



## SAFEGUARDING POLICY - APPENDIX A

### TYPES OF ABUSE

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There are many different types of abuse.

#### PHYSICAL ABUSE

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately, induces illness in a child.

#### EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Emotional abuse involves the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying) causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children.

Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may also occur alone.

#### SEXUAL ABUSE

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. It may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. It may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse.

#### SEXTING

Sexting is taking sexually explicit photographs, underwear shots, pictures or videos of oneself or other people naked and texting (sharing) them via a mobile phone, the internet or through online social networking sites. The originator quickly loses control over the images. It can also include rude messages or videos. Most social network sites have strict policies in place that prohibit nude photographs. They do not, however, proactively monitor all content that is posted; they are clear in saying that they are 'reactive'. An inappropriate image should be reported to the site as soon as possible so that it can be removed. Even if the sexual activity appears consensual it can still be abuse.

#### GROOMING

Grooming is the preparation and psychological manipulation of a child or young person with the intent of sexual exploitation. Within groups/organisations we also need to be aware of grooming. Grooming can be the cause of longer-term psychological harm due to the techniques used as it also creates a harmful model of child-adult relationships.

### NEGLECT

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child or young person's basic physical and/or psychological need, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development.

Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, clothing and shelter including exclusion from home or abandonment, failing to protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger and failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

### ONLINE ABUSE

Online abuse is any type of abuse that happens on the internet. It may be through social networks, playing online games or using mobile phones. It may involve cyberbullying, harassment, grooming, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or emotional abuse. It may include the viewing or sharing inappropriate images.

Young people and children can be at risk of online abuse from people they know, as well as from strangers. Online abuse may be part of abuse that is taking place in the real world (for example bullying or grooming). It may be, however, that the abuse only happens online (for example persuading children to take part in sexual activity online).

Children and young people can feel like there is no escape from online abuse – abusers can contact them at any time of the day or night, the abuse can come into safe places like their bedrooms, and images and videos can be stored and shared with other people.

Online Gaming is enjoyed by many children and young people. Some games are sports related, others are mission-based games and others are quests in which gamers complete challenges. Interactive games cover a wide range of interests and can enable gamers to link up and play together.

Games can be played online using consoles and/or mobile apps. A large number of games can be accessed via websites or software programmes. While many of these are free of charge, additional content can often be purchased. In augmented reality games a live view of the real-world environment is altered to include moveable graphics, allowing players to experience digital game play in the real world. It is usually achieved by using a camera on a mobile device.

Virtual reality is an immersive wearable technology which creates environments and allows one to explore them as if one is actually there.

The usual internet safety rules apply also to gaming. According to Childnet there are risks of:

- content – inappropriate material may be available
- contact – potential contact from someone online who may wish to bully or abuse them
- conduct – children and young people may be at risk because of their own and other people's online behaviour, such as the personal information they make public
- commercialism – children and young people's privacy can be invaded by aggressive advertising and marketing schemes

Online abuse involving adults is rarely restricted to a single victim and perpetrator because the internet is able to connect abusers with both multiple victims and abusers. Online abuse should always be reported.

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & ABUSE

Domestic violence and abuse is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse. It includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage.

The Serious Crime Act 2015, Section 77, also introduced the offence of controlling and coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship.

In a setting where domestic abuse is occurring any children within the household are also experiencing abuse. They are likely to be aware of the abuse even if they themselves are not being subject to the abusive behaviour and so are almost certainly suffering emotional abuse

### STRESS

Stress for children and families can be caused through social exclusion, domestic violence, poverty, the mental health illness of a parent or carer, or drug or alcohol misuse. All these areas may have a negative impact on a child or young person's health, including mental health, and changes or lack of development may be noticed by workers.

### SPIRITUAL ABUSE

Spiritual abuse occurs when someone uses their power within a framework of spiritual belief or practice to satisfy their own needs at the expense of others. It also includes attacking another's belief system.

A child or young person will experience spiritual abuse as a deeply emotional personal attack. This abuse may include: manipulation and exploitation, enforced accountability, censorship of decision making, requirements for secrecy and silence, pressure to conform, misuse of power to control behaviour, requirement of obedience to the abuser, the suggestion that the abuser has a 'divine' position, isolation from others, especially those external to the abusive context.

It also includes creating an environment in which children and young people are discouraged from asking questions or holding alternative views as well as the belief in the demon possession of children resulting in the labelling of a child as 'evil' or 'witch'.

The most typical incidents involve those in leadership who have achieved a 'cultlike' or 'guru' status due to their charismatic personality and strong leadership style.

### MODERN SLAVERY

Modern slavery encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.

### CHILD TRAFFICKING

Child trafficking is the practice of transporting children and young people into, within and out of the UK or any other country for the purposes of exploitation. The exploitation can be varied and may include domestic servitude, labour exploitation, criminal activity (e.g. cannabis cultivation, petty street crime, illegal street trade, etc.), sexual exploitation (brothels, closed community, for child abuse images), benefit fraud, forced begging, illegal adoption and sham marriage.

### FINANCIAL OR MATERIAL ABUSE

Financial or material abuse includes theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to a child or young person's financial affairs or arrangements, including the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits, or in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions.

### DISCRIMINATORY ABUSE

Discriminatory abuse exists when values, beliefs or culture result in a misuse of power that denies opportunity to some groups or individuals. It can be a feature of any form of abuse of a child or young person and can be motivated because of age, gender, sexuality, disability, religion, class, culture, language, race or ethnic origin.

It can result from situations that exploit a person's vulnerability by treating the child or young person in a way that excludes them from opportunities they should have, for example, education, health, justice and access to services and protection.

### HATE CRIME

Hate crime is any behaviour that someone feels was caused by hostility, prejudice or hatred of:

- disability (including physical impairments, mental health problems, learning disabilities, hearing and visual impairment)
- gender identity (includes people who are transgender, transsexual or transvestite)
- race, skin colour, nationality, ethnicity or heritage
- religion, faith or belief (including people without a religious belief) sexual orientation (people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or questioning their orientation)

### HISTORIC ABUSE ALLEGATIONS

Historic abuse allegations or expressions of concern about abusive behaviour towards children or young people in the past is still abuse and should be reported in the same way as any other form of abuse.

This is important as there may be other children living with, or in contact with, the alleged perpetrator of abuse and their welfare will need to be assessed.

Also, reports of past abuse can be investigated by the police and justice achieved for surviving victims of abuse.

### RECOGNISING ABUSE & NEGLECT

Recognising abuse is not easy, and it is not your responsibility to decide whether or not abuse has taken place. You do, however, have a responsibility to act if you have a concern or if you believe or are told that a child or young person is at risk of neglect or any form of abuse.

Many children and young people do not tell someone that they are being abused for all sorts of reasons. As workers, therefore, we have a responsibility to look out for signs of possible abuse or neglect.

### SAFEGUARDING ADULTS

Many Kenelm activities work with adults over 18 years of age. Some of these will be adults with care and support needs. Such an adult is, anyone over the age of 18, who:

- requires care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and;
- is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect;
- as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

Abuse may only happen once or may happen many times over a period of time.

The Mental Capacity Act 2005 applies if a young person over 16 or an adult does not have the mental capacity to make a decision that needs to be made, for example, about healthcare or residential care. A health professional should carry out a Mental Capacity Assessment before any important decision can be made. In an emergency, however, a decision might happen before the assessment is done.

Any decisions made must follow the Best Interests Checklist in the Act. (See separate documentation).

Adults with additional needs have the right to live their lives free from violence and abuse. It is essential, therefore, that workers and volunteers play their part in protecting and supporting them so that they feel safe and are free to make their own choices.

There is growing awareness that the abuse and exploitation of vulnerable adults is a very real problem in our society. The increasing number of serious incidents of abuse emphasises the need for action to ensure that adults who are at risk receive protection and support.