



Cambridgeshire Research Group

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BRIEFING PAPER

MODERN SLAVERY IN EAST
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

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AUTHORS:	Leigh Roberts & Katherine Webb Cambridgeshire Research Group
CONTACT:	01223 715300 research.group@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose

The purpose of this briefing is to provide the East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (ECCSP) with an understanding of Modern Slavery affecting East Cambridgeshire District. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence. This briefing was produced with particular thanks to Sarah Gove (Fenland District Council), Chris Acourt (Cambridgeshire Constabulary) and their colleagues who were kind enough to share learning from Operation Pheasant with the authors.

This document and previous strategic assessments can be accessed on the Cambridgeshire Insight pages at <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/communitysafety/community-safety-partnerships/east-cambridgeshire/>.

Document scope

The following briefing will

- Provide an overview of Modern Slavery.
- State how Modern Slavery concerns align with the CSP and wider priorities.
- Highlight learning from colleagues' experiences in Operation Pheasant in Fenland District.
- Provide a snapshot of how East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership member organisations currently address the problem of Modern Slavery.
- Indicate potential next steps and recommendations for the partnership.

Key Findings

- Key changes to relevant legislation came into force in 2015. At a national level Modern Slavery is increasingly being evidenced, both in terms of potential victims and verified crimes.
- Although it is difficult to quantify the extent of the problem nationally, there has been work to do this for example the Modern Slavery Police Transformation Programme¹. The most common nationalities that are potential victims are also resident within East Cambridgeshire. An overlap between legitimate businesses registered in East Cambridgeshire and contexts where modern slavery is prevalent was identified; namely construction and agriculture (seasonal workforce).
- Modern Slavery does align with ECCSP and wider priorities, particularly in terms of a victim focused approach.

¹ https://www.npcc.police.uk/Publication/MSPTP_Annual_Report_to_310318.pdf

- Operation Pheasant demonstrates how an integrated partnership approach, which includes information sharing can help address not only slavery threats and risks but also wider social factors which impede the wellbeing of the community. This includes housing issues. The experience of colleagues in Fenland district acknowledge best practice of outcome focused models for partnership working.
- Based on the experience of colleagues in Fenland it is possible to develop a detailed view to assess whether MS may be occurring in East Cambridgeshire. However sharing of information within the CSP is not consistently or routinely in place. This means that it was not feasible to generate a clear evidence base of places and people at risk to MS in East Cambridgeshire to date.
- Some of the CSP partner organisations did document their existing activities around MS for this briefing. It is unclear whether further activities beyond those documented here are taking place among these organisations to tackle MS.
- The data needed to highlight where MS may be occurring within East Cambridgeshire has not been forthcoming for this briefing. A lack of information sharing across relevant organisations in East Cambridgeshire presents a risk that victims of modern slavery are not identified.

Recommendations

- Establish a clear understanding of existing partner organisation activities around MS and the impact on their responsibilities, through more regular information sharing.
- Agree an across partnership tactical approach to identify and disrupt slavery in accordance with the national and countywide Slavery Strategy.
- Enhance information sharing within the CSP and across relevant organisations to minimise the risk that areas and people vulnerable to MS are being missed.
- Develop a clearer picture of East Cambridgeshire in terms of MS, as an evidence base from which to work as a partnership.

Potential Next Steps

- The Organised Crime and Modern Slavery Countywide Delivery Group provides leadership and reports on progress to the County Community Safety Board. The revised strategy and plan is due to be published shortly. The ECCSP board should use this to do a gap analysis in the local context.
- Generate a complete baseline of what ECCSP partner organisations are doing in terms of MS and what information they handle as routine part of their operations that corresponds to the indicators highlighted by Operation Pheasant colleagues.

- Seek out role model examples of information sharing best practices within partnerships, both from the Fenland example and from active Modern Slavery Partnerships further afield.
- Ensure an information sharing and monitoring process in place as routine, in part raising awareness, as well as informing activities around MS going forward.
- Synthesise information shared in order to generate a clear evidence base for areas of highest risk MS activity in East Cambridgeshire by mapping of the various relevant data sources.
- Connect the above information sharing activities around MS at County level in order to establish where responsibilities reside for next steps.

OVERVIEW OF MODERN SLAVERY

Definitions

“Modern slavery is the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women or men through the use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability, deception or other means for the purpose of exploitation. Individuals may be trafficked into, out of or within the UK... for a number of reasons.” (NHS England²)

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 sets out a specific legal framework to confront Slavery in England. Broad types of slavery that the Modern Slavery Act 2015 encompasses include:

- Labour Exploitation: Work in unacceptable conditions with extremely low pay, often bound to debt or housing but not exclusively in the context of coercion.
- Domestic Servitude: Work in a private domestic setting; poor treatment and with ability to leave limited often through threats and violence.
- Sexual Exploitation: Coercion into sex work and or other sexual exploitation (including child sexual exploitation)
- Criminal Exploitation: Coercion into criminal activity for the benefit of others.³
- Other Exploitation: organ removal; forced benefit fraud; forced marriage and illegal adoption

In addition, human trafficking (where a victim is transported internally or internationally for the purpose of exploitation) has not necessarily taken place for a victim’s experience to be defined as modern slavery, but is covered by the Modern Slavery Act. It should be noted that other relevant laws apply where the victim is a child or vulnerable adult. British nationals or local residents as well as non-British nationals may become victims of modern slavery. A typology of modern slavery has been produced by the Home Office, based on data on victims and on offences in confirmed cases of modern slavery within the UK⁴ (included in the Appendix here for reference).

The most recent nationally collated data from the national modern slavery police operations database highlights Sexual and Labour exploitations as key exploitation types in the UK (See figure below).

² <https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/safeguarding/our-work/modern-slavery/>

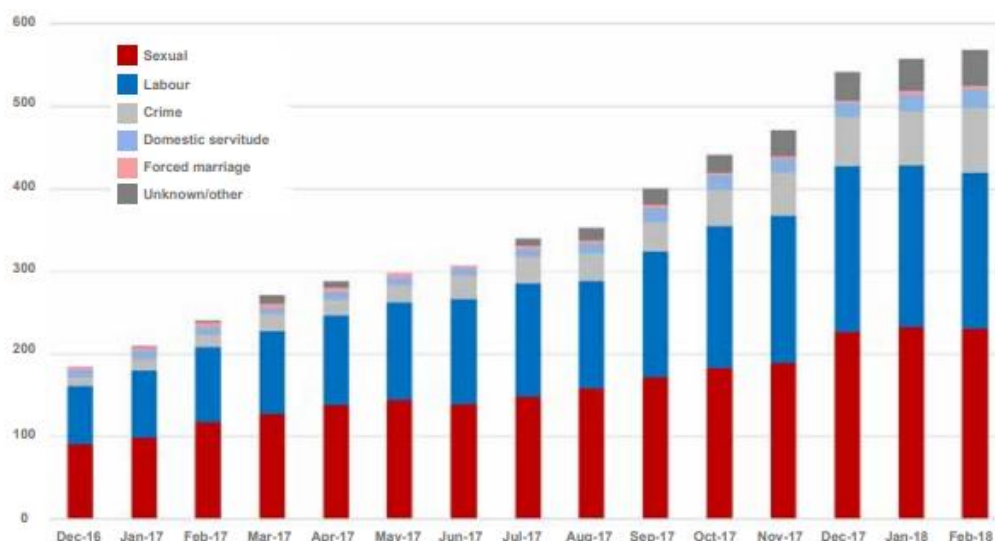
³

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/655504/6.3920_HO_Modern_Slavery_Awareness_Booklet_web.pdf

⁴

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/652652/typology-modern-slavery-offences-horr93.pdf

Figure 1: Primary exploitation type from the national modern slavery operations database in the year to February 2018 (Source: Modern Slavery Police Transformation Programme Annual Report March 2018).



In 2014 Home Office modelling estimated that there were 10000-13000 potential victims of modern slavery in the UK at the time, emphasising how reported statistics on victims likely underrepresents the problem due to the hidden nature of Modern Slavery (MS). The indicators included below do however enable a view of the overall changes and the type of MS that has been identified. A review of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, carried out in 2016 included various recommendations to raise awareness and knowledge in organisations and highlighted the limited intelligence on the extent of modern slavery in the UK⁵.

Quantifying Potential Victims of Modern Slavery

The Modern Slavery Helpline was launched by Unseen in partnership with law enforcement agencies, NGOs and the Government in October 2016. In 2017 the helpline received 3,710 calls from across the UK, and internationally with a total of 4,886 potential victims indicated that year⁶. Modern Slavery is a national (Home Office) priority, with local government and public bodies now also specified as having a 'duty to notify' under the Modern Slavery Act (2015)⁷. A National Referral Mechanism (NRM) has been established to record all referrals of potential victims⁸, statistics for which are shown below. NRM referrals from referring agencies (spanning police, local government, governmental agencies and voluntary sector) go through a central verification process that ultimately decides which referrals are a case of MS.

⁵

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/542047/2016_07_31_Haughey_Review_of_Modern_Slavery_Act_-_final_1.0.pdf

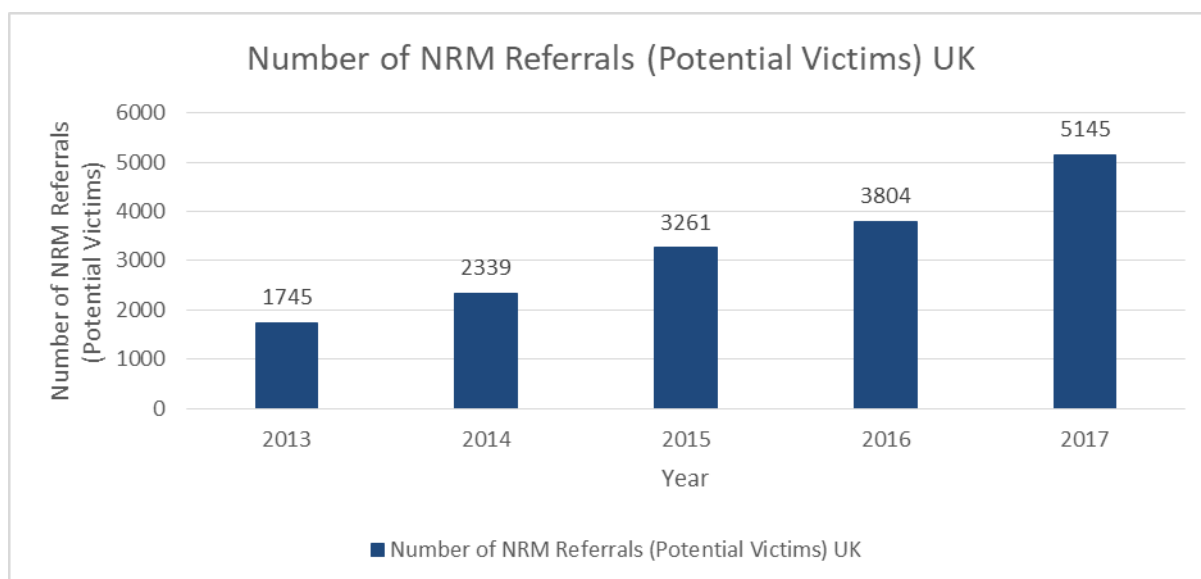
⁶ <https://www.unseenuk.org/uploads/20180413150810356.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.local.gov.uk/topics/community-safety/modern-slavery>

⁸

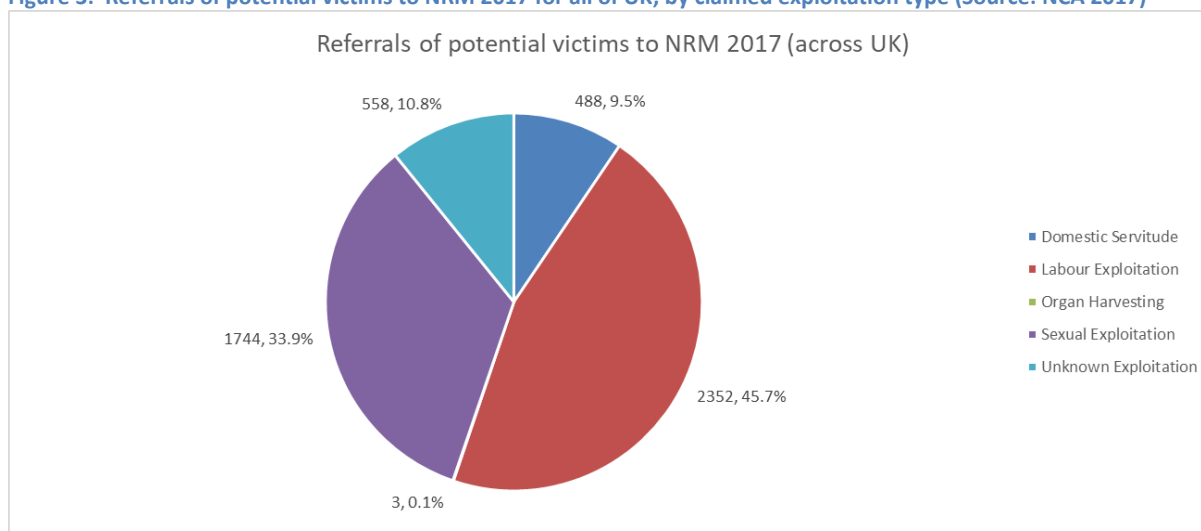
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/652366/2017_uk_annual_report_on_modern_slavery.pdf

Figure 2: Number of NRM Referrals (i.e. Potential Victims of Modern Slavery) UK 2013-2017 (Source: NCA 2017)



Recent changes to NRM recording methodology in line with Home Office Counting Rules for crime recording purposes make comparison with previous year's data less likely to reflect substantive change. However the volume of referrals nationally has increased year on year, showing raised awareness and reporting of potential MS in the UK. The 2017 summary published by the National Crime Agency (NCA) highlighted that referrals of minors increased 66% on 2016 totals due to an increase in County Lines gang exploitation referrals being included within labour exploitation and unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) being referred⁹.

Figure 3: Referrals of potential victims to NRM 2017 for all of UK, by claimed exploitation type (Source: NCA 2017)



⁹ <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/2017-nrm-statistics>

The NRM does record claimed exploitation that has occurred overseas, but for 2017 54% (2754) of all referrals were for incidents taking place in the UK. The NRM statistics provide annual referring agency summaries for local analysis, including that for the 25 potential victims referred by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in 2017 as shown in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Proportions of potential Victims referred via the NRM with Cambridgeshire Constabulary as referring agency in 2017, by claimed exploitation type and nationality (Adults and Minors) (Source: NCA 2017)

		Albania	Czech Republic	Lithuania	Romania	United Kingdom	Vietnam	Total
Claimed Exploitation Type	Labour Exploitation	0%	4%	8%	48%	12%	4%	76%
	Sexual Exploitation	4%	0%	0%	0%	8%	4%	16%
	Unknown Exploitation	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	8%
	Total	4%	4%	12%	48%	20%	12%	100%

NRM referral is contingent on (adult) victims giving consent for referral, so an additional element of the potential victim statistics is collated from organisations with a 'duty to notify' (i.e. Police, National Crime Agency, Local Authorities)¹⁰. The table below shows total potential victims reported nationally under the duty to notify.

Figure 5 Potential Victims reported via Duty to Notify (UK total) (Source: HM Government 2017)¹¹

Year	Potential Victims reported via Duty to Notify (UK)	
2015	81	* Nov-Dec only
2016	782	
2017	758	* Jan to June 2017 only

Up to June 2017, 46% of duty to notify reports were made by police across the UK (since the duty requirement commenced in November 2015)¹².

Quantifying Confirmed Cases of Modern Slavery: Police Recorded Crimes

Whereas the above statistics may be indicative of potential MS activity, confirmed cases of MS is quantified by police recorded crime. The Modern Slavery Police Transformation Programme

¹⁰

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/652366/2017_uk_annual_report_on_modern_slavery.pdf

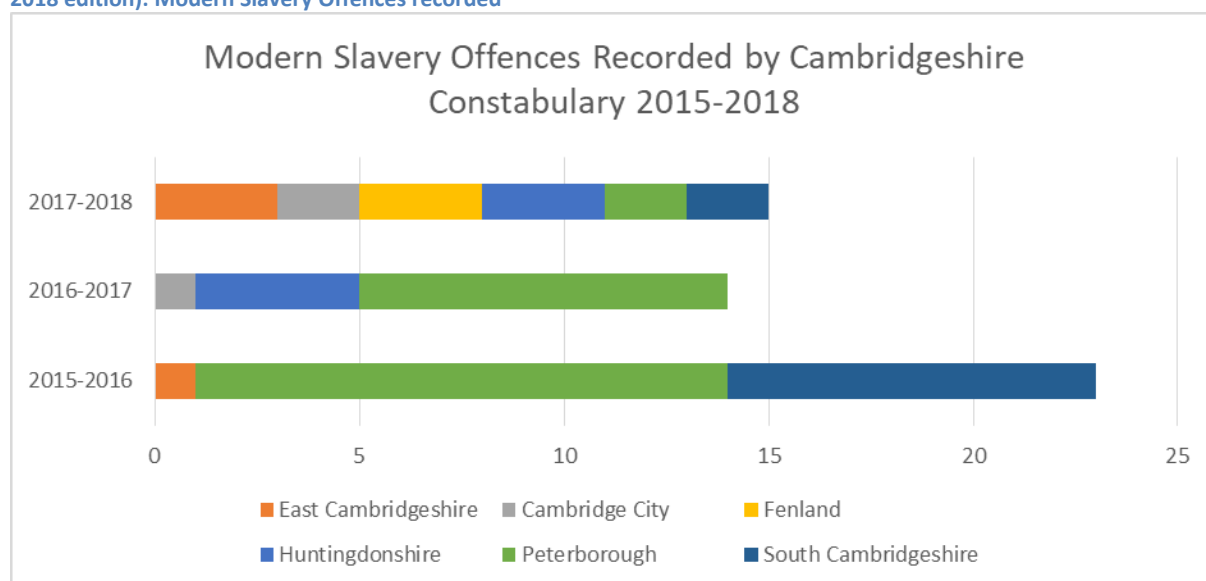
¹¹ See Table 17 of 2017 UK Annual Report on Modern Slavery

¹² In October 2017, the Government announced reforms to the NRM, to improve identification of, and support for, victims of modern slavery. Further details available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/modern-slavery-victims-to-receive-longer-period-of-support>

(MSPTP) annual report¹³ describes a national database of modern slavery operations to March 2018. At the report publication, there were 568 live modern slavery operations occurring nationally with 97.7% led by local forces and 2.3% led by police regional organised crime units (ROCU). A steep rise in police operations relating to modern slavery was also noted since 2017.

There was an increase in modern slavery crimes recorded in England to the year ending 2016 (i.e. since the new offences were introduced in 2015), from 565 in 2015 to 1721 in 2016¹⁴. In the Cambridgeshire Constabulary area the number of Modern Slavery Offences recorded has reduced, but the districts in which they have been recorded has broadened as shown in the figure below.

Figure 6 Police Recorded Modern Slavery Offences in Cambridgeshire (Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET May 2018 edition): Modern Slavery Offences recorded



The Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner for the UK has drawn attention to the difference between the number of police recorded crimes and the total potential victims being referred to the NRM within the same period. Less than a third of referrals resulted in modern slavery crime recorded for 2015/16. While crimes recorded as a proportion of the NRM referral volume have since doubled (to 58%) for 2016/17. This does point toward a greater prevalence of modern slavery than the referral and crime statistics has so far quantified¹⁵. However, the data currently available is limited and caution must be taken drawing too wide a conclusion from it.

Data Regarding Perpetrators and relevant settings

There is a limited research base available regarding the perpetrators of MS. It has been identified that they are not exclusively part of serious and organised crime groups, but can be family members or friends of victims¹⁶.

¹³ https://www.npcc.police.uk/Publication/MSPTP_Annual_Report_to_310318.pdf

¹⁴

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingdec2016>

¹⁵ <https://www.justiceinspectrates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/wp-content/uploads/stolen-freedom-the-policing-response-to-modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking.pdf>

¹⁶ <https://www.local.gov.uk/modern-slavery-council-guide>

Some settings in which Modern Slavery has been identified as more prevalent include:

- car washes
- agriculture
- nail bars
- fishing
- building sites
- the sex industry
- workforces which are particularly seasonal in demand¹⁷

According to ONS analysis of the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) (i.e. businesses registered¹⁸ with HM Revenue and Customs for Value Added Tax (VAT) and/or Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE)) in 2016 local business units active in East Cambridgeshire were predominantly within the sectors of 'Construction', 'Professional, scientific & technical services' or 'Agriculture, forestry & fishing'¹⁹. So in terms of overlap between the profile of legally registered business units within East Cambridgeshire and the industries implicated in the above list, agricultural and construction activity are of particular local relevance. The agricultural industry also has a particularly seasonal workforce demand element.

The Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) enforces a licensing scheme regulating businesses who provide workers to the Agriculture, Horticulture, Shellfish gathering (and associated processing and packaging) industries. The GLAA ensures employers meet the employment standards required by law and as such publishes a register of licenced businesses listed to each County. An FOI request to the GLAA for this briefing revealed 9 businesses registered (as located in) the Cambridgeshire area having had an inspection since 2015, and one Cambridgeshire based business having had its licence revoked in 2015 (linked to Operation Endeavour)²⁰. None of the businesses inspected to date are based in East Cambridgeshire District. Further information would be required from the GLAA to identify which licenced businesses provide labour to the district and how recently they have been inspected. All GLAA inspection activity is intelligence-led rather than routine.

From the perspective of active businesses in East Cambridgeshire, issues specific to the construction industry have been highlighted in a report by the Chartered Institute of Building²¹ and include the need for supply chain monitoring. The local planning and monitoring process means that active building sites (both large and small scale) are routinely recorded for the district, so a list of

¹⁷

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/655504/6.3920_HO_Modern_Slavery_Awareness_Booklet_web.pdf

¹⁸ Local business unit counts are referred to here as this describes the number of business settings (e.g. branches of a supermarket chain), this is instead of employee counts which are only published as estimate figures.

¹⁹

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/ukbusinessactivitysizeandlocation>

²⁰ FOI request response via email 20/08/2018

²¹ https://www.ciob.org/sites/default/files/Construction%20and%20the%20Modern%20Slavery%20Act_0.pdf

potentially relevant locations in the district is readily available. The most recent output from this for East Cambridgeshire is included in the appendix.

In 2018 a joint operation of Cambridgeshire Constabulary with the National Crime Agency (NCA) and Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) identified potential modern slavery victims and a perpetrator at a car wash in East Cambridgeshire²². In addition a recently launched Safe Car Wash smartphone app allows members of the public to complete a short survey about the working conditions of hand car washes they use²³. This model of 'community intelligence gathering' has between 4th June (launch date) and 3rd August 2018 gathered 1573 reports nationally, 4 of which were located in Cambridgeshire²⁴. This app encourages users to contact the modern slavery helpline if their submission raises particular concerns.

The other settings listed as likely sites of MS activity above (i.e. in the sex industry) would require further intelligence to understand the extent of their presence specifically in East Cambridgeshire (and fall beyond the scope of this briefing).

It should be noted that the Modern Slavery Act (2015) has introduced a requirement across all businesses with an annual turnover above £36m to state the steps taken to ensure there is no MS in their business or supply chain annually (and publish this on the business website). Non-compliance can result in a fine (businesses with a turnover lower than the threshold are also encouraged to complete a statement)²⁵. The Anti-Slavery Commissioner (ASC) for the UK has called for a central register of these statements to be established²⁶ and in the meantime non-governmental organisations have developed their own²⁷ (albeit these registries are not currently searchable by subnational geographies). ASC commissioned research recently highlighted that the level of compliance for UK businesses in the agricultural sector in particular is very poor²⁸.

RECOMMENDATION: Engagement with the activities of the GLAA locally could inform the work of ECCSP regarding MS, particularly around the key industries in East Cambridgeshire.

RECOMMENDATION: If the ECCSP wished to engage with the industry risk areas for MS, it would be possible to mirror the methodology of the ASC commissioned research and utilise available registers of MS compliance statements to assess compliance status among businesses based in the district (regardless of sector).

²² <http://www.gla.gov.uk/whats-new/latest-press-releases/230518-dozens-of-victims-safeguarded-as-modern-slavery-crackdown-focuses-on-labour-exploitation/>

²³ <https://www.theclewerinitiative.org/safecarwash>

²⁴ Figures provided via email from Clewer Initiative 03/08/2018.

²⁵

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/649906/Transparency_in_Supply_Chains_A_Practical_Guide_2017.pdf

²⁶ <http://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.uk/news-insights/joint-statement-calls-on-government-for-central-modern-slavery-registry/>

²⁷ See for example <https://www.modernslaveryregistry.org/> and <https://tiscreport.org>

²⁸ <https://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.uk/media/1220/modern-slavery-act-and-agriculture-poor-performance-briefing.pdf>

HOW MODERN SLAVERY CONCERNS ALIGN WITH ECCSP AND WIDER PRIORITIES

Victims of MS are by definition experiencing exploitation so are vulnerable persons. As such the current priorities outlined below relate to MS.

Figure 7: Summary of priorities relevant to Modern Slavery concerns

Geography	Organisation(s)	Relevant Strategic Priority to MS	Documented
National	Home Office	Protect vulnerable people and communities: “Protect refugees and victims of human trafficking and modern slavery”	Home Office Plan (May 2018 update) ²⁹
Regional	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cambridgeshire (OPCC)	OPCC ‘Responding to and supporting victims via a countywide partnership’	OPCC 2017-2020 plan ³⁰
Local	Cambridgeshire Constabulary, Organised Crime & Modern Slavery Delivery Group	<p>The group exists to co-ordinate and support the delivery of the multi-agency response to organised crime and modern slavery within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by bringing together managers from key agencies with responsibilities which feature significantly in these crimes. It will focus on the multi-agency approach to preventing, deterring and disrupting people in relation to organised crime and modern slavery. Members will be committed to effective partnership working based on trust and open communication. The group will be tasked with looking at the entirety of service provision not just those services commissioned by statutory agencies.</p> <p>Key objectives</p> <p>Pursue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective referral mechanisms • Mechanisms in place to disrupt through various legislative opportunities <p>Prevent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding pathways into organised crime and slavery • Identifying and preventing people from becoming involved in organised crime • Making effective use of existing programs • Ensure effective information sharing structures exist locally and internationally 	Detective Superintendent Mat Newman (Group Lead)

²⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/home-office-single-departmental-plan/home-office-single-departmental-plan--2#cut-crime-and-the-harm-it-causes-including-cyber-crime-and-serious-and-organised-crime>

³⁰ <http://www.cambridgeshire-pcc.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/18-03-01-Police-and-Crime-Plan-FINAL.pdf>

Geography	Organisation(s)	Relevant Strategic Priority to MS	Documented
		Protect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect people at risk from being victims • Protect businesses from risks Prepare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring partners are informed and knowledgeable • Establish effective pan agency and business communication • Develop awareness across partners through media and training initiatives 	
	East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership	“identifying the most vulnerable in our communities using robust data and intelligence to ensure that all agency frontline employees have baseline knowledge of identification, services available, safeguarding and referral pathways”	CSP Rolling plan, 2018/19 update

LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE IN FENLAND DISTRICT

Fenland district, which borders East Cambridgeshire is an area reliant on agricultural and food processing business activity with a large reliance on a seasonal (mainly migrant) workforce³¹. It also includes some of the most deprived areas in Cambridgeshire as a whole³².

Fenland District Council, Cambridgeshire Constabulary and partner agencies combined forces to tackle issues of MS, in particular labour exploitation in the area. Multi-agency partnership working enabled relevant intelligence to be gathered and links to victims of exploitation in Fenland were established³³. Operation Pheasant has been a highly successful and award winning operation³⁴ recognised by central government in the process of establishing MS legislation. Outcomes of Operation Pheasant not only included the arrest of perpetrators but also support of victims affected. Lead staff from Operation Pheasant have described to the authors of this briefing, the ways of working which they found most effective. They highlighted sharing of information across partner organisations as key. Successful engagement with victims (who were mainly from Eastern European countries) also hinged upon a level of cultural awareness as well as language skills within the team.

EXISTING ACTIVITY OF ECCSP MEMBER ORGANISATIONS REGARDING MODERN SLAVERY

In terms of ECCSP partner organisations and their approach to tackling MS at present, key activities at the time of writing include training of staff to spot the signs of MS and awareness raising with the general public.

Specific anti-slavery partnerships have been setup over the past few years in the UK. Their activities vary from awareness raising to active intervention for victims. The coverage of this as such has been acknowledged as “patchwork” in a recent research review³⁵ with differing organisations taking responsibility across local geographies (from Local Authority Districts to wider areas). Partner organisations here include voluntary sector and local authorities as well as police forces, to some extent mirroring the kind of organisations participant in Community Safety Partnerships. There is not a specific Anti-Slavery Partnership established to include East Cambridgeshire to date, however the Fenland partnership approach to MS has been recognised as a form of Anti-Slavery Partnership in the research review referred to here.

POTENTIAL NEXT STEPS

³¹ <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Local-Economic-Assessment-Technical-Document-Fenland.pdf>

³²

<https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/deprivation/report/view/512f85794a964047acf281a259c45139/E07000010>

<http://cambridgeshire.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Cambridgeshire-and-Peterborough-2015-IMD-Map.pdf>

³³ <http://www.fenland.gov.uk/article/12666/Council-secures-funding-to-support-victims-of-modern-day-slavery>

³⁴ <http://www.fenland.gov.uk/article/9965/FDC-up-for-another-award-for-Operation-Pheasant>

³⁵ https://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.uk/media/1186/collaborating-for-freedom_anti-slavery-partnerships-in-the-uk.pdf

Based on the experience in Fenland, sharing of information in the community safety partnership could enable the identification of potential victims of MS. There is precedent for this in Fenland and further afield, for example with the Local Government Association (LGA) and HMRC nationally:

“Councils’ statutory powers support joint investigations by allowing for the sharing of information in support of the prevention or detection of crime and in support of legal proceedings. The LGA has a memorandum of understanding on data sharing with HMRC which all councils are able to sign up to in order to share and receive data from HMRC. Additionally, the GLAA have a standard data sharing agreement, similar to the LGA-HMRC memorandum, which a number of councils have already signed up to and which is available to other authorities to agree to.” (pp35, Tackling Modern Slavery a Council Guide (LGA 2017) ³⁶

Organisation level policies were also highlighted by the LGA; i.e. developing an Anti-Slavery and Human Trafficking Policy as well as a Modern Slavery Transparency Statement. An example of which for Telford and Wrekin Council is found on pp 42, Tackling Modern Slavery a Council Guide (LGA 2017). This could be reflected in the organisations represented at CSP.

³⁶ https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/22.12_Modern_slavery_WEB%202.pdf

APPENDIX A - TYPOLOGY OF MODERN SLAVERY IN THE UK

The typology of 17 types of modern slavery offences in the UK



Labour exploitation

- 1 Victims exploited for multiple purposes in isolated environments
- 2 Victims work for offenders
- 3 Victims work for someone other than offenders



Domestic servitude

- 4 Exploited by partner
- 5 Exploited by relatives
- 6 Exploiters not related to victims



Sexual exploitation

- 7 Child Sexual Exploitation – group exploitation
- 8 Child Sexual Exploitation – single exploiter
- 9 Forced sex work in fixed location
- 10 Forced sex work in changing location
- 11 Trafficking for personal gratification



Criminal exploitation

- 12 Forced gang-related criminality
- 13 Forced labour in illegal activities
- 14 Forced acquisitive crime
- 15 Forced begging
- 16 Trafficking for forced sham marriage
- 17 Financial fraud (including benefit fraud)

Source: A Typology of Modern Slavery Offences in the UK, Home Office 2017

(https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/652652/typology-modern-slavery-offences-horr93.pdf)

Note that 'pen portrait' profiles are also available for the 17 types listed above at this source.

APPENDIX B - RELEVANT LOCAL AUTHORITY POWERS

Overview of local regulatory powers which may prove useful in disrupting modern slavery

Legislation	Power	Requirements
Food Safety and Hygiene (England) Regulations 2013	Powers of entry (regulation 16) Power to seize and detain any records	Authorised officer has the right to enter at any reasonable time upon producing documented authorisation, to ascertain if there has been any breach of the 2013 (or 2002) regulations and to perform functions under the regulations. An authorised officer can be accompanied by any such persons the officer considers necessary. If admission is refused a warrant can be obtained from the magistrates.
Health and Safety at Work Act 1974	Powers of entry (section 20) Request to examine any document, equipment, premises or part of them, and detain any articles or substances	Authorised officer has the right to enter at any reasonable time upon producing documented authorisation. If obstruction is anticipated, the authorised officer can be accompanied by the police.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town and Country Planning Act 1990 • Planning (listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 • Hazardous Substances Act 1990 	Powers of entry (various sections under the three Acts)	Some powers afford right of entry with a warrant, others without.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Act 1990 • Housing Act 2004 	Powers of entry under section 81 and section 239 respectively.	Under the EPA 1990, any authorised officer may enter a premises at any reasonable time for the purposes of ascertaining whether or not a statutory nuisance exists, or for the purposes of taking action. Under the HA 2004, there is a requirement to give at least 24 hours written notice of a visit unless evidence proves that the premises is an HMO and that notice would negate the purpose of the visit.
Consumer Rights Act 2015, Schedule 5	Power of entry (section 23) Power to seize and detain goods (section 28) or to retain documents required as evidence (section 29)	Section 32 of the Act provides for power to enter a domestic premises with a warrant issued by a justice of the peace.

Source: Cornwall Council

Source: Tackling Modern Slavery a Council Guide, Local Government Association (2017) (pp.34)