



**SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN &  
YOUNG PEOPLE  
AT RISK OF SEXUAL  
EXPLOITATION**

**Practice Guidance**

Re-Issued October 2006

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In July 2003 the Scottish Executive issued a guidance pack for all professionals Working with Vulnerable Children and Young People<sup>1</sup>. The main recommendation of this document was that “local protocols should be developed to respond to children sexually exploited through prostitution. It is for local agencies to decide whether they wish to develop a separate protocol or a joint protocol for vulnerable children” (p6)

Glasgow Child Protection Committee (CPC) is committed to the care and protection of vulnerable children and young people. For some years the CPC has prioritised work with children/young people at risk of sexual exploitation and agencies within the City have gained considerable experience and knowledge in this area of work.

In 2001 the CPC issued the Inter-Agency Notification Procedures<sup>2</sup> which set out a multi agency procedure for working with children and young people who were considered to be vulnerable and at risk of significant harm. The procedures include sexual exploitation as a potential risk category. In addition the CPC issued a series of guidance notes covering a range of issues including sexual exploitation. These guidance notes have been revised to take account of the Scottish Executive’s document and current research.

## 2. SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF GUIDANCE

The purpose of this guidance is to present a strategic inter agency framework to respond to the need to protect children and young people in Glasgow who are at risk of sexual exploitation.

The aim of this guidance is to –

- **Prevent** young people being sexually exploited
- **Protect** young people who have experienced sexual exploitation by early intervention to disengage their involvement in prostitution or to reduce the extent to which they may be at risk of significant harm
- **Support** and encourage a young person’s exit from sexual exploitation and offer protection and prevention from further abuse
- **Investigate** and prosecute those who coerce, exploit and abuse children

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<sup>1</sup> Vulnerable Children & Young People, Scottish Executive, 2003

<sup>2</sup> Inter-agency Notification Procedures – Vulnerability Procedures, Glasgow CPC, 2001

### 3. INTER-AGENCY VALUE BASE AND CORE PRINCIPLES

Young people who are involved in sexual exploitation are one of the hardest groups to access. Therefore those agencies involved in their protection will need to develop strategies to actively seek them out and where possible to investigate and prosecute those who abuse them.

#### Value Base

- Young people are not “prostitutes”, they are children who are being sexually abused and exploited
- Young people cannot “consent” to their own abuse and exploitation
- Agency concerns for young people must be separated from issues of adult prostitution
- Young people have the right to full protection from abuse and exploitation
- The criminal justice system should be targeted at adults who abuse and exploit children and who can clearly be held responsible for their own behaviour
- The welfare of young people will be the paramount concern in any decision making
- The views of young people should be ascertained and taken in to account, however, such views should be balanced with the duty to take positive action to ensure their safety and welfare.
- The views of parents/carers should be considered, however, this should not be to the detriment of the child/young person.

#### Confidentiality

Essential to a collaborative approach and the protection of children is the sharing of information and concerns. Glasgow CPC’s Inter-Agency Child Protection Guidance states that –

**“Inter agency work in child protection raises complex issues about consent and confidentiality...(and) .... Emphasises the importance of considering the child’s welfare as paramount ... (however recognises) ...the child’s interests will over-ride the general rule of professional confidentiality. (p10)**

Whilst respecting the young person’s right to confidentiality and maximum involvement in the decision making process there will be occasions when the young person’s safety needs may override their wishes.

For further guidance on issues of confidentiality refer to single agency and inter agency child protection procedures and the full inter-agency Procedure (Vulnerability Procedure).

## Core Principles

All young people subject to sexual exploitation should be seen as victims of sexual abuse and also at risk of physical and emotional harm.

A young person under the age of 16 yrs or between 16-18 yrs on a supervision order from the Children's Hearing is a "looked after child". Consideration needs to be given to young people not on any statutory order, where workers are concerned about their vulnerability and current risk. An Integrated Assessment should be undertaken to establish the nature and scope of the services that can be provided.

Those involved in the sexual exploitation of young people, as abusers, boyfriends or collaborators, should be treated as a perpetrator of abuse and subject to the full rigour of the criminal law in respect of detection, investigation and prosecution.

Where the perpetrator is known to be a young person under the age of 16 yrs any incidents of sexual abuse should be taken seriously and consideration should be given to investigating under child protection procedures. Separate case discussions should take place to specifically focus on the needs of the victim and the perpetrator.

## 4. DEFINITION

### The Child

For the purpose of this Guidance "child" means a person under the age of 16 yrs or under 18yrs if remaining looked after or accommodated by the local authority as stated in the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (Sect 93(2)(b)).<sup>3</sup> However, it is recognised that there are several young people between the ages of 16-18 yrs who are not on supervision or accommodated, but who are considered to be at significant risk and should be considered under these procedures.

### The United Nations Convention<sup>4</sup>

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child states that all children

- Should be protected from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse
- Have the right to be treated as an individual

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<sup>3</sup> Children (Scotland) Act 1995

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989

- Who can form a view on matters affecting him or her has the right to express those views if he or she wishes
- Have the right to a positive sense of identity

## 5. DEFINING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

There is a need to agree a broad definition and one of the most widely used definitions is

**“The provision of sexual services in exchange for some form of payment, such as money, drink, drugs or consumer goods or even a bed and a roof over one’s head for a night”  
(Green, 1992)**

**“Any involvement of a child or young person below 18 yrs in sexual activity for which remuneration of cash or kind is given to the young person or a third person or persons. The perpetrator will have power over the child by virtue of one or more of the following – age, emotional maturity, gender, physical strength and intellect”  
(Palmer, 2001)**

These definitions are helpful in ensuring that child abuse through sexual exploitation is viewed in the widest context. Any definition needs to reflect the exploitative nature of the abuse and differential power balance between adults and young people.

## 6. RESEARCH – AN OVERVIEW

Young people who are sexually exploited are extremely vulnerable as a result of a range of underlying factors including abuse, neglect, domestic violence and parental difficulties. They are also at risk because of a constellation of immediate risk factors including going missing, placement breakdown, disengagement from education, drugs/alcohol, homelessness, peers’ involvement in prostitution and association with “risky” adults.

Their sexual exploitation incorporates a spectrum of experience ranging from what is generally referred to as “child sexual abuse” at one end, to “formal prostitution” at the other. Many young people are first drawn into “informal exploitation” where sex is exchanged for drugs or somewhere to stay. Many young women become engaged in a coercive relationship with an adult man who sometimes grooms them for more formal prostitution. Perpetrators tend to form intimate relationships with young women and start the grooming process prior

to having sex with them. Whereas, with young men, this process can be much faster with sexual advances being made by the perpetrator immediately on meeting the young person.

These young people present major challenges to services attempting to intervene in their lives. Most do not recognise their own exploitation – particularly in the initial stages of their involvement. By virtue of their previous experiences they are extremely “needy” for the attention, “love” and sense of belonging that their abusers supply. They have little if any experience of reliable, supportive adults, distrust professionals, and are convinced that they are best serviced by leaving childhood behind and looking after their own interests. (Barnardo's, 2006)

Hayes & Trafford (1997) discuss the “push & pull” factors in terms of the negative push aspects and the positive factors that lead to continued involvement.

### **Push Aspects –**

- Physical and sexual abuse
- Poverty
- Neglect
- Family breakdown
- Bad experience of the care system and inadequate after care services
- Homelessness often as a consequence of running away (housing for young couples)
- School exclusion
- Unemployment
- Lack of benefits
- The consequent low levels of self esteem and feelings of powerlessness
- Drug use – particularly if attempt to secure accommodation whilst on the run
- The need to survive peer and adult pressure and drugs and alcohol abuse contribute to this vicious circle.

### **Pull Factors –**

- Excitement
- Freedom
- Independence
- Access to money
- Support from others involved
- A muddled way of seeking affection
- A sense of power and control which differs from previous abuse experiences

- Popularity amongst peers, particularly if returning with money, cigarettes etc
- The need for attention

Even within a society which is much more aware of the issues of sexual abuse there is still evidence through the media and general public, that young people are sometimes seen to be the problem and little attention is given to the adults who abuse them.

Research indicates that young men's involvement in sexual exploitation operates in a more covert way. They are likely to be the target for sexual abuse, violence and are subject to the same degree of risk or death, rape, disease and other traumas as young women.

## **7. THE GLASGOW CONTEXT**

Agency experience and recent research (Barnardo's, 2006) indicates that young people may become involved in "organised abuse through prostitution". This activity is occurring not on the streets of the City centre but behind closed doors – in flats, hotels etc. Young people have reported being held against their will and/or participated in providing sexual behaviours to their boyfriend's friends. In this document we have defined "organised" abuse of young people in private or commercial properties as "off street" prostitution.

### **Why Young People Become Involved**

Young people and workers have indicated the following reasons for involvement in sexual exploitation (information given to street workers and workers working closely with young people)

- Increases popularity, particularly for runaways who return with money, cigarettes, drugs older boyfriends/friends
- Drugs misuse is glamorised – clear link between drugs misuse and prostitution – sometimes unclear what is cause and what is effect
- Money
- Excitement
- Sense of control/independence
- Care history where a young person becomes involved with other residents who introduce them to sexual exploitation
- Many young people are victims of sexual abuse (which may result in confusion about sexual identity, low self-esteem and confidence, increased vulnerability)
- Poverty trap – benefits trap particularly for 16-17 yr olds
- Homelessness – particularly 16-18 yrs olds attempting to access "couple accommodation" and/or bed and breakfast accommodation

- Lack of appropriate accommodation for young people under 18 yrs who are unknown to social work services
- Securing accommodation whilst on the run
- Young people with a learning disability or who may be socially immature may seek the approval of their more able peer group

Over the last years a network of young people from residential and hostel placements have been involved in meeting up in groups and hanging around identified City locations. Often young people place themselves and others in various dangerous situations.

These groups start up through friendship as many young people do not have a stable or permanent home base and seek emotional comfort from being part of a peer group. Young people display great loyalty to each other and carry out the practice of “looking out” for each other. Often practitioners find it very hard to break in to this network, however, street workers are often well positioned to identify and offer direct support to such young people.

Initially young people “get together” to pool their resources to obtain alcohol, food or drugs. These resources quickly dry up and new areas of opportunity soon become identified. Young people have stated that the practice of “look out” for adult prostitutes can be lucrative if you can deal with aggression, and very quickly the young person acting as look out can become the one offering sexual services.

Another problem in networking across the City is the use of mobile phones (or pagers) and young people knowing how to reach each other when required. Within residential establishments incoming calls on standard phone lines can be monitored if this was felt to be necessary, however, young people having access to a mobile phone can communicate with friends around the City.

## **How Young People Have Identified They Have Become Involved in Sexual Exploitation**

Young people have identified the following –

- Associating with older girls and subsequently their “boyfriends”
- Peer group pressure/networks
- Emotional need to stick together with peer group
- Prison (16-18 yr olds) – friendships established in prison with young women involved in prostitution and contact continues in the community
- Contacts made while “on the run” from family homes or residential units
- 16-18 yr olds residing in Glasgow City Council homeless hostels – introduced by adult female residents

**Young People as Conduits** - Some young people are being used as conduits to introduce other young people to adult males. Many are encouraged to bring their friends along for company. Details of flats identified as “safe houses” are shared amongst absconders, enabling them to remain missing for longer periods.

**The Grooming Process** - Other young people are groomed to procure other young people. Adults befriend young people, initially showing an interest in them, offers of lifts in their car, and generally nurturing what young people would see as a positive relationship. Young people will receive gifts of clothes, trainers, accommodation, money, alcohol, drugs and mobile phones. These gifts create a dependency on these adults but also enable absconders to “survive” away from their units for longer. Significantly mobile phones are key to maintaining contact with young people

For many of the younger people, particularly young women, they identify the adults as their boyfriends, being taken out for meals, attending parties and being introduced to the boyfriend’s friends. Elements of this would be considered normal in any new couple relationship, however, these adult males are several years older than the young person and the age difference is of concern.

These relationships are key to the abuse process in which young people are involved. Young people do not recognise the exploitation as it is taking place, instead they are flourishing in the attention that they are receiving. In some cases young people consider they are the ones who are doing the exploiting. They think that they are manipulating these adult men to gain alcohol, cigarettes etc.

**New Technology – Mobile Phones** - The use of mobile phones is not only a tool in the grooming process, but is a means for adult men to maintain contact with young people and for networking those young people involved. (For further information with regard to new technology refer to practitioner guidance).

### **Indicators (Adapted from Calder M, 1999 Salford CPC Model)**

Given that many young people involved in sexual exploitation will not be found on the streets, but may be seen in the company of young people/adults who are known to be involved in prostitution, it is important that staff are aware of the possible indicators that a young person may be being sexually exploited. It is important NOT to assume that a young person is being sexually exploited based on one single factor, and it is important to seek confirmation whilst exploring other possible reasons for their behaviour/indicator. Indicators may include –

- Physical symptoms (sexually transmitted infections, bruising suggestive of either physical or sexual assault)
- Pregnancy
- Young person known to be sexually active
- Reports from reliable sources suggesting the likelihood of involvement in prostitution
- Reports that the young person has been seen in places known to be used for sexual exploitation
- Leaving home/care settings in clothing unusual for the individual child (inappropriate for age, borrowing clothing from older young people)
- Repeatedly consorting with unknown adult men outside the usual range of contacts and/or other young people known to be involved in prostitution
- Phone calls or letters from adult men outside the usual range of social contacts
- Men loitering outside the young person's place of residence
- Accounts of social activities with no plausible explanation
- Returning from absconding looking well cared for in spite of having no known base
- Unusually long absconding with no known base
- Possession of large amounts of money without plausible explanation
- Acquisition of expensive clothes or other possessions without plausible explanation
- Low self image
- A history of physical, sexual, emotional abuse and neglect
- Poor sleep pattern
- Poor eating habits resulting in concern about the young person
- Involvement in drugs and alcohol misuse
- Truancy
- Young person entering or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adult men
- Absconding with others and being found in areas unknown to workers and where the young person has no known link

### **Location**

It is important to acknowledge that many sexually exploited young people may not necessarily be found on the street. However, there appear to be certain areas within the city that young people and workers have identified as "meeting places"

- Broomielaw
- Central Station
- Clydeside
- George Square

- Glasgow Central Station Glass Elevator
- Kelvin Way
- St Vincent Toilets
- Royal Exchange Square/Gallery of Modern Art
- Buchanan Galleries
- Italian Centre
- Barras (day time/weekends)
- Wellpark Industrial Estate
- Other areas include Ibrox, Govanhill, Cessnock – although no firm knowledge of exact locations.

## **Gender**

Glasgow agencies are all agreed that both boys and girls are sexually exploited within the City of Glasgow.

There are both significant similarities and dissimilarities for boys and girls sexually exploited. The two constants are –

- None of the young people are making truly informed choices
- Both boys and young men and girls and young women are, in the majority of cases, victims of predatory men.

Whilst young women's involvement in sexual exploitation is predominantly street based, knowledge from street based services and research indicates that young men's involvement in sexual exploitation operates in a more covert way. Male activity appears to be primarily in parks and toilets. Heterosexual activity is accepted within society, however, there is a stigma for young men to be involved in homosexual acts hence the underground nature of the "rent boy" scene.

## **Factors Influencing Disclosure (Barnardo's, 2005)<sup>5</sup>**

Young people seldom make direct disclosures. For some, this is because of they do not recognise they are being exploited. Young people may withhold information for a number of reasons –

- Loss of supply of drugs or alcohol
- Loss of "boyfriend"/love and attention
- Fear of retribution from other young people involved
- Fear of domestic violence from their "boyfriend"
- Shame – everybody finding out what's been going on
- Letting people down, including workers
- For young men, fear of being labelled gay
- Not being believed

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<sup>5</sup> The Sexual Exploitation of Looked After & Accommodated Young People, Barnardo's, 2005

- Fear of being moved, threats of secure accommodation, separation from family
- Unable to control the reporting process – many other people involved, vulnerable young person case discussions, police, interviews, court etc

## 8. LEGISLATION

There are a number of key pieces of legislation which impact on the sexual exploitation of children –

- Children (Scotland) Act 1995
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Criminal law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 contains a number of provisions which apply to children and young people
- Provisions through the Children's Hearing
- Protection of Children & Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005

### **Protection of Children & Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005 (Appendix A)**

The objective of this act is to improve the protection given to children and young people from those who would wish to cause them sexual harm, or exploit them for sexual purposes. The Act introduces a new offence of

- sexual grooming of a person under 16
- paying for sexual services of a person under 18
- causing, inciting, controlling, arranging or facilitating the provision of sexual services by children or child pornography
- removes statutory time limits for prosecution of the offence of unlawful intercourse with a girl between 13 and 16 yrs
- amends current legislation criminalizing the taking, possessing and distribution of indecent images of children so that it applies to images of people under 18 rather than only to images of those under 16

Refer to Appendix A for further information relating to this Act.

## 9. RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS

It is recognised that a multi-agency approach is essential in dealing with the complex and diverse issues that constitute child sexual exploitation. Work is ongoing by Barnardo's who are in the process of developing a risk assessment framework for children/young people who are being sexually exploited. It is hoped that in the near future this can be rolled out to assist in the integrated assessment of need and risk of this group of young people.

The following gives workers guidance in relation to assessing both possible indicators of sexual exploitation and factors to be considered when a child/young person is known to have been sexually exploited -

### **Possible Indicators that a Child Young Person May Be The Victim of Sexual Exploitation**

Workers need to be aware of the following possible indicators as part of their general assessment of the needs of a child/young person. This list is not exhaustive, however, may help in the consideration of sexual exploitation.

- Have they or their friends told someone that they are engaged in prostitution or sexual exploitation
- Have they acquired money, clothes, jewellery or goods that they can't account for or describe as a present
- Has there been a noticeable change in recent behaviour
- Have they been missing from home
- Is there a household locally where children / young people are known to frequent or use as a drop-in
- Have they been referring to pornographic material
- Are they losing contact with friends and associating with an older age group
- Have they started to truant from school
- Have they begun relationships with older men or women
- Have there been concerns about sexually transmitted infections

- Have they been physically assaulted or threatened by an adult
- Are they using or obtaining large quantities of contraceptives
- Have they been self-harming
- Is there evidence of teenage pregnancy or regular visits to sexual health services
- Are they referring to / using computer / internet technology inappropriately
- Are they using large amounts of substances (drugs / alcohol)
- Do they have access to large amounts of money or seem to be losing large amounts of money
- Are they suffering / engaging in self harming behaviour, including eating disorders

### **Possible Indicators that Adults May be Sexually Exploiting or Seeking to Sexually Exploit Children and Young People**

- Those who have or are suspected of having a relationship or series of relationships with children / young people
- Those who harbour children/young people who are truanting from school or missing from home or may have taken a child/young person into their home as a lodger / boyfriend or girlfriend
- Those who give children / young people treats, money or favours

### **Factors to be Considered In Relation to a Child / Young Person Who is Known to Have Been Sexually Exploited**

- How and why the child / young person became involved in sexual exploitation
- The nature of that involvement (frequency, style, activities engaged in, who else is involved)

- The level of coercion that may be influencing their actions, and the likely response of those adults exploiting them
- The risks involved and consequences for their well being (including actual and likely physical and emotional effects)
- The feasibility of controlling the child's / young person's movements and the likely effects of attempting to do so
- The likely impact on a child's / young person's education either by non-attendance concerns and/or educational achievement concerns
- The identity and role of significant children / adults in their life and their likely response
- The knowledge/awareness of parents/carers that their child/young person is involved in sexual exploitation and the ability of parents/carers to work with agencies to protect the child/young person
- The feasibility of promoting the child's / young person's participation/involvement with other agencies and identification of those agencies
- The child's / young person's age, level of maturity and understanding, their ability to assimilate information, their level of cognitive development including their ability to fend and care for themselves and understand the issues of their own protection.
- The young person's perception and interpretation of their involvement of such activities
- Immediate circumstances or physical safety, where they are staying that night, use of condoms, negotiation of safe sex, drug use and actual physical state
- Sexual health needs of the child/young person with respect to HIV, other sexually transmitted infections

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Scottish Executive. (2003) Vulnerable Children & Young People Guidance Pack.

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## Appendix A

# PROTECTION OF CHILDREN & PREVENTION OF SEXUAL OFFENCES (SCOTLAND) ACT 2005

## **Sect 1 - Meeting a Child Following Certain Preliminary Contact**

Sect 1(1) makes it an offence for a person to intentionally meet, travel with the intention of meeting, or making arrangements with the intention of meeting a child / young person under the age of 16 yrs. The individual will have had to contact the child / young person at least on one previous occasion, with intent of engaging in unlawful sexual activity. Sexual activity does not have to take place for an offence to have been committed

NOTE: An offence has not been committed if the individual believes the person to be over 16 yrs.

The offence is intended to cover situations where an individual establishes contact with a child / young person through, for example, telephone conversations or communications on the internet, gaining the young persons trust

## **Section 9 - Paying for Sexual Services of a Child**

Section 9 makes it an offence for a person to purchase sexual services from another person who is under 18 yrs. The offence is committed whether direct payment is made to the child / young person or to someone else.

Section 9(2) defines payment as any financial advantage or the provision of goods and services (eg. food, accommodation, drugs etc).

Where a child is over 13 yrs the Crown must prove that the person purchasing the sexual service did not reasonably believe the young person was over 18 yrs. Where the child is under 13 yrs the offence is committed regardless of the persons belief of the persons age.

## **Section 10 - Causing or Inciting Provision of Child of Sexual Services or Child Pornography**

Section 10 makes it an offence for a person intentionally to cause or incite a person under 18 yrs to become a provider of sexual services or to be involved in pornography in any part of the world. As in Section 9 the issue of age pre and post 13 yrs is the same for prosecution.

## **Section 11 - Controlling a Child Providing Sexual Services or Involved in Pornography**

This section makes it an offence for a person intentionally to control any of the activities of a person under 18 yrs relating to a child / young person providing sexual services or involvement in pornography. This offence is intended to cover situations where someone is, for example, acting as a pimp for children involved in the provision of sexual services or controlling the movements of a child / young person involved in pornography.

The issue of age pre and post 13 yrs is the same for prosecution. Section 11(2) provides maximum penalties of 6 months imprisonment on summary conviction and 14 yrs imprisonment on indictment.

## **Section 12 - Arranging or Facilitating provision by Child of Sexual Services or Child Pornography**

This section makes it an offence for a person intentionally to arrange or facilitate the provision of sexual services or involvement in pornography, of a person under 18 yrs. This section is intended to cover situations where a person is arranging clients for others or providing premises for the provision of sexual services.

## **Section 15 - Removal of Time Limit for Prosecution of Offence**

Section 15 removes the time limit that currently applies to proceedings for offences under section 5(3) of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 which relates to unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl over the age of 13 and under the age of 16 yrs. This act removes the one year time bar.

## **Section 16 - Indecent Photographs of 16 & 17 yr Olds**

Section 16 amends sections 52 and 52A of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982. Sections 52 and 52A of the 1982 Act provide a series of offences in relation to the taking, possession and distribution of indecent photographs of children under 16 yrs. Section 16 amends these provisions so that they cover indecent photographs of children under 18 yrs.

## USEFUL CONTACTS

## Appendix B

<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>PHONE NO</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>
Routes Out Intervention Team	0141 287 5768	73 John Street Glasgow
Base 75	0141 204 3712	75 Robertson Street Glasgow
Women's Support Project	0141 552 2221	31 Stockwell St Glasgow G1 4RZ
The Big Step SIP	0141 572 1541	93 Candleriggs, 3rd Floor, Glasgow
Aberlour Child Care Trust	0141 554 5055	The Schoolhouse, 217/229 Orr Street, G40
Childline	0800 44 11 11	Albion St, Glasgow
Notre Dame Centre	0141 334 6131	1 Dundonald Road,G12 9LJ
Barnardo's Street Team	0141 243 2393	91 Mitchell St, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor (Rear), Glasgow, G1 3LN
Family Support Project	0141 276 4160	6 Buchanan St Baillieston Glasgow
Drumchapel Children & Families Counselling Project	0141 944 4025	12 Ladyloan Avenue, Drumchapel.
The Sandyford Initiative	0141 211 6700	2-6Sandyford Place, Sauchiehall Street, G3 7NB
Phase Scotland	0141 332 3838	49 Bath Street Glasgow

Project to support men involved in prostitution	0141 211 0271	West Glasgow CHCP, Modular Building, Gartnavel Royal Hospital, 0155 Great Western Road, Glasgow, G12 0XH
The Young Women's Project	0141 556 6392	The School House 229 Orr Street, Glasgow G40 2BN
SAY Women	0141 552 5803	30 Bell Street, 3rd Floor, Glasgow, G1 1LG
Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP)	0870 000 3344	London

[www.barnardos.org.uk](http://www.barnardos.org.uk)

[www.sandyford.org](http://www.sandyford.org)

[www. Childline.org.uk](http://www.Childline.org.uk)

[www.thebigstep.org.uk](http://www.thebigstep.org.uk)

[www.notredamecentre.org.uk](http://www.notredamecentre.org.uk)

[www.ceop.gov.uk](http://www.ceop.gov.uk)



## Appendix C

# RESOURCES

- Jenny's Story  
(DVD Internet Safety Resource) Childnet International 2005
- Lost and Found  
(DVD Resource exploring why some young people go missing) Barnardo's Connexions 2006
- Lost and Found  
A teaching pack Barnardo's Connexions 2006
- Runaways  
DVD (not recommended for yp aged under 13) National Missing Person's Helpline
- Running Away  
- A Cry for Help?  
(Lessons & Activities) National Missing Person's Helpline
- Greater Expectations  
(A source book for working with girls and young women) Tricia Sziron & Sue Dyson 1990
- Boys Own  
Supporting Self-Esteem and Emotional Resourcefulness Simon Blake & Rob Brown 2005
- Nae Danger  
(Animated Film & Resource Pack) Barnardo's
- Offside  
Appropriate Teenage Relationships Barnardo's

- Thing's We Don't Talk About Working with girls and young women (includes video, teaching pack and audio resources) Barnardo's
- Whose Daughter Next (Video resource) Barnardo's
- No Son of Mine (Video resource) Barnardo's