

Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking Response Plan

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE
Version V1.2

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1. Introduction

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Purpose

This plan details the overall strategy for the local response to referred individuals who may be survivors of human trafficking or modern slavery in Wiltshire and Swindon.

Background Information

The UK government has a scheme of assessment and support for trafficked people. Working with the UK Human Trafficking Centre identified potential survivors of trafficking are referred to support services through the National Referral Mechanism (NRM).

Under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) Local Authorities have a responsibility to assist partner organisations as part of the agreed NRM for managing potential survivors of modern slavery and/or human trafficking.

Providing welfare and health service support, including if required the provision of a Reception Centre, are critical functions for a range of multi-agencies including: Wiltshire Police, Wiltshire Council, Swindon Borough Council, British Red Cross, NHS England, The Salvation Army and the National Crime Agency.

The primary purpose of a Reception Centre is:

- to provide a humanitarian environment that can identify survivors of trafficking and offer safeguarding opportunities to them

The secondary purpose of the reception centre is:

- to obtain evidence of any criminal activities that are highlighted by the survivors

If a victim elects not to co-operate with the evidence gathering and does not want to support a criminal prosecution this will not prevent that person being provided with multi-agency support and care in the reception centre.

It is essential that the specific needs of each individual are considered and met appropriately this may include referral into other services/agencies or placement in a more suitable environment (e.g. those under the age of 18).

Aim

The strategic multi-agency aim is to safeguard and protect vulnerable survivors of human trafficking and/or modern slavery.

Objectives

The aim will be achieved through the following objectives:

- To provide guidance on the identification, management and appropriate support to survivors of human trafficking and modern slavery.
- To consider and sign-post relevant services which may be required to support survivors.
- To provide detailed guidance on the activation of a Reception Centre in Wiltshire and Swindon.
- To detail the roles and responsibilities of organisations involved in the running of a Reception Centre.
- To provide detailed information on logistical requirements of running a Reception Centre.
- To detail an exit strategy and closure of a Reception Centre.
- To support potential survivors in order to improve individual outcomes.



Scope

This plan details the support arrangements for survivors of human trafficking and or modern slavery. This plan does not detail any aspect of related police investigations or any activities outside of a Reception Centre or wider victim management support processes.

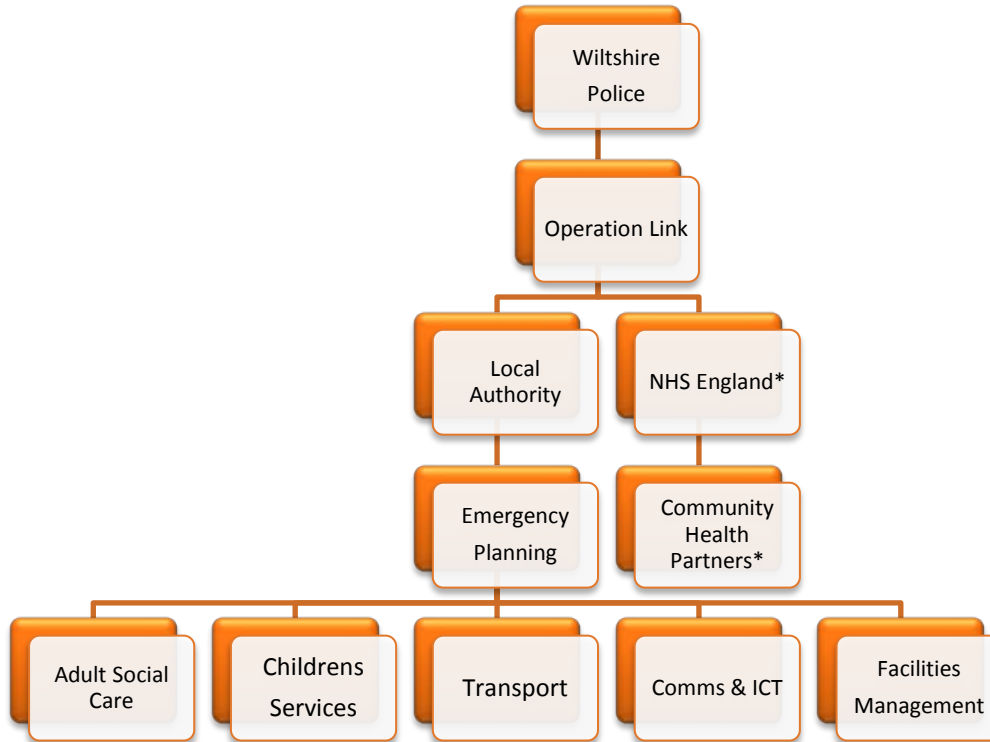
Links to other plans

This plan links with LRF and Local Authority emergency welfare assistance plans and the Local Health Resilience Partnership's (LHRP) Health Community Response Plan. This plan should be read in conjunction with any relevant police operation orders at the time of the incident.

2. Activation

This plan is activated on the request of Wiltshire Police. Wiltshire Police are required to notify the relevant council as soon as possible of a requirement to assist in the management of survivors of human trafficking or modern slavery including the establishment of a Reception Centre.

2.1 Activation Process



* NHS England co-ordinate emergency response arrangements across the local health system using the Health Community Response Plan.

2.2 NHS England Escalation

Trigger – incident escalates beyond the scope of normal plan.

- The decision to request additional resources such as staffing, equipment or onward referral to specialist services e.g. sexual health, maternity or mental health will lie with chosen health service provider, in conjunction, with the Wiltshire Police Force Medical Examiner if required
- Any request should be made to and actioned by the NHS England.

2.3 Local Authority Escalation

Trigger – incident escalates beyond the scope of normal plan.

The appropriate Local Authority will activate the Major Incident Plan in accordance with LRF Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures (EMAP) guide. After the initial Op LINK multi-agency co-ordination to share relevant information each organisation will then hold their own internal briefings. For Local authority minimum representation should be: Housing, Community Safety, Adult Social Care, Children's services and Civil Protection.

3. Multi-Agency Welfare Response

3.1 Risk Analysis and Service Considerations

Human trafficking is classified as the movement of people for exploitation. Modern slavery is the term used in the UK as defined in the Modern Slavery Act 2015 which categorises offences of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour.

Although human trafficking often involves an international cross-border element, it is possible to be a victim of modern slavery within your own country and it is possible to be a victim even if consent has been given to be moved.

Children cannot give consent to being exploited therefore the element of coercion or deception does not need to be present to prove an offence.

Statutory agencies may be called upon to provide a range of support services in order to protect, safeguard and meet the needs of survivors.

Potential survivors of trafficking are likely to be extremely vulnerable. They may fear revealing their status or experiences to authorities and will often mistrust individuals or authority. Their ability to participate in any future proceedings will depend largely on their psychological, emotional and physical health.

3.1.1 Types of Human Trafficking

There are several broad categories of exploitation linked to human trafficking, including:

- Sexual exploitation

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- Forced labour
- Domestic servitude
- Organ harvesting
- Child related crimes such as child exploitation, forced begging, illegal drug cultivation, organised theft, related benefit frauds etc.
- Forced marriage and illegal adoption (if other constituent elements are present)

3.2 Health Needs

The potential health needs of survivors can be many and widespread. Those being exploited can be compelled to work very long hours, often in hard conditions, which may be described as 'dirty, demeaning or dangerous.

Survivors may have experienced physical violence and psychological abuse. They may have poor mental health and many are sexually abused and may have acquired sexually transmitted infections as well as having to cope with unwanted pregnancies and abortions.

Survivors may have had little or no engagement with healthcare and NHS professionals have an important role to play in caring for trafficked people and referring them for further support.

3.2.1 Sexual Health and Maternity Services

Sexual exploitation involves any non-consensual or abusive sexual acts performed without a victim's permission. This includes prostitution and pornography. Women, men and children of both sexes can be survivors. Many will have been deceived with promises of a better life and then controlled through violence and abuse. It is also possible to exploit a person who consensually engages in sexual services.

Sexual exploitation is sexual assault, and those who have been sexually exploited may have genital and other injuries which need expert medical identification and treatment. Physical injuries may include contusions, lacerations, abdominal trauma, joint dislocation, mechanical back pain, lesions caused by forceful genital penetration and , in relation to pregnancy; placental abruption (with potentially very serious consequences for both mother and baby).

Those that have been sexually exploited may also have contracted a number of infections, for which they will need treatment, this may include: HIV/Aids, Chlamydia, Crabs, Human Papilloma Virus (HPV or genital warts), Herpes, Hepatitis B or Syphilis.

Young women who are being sexually exploited may struggle to exercise birth control due to a chaotic lifestyle, forgetfulness, depression, hopelessness, substance abuse or because their abuser is actively sabotaging or preventing birth control.

3.2.2 Communicable Disease Control

In addition to the risks posed through sexual exploitation, wider consideration should be given to the public health risk of communicable disease. Risks may include skin or hair infestations which can be common, or Tuberculosis (TB) infection.

3.2.3 Mental Health

Survivors of human trafficking and modern slavery may potentially have a range of mental health issues from anxiety, depression or substance abuse through to post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), this may be due to a range of a factors including:

- Living under constant threat of actual physical harm
- Feelings of shame and loss of self-worth.
- Restriction in movement, confinement or social isolation with little or no unsupervised freedom.
- Threat of denunciation to the authorities regardless of whether the worker holds legal status in the UK or not.
- **It is vital that any indicators regarding mental health problems are monitored by all staff who deal with the survivors during the initial contact phase. Any concerns should be brought to the attention of the Reception Centre Manager as soon as is practicable.**

3.3 Children's Services

Persons under the age of 18 are classified as children in the UK; many young people get caught up in aspects of criminal exploitation.

They are particularly vulnerable to exploitation by individual opportunists, traffickers and organised crime groups. They can be deliberately targeted by criminals, or ruthlessly exploited by the people who should protect them. Children can be subjected to a range of exploitative conditions and common countries of origin for survivors include Vietnam, Nigeria, Romania, Slovakia and the UK.

The Local Authority safeguarding services will take the lead where survivors are identified as being under the age of 18 and can refer children for emergency support.

3.4 National Referral Mechanism

The NRM is a framework for identifying survivors of human trafficking or modern slavery and ensuring they receive appropriate support.

Since March 2016 The Modern Slavery Human Trafficking Unit (MSHTU) within the National Crime Agency and the Home Office are the UK's 2 designated Competent Authority decision makers under the National Referral Mechanism.

The Competent Authority makes a 'reasonable grounds' decision which suggests that an individual has been a victim of human trafficking following referrals from police, local authorities, non-government organisations and other first responders.

The 'reasonable grounds' decision allows access to the NRM and grants a minimum of a 45 day reflection period for survivors in place of safety

Where a number of potential survivors are identified, there may be a requirement to provide an immediate place of safety for individuals whilst data is collected and local decision making takes place. In this instance the Police will work with the Local Authority to establish a Reception Centre.

4. Establishing a Reception Centre

4.1 Reception Centre Overview

In the first few days of recovery emergency accommodation and welfare needs need to be addressed locally.

Most survivors do not have recourse to public funds as they either EU nationals who are not yet exercising their (current) treaty rights, or they come from outside of the EU. With the exception of children, neither councils nor charities are able to provide suitable housing support without recourse to public funds. In addition, as well as the associated costs, hotels or bed and breakfast accommodation cannot offer the safe and private space survivors need. They may find normal interactions stressful, and the police are unable to conduct vital interviews or gather evidence in a hotel setting.

In Wiltshire and Swindon therefore the victim centred solution, whenever possible, is to accommodate survivors through the emergency provision of a Reception Centre.

A Reception Centre, although managed by the police, will be established with assistance from the relevant Local Authority who will look to identify a suitable location and equip the site sufficiently to act as a 24/7 place of safety for survivors for up to 5 days.

4.1.1 Information Sharing

All agencies are must record and retain information gained in the course of the reception centre. Staff can be clear that information sharing should be encouraged and the regular briefings are the tool for this. The following legislation covers information sharing between all the agencies:

Data Protection Act

The Police will share information in line with the Data Protection Act, specifically for the prevention, investigation and detection of crime, for the apprehension and prosecution of offenders, to confirm or corroborate information for intelligence

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purposes, to locate children at an address, and to risk assess and safeguard the health and safety of personnel attending the reception centre.

Community Safety Partnership information sharing agreement

The agreement sets out the specific purposes and principles, and outlines the need for Swindon Borough Council and its partners to work together to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and to disclose information where it is necessary. The principle of the agreement is to facilitate sharing information. The full Information Sharing Agreement documents are available from Swindon and Wiltshire CSPs.

4.2 Reception Centre Roles and Responsibilities

Staff supporting a reception centre must be mindful of issues concerning diversity. This includes cultural and religious awareness e.g. is there a need for a designated prayer room for those who observe specific prayer times. Consideration also needs to be given to gender sensitivity as survivors may have been subject to a number of different types of abuse. Staff must also be conscious of mental health, learning and or physical disability.

4.2.1 Wiltshire Police

Wiltshire Police are the lead agency in providing emergency support to potential survivors during the initial recovery period. Key responsibilities include:

- Identification of risks and conducting a threat analysis as part of their Operation.
- Investigation and gathering of intelligence regarding reports of human trafficking and modern slavery.
- Liaison with National Crime Agency and referral into the NRM
- Coordinating victim and witness care.
- Working with partner agencies to deliver emergency welfare.
- Ensuring the response meets legislative requirements.

Specific responsibilities include

Provide a Reception Centre Manager (RCM) who will:

- Overall day-to-day management of the centre.
- Provide initial and subsequent briefings.
- Co-ordination of police activities at the centre.
- A collation of practical advice and guidance for the designated Reception Centre Manager can be found in Appendix B4

Provide Site Security

- At least two plain clothed police officers to remain at the centre for the duration of its use

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- Recording who comes into and out of the centre on a scene log.

Provide the Media Lead

- Lead on media statements, with consultation from other relevant organisations and in particular the relevant local authority'

Provide Liaison with UKHTC, Salvation Army and NRM Process

- Liaise where necessary with the Modern Slavery Human Trafficking Unit and the Salvation Army

4.2.2 Local Authority

The Local Authority are the lead supporting organisation in identifying, establishing and arranging the provision of welfare needs in the Reception Centre.

Provision of Suitable Location

- The Local Authority will be responsible for identifying a suitable building or location to be used as the Reception Centre.

Equipping the Centre

- All equipment in the centre will be sourced or commissioned by the Local Authority, with the exception of built-in facilities.
- Voluntary Agencies such as The British Red Cross can provide camp beds, bedding and welfare packs for use by those who are being accommodated by the Reception Centre.

Arranging welfare support.

- The Local Authority will liaise with The British Red Cross to provide all welfare at the centre.

Specialist Support (e.g. Social Care, Children's Services, Benefits, Housing, Emergency Planning)

- The Local Authority will provide specialist support either within or outside of a centre which may include, access to Social workers, Children's Services, Revenue and Benefit Officers and Housing Officers advice as required.
- Advice and support will be given where needed.

Transport

- If required the local authority can assist with Transport provision.

Media Support

- Support will be given to the police media team from the Local Authority Communications Team.

4.2.3 NHS

Onsite Medical Facilities

- An area of the centre will be allocated for use by medical staff. Any specialised medical equipment or facilities will be sourced and provided by the commissioned NHS or British Red Cross medical staff.

Provision of Clinical Staff

- Swindon & Wiltshire CCG's will commission clinical staff to work alongside the British Red Cross to deliver on site medical care.
- Survivor medical assessments can be found in appendix B4

Onward Referral Arrangements

- Onward referrals will be made on the discretion of NHS staff, this may include referral into Sexual Health services, maternity services or mental health as appropriate. Briefings and arrangements with local primary medical practices, minor injuries units or the Acute Hospital Trusts will be made as required.

Coordination of health care providers

- NHS England will lead on briefing NHS providers and coordinating service provision as required.

4.2.4 British Red Cross and or other 3rd. sector organisations

Third sector organisations and charitable organisations can provide valuable resources and welfare support within the Reception Centre.

The Local Authority is likely to commission the British Red Cross to provide on-site welfare services including:

- Reception Centre staffing and administration
- Psycho-social support
- Assistance with feeding
- Provision of resources e.g. beds, bedding, clothes and personal care items

4.3 Centre Resources

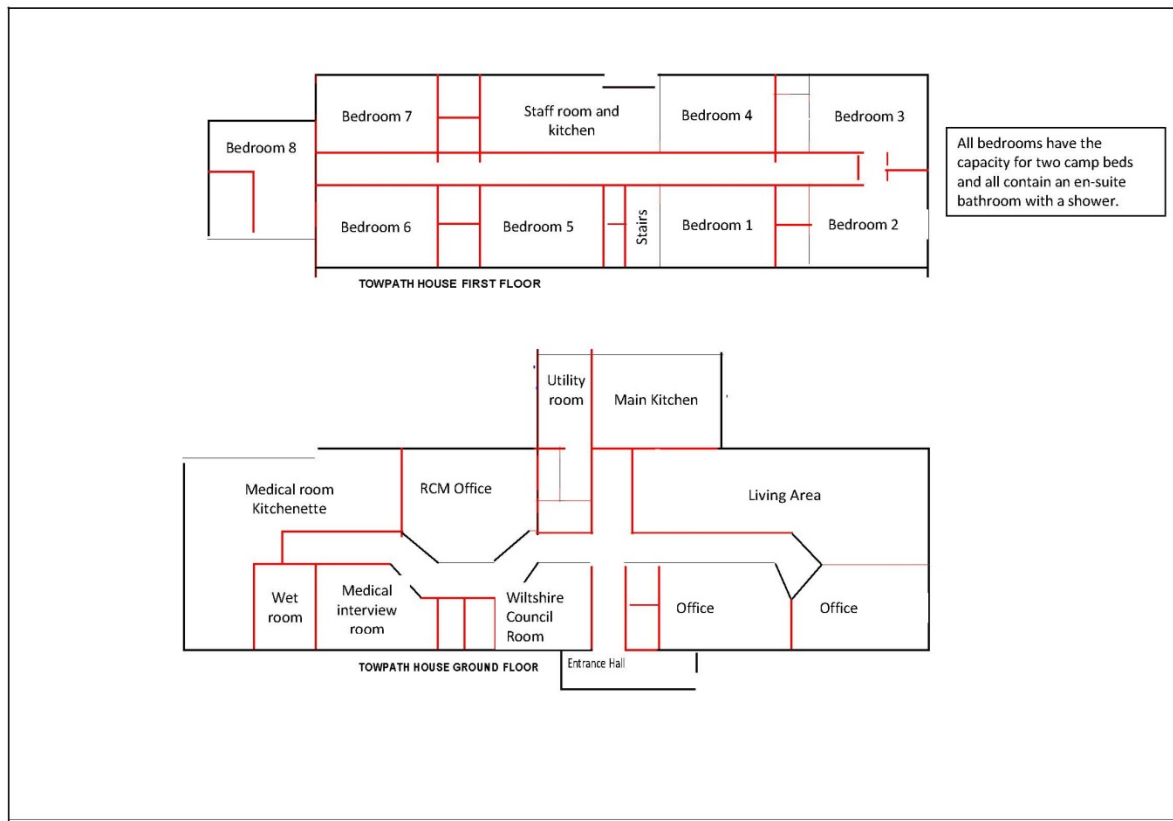
The type of assets required in a reception centre would include:

- Appropriate bedrooms or sleeping areas
- Beds, camp beds, blankets and pillows
- Kitchen facilities for basic food preparation and serving
- Plates, cutlery, mugs glassware etc.
- Sofas, comfortable seating and rest area space

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- Desks
- Office chairs
- Static chairs
- Tables
- Docking Stations for Laptops
- Printer
- 3G Wi-Fi Router
- Entertainment facilities
- Staff room (with kitchenette is appropriate)
- Medical room
- Sufficient Parking

4.4 Example Centre Layout



5. Reception Centre Operational Activities

5.1 Operation Description

A Reception Centre may be required for up to including a 5 day period. The Reception Centre will be active 24 hours a day.

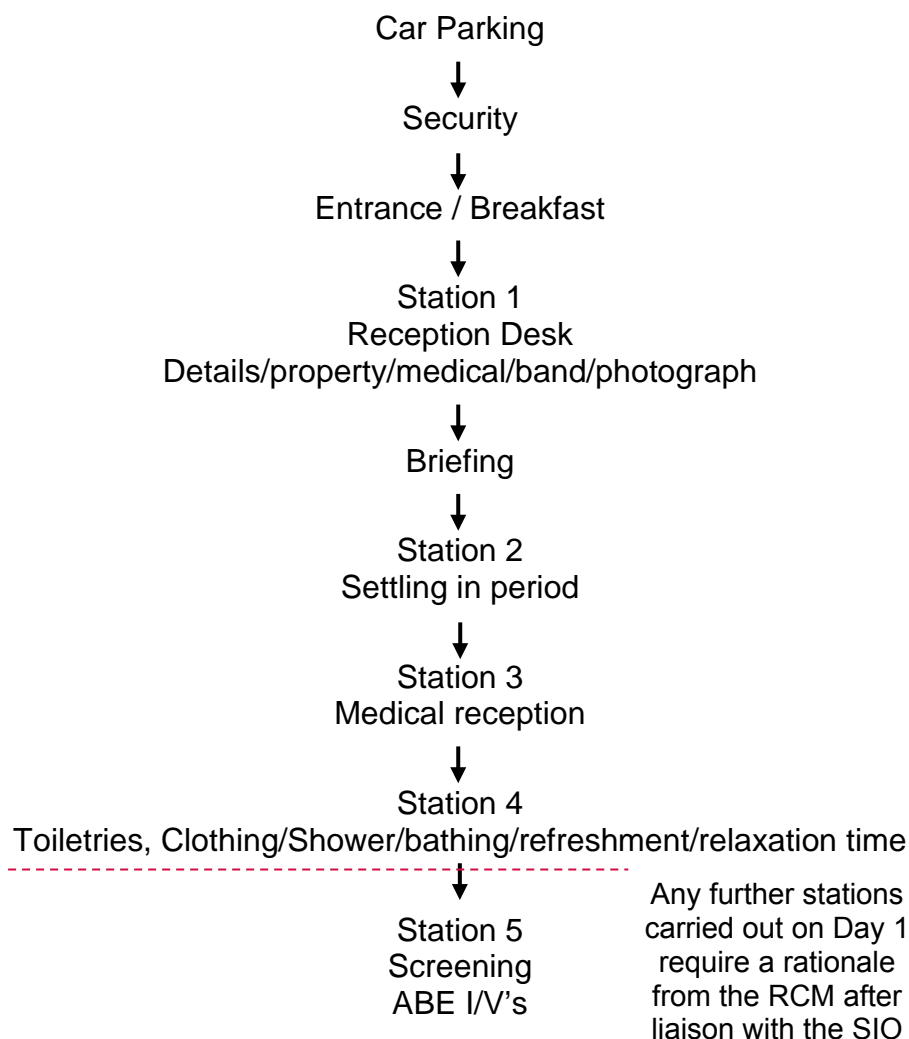
Local agencies will agree working patterns as required, however in most cases only reduced numbers of staff will remain overnight.

At all times that a centre is operating there will be a minimum of 2 police officers on site to provide security to the survivors and staff within the centre.

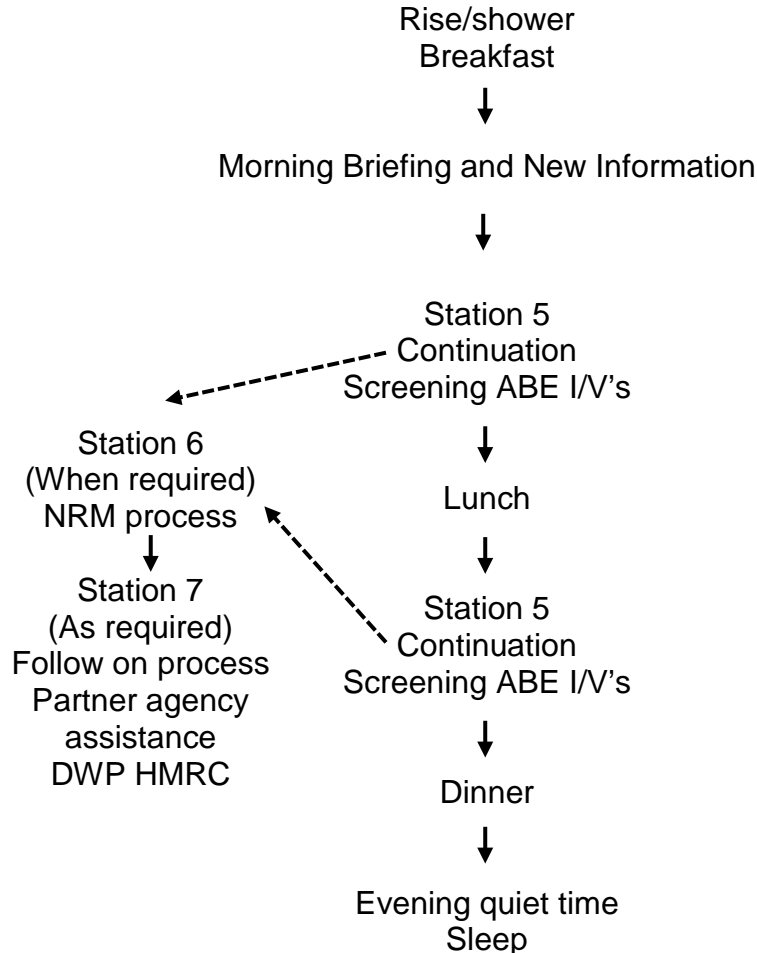
A threat assessment will for the centre will be carried out prior to its establishment.

5.2 Example Centre Flow Diagram (Adapted from Police documents)

Day One (initial passage on arrival through centre):



Day Two and Onward:



5.3 Reception Centre Manager

The reception centre will be run under the supervision of a RCM, the Police will assign an officer to act as a RCM with responsibility for the care of all survivors entering the centre and the safety for all staff working there. The RCM should be an officer of the rank of Inspector.

5.4 Arrival at the Reception Centre

The Reception Centre will be established against planning assumptions and the anticipated number of places required. Contingencies arrangements may be required should that number increase or decrease in size.

Individuals should be brought to the centre discreetly and where possible in plain vehicles.

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At the Reception Centre staff from the Local Authority, British Red Cross, National Crime Agency (if available), NHS and Police will be in place to offer support to the survivors.

In order not to intimidate potential survivors **NO uniforms will be worn in the reception centre other than internationally recognised charities or aid groups such as the British Red Cross and Salvation Army.**

No Marked Police Vehicles will be brought to the centre unless there is an immediate need to respond to an incident that cannot be safely resolved by the staff on site.

5.5 – Initial Arrival

Upon arrival best practice is to for the Reception Centre manager to brief all survivors. These are the essential points (if applicable to the situation):

- You are not in trouble and we are here to help you
- We believe that some of you may have been victims of crime and we want to help you recover from this.
- Your employers do not know where you are and you will be safe here
- *Your employers have been arrested (if appropriate).*
- If you need any help with anything please tell someone who is working here.
- This is all Government funded and free of charge
- You will be here for a few days, up to five, and then we will find Government funded accommodation for you
- If possible, we will arrange for you to speak with a delegate from your embassy
- We will provide food, clothing, medical assistance, a bedroom, washing facilities, and can get you other items you desire, within reason, if agreed by you and us.
- At this centre we have a number of different people here to help, from nurses to can attend to medical problems, the Red Cross who can help you with clothing, bedding, food, entertainment, through to a variety of other people to help with others issues, and they will introduce themselves in due course

- There are rules to staying in this centre, and visitors or staff found breaching these rules will be dealt with by the Reception Centre Manager. Your bedrooms will be treated as your own space, staff will not enter these locations without your permission. By the same token, the onsite office is my space, because it will hold various personal records for you all and we wish to maintain your privacy.
- The days will be structured. You will all get up and ready for breakfast at the same time, everyone in the centre will eat together at mealtimes.
- There will be a centre meeting each morning, where we will lay out the timetable for that day. This is also a good time for you to raise any questions, concerns or requests you might have.
- If you have any issues at all, please come to the manager or any member of our team and we will try and assist you where we can.
- If you are unsure of something ask, we will not keep any secrets from you and all members to the team will treat you with respect and dignity, in return we expect the same from you.
- Regarding today, we now need to start to get to know you, so in a minute some of you will go through and meet a Police Officer and a Social Worker who will take some basic details. This is not you providing you full story, just introductions only.
- After the initial meeting, you see the nurses. Please let them help you if you have any medical needs.
- Over the next few days, we will ask you to speak to some police officers as part of any investigations we commence from the fact that you are all here.
- Finally, we will discuss with you an ongoing process called the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) that will look at your ongoing welfare outside of this centre and beyond the five days we anticipate you will be here.
- In between these appointments you have a welfare room where we will endeavour to provide a TV and entertainment for your stay.
- *Consider providing a tour of the site to survivors.*

5.6 Station 1

A process will be determined that captures an individual's details, along with any property they have in their possession. Survivors will be asked whether they wish to disclose any medical concerns. Individuals will then be offered refreshments with a view to helping them settle into an unfamiliar environment.

A band will be issued to each survivor and a Polaroid photo taken upon arrival. This is to allow easy identification of survivors throughout their stay.

The RCM will ensure that every victim entering the Reception Centre has a detailed log maintained in respect of their time in the centre, including medication taken and food and drink provided.

The photo will be attached to a victim log on the front sheet, along with the victim's corresponding band number.

A different colour band will be used to identify all staff working at the centre.

Once this station is complete and station 2 commences, each stakeholder will be represented at a meeting chaired by the RCM so that welfare concerns and risks can be discussed and areas of learning can be shared that will assist in achieving the Reception Centre strategy.

5.7 Station 2 – Settling in Period

As soon as the initial basic details have been taken to allow for identification of survivors and initial screening threat assessments, all survivors will be given the chance to have refreshments and start to settle in to the centre before moving onto the next stage.

5.8 Station 3 – Medical Assessment

Any medical assessments will be undertaken by medical staff commissioned by Swindon & Wiltshire CCG. Medical advice and procedures will be overseen and documented by a Forensic Medical Examiner (FME) when required.

Crime Scene Investigators will assist in capturing potential evidence of any offences where appropriate for example through photographing of injuries.

Any medical conditions will be treated in accordance with advice from the medical practitioners who will supervise the administering of any required medication to survivors.

Where necessary NHS staff will arrange for the onward referral of individuals into sexual health, maternity or mental health services.

5.9 Station 4 – Showering, Clothing, Refreshment & Relaxation Time

This station will be overseen by British Red Cross (or other commissioned service) and survivors will be encouraged to take the opportunity to shower, receive fresh clothing and toiletry packs and have refreshment and relaxation time.

Meals will be provided by the Local Authority and survivors and staff at the reception centre will receive the same food.

It is anticipated that this would be the typical end of activities on day 1, and the rest of the time will be spent allowing the survivors to settle in to their surroundings. Any further stations carried out on Day 1 would require a rationale from the RCM after liaison with the Police Senior Investigating Officer (SIO).

5.10 Station 5 – Achieving Best Evidence (ABE) Interviews

All ABE interviews will be co-ordinated by the Tier 5 Co-ordinator present in the Reception Centre.

A suitable private location will be identified within the Reception Centre for the Police to use for ABE interviews.

5.11 Station 6 – Completion of NRM Forms/Other Safeguarding Risk Assessments

Once survivors have provided an account of what has happened to them, even if they do not wish to support criminal prosecutions, then an assessment will be made regarding indicators of trafficking and where the victim consents, referral into the NRM.

Under the current pilot area arrangements local Anti-Slavery Leads will be immediately available to receive these forms and make the necessary 'reasonable grounds' decision. MSHTU may also be available to assist if necessary.

If individuals do not consent to be referred into the NRM but indicators exist, the information will still be passed to MSHTU for intelligence purposes.

5.12 Individuals wishing to leave and then return

The reception centre is not a detention centre and individuals are free to leave at any stage.

If a victim decides to leave the Reception Centre the following process is available to the RCM re further decisions;

1. It will be explained that the enhanced level of multi-agency assistance can only be provided within the Reception Centre and that the process is designed to lead into the longer term accommodation and welfare provision through the national contractor (Salvation Army). Should the victim choose to leave then they will not be offered any further immediate assistance from the partners. The normal process for persons seeking local authority assistance and benefits should be explained to them by the appropriate agency.
2. Should they choose to leave then they will only be permitted re-entry to the centre with the authority of the RCM.
3. The RCM will only allow them re-entry if they deem it will not be detrimental to the welfare or safety of those present within the Reception Centre.

5.13 Meal times

A breakfast, lunch and dinner will be provided for each of the recovered survivors, for the duration that the centre is open and occupied. This will include the provision of at least one hot meal per day.

At all times items such as biscuits, fruit, drinks and other snacks will be available.

Should any evacuated individual have a specific dietary requirement, these will be endeavoured to be accommodated. This may include the emergency purchase of hot and cold food on the day and this will be arranged and paid for by the Local Authority.

Where possible the Reception Centre will contain an area for light food preparation and serving of meals.

Hot and cold food will aim to be delivered in sufficient quantities to provide food for all those staying and working in the centre. However, staff will be asked to consider their own welfare needs throughout their shift. Staff with special dietary requirements may also wish to consider making their own arrangements.

5.14 Sleeping Arrangements

Bedrooms or an identified sleeping area will be equipped with beds/camp beds and bedding provided by the British Red Cross.

Suitable access will be made to toilets, washing and shower facilities. Toilet paper, washing items and clothing will also be made available.

There will be reduced staff levels overnight, evening quiet time in preparation for sleep will commence no later than 21:00hrs.

5.15 Entertainment

The Local Authority supported by British Red Cross will aim to provide a relaxation and entertainment space for the supported individuals staying at the centre. This

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may include a TV, DVD player and stereo along with board games, packs of cards and other game facilities. This should be located in the living room area.

5.16 Other Support Services

Psycho-social support will be led and provided by the British Red Cross. Specialist support will be provided by Local Authority social care staff as required. Other specialist support may include Housing officers and Revenues & Benefits staff who can be available at the centre as necessary.

5.17 Smoking

An area outside of the centre will be identified for those wishing to smoke.

5.18 On Site Medical Facilities

A specific area for use by medical services should be identified. This facility ideally should have access to a large space and should be provided with an adjustable examination table, chairs and sofas, an office with a desk and chairs which can be used for private interviews and/or examinations. Access to a wet room facility and/or kitchenette would be desirable.

A clinical provider will be commissioned by Swindon & or Wiltshire CCG to provide in-house reception centre clinical assessments. The provider will supply their own transport, general consumables and medication supplies.

The following medical staff may be required: Wiltshire Police Force Medical Examiner¹, Nurse Practitioners, and GPs to support within the Reception Centre.

Clinical staff may require support from the following:

- Allocated pharmacy to discreetly collect/deliver extraordinary medication requirements.
- NHS England-Primary Care Team available to facilitate access to (and provide relevant briefings for) the local network of primary care services e.g. dental, optometry as necessary.

In addition, British Red Cross can supply medical resources for general use by clinical and first aid staff.

5.19 Fleas/Infestation/Contagious Ailments

If contagious infestations or other ailments are suspected medical advice will be sought and the victim requested to comply with treatment requirements e.g. application of medicated salves etc. However consideration will also be given to the impact either fleas or other infestations would have on the health and well-being of other people within the Reception Centre, be it other individuals attending or members of staff.

¹ FME will be commissioned and paid for by Wiltshire Police

The RCM will immediately be made aware of any such situation and in conjunction with the SIO and on professional health care advice, a decision taken regarding whether it is appropriate for that victim to remain in the reception centre or be treated elsewhere.

5.20 Interpretation Services

The provision of translation services throughout the day is critical to the success of the Operation. This will be being managed by Wiltshire Police based at the Reception Centre and will be available to ensure appropriate communication can be maintained throughout the period that the Reception Centre is operating.

Two types of interpreter who could be used:

- (1) Evidential Interpreters – accredited interpreters from the national list to facilitate the evidence being admissible in court proceedings
- (2) Non Evidential Interpreters who in general translation for the benefit of any foreign national survivors and smooth running of the reception centre.

Help for adult victims of human trafficking HM Government translations of your rights if you have been trafficked into exploitation in the UK, can be found in Appendix B5

5.21 Police Investigation

Allocated rooms or space in the centre will be specifically allocated for use by the police or representatives conducting the NRM process.

5.22 Arrest of Survivors

No arrests will take place at the reception centre unless there are exceptional circumstances. Prior to any arrest the RCM must be contacted and they will liaise with the SIO so that a joint decision may be made regarding the appropriateness of an arrest being made.

Under no circumstances will an arrest be made merely to facilitate that victim providing evidence in relation to the trafficking investigation.

6. Centre Support

6.1 Suggested Reception Centre Command Structure

Reception Centre Manager (RCM) Wiltshire Police
Facility Manager, Local Authority
Health Liaison Officer, NHS England
Welfare Lead, British Red Cross:
Crime Scene Manager, Wiltshire Police
Police Achieving Best Evidence (ABE) Interview Lead, Wiltshire Police
Scene Liaison Officer, Wiltshire Police
Police Senior Investigating Officer (SIO) Wiltshire Police
Police Deputy SIO, Wiltshire Police
National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

6.2 Local Authority Incident Room /Emergency Operations Centre

Dependent upon the size and scale of the operation a Local Authority Incident Room may be opened to support Reception Centre operations throughout the period of use.

In this case any specific requests made to the Local Authority Facility Manager should be passed to the Incident Room here they can be processed. Out of hours requests procedures will also be in place.

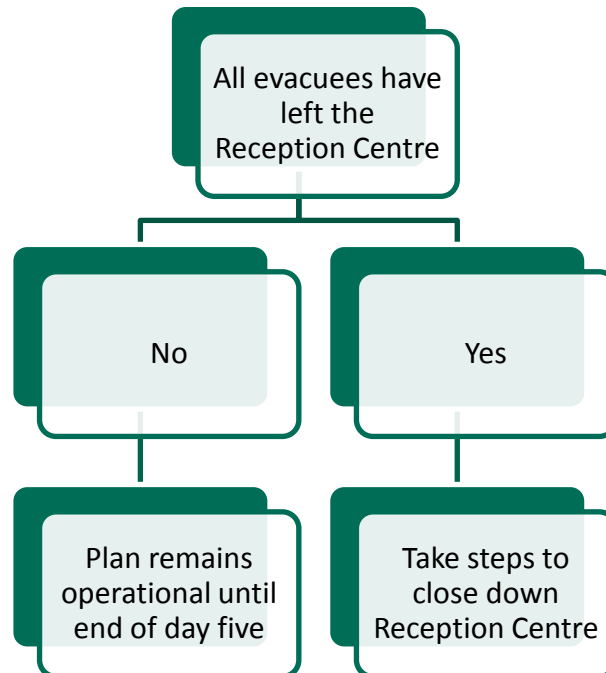
6.3 Staffing Support

All agencies will be encouraged to share their formal command and control structures for the operation including names and contact details as required.

7. Exit Strategy

The Reception Centre will be operational up to a maximum of 5 working days. At this point supported survivors will have completed the NRM process, and where reasonable grounds have been established they will be referred to the Salvation Army (the current NRM contractor) for continuing support as appropriate.

7.1 Diagram of Standing down Procedure



7.2 Stand down Notification

Notification of site closure will be confirmed by the Police and communicated at a strategic level. At this point keys to the Reception Centre must be handed back to the Local Authority Facility Manager. All responding agencies will be responsible for removing items which they have brought to the centre.

7.3 Debrief and Recovery Arrangements

All staff responding to the incident should take part in hot debrief before leaving their shift during the operational phase. A multi-agency cold debrief, to capture all lessons identified for future planning, should be scheduled to take place within 4 weeks.

The Local Authority will take responsibility for returning the Reception Centre site to pre-occupation status.

Costs incurred throughout the operation will lie with individual organisations as laid out in section 4. Roles and Responsibilities.

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

Appendix A – Template Strategy/Assumptions

Appendix A-1: Gold Strategy

1. The safeguarding and protection of vulnerable survivors.
2. Recognition that survivors may not meet standard vulnerability criteria but are vulnerable in these circumstances and will be supported as such.
3. Bringing offenders to justice.
4. Learning from this case and improving our response and understanding in partnership across agencies. Looking towards the longer term and how to prevent and deal with future cases.

Appendix A-2: NHS England Management Strategy

(In Line with Gold Strategy and overall Reception Centre Management Model)

- Medical assessments for affected individuals will primarily be offered on the first day ; contingency session planned for second day can be stood down
- Assessment and subsequent treatment provided ‘in-house’ at reception centre as far as is reasonably practicable
- Matrix work-Wiltshire Police Force Medical Examiner (clinical and forensic oversight and accountability)/Medvivo (clinical assessment and treatment) /British Red Cross (first aid)
- Medvivo will link out with the wider primary care and urgent care network where indicated; in addition, a Consultant in Public Health will be available remotely should any health protection queries arise
- Outside clinical session times, reception centre medical staff will be provided with contact details for accessing primary and secondary care service.

S.R.C.: Registration

Birth Name	
Passport/ID Name	
Passport/ID Number	
Nick Name / name to be known as	
Date and Place of Birth	
Home Address in originating country	
UK address	
Nationality	
Language(s) spoken (+ dialect)	
Is an interpreter required?	
Mobile Number	

Immediate Safeguarding concerns	
Immediate safeguarding concerns for others	
Immediate Health concerns	
Any other immediate concerns	

S.R.C.: Check List

	Tick when complete	Date
Registration		
Health Screening		
Health Follow up (if required)		
Passport/ID copied & on file		
Interpreter booked		
NRM assessment		
NRM submitted to UKHTC		
NRM reference		
NRM on file		
CA12 (if relevant)		
RMS reference		
Evidential Interview		

To note: this form is for all child cases identified across England and Wales. For Scotland or Northern Ireland cases please use the relevant form.

For referral of potential adult victims please refer to the specific adult guidance and form.

Modern slavery, including child trafficking, is child abuse. When an agency comes into contact with a child who may have been exploited or trafficked, Local Authority Children's Services and the police should be notified immediately. A referral into the NRM does not replace or supersede established child protection processes, which should continue in tandem.

All children, irrespective of their immigration status, are entitled to safeguarding and protection under the law. Referrals to the NRM should be for all potential victims of trafficking and modern slavery, who can be of any nationality, and may include British national children, such as those trafficked for child sexual exploitation or those trafficked as drug carriers internally in the UK.

Where there is reason to believe a victim could be a child, the individual must be given the benefit of the doubt and treated as a child until an assessment is carried out.

This form should be completed with reference to the linked guidance available on gov.uk.

How to complete the form

Throughout the form, items marked with an asterisk (*) should be supported by documentary evidence where possible. This form should be completed with reference to the linked guidance available on gov.uk

Where to send the form

The Home Office is currently piloting changes to the NRM system. Completed forms should therefore be sent to the following teams depending on the location the victim was identified:

- in West Yorkshire police force area and the South West (Avon and Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, Dorset, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire police force areas) a local Slavery and Safeguarding Lead;
- In the rest of England and Wales to NCA Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Unit via email to nrm@nca.x.gsi.gov.uk or by fax to 0870 496 5534.

If you are unsure which police force area the individual was identified in, please check <https://www.police.uk/>.

Duty to notify

From 1 November 2015, specified public authorities are required to notify the Home Office about any potential victims of modern slavery they encounter in England and Wales. Completing this NRM form is sufficient to satisfy this duty to notify as long as all of the sections marked with a † are completed. However, if the potential victim does not want to be referred to the NRM, then an MS1 form should be completed and sent to dutytonotify@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk. The MS1 form can be anonymous. The MS1 form and associated guidance is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications/duty-to-notify-the-home-office-of-potential-victims-of-modern-slavery. NRM forms **should not** be sent to the dutytonotify@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk address.

Section A: child's details

†Last name: †First name(s):

†Also known as: Sex:

†Date of birth:/...../..... known / claimed (*delete as appropriate*)

Age (*approximate if not known*): known / claimed (*delete as appropriate*)

Place of birth:

†Nationality:

Immigration status (*where known*):.....

Language(s) spoken:

Any English spoken / interpreter needed (*delete as appropriate*)

Home Office reference (*where known*):

UK visa reference (*where known*):

Any other reference numbers:.....

UK home address:

.....

UK Port of entry (*where known*)..... known / claimed (*delete as appropriate*)

Method of entry to UK (*where known*)

Carrier (*where known*):

Section B: contact details of person making referral

Name:

Job title:

†Organisation:.....

Unit or area:

Tel: Fax:

Mobile: Email:

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

Section C: General details of the encounter

Date encountered (if relevant) or date of first agency contact:

.....

Address encountered or place of first contact with your agency (if different from above):

.....

.....
Date of referral to local authority:/...../.....

Local authority area

Local authority / social worker contact details:

.....
†Responsible police force area for this location:

.....
†Have you reported the case to the police:

- †yes
- †no
- NRM referral is being made by the police

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

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

.....
Crime reference numbers relating to this incident of modern slavery (where available):

.....
If you have not referred the case to the police, what was the reason for this?

.....
Section D: General information about the suspected modern slavery

†Suspected victim of (tick any that apply):

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

†The country or territory where the modern slavery is believed to have occurred

.....
†Suspected form of exploitation or forced service:

- †domestic servitude (i.e. occurred wholly or partly within residential premises)

Appendix B4

†forced or compulsory labour

†provision of sexual services or the commission of sexual offences by the victim

†criminal services (i.e. involved the commission of an offence by the victim)

†removal of organs

unknown

Other (*please state*).....

National Referral Mechanism form for potential child victims of modern slavery (England and Wales)

Section E: potential indicators of children who may have been victim of modern slavery (Y = Yes, S = Suspicion)

Child development			Parenting Capacity			Family/environment		
Exploitation	Y	S	Exploitation	Y	S	Exploitation	Y	S
Claims to have been exploited through sexual exploitation, criminality, labour exploitation or domestic servitude by another person			Required to earn a minimum amount of money every day			Located / recovered from a place of exploitation (for example brothel, cannabis farm, involved in criminality)		
Physical symptoms of exploitative abuse (For example sexual or physical)			Involved in criminality highlighting involvement of adults (for example recovered from cannabis farm / factory, street crime, petty theft, pick pocketing, begging)			Deprived of earnings by another person		
Underage marriage			Performs excessive housework chores and rarely leaves the residence			Claims to be in debt bondage or "owes" money to other persons (for example for travel costs, before having control over own earnings)		
Physical indications of working (For example overly tired in school, indications of manual labour – condition of hands/skin, backaches)			Reports from reliable sources suggest likelihood of sexual exploitation, including being seen in places known to be used for sexual exploitation			Receives unexplained / unidentified phone calls whilst in placement / temporary accommodation		
Sexually transmitted infection or unwanted pregnancy			Unusual hours / regular patterns of child leaving or returning to placement which indicates probable working			No passport or other means of identity		
Story very similar to those given by others, perhaps hinting they have been coached			Accompanied by an adult who may not be the legal guardian and insists on remaining with the child at all times			Unable or reluctant to give accommodation or other personal details		
Significantly older partner			Limited freedom of movement			False documentation or genuine documentation that has been altered or fraudulently obtained; or the child claims that their details (name, date of birth) on the documentation are incorrect		
Harbours excessive fears / anxieties (for instance about an individual, of deportation, disclosing information)			Movement into, within or out of the UK			Movement into, within or out of the UK		
Movement into, within or out of the UK			Gone missing from local authority care			Entered country illegally		
Returning after missing, looking well cared for despite no known base			Unable to confirm name or address of person meeting them on arrival			Journey or visa arranged by someone other than themselves or their family		
Claims to have been in the UK for years but hasn't learnt local language or culture			Accompanying adult previously made multiple visa applications for other children / acted as the guarantor for other children's visa applications			Registered at multiple addresses		
Other risk factors			Accompanying adult known to have acted as guarantor on visa applications for other visitors who have not returned to their countries of origin on visa expiry			Other risk factors		
Withdrawn and refuses to talk / appears afraid to talk to a person in authority			History with missing links or unexplained moves			Possible inappropriate use of the internet and forming online relationships, particularly with adults		

National Referral Mechanism form for potential child victims of modern slavery (England and Wales)

Shows signs of physical neglect – basic care, malnourishment, lack of attention to health needs			Pattern of street homelessness			Accounts of social activities with no plausible explanation of the source of necessary funding		
Shows signs of emotional neglect			Other risk factors			Entering or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults		
Socially isolated – lack of positive, meaningful relationships in child's life			Unregistered private fostering arrangement			Adults loitering outside the child's usual place of residence		
Behavioural - poor concentration or memory, irritable / unsociable / aggressive behaviour			Cared for by adult/s who are not their parents and quality of relationship is not good			Leaving home / care setting in clothing unusual for the individual child (for example inappropriate for age, borrowing clothing from older people)		
Psychological – indications of trauma or numbing			Placement breakdown			Works in various locations		
Exhibits self-assurance, maturity and self-confidence not expected in a child of such age			Persistently missing, staying out overnight or returning late with no plausible explanation			One among a number of unrelated children found at one address		
Evidence of drug, alcohol or substance misuse			Truancy / disengagement with education			Having keys to premises other than those known about		
Low self-image, low self-esteem, self-harming behaviour including cutting, overdosing, eating disorder, promiscuity			Appropriate adult is not an immediate family member (parent / sibling)			Going missing and being found in areas where they have no known links		
Sexually active			Appropriate adult cannot provide photographic identification for the child					
Not registered with or attended a GP practice								
Not enrolled in school								
Has money, expensive clothes, mobile phones or other possessions without plausible explanation								

National Referral Mechanism form for potential child victims of modern slavery (England and Wales)

Section F: evidence to support reasons for referral (2 pages available)

Please use this section to:

1. expand on the circumstances and details of the encounter or contact
2. provide supporting evidence for the indicators that you have identified in the matrix (please number the indicator you are referring to)
3. Provide details of any other indicators you feel are relevant but are not listed.
4. provide any other relevant information that you consider may be important and wish to include for example details of behaviour, abuse and neglect
5. provide details of any movements into, within or out of the UK, including dates (if known)
6. provide name of any adults, exploiters or traffickers (if known)
7. provide details of any linked victims (if known)
8. provide suspected place of exploitation (if known)
9. provide details of suspected form of exploitation (whether this had taken place or was yet to take place)
10. Detail any action you have taken including referral to other agencies such as police, local authorities.
11. provide reasons why you think individual is a child
Details of any adults or other children the individual was encountered with, or whether the child was unaccompanied.

(if a separate sheet is required, please indicate that section D is continued and provide with referral)

National Referral Mechanism form for potential child victims of modern slavery (England and Wales)

National Referral Mechanism form for potential child victims of modern slavery (England and Wales)

Section D: evidence to support reasons for referral (continued) if required

National Referral Mechanism form for potential child victims of modern slavery (England and Wales)

RESTRICTED (when completed)**National referral mechanism for potential adult victims of trafficking****Section A: personal details**

*Last name: *First name(s):

Also known as:

*D.O.B: Age: Sex: Place of birth:
.....

*Nationality: Language(s) spoken:

Any English spoken: Y or N Interpreter needed: Y or N Immigration status:

Other communication aids required (for example sign language):

Home Office reference: UK visa or work permit reference:

Any other reference numbers:

UK port of entry known or claimed (delete as appropriate)

Method of entry to UK Carrier:

Safe telephone number on which to contact the potential victim, such as a personal mobile number:

Other means of contacting the potential victim.....

UK current address.....

Can address be used for correspondence relating to victim identification and support? No (delete as appropriate)

If not, please provide an alternative address for postal communications.....

Contact details of person making referral (first responder)

Name:

Job title:

Organisation: Unit or area.....

Tel: Mobile:

Email:

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

Details of encounter

Date: .../.../..... Where was the victim encountered (provide address if different from above).....

Consent of individual**Consent to the referral (mandatory)**

I consent to my details including name and date of birth being submitted to the competent authority to assist in the identification process.

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

Request for support (optional)

I also confirm my details, including name, date of birth and contact details, may be passed to the Salvation Army in England and Wales, Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance (TARA) or Migrant Helpline in Scotland or Migrant Helpline in Northern Ireland for the purpose of assessing my supports needs.

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

RESTRICTED (when completed)

Section B: general indicators**Please tick all relevant boxes**

1. Distrustful of authorities
2. Expression of fear or anxiety
3. Signs of psychological trauma (including post-traumatic stress disorder)
4. The person acts as if instructed by another
5. Injuries apparently a result of assault or controlling measures
6. Evidence of control over movement, either as an individual or as a group
7. Found in or connected to a type of location likely to be used for exploitation
8. Restriction of movement and confinement to the workplace or to a limited area
9. Passport or documents held by someone else
10. Lack of access to medical care
11. Limited social contact
12. Limited contact with family
13. Doesn't know home or work address
14. Perception of being bonded by debt
15. Money is deducted from salary for food or accommodation
16. Threat of being handed over to authorities
17. Threats against the individual or their family members
18. Being placed in a dependency situation
19. No or limited access to bathroom or hygiene facilities
20. Any other, please provide details in section F

Where indicators are identified record full details in section F

Section C: Indicators of forced labour

Are any of these indicators present? (tick as applicable)

Yes x please tick all relevant boxes in section C

No continue to section D

1. Employer or manager unable to produce documents required when employing migrant labour
2. Employer or manager unable to provide record of wages paid to workers
3. Poor or non-existent health and safety equipment or no health and safety notices
4. Any other evidence of labour laws being breached
5. No or limited access to earnings or labour contract
6. Excessive wage reductions
7. Dependence on employer for a number of services for example work, transport and accommodation
8. Any evidence workers are required to pay for tools, food or accommodation via deductions from their pay
9. Imposed place of accommodation
10. Any other, please provide details in section F

Where indicators are identified record full details in section F

Section D: Indicators of domestic servitude

Are any of these indicators present? (tick as applicable)

Yes please tick all relevant boxes in section D

No x continue to section E

1. Living with and working for a family in a private home
2. Not eating with the rest of the family or being given only leftovers to eat
3. No proper sleeping place or sleeping in shared space for example the living room
4. No private space
5. Forced to work in excess of normal working hours or being 'on-call' 24 hours per day
6. Employer reports them as a missing person
7. Employer accuses person of theft or other crime related to the escape
8. Never leaving the house without employer
9. Any other, please provide details in section F

Where indicators are identified record full details in section F

Section E: Indicators of sexual exploitation

Are any of these indicators present? (tick as applicable)

Yes please tick all relevant boxes in section E

No x continue to section F

1. Advertises for sexual services offering women from particular ethnic or national groups
2. Sleeping on work premises
3. Movement of women between brothels or working in alternate locations
4. Women with very limited amounts of clothing or a large proportion of their clothing is 'sexual'
5. Only being able to speak sexual words in local language or language of client group
6. Having tattoos or other marks indicating 'ownership' by their exploiters
7. Person forced, intimidated or coerced into providing services of a sexual nature
8. Person subjected to crimes such as abduction, assault or rape
9. Someone other than the potential victim receives the money from clients
10. Health symptoms (including sexual health issues)
11. Signs of ritual abuse and witchcraft (juju)
12. Substance misuse
13. Any other, please provide details in section F

Where indicators are identified record full details in section F

Section F: evidence to support reasons for referral (2 pages available)

Please use this section to:

- expand on the circumstances or details of the encounter or contact, providing background to how the information was provided (for example on first encounter during police operation)
- provide evidence of the indicators that you have identified in sections B to E
- note whether it is likely that further information will be become available at a later date
- provide any other relevant information that you consider may be important and wish to include for example living or working conditions, behaviour, appearance, demeanour
- movements in or to the UK, including dates (if known)
- suspected place of exploitation (if known)
- name of agent, exploiter or trafficker (if known)
- record any action you have taken including referral to other agencies (for example The Salvation Army, police, UK Border Agency) where appropriate

(If a separate sheet is required, please indicate that section F is continued and provide with referral)

Section	Indicator

Section	Indicator

Form guidance notes

This form should only be completed for adults when a member of staff from a designated frontline organisation (known as a first responder) suspects someone is a victim of trafficking. It is for use by all such agencies to record their encounters with potential victims of trafficking. It is not to be used as an interview record but as a means for a first responder to provide as much information as possible to the national referral mechanism's trained specialists (known as competent authorities) to enable a decision to be reached on whether the subject has reasonable grounds for being treated as a victim of trafficking and to assist with the combating of trafficking. Although this is not an interview record this does not prevent the first responder from approaching the potential victim to obtain further details where appropriate. The tick box sections (B to E) have been designed to save the first responder time in completing the form by providing recognised indicators which can be marked quickly and expanded upon in section F.

Section A

Complete as many of these as possible, as more information will help the competent authorities with their investigations.

Potential victim's details: Items marked with an asterisk should be supported by documentary evidence, where available.

Age disputed cases: When the age of the victim is uncertain and there are reasons to believe that the victim is a child, he or she shall be presumed to be a child and shall be accorded child protection measures pending verification of his or her age. Therefore, where there is concern that a young person who claims to be an adult is in fact under the age of 18 years, the young person must be treated as a child and the first responder should use the child referral form.

Any other reference numbers: Include any other reference numbers that are thought to be relevant here, for example: National insurance number, local authority or HSC reference numbers, police reference numbers, your organisation's reference number. This will help where the competent authority needs to make further enquiries regarding the potential victim.

UK port of entry: Provide as much detail as possible as this will help us to understand how victims are being brought to the UK. Remember to indicate whether this can be substantiated (for example where the victim has been encountered at a port) or if this is based on the individual's own statement.

Method of entry to UK: Methods of entry may include clandestine (concealed within a commercial or private vehicle), overt supported by false, forged or counterfeit identity and travel documents, or legal entry, for example on a genuine passport and visa or as a result of European Economic Area (EEA) nationality status.

Carrier: Where known please indicate the name of the commercial carrier the potential victim was travelling on (the airline, rail operator or ferry company) or the mode of transport used to enter the UK (air, rail, ferry, car, lorry).

N.B port of entry, method of entry and carrier may not be applicable if the person is a potential victim of internal trafficking.

Safe telephone number or other means of contacting: If support is required the support provider will need to know how they can contact the individual. Please indicate here if contact can only be made through you or another organisation.

UK current address: The home address may differ from the address at which the PVoT is encountered. Please indicate whether it's safe to send trafficking related correspondence to this address. If it is not, please provide an alternative address for communication (for example the solicitors or support provider)

Contact details of person making referral: The first responder should provide their work-related details here so the case can be discussed and the results of their referral fed back.

Consent of individual to the referral: The potential victim **must** give their consent to this form being submitted to the national referral mechanism, if they do not sign here then the case will not be allocated to a competent authority for consideration.

Request for support: The potential victim should sign here if they want their details to be passed to the Salvation Army in England and Wales, Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance (TARA) or Migrant Helpline in Scotland, or Migrant Helpline in Northern Ireland for the purposes of arranging accommodation and/or support. As a minimum, the first responder must ensure the potential victim understands that The Salvation Army, TARA and Migrant Helpline are able to offer support that may include safe accommodation and access to a range of support services tailored to their individual needs, for example counselling, for the duration of the 'recovery and reflection' period. The use of an interpreter should be considered where necessary to ensure information is provided to the potential victim in a language they understand.

A referral to the national referral mechanism will not automatically be treated as a request for support. It is the responsibility of the first responder to ensure all requests for support, ideally whilst the potential victim is present, are made in England and Wales to the Salvation Army via their 24 hour Referral Line: **0300 303 8151**

- In Scotland local arrangements with TARA **0141 2767729 and 0141 2767730** or Migrant Helpline **07837 937737 and 07789 791 110** should be followed
- In Northern Ireland local arrangements with Migrant Helpline **013 0420 3977 and 07766 668 781** should be followed

Section B

To assist the first responder in making a primary assessment of whether the individual they have encountered is or may be a potential victim, there are 20 general indicators listed. These indicators are not a definitive list and there are many other indicators that may raise concerns, therefore the option to highlight 'other' indicators has been included. These indicators will work in combination with those in sections C, D and E to provide a fuller picture of the person's circumstances. It is not the case that by selecting a set number of indicators this will equate to a person being a victim; it could be just one or a combination of factors that demonstrates that the person may be a victim, each case should be considered on its own merits. Tick all relevant boxes and provide supporting evidence in section F. After completing this section, proceed to section C.

Sections C, D and E

These sections list some of the common indicators of forced labour, domestic servitude and sexual exploitation; these will work in conjunction with the indicators already highlighted in section B. In each section tick any relevant boxes and provide supporting evidence in section F.

You may also wish to consider whether the individual:

- mentions that they was deceived by an agent or trafficker, for example false promises given such as well paid work, marriage or access to the education system
- mentions how they was recruited, for example after responding to an advert, by their boyfriend or a family friend or through agents

Tick all relevant boxes and provide supporting evidence in section F.

Section F

The first responder should begin by providing full details of the encounter, particularly when the trafficking issue was identified for example during a police operation, a formal interview, during a risk assessment, an enforcement raid or an asylum interview. This section also allows the first responder to expand upon any indicators that have been highlighted in Sections B to E along with the particular circumstances that the potential victim was encountered, such as their appearance, demeanour or the condition of their surrounding environment. Where a tick box has been checked in sections B to E, the comment in section F should show which section and indicator it relates to. Section F should also be used to confirm if the first responder has personally identified the indicators recorded or if they were passed to the first responder by another source (if the latter please confirm the source). Note that if any other documentation has been completed separately which the first responder believes to have relevance to the trafficking issue, the first responder should make sure it is attached as this may assist the competent authority in reaching a decision.

Where to send this form

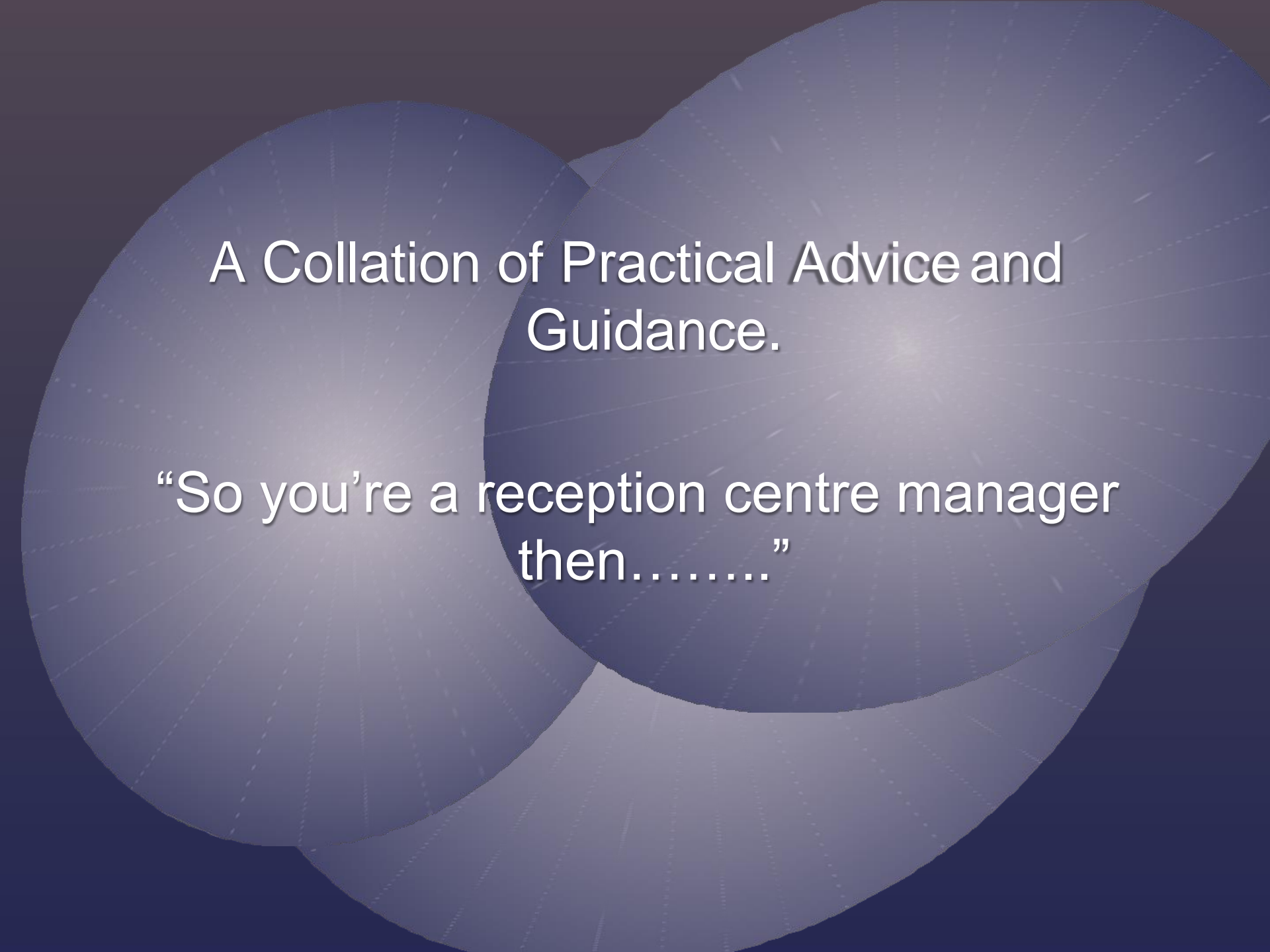
Completed forms should be sent to the UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC) via email at UKHTC@soca.x.gsi.gov.uk or by fax to 0870 496 5534.



WILTSHIRE POLICE

Delivering Safe and Satisfied Communities

Reception Centre Manager

The background features three overlapping circles in shades of blue and purple. Each circle contains a radial pattern of fine, light-colored lines that create a sunburst or ripple effect. The text is centered within the overlapping areas.

A Collation of Practical Advice and Guidance.

“So you’re a reception centre manager then.....”

Human trafficking and Modern Slavery

- Your first barriers
 - When to deploy a Reception Centre
 - Initial Screening
 - Statutory Obligations
 - Advice at planning meetings
 - Role of a SRC manager
 - SRC rules for staff



SRC stages

Setting up a SRC - who to call

Your first barriers

- Always grey – never black and white
- Will often present as a civil dispute
- You will know more than anyone else
- Reluctance by SIO's to recognise MDS offences
- Victims never give the true picture following first engagement
- Reluctance to act quickly
- Assumption that HEET will run the job
- Tendency to deal with the immediate issue not the cause

The role of Intel Departments

NCA Tactical Advisors



Initial Screening:

To Consider:

- Preference don't use pro-formas, keep it conversational
- Use Tier 2 Witness and Victim trained officers
- Always brief screening officers
- Don't use officers in uniform
- Preference to screen away from locality
- No joint screening with immigration/UKBA
- (mirror a response to a rape victim)

FURTHER INFORMATION
SPONTENOUS RESPONSE GUIDE ON INTRANET
NCA – FIELD OFFICERS GUIDE ON INTRANET

Statutory obligations

- All victims 'suspected' to be victims of MDS offences must be offered referral into the NRM
- If victims of 'suspected' MDS offences fail to engage, we must submit a MS1 form via 24/7 intel [on the intranet]
 - Anyone Under 18 referred to social services
 - Clause 42 contains a provision for guidance to be issued to front line professionals (local authority/NHS/Police etc.) to help identification, but also how to assist and support
- Clause 44 – will provide a statutory duty for specified public bodies to notify the National Crime Agency about potential victims of modern slavery
- Requires all statutory bodies to work together to tackle modern slavery – guidance November 2015

Advice at planning meetings

- You will need to lead in the meeting
- Mondays are best for planned Op's (5 working days NRM)
- Check Amberstone staffing in advance
- Be prepared to fully explain the NRM
- Always request the SIO has a strategy for dealing with victims who fail to engage
- Seek support agency support
- Agree role of Amberstone in advance
- Don't allow joint Police/Immigration screening
- Inform SIO that we have a responsibility to the victims for 5 working days
- Provide a summary of associated staffing and costs for SRC
- Ask SIO to consider witness TIM for larger jobs
- Ask the SIO to consider dedicated ID procedures

Role of a SRC manager

Responsible for:

- ❑ Set up of SRC
- ❑ Risk assessments for all staff
- ❑ Welfare of victims On-site training
- ❑ Interview planning
- ❑ Achieving daily targets
- ❑ Site security daily targets
- ❑ Off-site medical treatment
- ❑ Provisions and policy surrounding inducement
- ❑ Survivor entertainment surrounding inducement
- ❑ Enforcing SRC site rules
- ❑ Reviewing NRM referral against evidential interview
- ❑ NRM liaison NRM referral against evidential interview
- ❑ NRM liaison

SRC rules for staff

- Everyone to wear a identification lanyard at all times
- All staffs responsibility to meet the needs of the victims
- Everyone has a responsibility to identify 'Alphas'
- No staff to be seen to use social media in front of victims
- Don't discuss 'business' in the sleeping quarters
- Only people on the SRC site in uniform are the Officers providing security
- Staff are polite and courteous at all times
- No one says they will do something that is not within their power to achieve
- Never mislead victims (even if it's in their best interests)
- Staff and victims eat together
- Any discussions regarding victims are only in the SRC managers office
- Staff and victims expected to attend meal time briefings by manager
- No one buys the victims anything additional without the managers consent
- Treat others how you would be expected to be treated yourself



SRC Manager Office

Registration & Risk Assessment

Health and Well-being screening

NRM assessment tool

Investigative witness interviewing

Site security

The British Red Cross

SRC layout

Lounge
Refreshments
Briefing Rooms

Staff Room

Sleeping Quarters
(male) [Block J]

Sleeping Quarters
(female) [Block D]

Managers Office

Registration Room

NRM IV Room

Health Screening

SOCO Room

Setting up SRC – To Do In advance

- ❑ Ensure MDS kit is up to date with stationary and printed forms
- ❑ Book accommodation
- ❑ Obtain Netley barrier code and door code for block A
- ❑ Book interpreters (1 dedicated to SRC manager plus others for IV's)
- ❑ Notify UKHTC manager and give notice of Op
- ❑ Block book Netley interview rooms (day 2 -5)
- ❑ Notify Health
- ❑ Notify The British Red Cross
- ❑ Notify relevant second language speakers (contact details on intranet)
- ❑ Arrange staff for registration, NRM
- ❑ Notify duty CSM and request CSI on stand by
- ❑ Arrange staff for site security (lates and nights)
- ❑ Book CS mini-bus for day 5 for forward transport
- ❑ Brief SIO of your expectations
- ❑ Brief witness TIM of joint working agreement
- ❑ Notify Netley facilities manager and request staff to assist with setting up
- ❑ Update FCR Inspector for site security purposes

Setting up SRC – To Do

On the day

- Transport MDS kit to Identified Reception Centre
- Set up rooms as required and signs
- Brief staff
- Brief Red Cross
- Brief Health Care Professionals
- Initial meeting with victims
- Brief security staff



What happens if I decide to tell the police about my experience?

The police will:

- talk to you about what has happened
- offer you protection from those that hurt you
- start an investigation
- keep you informed.

For help and support, contact:

England and Wales:

The Salvation Army Human Trafficking Helpline

☎ 0300 3038151

Northern Ireland and Scotland:

Migrant Help

☎ 07766 668781

Scotland:

TARA

☎ 0141 276 7724

Throughout UK:

Police

☎ 999 (Emergency number)

☎ 101 (Non-emergency number)

This document is available in other languages (visit www.gov.uk) and in large print and braille on request. Please call +44 (0)207 3334 3555 or email enquiries@hmgovernment.gsi.gov.uk



Help for adult victims of human trafficking

Your rights if you've been trafficked into exploitation in the UK



The Salvation Army
Human Trafficking Helpline

0300 303 8151

Who is this leaflet for?

This leaflet offers help and advice for people who think they may be victims of human trafficking in the UK.

What is human trafficking?

Human trafficking is a serious crime. A person is trafficked if they are brought to (or moved around) a country by others who threaten, frighten, hurt and force them to do work or other things they don't want to do.

If you are identified as a victim of trafficking, then you will be entitled to:

- help and protection from the UK Government (this is called the National Referral Mechanism). All support is provided on a confidential basis.
- support if you decide to talk to the police.

The National Referral Mechanism has been put in place to identify victims of trafficking and refer them to organisations that will offer help and support.

Individuals identified as victims of trafficking are entitled to a minimum recovery and reflection period of 45 days. As part of this, support is provided by the following organisations depending on where the individual is currently based:

- The Salvation Army (England and Wales)
- Tara and Migrant Help (Scotland)
- Migrant Help (Northern Ireland).

You have rights

You may feel scared, powerless and alone. However, help is available and you have rights and choices. You have the right to:

- independent emotional, medical and practical help. This support could include:
 - finding you temporary safe accommodation.
 - helping you with medical treatment.

- having someone to help you cope with your experience.
- providing an interpreter/translator to help you communicate in English.
- protection: human trafficking is a crime. If you chose to report it to the police they must respond.
- independent legal advice.

You can obtain advice from your legal advisor or a Citizen's Advice Bureau about any compensation you may be able to claim. If you have a support worker, they can assist you in obtaining this advice.

Non-British or European Economic Area Nationals will not be removed from the UK during the recovery and reflection period. If you are identified as a victim of trafficking, you may be considered for a temporary residence permit.

If you are not British or from the European Economic Area (and do not have a right to remain in the UK) then you will be assisted to return to your home country, if it is safe to do so.

Çfarë ndodh nëse vendos t'ia tregoj eksperiencën time policisë?

Policia dotë:

- flasë me ty për atë që ka ndodhur
- të ofrojë mbrojtje nga ata që të kanë lënduar
- fillojë një hetim
- të mbajë të informuar.

Për ndihmë dhe mbështetje kontakto:

Angli dhe Uells:

The Salvation Army Human Trafficking
Helpline

☎ 0300 3038151

Irlandë e Veriut dhe Skoci:

Migrant Help

☎ 07766 668781

Skoci:

TARA

☎ 0141 276 7724

Policinë:

☎ 999

Albanian



HM Government

Ndihma për viktimat e rritura të trafikimit të qenieve njerëzore

Të drejtat e tua nëse je trafikuar
për qëllime shfrytëzimi në
Mbretërinë e Bashkuar

Për ndihmë dhe mbështetje
kontakto: The Salvation Army
Human Trafficking Helpline

0300 303 8151

Kujt i drejtohet kjo broshurë?

Kjo broshurë ofron ndihmë dhe këshilla për personat që mendojnë se mund të jenë viktima të trafikimit të qenieve njerëzore në MB.

Çfarë është trafikimi i qenieve njerëzore?

Trafikimi i qenieve njerëzore është një krim i rëndë. Dikush trafikohet nëse çohet (ose transferohet brenda një vendi) në një shtet nga persona që e kërcënojnë, e lëndojnë ose e detyrojnë të punojë ose të bëjë gjëra të tjera që nuk dëshiron t'i bëjë.

Nëse identifikohesh si viktimë e trafikimit, atëherë ke të drejtë për:

- Ndhimë dhe mbrojtje nga qeveria e MB-së (ky quhet Mekanizimi Kombëtar i Referimit). E gjithë mbështetja jepet në mënyrë konfidenciale.
- Mbështetje nëse vendos të flasësh me policinë.

Mekanizmi Kombëtar i Referimit është krijuar për të identifikuar viktimat e trafikimit dhe për t'i referuar ato në organizatat që mund të ofrojnë ndihmë dhe mbështetje.

Individët e identifikuar si viktima të trafikimit kanë të drejtë për një periudhë minimale rikuperimi dhe reflektimi prej 45 ditësh. Si pjesë e kësaj, organizatat e mëposhtme ofrojnë mbështetje në varësi të vendndodhjes aktuale të individit:

- The Salvation Army (Angli dhe Uells)
- Tara and Migrant Help (Skoci)
- Migrant Help (Irlandë e Veriut).

Ti ke të drejta

Mund të kesh frikë, të ndihesh e pafuqishme dhe vetëm. Megjithatë, ekziston ndihma dhe ti ke të drejta dhe mundësi zgjedhjeje. Ti ke të drejtë për:

- ndihmë të pavarur emocionale, mjekësore dhe praktike. Në këtë mbështetje mund të përfshihet:
 - gjetja e një akomodimi të përkohshëm dhe të sigurt.
 - ndihma në lidhje me trajtimin mjekësor.

- caktimi i dikujt që do të të ndihmojë të përballosh gjendjen tënde.
- mundësimi i një përkthyesi/interpretuesi që do të të ndihmojë të komunikosh në anglisht.
- mbrojtje: trafikimi i qenieve njerëzore është krim. Nëse zgjedh ta denoncosh atë në polici ata duhet të të përgjigjen.
- Këshillim ligjor të pavarur.

Mund të marrësh këshillim nga këshilluesi yt ligjor ose nga një zyrë për këshillimin e qytetarit rreth kompensimit që mund të pretendosh. Nëse ke një punonjës për mbështetje, ai do të mund të të ndihmojë për të marrë këtë këshillim.

Shtetasit jo britanikë apo të Zonës Ekonomike Evropiane nuk do të largohen nga MB-ja gjatë periudhës së rikuperimit dhe reflektimit. Nëse identifikohesh si viktimë e trafikimit, mund të të marrin në konsideratë për leje qëndrimi të përkohshme.

Nëse nuk je shtetas britanik apo nga Zona Ekonomike Evropiane (dhe nuk ke të drejtë qëndrimi në MB) atëherë do të marrësh asistencë për t'u kthyer në vendin tënd, nëse kjo gjë është e sigurt.

如果我决定将我的经历告诉警方， 结果会如何？

警方将会采取以下行动：

- 向您了解所发生的情况
- 针对可能的伤害而对您进行保护
- 开始调查
- 及时向您通报情况

要求帮助和支持，请联系：

英格兰和威尔士：

救世军（The Salvation Army）

☎ 0300 3038151

北爱尔兰和苏格兰：

移民救助

☎ 07766 668781

苏格兰：

TARA

☎ 0141 276 7724

警察：

☎ 999

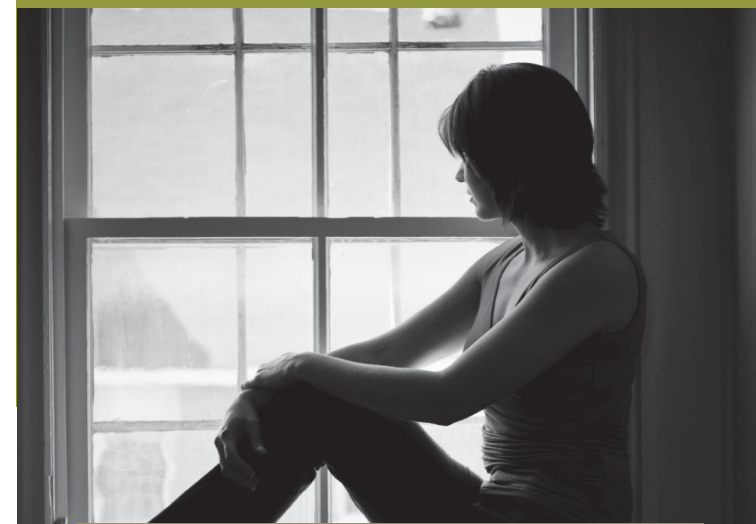


Mandarin

HM Government

为人口贩运的成人 受害者提供帮助

被人口贩运来到英国的人们
拥有的权利



救世军

人口贩运救助热线

0300 303 8151

本宣传资料所针对的人群？

本宣传资料是为那些可能认为是通过人口贩运的方式来英国的成人受害者提供帮助和建议。

什么是人口贩运？

人口贩运是严重的犯罪。如果您是他人通过威胁、恐吓、伤害以及威逼等手段带到（或是转移至其他地方）一个国家进行工作或是从事其他您不愿意的事情，您则被认为是人口贩运的受害者。

如果您被确定为人口贩运的受害者，则您有权接受：

- 由英国政府提供的帮助和保护（称为“国家转交机制”）。所有提供的支持都是在保密的基础上进行的。
- 如果您决定向警方报告，那么我们会向您提供相应的帮助。

国家转交机制负责实施人口贩运的受害者身份确认，并且将受害者转交给提供帮助和支持的相关组织。

已得到确认的人口贩运的受害者个人，可以有最少45天的恢复和反思期。根据受害人所在地区而分别由以下组织提供：

- 救世军 (The Salvation Army) (英格兰和威尔士)
- 再会和移民救助 (Tara and Migrant Help) (苏格兰)
- 移民救助 (Migrant Help) (北爱尔兰)

您所拥有的权利：

您可能会感觉害怕、无助和孤独，但是您可以寻求帮助，并且您有权利选择。您有权利接受：

- 独立的精神、医疗和实际帮助。这些帮助包括：
 - 帮助您找到临时的安全住所

- 为您提供医疗救助
- 有专人帮助您应对您的经历
- 提供口译/笔译人员帮助您用英语进行交流
- 保护：人口贩运是一种犯罪。如果您选择报告警方，则警方必须要采取相应的措施。
- 独立的法律援助

关于您可以要求到的赔偿，您可以向您的法律顾问或公民咨询局 (Citizen's Advice Bureau) 进行咨询。如果您有专门的支持工作人员，他们可以帮助您寻求这些法律建议。

对于非英国公民但来自于欧洲经济区国家的公民，如果您被确定是人口贩运的受害人，在恢复和反思期将不会被送出英国，我们会考虑为您提供临时的拘留许可。

如果您既不是英国公民，也不是欧洲经济区国家的公民（您没有权利在英国居留），在安全的情况下，我们会协助您返回您自己的国家。

Co se stane, když se rozhodnu podat hlášení na policii?

Policie

- si s vámi promluví o tom, co se vám stalo
- vám nabídne ochranu před těmi, kteří vám ublížili
- zahájí vyšetřování
- vás bude průběžně informovat o vyšetřování.

Pro pomoc a podporu volejte:

V Anglii a Walesu

The Salvation Army (Armáda spásy) Human Trafficking Helpline

☎ 0300 3038151

V Severním Irsku a Skotsku

Migrant Help (Pomoc migrantům)

☎ 07766 668781

Ve Skotsku

TARA

☎ 0141 276 7724

Policií:

☎ 999

Czech



HM Government

Pomoc pro obchodované osoby

Vaše práva, pokud jste se stali obětí obchodu s lidmi a vykořisťování ve Velké Británii

Pro pomoc a podporu volejte:
Armáda spásy

0300 303 8151

Pro koho je leták určen?

Pokud se domníváte, že jste se stal/a obětí obchodu s lidmi na území Velké Británie, tento leták vám poskytne základní informace a rady.

Co je obchod s lidmi?

Obchod s lidmi je závažný trestný čin. Jde o situaci, kdy je někdo přivezen do země, nebo přemístován na území daného státu někým, kdo mu vyhrožuje, ztrašuje nebo ubližuje a nutí ho pracovat anebo dělat jiné věci, které ten dotyčný/ná dělat nechce.

Jste-li uznán/a jako oběť obchodu s lidmi, máte nárok na

- Pomoc a ochranu od vlády Velké Británie. Tato služba se nazývá Národní referenční mechanismus – NRM. Veškerá pomoc je zdarma a důvěrná
- Podporu, pokud se rozhodnete spolupracovat s policií

Národní referenční mechanismus – NRM je systém identifikace a zprostředkování pomoci obětem obchodu s lidmi.

Osoby identifikované jako oběti obchodu s lidmi mají nárok na 45 dní na rozmyšlenou.

Po tuto dobu jim bude poskytována podpora jednou z následujících organizací

- The Salvation Army (Armáda spásy) pro osoby v Anglii a Walesu
- Tara a Migrant Help (Pomoc migrantům) pro osoby ve Skotsku
- Migrant Help (Pomoc migrantům) pro osoby v Severním Irsku

Na co máte nárok

Je možné, že máte strach, pocit bezmoci, a cítíte se sám/sama. Pomoc je vám dostupná a máte nárok na:

- Nezávislou praktickou, emocionální a lékařskou pomoc, která zahrnuje:

- Dočasné a bezpečné ubytování
- Lékařskou péči
- Pomoc někoho, kdo vám pomůže zvládnout vaši náročnou situaci
- Zajištění tlumočnicka/překladače
- Ochranu: obchod s lidmi je trestný čin. Pokud se rozhodnete jej ohlásit, policie je povinna jednat.
- Nezávislé právní poradenství

Váš právní poradce nebo Citizen's Advice Bureau (občanská poradna) vám poradí, jak žádat o odškodnění.

Občané ze zemí mimo Evropskou unii mohou v průběhu lhůty na rozmyšlenou zůstat v Británii. Pokud jsou uznáni za oběť obchodu s lidmi, mohou požádat o dočasné povolení k pobytu.

Pokud nejste z Británie anebo z Evropské unie (a nemáte povolení k pobytu), bude vám nabídnuta pomoc s návratem domů, pokud je to pro vás bezpečné.

Kas nutiks, jeigu nuspręsiu pasakyti policijai apie savo patirtį?

- Policija pasikalbės su Jumis apie tai, kas Jums nutiko
- Policija Jums pasiūlys apsaugą nuo tų žmonių, kurie Jus nuskriaudė
- Policija pradės Jūsų bylos tyrimą
- Policija Jus informuos apie Jūsų bylos tyrimą.

Dėl pagalbos ir paramos kreipkitės į:

Anglijoje ir Velse:

Gelbėjimo Armiją (Salvation Army)

☎ 0300 3038151

Šiaurės Airijoje ir Škotijoje:

Migrantų Pagalbą (Migrant Help)

☎ 07766 668781

Škotijoje:

TARA (TARA)

☎ 0141 276 7724

Policiją:

☎ 999

Lithuanian



HM Government

Pagalba prekybos žmonėmis suaugusioms aukoms

Žinokite savo teises, jeigu manote, jog Jumis buvo prekiaujama išnaudojimui į Jungtinę Karalystę

Dėl pagalbos ir paramos kreipkitės į:
Gelbėjimo Armiją (Salvation Army)

0300 303 8151

Kam skirtas šis lankstinukas?

Šis lankstinukas suteikia pagalbą ir patarimą žmonėms, kurie mano, kad jie gali būti prekybos žmonėmis aukos Jungtinėje Karalystėje.

Kas yra prekyba žmonėmis?

Prekyba žmonėmis yra rimtas nusikaltimas. Žmogumi yra prekiaujama, jeigu jį atveža į šalį (arba transportuoja a šalies viduje) kiti žmonės, kurie grąšina, įbaugina, sužaloja, verčia juos dirbti ar ką kita atlikti prieš jų valią.

Jeigu Jus identifikuoja kaip prekybos žmonėmis auką, Jūs turite teisę į:

- Jungtinės Karalystės vyriausybės suteiktą pagalbą ir apsaugą (ši pagalba ir paramos programa yra vadinama Valstybinis Perdavimo Mechanizmas). Visa parama yra suteikiama konfidencialiai.
- Paramą, jeigu nuspręsite kreiptis į policiją.

Valstybinis Perdavimo Mechanizmas skirtas prekybos žmonėmis aukų identifikavimui ir jų nukreipimui į organizacijas, kurios suteiks Jums pagalbą ir paramą. Žmonės, kurie yra identifikuoti kaip prekybos žmonėmis aukos, turi teisę į taip vadinamą atsigavimo ir apsvarstymo laikotarpį. Šis laikotarpis trunka minimaliai 45 dienas. Priklausomai nuo gyvenamosios vietos Jūs galite kreiptis dėl paramos į šias organizacijas:

- Gelbėjimo Armiją - Salvation Army (Anglijoje ir Velse)
- Tarą ir Migrantų Pagalbą – Tara and Migrant Help (Škotijoje)
- Migrantų Pagalbą - Migrant Help (Šiaurės Airijoje).

Jūs turite savo teises

Galbūt Jūs jaučiate baimę, bejėgiškumą ir vienatvę. Bet atsiminkite, kad pagalba Jums yra priinama ir kad Jūs turite savo teises ir pasirinkimus. Jūs turite teisę į:

- Nepriklausomą emocinę, sveikatos ir praktinę pagalbą. Į praktinę paramą įeina:
 - Laikino saugaus būsto suradimas

- Pagalba dėl sveikatos priežiūros
 - Žmogaus, padėsiančio Jums susidoroti su Jūsų patirtimi, suteikimas
 - Vertėjo, kad galėtumėte angišškai bendrauti, suteikimas.
- Apsaugą, nes prekyba žmonėmis yra nusikaltimas. Jeigu nuspręsite apie tai pranešti policijai, policija privalo reaguoti
 - Nepriklausomą teisinę konsultaciją.

Piliečių Patarimų Biuras ar Jūsų juridinis patarėjas Jums patars dėl galimos kompensacijos. Jeigu turite paramos darbuotoją, jis Jums galės padėti gauti patarimus dėl kompensacijos.

Ne Britanijos ar Ekonominės Bedrijos piliečiai nebus pašalinti iš Jungtinės Karalystės atsigavimo ir apsvarstymo laikotarpio metu. Taip pat jeigu Jūs esate identifikuojamas kaip prekybos žmonėmis auka, Jūs galite gauti laikiną rezidencijos leidimą.

Jeigu Jūs nesate Britanijos ar Europos Ekonominės Bendrijos pilietis (ir neturite teisės likti Jungtinėje Karalystėje), tada Jums galės padėti grįžti namo, jeigu yra saugu.

Co się wydarzy, jeżeli ofiara handlu ludźmi postanowi udzielić policji informacji o swoich przeżyciach?

Funkcjonariusze policji:

- przeprowadzą rozmowę na temat tego, co się wydarzyło
- zaproponują ochronę przed oprawcami
- rozpoczną dochodzenie
- będą udzielać informacji.

W celu uzyskania pomocy i wsparcia należy skontaktować się:

Anglia i Walia:

The Salvation Army Human Trafficking Helpline

☎ 0300 3038151

Irlandia Północna oraz Szkocja:

Migrant Help

☎ 07766 668781

Szkocja:

TARA

☎ 0141 276 7724

Policja:

☎ 999

Polish



HM Government

Pomoc dla dorosłych ofiar handlu ludźmi

Prawa osób, które zostały sprzedane w celu ich wykorzystania na terenie Wielkiej Brytanii

W celu uzyskania pomocy i wsparcia należy skontaktować się: The Salvation Army Human Trafficking Helpline

0300 303 8151

Dla kogo została przeznaczona niniejsza ulotka?

Niniejsza ulotka oferuje pomoc oraz porady dla osób, które uważają, że mogą być ofiarami handlu ludźmi w Wielkiej Brytanii.

Czym jest handel ludźmi?

Handel ludźmi jest poważnym przestępstwem. Dotyczy wwożenia (lub przemieszczania) do danego kraju osób z zastosowaniem gróźb, zastraszania, przemocy lub sprawiania bólu w celu zmuszenia ich do pracy lub innych czynności, którym są przeciwne.

Osoba uznana za ofiarę handlu ludźmi jest uprawniona do:

- Pomocy oraz ochrony udzielanej przez rząd Wielkiej Brytanii, zwanej National Referral Mechanism [Krajowe Struktury Pomocy dla Ofiar Handlu Ludźmi]. Wszelka pomoc objęta jest klauzulą poufności.
- Wsparcia na wypadek rozmowy z policją.

National Referral Mechanism ma na celu identyfikację ofiar handlu ludźmi oraz kierowanie ich do organizacji oferujących pomoc i wsparcie.

Osoby zidentyfikowane jako ofiary handlu ludźmi są uprawnione do 45-dniowego okresu dochodzenia do równowagi i do namysłu. Zapewniany jest, w zależności od miejsca pobytu danej osoby, przez następujące organizacje:

- The Salvation Army [Armia Zbawienia] (Anglia i Walia)
- Tara oraz Migrant Help [Pomoc dla Emigrantów] (Szkocja)
- Migrant Help [Pomoc dla Emigrantów] (Irlandia Północna)

Posiadane prawa

Ofiary handlu ludźmi mogą odczuwać strach, bezsilność oraz samotność. Mogą jednak uzyskać pomoc, posiadają możliwość wyboru oraz prawa, do których należą:

- niezależne wsparcie emocjonalne, medyczne oraz praktyczne z uwzględnieniem:
 - znalezienia bezpiecznego miejsca pobytu tymczasowego

- pomocy w uzyskaniu opieki medycznej
- zapewnienia osoby pomagającej uporać się z bolesnymi przeżyciami
- zapewnienia tłumacza pomagającego komunikować się w języku angielskim
- ochrona: handel ludźmi jest przestępstwem. Policja powinna właściwie zareagować w razie zgłoszenia.
- niezależne doradztwo prawne.

Porady dotyczące należytego odszkodowania można uzyskać od radcy prawnego lub w Biurze porad obywatelskich [Citizen's Advice Bureau]. Przydzielony pracownik opieki służy pomocą w ich uzyskaniu.

Obywatele spoza Wielkiej Brytanii lub Europejskiego Obszaru Gospodarczego nie zostaną usunięci z terenu Wielkiej Brytanii podczas okresu dochodzenia do równowagi i do namysłu. Osoby uznane za ofiary handlu ludźmi mogą uzyskać zezwolenie na pobyt tymczasowy.

Osoby spoza Wielkiej Brytanii lub Europejskiego Obszaru Gospodarczego bez prawa do pozostawania na terenie Wielkiej Brytanii, zostaną przetransportowane do kraju ojczystego, o ile będzie to dla nich bezpieczne.

Dacă nu ești cetățean britanic și nici nu aparții vreunui stat din Comunitatea Economică Europeană (și nu ai dreptul de a rămâne pe teritoriul Marii Britanii), vei fi ajutat să te întorci în țara ta de origine, dacă acest lucru nu presupune niciun pericol pentru tine.

Ce se întâmplă dacă mă hotărâsc să sesizez Poliția în legătură cu experiența prin care am trecut?

Ce va face Poliția:

- Va discuta cu tine despre cele întâmplate
- Îți va oferi protecție față de persoanele care ți-au făcut rău
- Va începe o anchetă
- Te va ține la curent.

Pentru ajutor și asistență contactează:

Anglia și Țara Galilor:
Armata Salvării (The Salvation Army)

☎ 0300 3038151

Irlanda de Nord și Scoția:
Ajutor pentru Imigranți (Migrant Help)

☎ 07766 668781

Scoția:

TARA

☎ 0141 276 7724

Poliția:

☎ 999



Romanian

HM Government

Ajutorarea adulților victime ale traficului de persoane

Drepturile pe care le ai în cazul în care ești victimă a traficului de persoane în scopul exploatării în Marea Britanie

Pentru ajutor și asistență contactează:
Armata Salvării (The Salvation Army)

0300 303 8151

Cui se adresează această broșură?

Această broșură oferă ajutor și sfaturi persoanelor care consideră că ar putea fi victime ale traficului de persoane în Marea Britanie.

Ce reprezintă traficul de persoane?

Traficul de persoane este o infracțiune gravă. O persoană poate fi considerată victimă a traficului de persoane dacă a fost adusă (sau mutată) într-o țară de indivizi care o amenință provocându-i teamă, o lovesc și o forțează să muncească sau să facă alte lucruri pe care aceasta nu dorește să le facă.

Dacă ai fost identificată ca fiind o victimă a traficului de persoane, ai dreptul la:

- Ajutor și protecție din partea Guvernului Marii Britanii (denumite Mecanismul Național de Îndrumare). Tot sprijinul se acordă în condiții de confidențialitate.
- Sprijin în cazul în care te hotărăști să sesizezi organele de Poliție

Mecanismul Național de Îndrumare a fost creat pentru a identifica victimele traficului de persoane și pentru a le îndruma către organizații care le vor oferi ajutor și sprijin.

Persoanele care au fost identificate ca fiind victime ale traficului de persoane au dreptul la o perioadă minimă de recuperare și reflecție de 45 de zile. Aceasta le este asigurată de către următoarele organizații, în funcție de locul în care se află persoana în cauză:

- Armata Salvării (The Salvation Army) (Anglia și Țara Galilor)
- Tara și Ajutor pentru Imigranți (Migrant Help) (Scoția)
- Ajutor pentru Imigranți (Migrant Help) (Irlanda de Nord)

Ai drepturi

Poate că te simți speriat, neputincios și singur. Totuși poți beneficia de ajutor și ai drepturi și posibilități de a alege. Ai dreptul la:

- sprijin emoțional, medical și practic independent. Acest sprijin include printre altele:

- găsirea unei locuințe temporare pentru tine, în care să te simți în siguranță
- ajutor constând în tratament medical
- o persoană care să te ajute să treci peste experiența trăită
- oferirea unui interpret/traducător care să te ajute să comunici în limba engleză
- protecție: traficul de persoane este o infracțiune. Dacă te hotărăști să faci o sesizare către Poliție, aceasta este obligată să se implice.
- consiliere juridică independentă.

Poți primi consiliere din partea consilierului tău juridic sau din partea unui Birou de Consiliere a Cetățenilor (Citizen's Advice Bureau) în legătură cu orice compensație pe care poți să o soliciți. Dacă ți-a fost repartizat un asistent social, acesta te va ajuta să beneficiezi de această consiliere.

Persoanele care nu sunt cetățeni britanici sau care au naționalitatea unui stat aparținând Comunității Economice Europene nu vor fi îndepărtate de pe teritoriul Marii Britanii pe durata perioadei de recuperare și reflecție. Dacă ai fost identificat ca fiind o victimă a traficului de persoane, poți primi un permis de ședere temporară.

Čo sa stane, ak sa rozhodnete povedať polícii, čo sa udialo?

Polícia:

- sa s Vami porozpráva o tom, čo sa stalo
- ponúkne Vám ochranu pred tými, ktorí Vám ublížili
- začne prípad prešetrovať
- bude Vás informovať o priebehu a stave veci.

Pre pomoc a podporu kontaktujte:

Anglicko a Wales

The Salvation Army (Armáda Spásy) Human Trafficking Helpline

☎ 0300 3038151

Severné Írsko a Škótsko

Migrant Help (Pomoc migrantom)

☎ 07766 668781

Škótsko:

TARA

☎ 0141 276 7724

Polícia:

☎ 999



Slovakian

HM Government

Pomoc pre dospelé obete obchodovania s ľuďmi

Vaše práva, ak ste sa stali predmetom obchodu s ľuďmi vo Veľkej Británii



Pre pomoc a podporu kontaktujte:
The Salvation Army (Armáda Spásy)

0300 303 8151

Načo je tento leták?

Cieľom letáku je sprostredkovať pomoc a poradenstvo ľuďom, ktorí si myslia, že sa mohli stať obeťou obchodovania s ľuďmi.

Čo je obchodovanie s ľuďmi?

Je to závažný zločin. Človek sa stáva predmetom obchodovania s ľuďmi, ak je privedený do, alebo premiestňovaný po krajine inými ľuďmi, ktorí sa mu vyhrážajú, ubližujú mu, ohrozujú ho, alebo ho nútia vykonávať prácu, ktorú nechce.

Ak ste identifikovaný ako obeť obchodovania s ľuďmi, máte právo na:

- pomoc a ochranu od britskej vlády v rámci tzv. "národného referenčného rámca". Všetka podpora je dôverná.
- Podporu, ak sa rozhodnete hovoriť s políciou.

Národný referenčný rámec bol vytvorený s cieľom identifikovať ľudí, ktorí sa stali predmetom obchodovania s ľuďmi a sprostredkovať im prístup k organizáciám, ktoré im dokážu poskytnúť pomoc a podporu.

Ľudia, ktorí sú identifikovaní ako obeť obchodovania s ľuďmi, majú nárok na 45-dňovú lehotu na zotavenie a premyslenie, ktorej súčasťou je podpora týmito organizáciami:

- The Salvation Army (Armáda Spásy) Anglicko a Wales
- Tara a Migrant Help (Pomoc migrantom) Škótsko
- Migrant Help (Pomoc migrantom) Severné Írsko a Škótsko

Máte svoje práva

Môžete sa cítiť i bezmocne, osamotene a v ohrození. Pomoc je však dostupná a máte nárok na:

- nezávislú lekársku, praktickú a emocionálnu podporu, ktorá môže zahŕňať:
 - prechodné, bezpečné ubytovanie

- lekársku liečbu
- niekoho, kto Vám pomôže vysporiadať sa s tým, čo sa Vám udialo
- tlmočníka
- ochranu, lebo obchodovanie s ľuďmi je zločin, a ak sa sa rozhodnete hovoriť s políciou, tá ma povinnosť konať
- nezávislú právnu pomoc.

Od svojho právnik a alebo Citizen's Advice Bureau môžete získať poradenstvo ohľadom náhrady škody, o ktorú môžete žiadať.

Občania krajín mimo EU/EEA nemôžu byť vyhostení z Veľkej Británie počas lehoty na zotavenie a premyslenie.

Ak ste boli identifikovaný ako obeť obchodu s ľuďmi, môžete splniť podmienky na udelenie prechodného pobytu vo Veľkej Británii.

Ak nie ste občanom Veľkej Británie, alebo EU/EEA a nemáte právo na pobyt, bude Vám poskytnutá pomoc s návratom do Vašej krajiny, ak je to bezpečné.

Điều gì sẽ xảy ra nếu tôi muốn kể cho cảnh sát nghe về thực tế tôi phải trải qua?

Cảnh sát sẽ:

- Trao đổi với bạn về những gì bạn phải trải qua
- Bố trí bảo vệ bạn khỏi những người đã làm bạn tổn thương
- Tiến hành điều tra
- Thông tin cho bạn biết

Để được giúp đỡ và hỗ trợ, vui lòng liên hệ:

Anh và xứ Wales:

The Salvation Army (Doanh trại Quân đội)

☎ 0300 3038151

BẮC Ireland và Scotland:

Migrant Help (Giúp đỡ Người Nhập cư)

☎ 07766 668781

Scotland:

TARA

☎ 0141 276 7724

Police:

☎ 999



Vietnamese

HM Government

Giúp đỡ Nạn nhân Thành niên của nạn buôn người

Quyền của bạn nếu bạn bị
buôn bán sang Vương Quốc
Anh để bị bóc lột.

Để được giúp đỡ và hỗ trợ, vui lòng liên hệ: Doanh trại Quân đội

0300 303 8151

Tờ rơi này dành cho ai?

Tờ rơi này nhằm giúp đỡ và đưa ra lời khuyên cho những ai coi mình là nạn nhân của nạn buôn người trên Vương Quốc Anh.

Thế nào là nạn buôn người?

Buôn người là một tội phạm nghiêm trọng. Một người được coi là bị buôn bán nếu họ được mang đến (di chuyển xung quanh) một quốc gia bởi nhóm người khác những người mà đe dọa, đe nẹt, gây tổn thương và buộc họ phải làm việc hoặc những việc khác mà họ không muốn làm.

Nếu bạn được xác thực là nạn nhân của tệ buôn người, bạn sẽ được:

- Chính phủ Vương quốc Anh giúp đỡ và bảo vệ (được gọi là Cơ chế Giới thiệu Quốc gia). Mọi hỗ trợ được cung cấp trên cơ sở mật.
- Hỗ trợ nếu bạn quyết định nói chuyện với cảnh sát

Cơ chế Giới thiệu Quốc gia đã được thiết lập để xác định các nạn nhân của việc buôn bán người và giới thiệu họ với các tổ chức sẽ giúp đỡ và hỗ trợ.

Các cá nhân được xác định là nạn nhân của tệ buôn bán người được ổn định và hồi phục trong vòng tối thiểu 45 ngày. Điều này được cung cấp bởi các tổ chức sau đây tùy theo nơi cá nhân đang ở:

- The Salvation Army (Doanh trại Quân đội) (Nước Anh và Wales)
- Tara and Migrant Help (Tara và Giúp người Nhập cư) (Scotland)
- Migrant Help (Giúp người Nhập cư) (Bắc Ireland)

Bạn có quyền

Có thể bạn cảm thấy sợ hãi, yếu đuối và cô đơn. Mặc dầu vậy, sự giúp đỡ luôn sẵn sàng và bạn có quyền và có sự lựa chọn. Bạn có quyền:

- Có sự hỗ trợ độc lập về tình cảm, y tế, và cá nhân khác. Việc hỗ trợ này bao gồm:
 - Tìm nơi ở tạm thời và an toàn cho bạn

- Giúp bạn điều trị khám chữa bệnh
- Có ai đó giúp bạn chống chọi với thực tế
- Cung cấp phiên dịch/biên dịch để bạn giao tiếp bằng Tiếng Anh
- Bảo vệ: buôn bán người là tội phạm. Nếu bạn chọn báo cáo cho cảnh sát họ sẽ phải trả lời.
- Lời khuyên pháp lý độc lập.

Bạn có thể có lời khuyên từ nhà tư vấn pháp lý hoặc Phòng Tư vấn Công dân về các khoản đền bù mà bạn có thể xin. Nếu bạn có nhân viên hỗ trợ, họ có thể giúp bạn nhận được lời khuyên này.

Công dân các Khu Kinh tế không thuộc Anh hoặc Châu Âu sẽ không bị trục xuất khỏi Vương quốc Anh trong quá trình ổn định và hồi phục. Nếu bạn được xác nhận là nạn nhân của nạn buôn người, bạn có thể được xem xét cho phép định cư tạm thời.

Nếu bạn không phải từ Khu Kinh tế Vương quốc Anh hoặc Châu Âu (và không có quyền để ở lại Vương Quốc Anh) bạn sẽ được hỗ trợ hồi hương, nếu điều này an toàn.

Kíni ohun tí yóò seḗ bí mo bá pinnu láti sọ ìrírí mi fún oḗpa?

Olopa yóò:

- Bá o sòrò nípa ohun tí ó seḗ
- Fún o ní ààbò lówo àwon tó lè pa o lára
- Bèèrè ìwádìí
- Ṣe ìwifún fún o.

Fún ìrànwo àti àtìlẹ̀hìn

England àti Wales:

The Salvation Army Human Trafficking Helpline

☎ 0300 3038151

Northern Ireland àti Scotland:

Migrant Help

☎ 07766 668781

Scotland:

TARA

☎ 0141 276 7724

Olópa:

☎ 999

Ìrànwo, fún àgbàlágba tí ó ṣàbámò Ìmúnis, Òwò

Àwon ètọ rẹ tí ó wa ní
ìmúnis, òwò Ìfiyàje, ni ní UK.

Fún ìrànwo àti àtìlẹ̀hìn
The Salvation Army
0300 303 8151

Tani Ìwé pélébé yí wà fún?

Ìwé pélébe yíí n̄ṣe ìrànwó àti ìmòrán fún àwon ènìyàn tí ó rò pé àwon lè ṣàbámò ìmúnìṣòwò ní UK.

Kíni ìmúnìṣòwò?

Ìmúnìṣòwò je iwà òdaràn tó buru. A n̄ fèniyàn ṣòwò nígbà tí àwon míràn bá mú won (tàbí mú yíká) wa orílè èdè kan nípa idúnkokò móni, dérúbà, pa lára tàbí fipá mú won láti ṣíṣe tàbi ohun míràn tí wón kò nífè láti ṣe.

Bí a bá tọka rẹ bí eni a fipá mú sòwò, nígbà náà wá létò sí:

- Ìrànwó àti ààbò láti òdò ìjoba UK (èyí ni a n̄pè ni National Referral Mechanism). Gbogbo ìrànwó ni a pèsè lábé ifòkàntán.
- Àtilèhìn bí ó bá pinnu láti bá olópà sòrò

National Referral Mechanism náà ni a ti fi sí ipò láti ṣèdámò àwon olùṣàbámò ifipámúnìṣòwò kí a sì mú won lo àwon ilé iṣe tí yòò ṣe ìrànwó àti àtilèhìn.

Olúkálukú tí a tókasí gégébi olùṣàbámò ifipámúnìṣòwò ló létò sí ìgbàpadà díè àti ifiyèsí lákókò ojó mārundínlógóta. Àwon wònyíí ni àwon ilé iṣe wònyíí pèsè èyí tí ó dá lórí ibi tí eni náà wà ní àkókò yíí:

- The Salvation Army (England àti Wales)
- Tara àti Migrant Help (Scotland)
- Migrant Help (Northern Ireland).

O létò láti

Èrù lé bà ó, àìlágbara tàbí dáwà. Síbèsíbè, ìrànwó wà o sì létò àti yíyàn. O létò láti:

- Dídání ìmí-èdùn, egbògi àti àtilèhìn afòjùrí.
 - wíwá ibùgbé ààbò ìgbà díè fún o
 - ṣíṣe ìrànwó ìtojú egbògi fún o

- wíwá enìkan láti ràn ó lówó láti farada ìrírí re

- ìpèsè ògbùfò/agbédègbeyò láti ràn ó lówó láti sòrò ní Geèsì

• ààbò: ìmúnìṣòwò jé iwà òdaràn. Bí ó bá pinnu láti fisun olópà wón gbódò dá o lóhùn.

• Ìmòrán òfin aládàni.

O lè gba ìmòrán láti òdò olùmoràn amòfin re tàbí Ilé iṣe Agbara Ilú Lámòrán nípa idápadà tí o lè rí gbà. Bí o bá ní àtilèhìn òṣíṣe, wón lè ràn ó lówó láti gba ìmòrán.

Àwon tí kii ṣe omo ilú Bírítíṣì tàbí Agbègbè Ìṣunná Úròpù ni a kòní mú kúrò ní UK lákókò ìrìgbàpadà àti ìrònú. Bí a bá dá o mo gégébi aṣàbámò ìmúnìṣòwò, alé fún o ní iwé ìgbélù fún ìgbà díè.

Bí o kò bájé Bírítíṣì tàbí Agbègbè Ìṣunná Úròpù (tí o kòsì létò láti wà ní UK) nígbà náà laó ràn ó lówó láti padà sí ilu re, bí kòbásí ewu láti ṣe bée.

Glossary of Terms

ABE	Achieving Best Evidence
CCA	Civil Contingencies Act 2004
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CSI	Crime Scene Investigator
CSM	Crime Scene Manager
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
EEA	European Economic Area
EMAP	Emergency Multi-Agency Procedures
FCR	Force Control Room (Police)
FME	Forensic Medical Examiner
GP	General Practitioner
HMRC	HM Revenue & Customs
LHRP	Local Health Resilience Partnership
LRF	Local Resilience Forum
MDS	Modern Day Slavery
MSHTU	Modern Slavery Human Trafficking Unit
NCA	National Crime Agency
NHS	National Health Service
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
RCM	Reception Centre Manager
SIO	Senior Investigating Officer
SOCA	Serious Organised Crime Agency
SRC	Survivor Reception Centre
TARA	Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance
UKBA	United Kingdom Border Agency
UKHTC	United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre