

Appendix i

Categories of Abuse

1. Grooming

The term used to describe the establishment of a relationship to build and gain trust and acceptance in order to exploit that relationship to facilitate abuse. Therefore, a precursor to abuse and can apply to children and vulnerable adults. The abuser also targets parents and carers in order to traverse social and caring safeguarding barriers to access victims. May include giving presents, money, helping with chores/homework, taking on trips/holidays, promises to parents/carers of future support with career development.

2. Physical abuse

Purposefully physically harming a child or vulnerable adult.

May include:

- Hitting – with or without an implement
- Punching/slapping
- Attempted strangulation
- Attempted drowning
- Burning
- Scalding
- Shaking
- Induced illness
- Poisoning
- Rough handling

Some signs might be:

- Bruising
- Swelling
- Mobility difficulties
- Breathing difficulties
- Sleepiness
- Not feeding properly (particularly infants)
- Broken bones
- Persistent inexplicable illness or pain

3. Sexual abuse

Using a child or a vulnerable adult who cannot give informed consent to gratify adult or peer sexual desires.

May include:

- Rape
- Inappropriate/unwanted touching (sometimes not initially obviously sexual, for example, washing a child or vulnerable adult)
- Taking intimate photographs
- Sexting
- Sexual conversation
- Requesting intimate photographs
- Sending intimate photographs
- Forcing a child or vulnerable adult to perpetrate sexual acts on another person

Some signs might be:

- Pregnancy
- STIs
- Persistent urine infections
- Sore/injured genitalia/anus
- Bruising to stomach, buttocks, inner thighs
- Persistent unresolved stomach ache
- Children understanding sexualised terms or talking about sex
- Young woman hiding used sanitary products
- Withdrawal
- Distress but not having the language (vocabulary or capacity) to articulate the reason
- Eating disorders/changes in eating patterns
- Depression/suicide attempts/other mental health difficulties
- Unexplained cash/expensive items

4. Emotional Abuse

Persistent denigration or purposeful psychological harm of a child or vulnerable adult. Usually seen alongside physical and sexual abuse.

May include:

- Threatening words or behaviour
- Deliberate scaring – ‘you do that, you’ll die’
- Denigration – ‘you’re stupid, fat, ugly, useless’
- Exposure of harm to another person, e.g. a child witnessing domestic violence
- Being exposed to drug/alcohol abuse
- Social isolation/denying access to peers/friends/support
- Scapegoating
- Humiliation
- Denial of privacy/failure to respect privacy
- Cyber bullying
- Failure to respect cultural or religious needs

Some signs might be:

- Difficulty in forming/maintaining peer friendships
- Anxiety
- Lack of emotional control - outbursts
- Insecure attachments (infants and toddlers)

5. Forced Marriage

A crime in which one or both parties are forced to marry against their will, not the same as an arranged marriage. Can happen to young people or older adults, may take place for religious, cultural or financial reasons, in the UK or abroad. Suspicion that a Forced Marriage has taken place or *might* take place should be discussed with the police.

6. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

A criminal act in which a girl’s genitalia are mutilated. FGM is illegal in the UK and some other countries. FGM is not a cultural practice and there is never a medical or other reason for the procedure. Registered professionals who are police, medics, Social Workers or teachers *must* report disclosure of FGM to the police. Can take place at any point during a female’s life, from infancy to just before pregnancy.

Some signs might be:

- Having difficulty in walking, standing, or sitting, especially after a long holiday abroad
- Urinary incontinence or other bladder difficulties
- Menstrual difficulties
- Being in the toilet an abnormally long time

- Girls having unexplained, long absence from school
- Girls avoiding PE in school
- Avoiding medical examinations
- Avoiding ante-natal care

7. Neglect

The *ongoing and habitual pattern* of failing to meet the basic care needs of a child or vulnerable adult, or facilitating or not addressing self-neglect in a vulnerable adult.

May include:

- Lack of food or inadequate nutrition
- Inadequate clothing e.g. not dressed for cold weather, being over-dressed for warm weather
- Lack of basic hygiene
- Inappropriate or unsafe home environment, e.g. in disrepair, lack of heating
- Lack of medical care e.g. not seeking help for a medical condition or an accident; not administering medication, or not administering as prescribed and directed
- Lack of supervision e.g. a child/vulnerable adult who persistently has unusual accidents, eg because trip hazards are not addressed
- Not facilitating access to education e.g. keeping a child away from school
- Not allowing access to peers/visitors/friends
- Preventing access to hearing-aids/mobility aids/glasses/dentures

Some signs might be:

- Malnourishment/being underweight/being obese
- Under-development (children)
- Being smelly
- Dirty clothing
- Untreated medical conditions, or medication not being consistently administered
- Poor dental hygiene
- Injuries from a pattern of falls/trips/accidents
- Being inappropriately left alone or unattended
- Persistent school absences
- Persistent nappy rash (infants and toddlers), or sores from infrequent changing of incontinence pads (vulnerable adults)
- Not being potty trained (toddlers)
- Poor language/social skills

8. Child Sexual/Criminal Exploitation, can include trafficking

Exploiting a child by giving them drugs/money/affection/gang status in return for performing sexual and/or criminal acts, can morph into threats of violence or intimidation.

May include:

- Sexual activity
- Livestreaming sexual activity
- Sending explicit/intimate photos of themselves
- Carrying drugs around the country
- Other criminality, e.g. shoplifting

Some signs might be:

- Persistent/unexplained periods of absence/going missing
- Sudden possession of expensive goods/cash
- Pregnancy
- STIs
- Drug/alcohol misuse
- Secrecy/aggression
- Being arrested
- Gang involvement
- Travelling regularly out of the local area

9. Modern Slavery/Forced Labour/Trafficking

Can happen to children or adults (an adult not normally vulnerable will be considered vulnerable if they are enslaved), UK or abroad, involves being forced to leave their home (on a temporary/daily or permanent basis) and taken into labour against their will. The National Referral Mechanism is a UK nation-wide process, run by the Home Office, for monitoring and referring reports of suspecting trafficking/modern day slavery. Concerns or reports about Modern Slavery/Trafficking are fed into the National Referral Mechanism by designated First Responder organisations. The Cathedral is *not* a First Responder.

May include:

- Sexual abuse/forced prostitution
- Forced manual labour
- Forced criminal activity
- Being used for Benefit fraud

- Forced marriage
- Domestic servitude

Some signs might be:

- Unkempt physical appearance e.g. dirty, smelly, unwashed, same clothes every day
- Malnourishment
- Child out of education
- Scared, unable to make eye contact
- Accompanied/watched
- No money, or having to ask someone else for money
- Begging
- Young person/child with an older person, no explanation for relationship
- Fear of authority, especially police
- Not knowing their own address or how to get there
- Limited English, but not presenting as a tourist/visitor and unwilling to give background
- No access to own documents, especially passport
- A regular visitor about whom there have been previous concerns, who suddenly disappears
- Pregnancy/STIs/multiple abortions
- Being collected from and dropped off at work
- Living in a multi-occupied household
- Not adhering to health and safety standards on a work site

10. Financial or material abuse

Usually linked to another form of abuse, for example emotional abuse or coercive control and perpetrated by an intimate partner or close family member. Involves denying or limiting the victim access to their own funds, often leaving them without enough resources for food and basic needs. May include:

- Applying for loans/credit cards in the victim's name
- Theft of money or possessions
- Collecting the victims pension or benefits
- Restricting access to funds by removing bank cards or digital banking access
- Gambling with family assets
- Misuse of power of attorney

- Moving into the victim's home without their consent and against their wishes

Some signs might be:

- Unexplainable debt
- Household bills not being paid/services being disconnected
- Letters from debt collection agencies
- Living environment falling into unexplainable disrepair
- Victim not having purchased basic essentials

11. Organisation or institutional abuse

Neglect and poor care within an institutional care setting, e.g. a nursing/care home or hospital. May constitute a pattern of treatment or a one-off incident. May include:

- Lack of care plans
- Poor record keeping
- Lack of supervision
- Building and equipment in poor condition or disrepair
- Environment being too cold or too warm
- Poor hygiene
- Inadequate food and nutrition
- Restricting/denying access to visitors
- Not respecting cultural or religious needs
- Not respecting privacy
- Not administering medication, or administering incorrectly
- Not seeking medical advice/support when necessary
- Poor handling practices
- Not promoting independence

Some signs might be:

- Health and wellbeing of residents/patients deteriorating inexplicably
- Residents/patients wearing dirty/smelly clothes, or always wearing the same clothes
- Residents/patients losing weight for no medical reason
- Residents/patients displaying lack of stimulation/being bored
- Residents/patients sustaining inexplicable bruises/sores/cuts

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