Name two of the most common countries of origin for victims of modern slavery in 2019.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

Question 6

Name the key piece of legislation that has been introduced in the UK to tackle the problem of modern slavery.

Name	
Job Role	

Evaluation

Name:

Once completed please forward the workbook evaluation (*i.e. this page*) and the Certificate of Completion) to the Teeswide Safeguarding Adults Board, Business Unit, using the contact details below, who will make a record of completion and issue a certificate. Completion records may be shared with the training leads of your commissioning organisation to ensure that your staff development record remains up to date.

Email: tsab.businessunit@stockton.gov.uk

Why did you complete this workbook?
Where did you do your training?
<input type="radio"/> Home <input type="radio"/> Work <input type="radio"/> Mixture
Overall, how satisfied were you that the workbook gave you the information that you needed to know?
<input type="radio"/> Very satisfied <input type="radio"/> Satisfied <input type="radio"/> Partly satisfied <input type="radio"/> Dissatisfied
What is the most important thing you have learned from this workbook?
How will you use the information from this workbook in your day to day work?
Would you recommend this workbook to other people? Please explain.
Is there any aspects of the workbook you feel could be improved?
Manager / Supervisor: Please provide feedback on how the learner managed this learning experience.

Adult Safeguarding Workbook Certificate of Completion – Modern Slavery Workbook

I have discussed the completion of the workbook with my manager / assessor.

Name *(please print)*: _____

Signature of employee: _____

Date: _____ / _____ / _____

Declaration:

I have seen the workbook completed by _____
(as it will appear on the certificate) and I can confirm that I am satisfied that they now
have a good knowledge and understanding of modern slavery.

Name *(please print)*: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____ / _____ / _____

Details of Manager / Assessor:

Job Title: _____

Organisation: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____