



Post-NRM living

A basic tool for professionals to understand possible living scenarios for adult survivors of trafficking in the UK after a positive conclusive grounds decision from the National Referral Mechanism

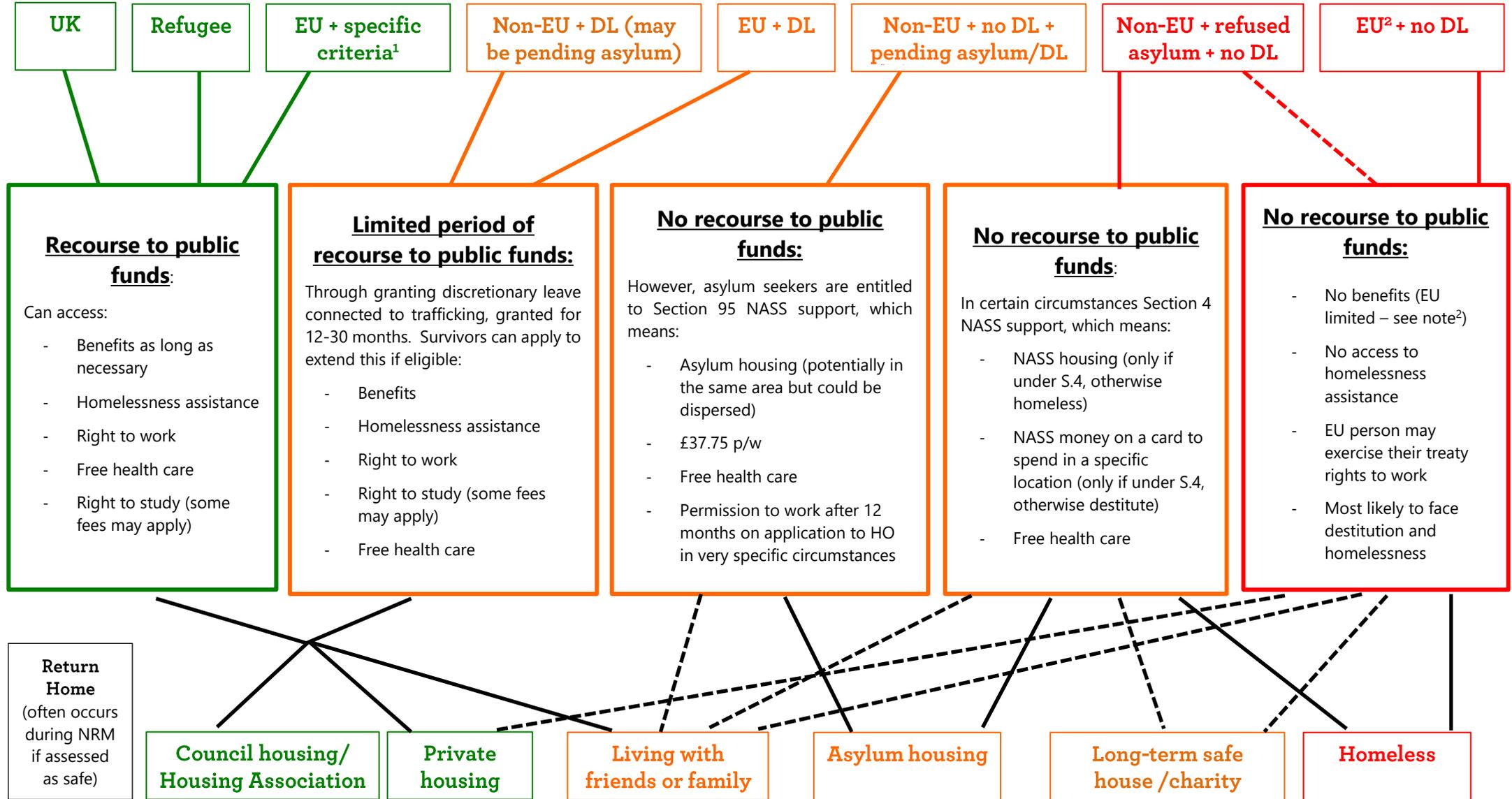


Positive Conclusive Grounds (CG) decision

Below are the most common outcomes for people following a positive CG decision from the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), their basic legal entitlements and potential housing options. Certain individuals may have unique legal options available to them and a solicitor should always be consulted. This is just a basic guide to help understand common outcomes. Solid lines indicate the most likely situations; dotted lines indicate potential options in certain circumstances.

Key

EU – European Citizen
DL – Discretionary Leave
Refugee – Accepted to have a genuine asylum or humanitarian protection claim



¹An EU who has retained worker status, is exercising their treaty rights to work or has extended right to reside as a working person, permanent right to reside (5 years as a qualified person)

²An EU national with no other claim that initial right to reside will only access 3 months job seekers. They have no access to homeless assistance or social security. Also applies to students and self-sustained.

The diagram shows the current entitlements and legal status for those granted a positive CG decisions in the NRM. This does not cover those with negative CG. It is worth noting that people with a negative CG often face similar circumstances plus any additional challenges of a negative CG (e.g potential judicial review of the decision). The colours are guidelines indicating whether situations are **secure (green)**, **temporary security (orange)** or **situations that pose a risk (red)**.

These indicators of risk do not take in to account any individual psychosocial needs but shows a simplified diagram indicating situations of greater or lower risk without individual factors. For example, someone who has serious mental health problems or learning difficulties may be living in permanent accommodation but still have individual factors that would make them a high risk to trafficking or further harm. The permanent accommodation will help to stabilise a situation but should not be used as a reason to end support (in fact it becomes a stable place to provide more effective support). Furthermore, each of these potential living scenarios should be considered based on the individual risks and needs of the person e.g. a survivor with positive CG should not be housed by the council in the area that they were trafficked.

Notes on housing categories:

Council housing: Although someone with recourse is entitled to council housing, a person may need to prove they are homeless and in priority need in order to access this (the homelessness guide¹ can be useful, although it is written with pre-NRM in mind, not post). It is often beneficial to have the input of an advocate if eligibility is in question.

Private landlord: This is categorised green as it is generally secure i.e. the landlord is being paid to provide guaranteed accommodation with a contract. However, support workers should be aware that if private landlords are not monitored there is a potential for exploitative or bad practices.

Living with friends: This is categorised orange as it is not a reliable source of housing and if a person has entered the country only knowing those who have exploited them, they may be staying with people who pose a risk (which would shift this to a red category).

Asylum housing: Housing specifically for asylum seekers. If someone was housed in an NRM safe house and exits in to the asylum system, there is a chance they could be dispersed and housed in any area of the country that they are unfamiliar with. Asylum housing standards vary greatly, making some a red category e.g a vulnerable woman housed in shared accommodation with men.

Long-term safe house: All the lines connected to the long-term safe house are dotted as this is reliant on availability and eligibility of the individual i.e certain houses only take women etc.

Homelessness: As the diagram indicates, currently EU survivors and non-EU with no asylum claim or DL are most at risk of homelessness. Evidence suggests that this makes people vulnerable to trafficking²

¹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a969da940f0b67aa5087b93/Homelessness_code_of_guidance.pdf

² <http://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.uk/media/1115/understanding-and-responding-to-modern-slavery-within-the-homelessness-sector.pdf>



If you need any further information or guidance on long-term support for survivors of human trafficking, you can contact The Snowdrop Project here:

The Snowdrop Project
Parkhead House
Carver Street
Sheffield
S1 4FS

T: 07881 997983

E: info@snowdropproject.co.uk

You can also visit the website at:
www.snowdropproject.co.uk