

## **Appendix 1 – Key Definitions**

This document will clarify terminology and explain in further detail the different categories of Abuse which ultimately will lead to the Safeguarding of Adults and Children.

### **Abuse**

Abuse is behaviour towards another person that either deliberately or unknowingly causes them harm or endangers their life or human or civil rights. It may involve 'a single or repeated act, or omission occurring within a personal or closed relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to a person'. Friends, strangers, family members, and professional staff can all be guilty of abuse. Abuse can include physical, psychological, sexual, financial, discriminatory abuse and acts of neglect (*Source Dept of Health No Secrets Guidance 2000*).

### **Physical Abuse**

Is any intentional act causing injury or trauma to another person. Injury is anything from severe or frequent bruising to more serious injuries. Can be from slapping, hitting, punching, kicking, to the misuse of medication, misuse of restraint or inappropriate behaviour.

Physical abuse can only include non-accidental injuries – there must be intent to cause the injury or the abuser knowingly, carelessly or recklessly engaged in behaviour that is dangerous and resulted in injuries.

### **Emotional Abuse**

Is any type of abuse that involves the continual emotional mistreatment of an individual. Tactics of an abuser would be to humiliate, isolate, confine, be verbally abusive and try to diminish the sense of identity and self-worth of an individual. Used to be referred to as 'psychological abuse'.

Signs could be low self-esteem, personality changes – becoming withdrawn, anxious and even suicidal.

### **Sexual Abuse**

Is unwanted sexual activity by an abuser using force, making threats or taking advantage of victims not able to give consent or have understanding.

Can be *physical contact* such as: assault by penetration, masturbation, kissing, rubbing/touching outside of clothing.

Can be *non-physical contact* such as: forced to watch or take part in the production of sexual images or grooming in preparation for abuse.

Signs – changes in appearance and/or character, not wanting to be touched, using bad language, becoming withdrawn.

### **Domestic Abuse**

New Domestic Abuse Act 2021 states:

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.

Includes:

- Psychological Abuse
- Physical Abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Financial Abuse
- Emotional Abuse

### **Self Neglect**

Is the lack of self-care to an extent that it threatens personal health and safety. Neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings. Inability to avoid harm as a result of self-neglect.

Can be through refusal of necessary support and obsessive hoarding.

### **Neglect**

Is persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development.

When a person deliberately withholds, or fails to provide suitable and adequate care and support. May be through a lack of knowledge or awareness, or through a decision not to act when they know the adult in their care needs help.

### **Honour Based Abuse**

Is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling coercive intimidation or threatening behaviour or abuse (*which may include psychological, emotional, physical, or sexual abuse, isolation, abandonment, forcing someone to marry, threats to kill, murder, kidnap or other acts of domestic abuse*) carried out by one or more family members and/or

current/or former intimate partner to protect or defend the honour of an individual family and/or community against perceived or anticipated breaches of their code of behaviour regardless of the age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion or gender of the victim.

### **Forced Marriage**

Is where one or both people do not or cannot consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used to force them into marriage.

Linked with Honour Based Abuse.

Do not confuse this with arranged marriage – both parties have their free will and choice to accept or decline the arrangement.

### **Financial Abuse**

Can take many forms and can be quite hard to detect due to the subtle nature for example; someone taking/misusing money for their own gain or controlling someone's purchases or access to money.

Actions :

- Borrowing money and not giving it back
- Stealing money/belongings
- Taken pension payments or other benefits
- Taking money as payment for going to visit the person
- Forcing someone to make changes in their wills/inheritance

Signs – unexplained money loss, lack of money to pay bills, changes in the standards of living, isolation and withdrawal from friends/family

### **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

Involves procedures that include the partial or total removal of the external female genital organs for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons. It's aim is to prevent a woman's sexual feelings. The age at which girls undergo FGM varies enormously.

The practice is medically unnecessary, extremely painful with severe physical and psychological consequences

FGM constitutes a form of child abuse and violence against women and girls.

## **Cuckooing**

The criminal definition is:

*“Cuckooing is where drug dealers take over the home of a vulnerable person in order to use it as a base for drug dealing.”*

Can be carried out by:

- Drug Gangs – OCGs (Organised Crime Groups)
- Street Workers
- Family/Friends

## **County Lines Definition:**

Is the movement of drugs from area to area – crossing county borders.

Imagine an invisible line that starts from London where the supply of drugs originates and ends in Scunthorpe. In practical terms, a shipment of drugs will be loaded in to a van/car and it will be one member of the OCG’s job to drive up the country transporting the drugs. This supply of drugs is known as the County Line and will sometimes be given a nickname – fire, red etc.

## **OCG (Organised Crime Group) Definition:**

Is the group of individuals whose main purpose is serious organised crime which can include drug dealing, financial crime and various types of exploitation. The County Line often forms part of the groups criminal activity.

## **Modern Slavery**

It is the illegal exploitation of people for person or commercial gain. Can cover a range of abuse including:

- *Sexual Exploitation*

Pressure to perform non-consensual/abusive sex acts – prostitution, escort work and pornography. Women & Children are main targets.

- Domestic Servitude

Work in private homes where exploitation and control is used - nannies or domestic help

- Forced Labour

Victims are forced to work against their will, working long hours for little pay under threats of verbal/physical violence to them or their families

- Criminal Exploitation

Victims are often controlled and maltreated and forced into crimes such as cannabis cultivation. Their benefits may be taken over by the exploiter.

- Organ harvesting

Removal of a person's internal organs which are then sold.

Victims can be any Age, Gender, Nationality and Ethnicity.

Victims are often tricked or threatened into work and may feel unable to leave or report the crime through fear or intimidation. They may not even recognise that they are a victim.

### **Extremism and Radicalisation**

- Extremism  
is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and respect and tolerance for different faiths and beliefs. Also regard calls for the death of members of our armed forces as extremist.
- Radicalization  
is defined as the process by which people come to support/adopt radical positions on political or social issues. In some cases then go on to participate in terrorist groups.

### **Things to look out for:**

- Do you know someone who travels but is vague about where they are going?
- Do you know someone with multiple passports in different names?
- Do you know someone who looks at extremist material? Or shares or creates content that glorifies terrorism?
- Have you noticed somebody promoting hateful ideas or extremist views?
- Have you noticed someone receiving deliveries for unusual items?
- Have you noticed someone buying large amounts of chemicals or gas cylinders for no reason?
- Have noticed someone acquiring illegal firearms?

# Prevent Strategy

## Safeguarding Individuals and Protecting the Public

Prevent is one part of the Government's strategy for countering terrorism and extremism in the UK. Terrorism and extremism is not restricted to violent Islamism and those groups associated with Al Qa'ida, although this remains the greatest threat to the UK. There are also risks from the Extreme Right Wing, Northern Ireland related terrorism and other single causes. The Prevent strategy has 3 main objectives which are:

- *Ideology* – To respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
- *Institutions* – Work with a wide range of sectors, in particular education, faith groups, healthcare providers, criminal justice and the internet, where there are risks of radicalisation
- *Individuals* – Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and protect those who are at risk of radicalisation, ensuring that they are given appropriate advice and support

The Channel process is a key element of the *Prevent* strategy. It is a multi-agency approach to identifying and supporting those *individuals* who are vulnerable and at risk from radicalisation. Channel is about safeguarding children and adults from being drawn into committing terrorist-related activity. It is about early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risk they face before illegality occurs. Channel uses existing collaboration between local authorities, the Police, statutory partners and the local community to:

- Identify individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism;
- Assess the nature and extent of that risk; and
- Develop the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned.

### How to report your concerns

Anyone can report or refer an individual who they feel is vulnerable to radicalisation. The information will be dealt with in confidence and in line with current legislation. The emphasis is on safeguarding individuals and protecting the public.

Use the REPORT IT button to raise your concerns. All referrals will then be made direct to [prevent@humberside.pnn.police.uk](mailto:prevent@humberside.pnn.police.uk).

For all suspicious activity which requires an immediate response contact Humberside Police on 101 or 999 in an emergency.