



**STUDYDADDY**

**Get Homework Help  
From Expert Tutor**

**Get Help**

# Attachment Theory and Child Abuse: An Overview of the Literature for Practitioners

This review shares the 'literature path' we followed in developing our ideas about how attachment theory can inform clinical work with abused children and adults. A short outline of the early work in the field is followed by a description of research that is relevant to clinical work with children and families in the field of child abuse and child protection. We then focus on those concepts and findings from research we have found most relevant to our own work with victims of child sexual abuse, their parents and carers, and with adult survivors. In our experience, a parallel theme is the effect of working in this field on professionals' own attachment systems, and the necessity to be aware of the interplay between the individual professional's response, the role of the organization and the ability to make useful clinical interventions. This review therefore includes some material about professional attachment systems and caregiving. Copyright © 2001 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

KEY WORDS: attachment; child maltreatment; child sexual abuse;  
clinical application

## Definition and Origins of Attachment Theory

**B**owlby's work, along with that of behavioural scientists such as Hinde (1979), led to a paradigm shift in the understanding of human behaviour as a biologically based instinctive behavioural system. He defined attachment as: 'Any form of behaviour that results in a person attaining or maintaining proximity to some other differentiated and preferred individual, usually conceived as stronger and /or wiser' (Bowlby, 1973). Bowlby hypothesized attachment as an organized behavioural system that is activated, not only by physical or environmental threats, but also by threats to relationships such as separation from the attachment figure,

\* Correspondence to: Sue Richardson, 22 Queens Road, Middlesbrough TS5 6EE, UK. Tel/fax: 01642 817658.  
E-mail: SueRichardson1@Compuserve.com

## *Literature Review*

**Heather Bacon**

Consultant Clinical Psychologist

**Sue Richardson\***

Attachment-Based Psychoanalytic  
Psychotherapist

*'How attachment  
theory can inform  
clinical work with  
abused children  
and adults'*

*'A paradigm shift  
in the  
understanding of  
human behaviour'*

***'A 'secure base'  
from which to  
explore the social  
and physical world'***

***'Attachment  
patterns of infants  
are a robust  
construct and  
applicable across  
cultures'***

***'Selective  
attunement, an  
intuitive process'***

or rejection. The human attachment system functions to regulate behaviours designed to maintain or obtain proximity to a caregiver(s) who can serve as a 'secure base' (Ainsworth, 1963, 1973; Bowlby, 1973) from which to explore the social and physical world. From the psychological vantage point of the attached person, the goal is 'felt security' (Bretherton and Waters, 1985).

Bowlby (1973) described how children build mental representations or 'internal working models' of their own worthiness from experiences and perceptions of caregiver's availability, ability and willingness to provide care and protection. Eventually, the child can use the symbolic representations of attachment figures to feel secure even without the physical presence of the caregiver. The inner models of self, others and the relationship between self and others are the basis of personal-social development. The most central 'other' is the primary caregiver(s).

### **Key Developments in Attachment Theory and Research**

There is enough evidence of predictive validity from longitudinal studies to suggest that attachment patterns of infants are a robust construct (Solomon and George, 1999) and applicable across cultures (Van Ijzendoorn and Sagi, 1999). By observing children's responses on being reunited with their primary caregiver following a brief separation (the Strange Situation Test), Ainsworth *et al.* (1978) identified and categorized different types of attachment behaviour as secure, insecure-avoidant and insecure-ambivalent/preoccupied. A fourth classification of disorganized-disoriented attachment was added (Main and Solomon, 1986, 1990) to describe those children whose careseeking behaviour lacked a coherent strategy and could not easily be categorized.

Stern (1995) added the important concept of selective attunement, an intuitive process by which the caregiver's responses regulate the intensity of the child's affective state and shape the child's experience of self and other. This was complemented by Trevarthen's parallel observations of mutual interplay between young infants and caregivers from which he developed the concept of 'primary (innate) intersubjectivity'—'that the infant is born with awareness specifically receptive to subjective states in other persons' (Trevarthen, 1979). Further observations of how older infants show curiosity about the intentions of their mothers led to the concept of 'secondary intersubjectivity', in which

joint attention and interest between mother and infant is focused on the surroundings, allowing for games and other shared external meanings (Trevarthen and Hubley, 1978). For an updated review which includes clinical applications, see Trevarthen and Aitken (2001). An additional concept of 'maternal mind-mindedness' (Meins *et al.*, 2001) strengthens Ainsworth's ideas about maternal sensitivity. Attachments to both parents have been explored, although the early research focuses almost entirely on mothers. Attachment relationships are seen as occupying a hierarchy of preferred figures (discussed in Colin, 1996). Children have been observed to form different types of attachment relationships with fathers than with mothers depending on the quality of paternal caregiving (Cox *et al.*, 1992).

Early ideas based on observations of babies separated from their caregivers have been developed into a powerful theory of socioemotional development across the lifespan (Parkes *et al.*, 1991; Howe *et al.*, 1999). This widening of the field has prompted clinicians to develop tools for exploring and evaluating attachment styles in adults. The Adult Attachment Interview (AAI) was developed to study the relationship between caregiving (by a parent), the inferred internal working model of the parent and the individual's ability to provide a coherent account of his or her attachment history (C. George, N. Kaplan and M. Main, 1985, The Berkeley Adult Attachment Interview, unpublished protocol, University of California, Berkeley). Four types of adult attachment are seen as corresponding to those of infants in the Strange Situation Test: secure/autonomous (secure infants), preoccupied (resistant/ambivalent infants), dismissing (avoidant infants) and unresolved/disorganized (disorganized infants). Research on adult attachment continues to be extended (e.g. Bartholomew, 1990; Bartholomew and Horowitz, 1991; Hazan and Shaver, 1990; Kuncz and Shaver, 1994). A promising current development is the Adult Attachment Projective (George *et al.*, 1999; George and West, 2001), which validates the AAI but which is designed to be more 'user-friendly' for the practitioner. A way of measuring internal representations of attachment security in children, the Separation Anxiety Test (SAT), first developed by Klagsbrun and Bowlby (1976), has been extended to 8–12-year-olds by Wright *et al.* (1995).

The concept of the attachment dynamic (Heard, 1978; Heard and Lake, 1986) postulates a dynamic interaction between caregiving, care-seeking and exploration. This concept, along with those of supportive companionable relating and interest-sharing (Heard and Lake, 1997), is

***'Early research focuses almost entirely on mothers'***

***'To develop tools for exploring and evaluating attachment styles in adults'***

***'A promising current development is the Adult Attachment Projective'***

***'Is useful not only for clinical practice but also for understanding difficulties in professional systems'***

***'The full scope of the literature can be appreciated by reference to Cassidy and Shaver (1999)'***

useful not only for clinical practice but also for understanding difficulties in professional systems (Richardson, 1999, 2001; Richardson and Bacon, 2001a). Heard and Lake's (1997) work on supportive companionable relating (as opposed to dominant-submissive forms) is of particular relevance to work with abused children and adults, as is their introduction of the term 'internal models of experiences in relationships' (IMERs, Heard and Lake, 1997). In our view, the latter increases the scope for clinical intervention, since the term includes all the internalized memories that have contributed to the internal working model, not just those with primary caregivers.

The neurobiology of attachment is a growing area of study. Schore (2000, 2001a) suggests that 'attachment is, in essence, the right brain regulation of biological synchronicity between organisms.' Perry and Pollard (1998) and Schore (2001b) explore the neurological impact of stress and trauma in childhood, while Glaser (2000) provides a comprehensive literature review of the study of the effects of child abuse and neglect on the brain.

### **Sources for the Practitioner**

Much of the burgeoning attachment literature is extremely detailed and research-orientated rather than of immediate practical value to busy practitioners. The full scope of the literature can be appreciated by reference to Cassidy and Shaver (1999), a collection of key research papers providing an overview of attachment theory, clinical applications and emerging topics and perspectives. While this collection promises to be a standard work of reference for researchers and clinicians, it is not necessarily easily digestible or accessible for the average practitioner. Bowlby's trilogy (1969, 1973, 1980) on attachment, separation and loss remains a core source. His work on information-processing and defence (Bowlby, 1980) is of particular relevance to an understanding of the adaptive processes of the abused child and is a foundation for understanding the effect of trauma on memory. Bowlby's (1988) description of the way in which the thoughts and feelings of the abused child are disconfirmed is also a key paper.

The readers by Goldberg *et al.* (1995) and Cicchetti and Carlson (1989) provide an overview of the theories, causes and consequences of child abuse and include several key papers on the relationship between child maltreatment, attachment organization and psychopathology. Holmes (1993), Howe (1995) and Parkes *et al.* (1991)

are good general primers. Holmes (1993) responds to the feminist critique of Bowlby's focus on women as primary caregivers and relocates Bowlby in the context of contemporary family structures and the work of Rutter (1981).

Rutter focused on children reared in institutions and relates the associated lack of good parenting and secure attachment to difficulties across the lifespan and to attachment disorder and inattention/overactivity (Rutter *et al.*, 1990, 2001). Rutter's work on Romanian adoptees shows support for attachment as a positive mediating factor against early adversity: profound institutional privation from infancy to age 3 is still compatible with normal psychological functioning provided that the child experiences several years of good parenting after adoption (Rutter *et al.*, 2001).

De Zulueta (1993) provides a comprehensive discussion of the origins of violence and aggression and the psychobiology of attachment. Daniel *et al.* (1999) is useful for practitioners and trainers wanting to incorporate an attachment framework within a broad developmental perspective. An excellent summary of clinical applications of attachment theory to child maltreatment is provided by Howe *et al.* (1999), while a short developmental perspective on attachment and child abuse can be found in Holmes (1999a). Feeney and Noller (1996) provide an overview of the attachment research on adults. Heard and Lake (1997) is a more complex summary and extension of attachment concepts and provides a model for the development of the capacity for caregiving, including its clinical application, which we have found especially helpful.

Evidence of the rate of development of attachment research, updates and regular articles relevant to child protection can be found in the journal *Attachment and Human Development* (Steele and Cassidy, April 1999 onwards).

### **Child Abuse and Child Protection**

Attachment theory conceptualizes child abuse as producing insecure anxious attachment (Crittenden and Ainsworth, 1989; Cicchetti and Toth, 1995; Styron and Janoff-Bulman, 1997). The consensus of research is that anxious attachment can be conceived of as a marker for later social and emotional problems, and is likely to occur in maltreating situations (Lewis *et al.*, 1984). Distorted patterns of relating form the child's model of the world, organize the child's way of responding and may effectively deprive the child of a positive internal model of self (Schneider-Rosen and Cicchetti, 1984; Egeland and Erickson, 1987; Bowlby, 1988; Crittenden, 1988).

***'A comprehensive discussion of the origins of violence and aggression'***

***'Attachment theory conceptualizes child abuse as producing insecure anxious attachment'***

***'Clinicians also need to consider protective or resilience factors'***

***'An important contribution to resolving some of the ideological conflicts about theories of 'cycles of violence' '***

***'Evidence of abusive behavioural patterns in abused toddlers'***

For the purpose of this review, we define child abuse as it is currently defined by the English child protection system, using the concept of significant harm (Children Act 1989). Significant harm or impairment of the child's physical, psychological or emotional development can be seen as caused by both acts of commission and acts of omission, and failure to protect is also an important concept. Using an attachment framework, Bentovim (1988) gives a useful summary of how significant harm impacts on children's view of themselves and on their future lives, and categorizes optimal, adequate and dysfunctional relationships between parents and children.

Clinicians also need to consider protective or resilience factors (Rutter, 1983; Fonagy *et al.*, 1994), children's adaptive coping strategies (Crittenden, 1985, 1992a) and differing outcome patterns (Alexander *et al.*, 1998). In our experience, attachment has until recently been seen by the courts simplistically, as a protective factor. As a result of evidence presented by expert witnesses on behalf of children, the courts are now coming to recognize that abuse by attachment figures can be particularly damaging. The rationale and methodology for assessing attachment has therefore assumed increasing significance.

### **A Theoretical Look at Intergenerational Transmission**

We have struggled to develop a framework for integrating ideas from attachment theory with ideas about family violence and child sexual abuse. Feminist thinking as developed by Itzin (2000) is an important contribution to resolving some of the ideological conflicts about theories of 'cycles of violence'. Such theories can be perceived as stigmatizing and unhelpful to survivors of abuse, illustrated by one survivor's experience of alienation from fellow professionals described in Ambridge *et al.* (2001). In respect of child sexual abuse, Itzin (2000) argues that without the 'confounding effects of ungendered or gender neutral language' the concept of 'cycle of violence' can help to address ways of 'stopping abusers abusing'. Langeland and Dijkstra (1995) highlight the fact that research into the transmission of physical abuse focuses almost entirely on mothers despite the approximately equal representation of fathers as abusers and the importance of parental gender to our understanding of transmission processes.

George and Main (1979) found evidence of abusive behavioural patterns in abused toddlers. These studies are reviewed by Main and Goldwyn (1984), who examined the

link between women's relationships with their own mothers and their interactions with their children as observed in the Strange Situation Test. Evidence for continuity was found. Women who remembered their mothers as rejecting were more likely to reject their own children. If coherent accounts of rejecting experiences were formed however, this was less likely. Similar findings are reported by Hemenway *et al.* (1994), Gara *et al.* (1996) and Haapasalo and Aaltonen (1999).

There is a body of evidence to suggest that antisocial or offending behaviour is linked with adverse early family experiences, and particularly with insecure attachment patterns (Garbarino and Plantz, 1986; Cicchetti and Lynch, 1993; Allen *et al.*, 1996; Smallbone and Dadds, 2000). De Zulueta (1993) constructs violence as 'attachment gone wrong'. The overall conclusion of the available research is that any intergenerational 'cycle' reproduces patterns of insecure attachment. The way in which the intergenerational transmission of insecure attachment and unresolved trauma in one generation can result in disorganized attachment behaviour in the next is highlighted by Fraiberg *et al.* (1980), Main and Hesse (1990) and Fonagy (1999a).

### **Physical Abuse and Neglect**

The research into links between abuse and attachment patterns has focused largely on childhood neglect and physical abuse. Several early studies demonstrate that insecure attachment has been found to predominate in populations of children who have been physically abused or neglected (Egelande and Sroufe, 1981; Main and Goldwyn, 1984; Schneider-Rosen *et al.*, 1985; Carlson *et al.*, 1989; Lyons-Ruth *et al.*, 1989). Crittenden (1988) attempts to differentiate neglecting from abusing parents. Morton and Browne (1998) provide a review of the literature on attachment and its relation to child maltreatment. They confirm that the process by which maltreatment continues from one generation to the next may be explained by attachment theory. Their discussion of implications for prediction and prevention concludes that, although success in identification of children at risk is still limited, clinical tools should be developed for assessing attachments together with risk factors to provide the best predictor of childhood maltreatment. The implication is that intervention is more likely to be successful if aimed at enhancing attachment security.

***'Constructs violence as 'attachment gone wrong''***

***'Research into links between abuse and attachment patterns'***



*'Focusing on the child's responses rather than the parent's behaviour'*

*'There is little evidence so far that sexual abuse can be specifically linked to any one pattern of insecure attachment'*

Crittenden and Ainsworth's (1989) consideration of child maltreatment in the light of attachment theory is a major contribution, particularly in pointing clinicians to the importance, when assessing attachment, of focusing on the child's responses rather than the parent's behaviour, which can be more easily edited for an observer. Crittenden (1992b, 1995) has evolved a system for categorizing the complex narratives of abused children as a basis for intervention.

### **Child Sexual Abuse and Attachment**

The literature on child sexual abuse can be viewed from three perspectives: what is known about child victims, adult survivors, and adult perpetrators. We have found that the evidence to link perpetrator characteristics with attachment patterns is sparse compared with the literature speculating about the part mother-child attachment problems may play in placing children at risk. This imbalance in the field presents a difficulty and concepts are needed to bridge the gap. An exploration of attachment and child sexual abuse can be found in Bacon (2001a).

There is little evidence so far that sexual abuse can be specifically linked to any one pattern of insecure attachment. Liem and Boudewyn (1999) explore the links between multiple childhood maltreatment, insecure attachment and vulnerability to sexual abuse. Alexander (1992) speculates about whether different maternal insecure attachment patterns might contribute to failure to recognize abuse or to prevent disclosure. Parental distance and unavailability may also be associated with sibling incest (Smith and Israel, 1987).

Alexander (1992) hypothesizes that the abusive father who denies his history of rejection and abuse might commit episodes of abuse while in a dissociative state. Saradjian (1996) finds some evidence of the latter in respect of sexual abuse committed by women and of severely problematic attachment histories among this group. However, attachment theory does not necessarily explain the majority of sex offenders whose behaviour is conscious and deliberate. What is known about sexual abuse suggests that not only is it a multifactorial phenomenon, but also that much remains to be discovered, largely because of the secrecy and denial involved.

## **Dissociation and the Significance of Disorganized Attachment**

A helpful conclusion by Egeland and Susmann-Stillman (1996) is that Bowlby's notion of internal working models needs the addition of the process of dissociation. The relationship between dissociation and attachment is a growing focus of the clinical literature on dissociation. Dissociation is seen as a way of resolving the dilemma of attachment to an abusive or non-protective caregiver (Liotti, 1992; Blizard, 1997a, b; Blizard and Bluhm, 1994; Ross, 1997). The difficulty of maintaining proximity to a 'frightened or frightening caregiver' (Liotti, 1992) can result in disorganized patterns of attachment in children that may have dissociation as its counterpart in adulthood (Anderson and Alexander, 1996).

McElroy (1992) describes how dissociation distorts the normal developmental process whereby cohesive sense of self is achieved. In traumatized children, parts can split off and coexist without being integrated, eventually becoming separate personalities. This corresponds to Heard and Lake's (1997) description of 'painful disassuaging information that has been more or less segregated from conscious recall and closed off in one or more IMERs.'

The prevailing view of dissociation as primarily or exclusively a defence against trauma is being reconsidered in the context of early insecure attachment that leads to the construction of multiple and incompatible models of the self. Liotti (1999) moves towards an attachment-based definition of dissociation as concerning: 'early, multiple, incoherent, reciprocally incompatible and dramatic representations of the self, mediated by interpersonal relationships with a frightened or frightening caregiver, and based on the inborn human need for protective proximity to another human being when one is in danger or suffering'. There is evidence of a gender difference, with females more likely to dissociate than males (Perry and Pollard, 1998).

Dissociation was previously seen as taking place on a continuum of severity (Putman, 1993). More recent evidence (Putman, 1997) points to a fundamentally different developmental trajectory resulting in pathological rather than normative dissociative states, and proposes childhood abuse of all kinds, but especially child sexual abuse, as the most likely source. Putman (1997) sees Bowlby's (1973) observations of 'profound detachment' in children who lose their primary caregiver as capturing the essence of the pathological dissociative condition.

*'The relationship between dissociation and attachment is a growing focus'*

*'The construction of multiple and incompatible models of the self'*

***'The development of dissociative identity disorder'***

Putman (1997) argues that it is the disorganized categories of attachment that tend to generate the incompatible internal representations of self and other. He provides a useful model for study of dissociation throughout the lifespan, including the development of dissociative identity disorder. Liotti (1999) considers that type of insecure attachment is not especially significant, although he acknowledges that disorganized attachment is the more significant feature and is related to high-risk samples where children are at risk of maltreatment or the parent is suffering from unresolved loss or trauma. The overall attachment style of the family may also be a factor in determining whether the child integrates or dissociates the traumatic experience. The discrepancy of the abuse and the perpetrator's public persona, which may be that of a loving parent, may model denial and be the basis for dissociation and silencing (Bowlby, 1988; Brooks, 2001; Bacon and Richardson, 2000). Scott (2001) provides a stark reminder of the kind of hostile and deliberately confusing states of mind concerning attachment which can be induced by the abuser's manipulation of the child's attachment needs. While Scott's is primarily a sociological analysis, it provides a useful study of the impact of frightening caregiving and aspects of resilience.

***'Support from the non-abusive parent or carer is a good mediator of the effects of abuse'***

**Attachment as a Mediator in the Long-Term Effects of Abuse**

Numerous studies (Ambridge, 2000; Hooper, 1992; Hemenway *et al.*, 1994) demonstrate that support from the non-abusive parent or carer is a good mediator of the effects of abuse.

A range of mediating factors is discussed in a comprehensive review by Kaufman and Zigler (1987), an important early paper about the intergenerational transmission of abuse and mediating factors. Other research (Hunter and Kilstrom, 1979; Egeland and Jacobitz, 1984; Quinton *et al.*, 1984; Chaffin *et al.*, 1997; Runtz and Schallow, 1997) has introduced additional differentiating factors such as the marital relationship, stressful life events, social support and individual coping strategies.

The important concept that individuals could change their behaviour patterns as adults/parents by reflection on their childhood abusive experience has proved fruitful for clinicians. Main's (1991) work on meta-cognition has been developed by Fonagy *et al.* (1991, 1995; Fonagy and Target, 1997). Fonagy and his colleagues argue that traumatized children lack the capacity for reflexivity, which prevents

them from developing a 'theory of mind' concerning their own and other's mental states. It is becoming increasingly clear from the research that the development of the capacity for reflexivity is an important aspect of the healing process (Fonagy, 1998). It is less clear how some adult survivors (e.g. Ambridge *et al.*, 2001) and some traumatized mothers of abused children (e.g. Brooks, 2001) demonstrate this capacity spontaneously and without recourse to professional help. Hill *et al.* (2001) provide evidence that positive adult intimate attachment relationships can be a mediating factor in depression associated with lack of parental care and insecure attachment in childhood, but the risk of depression linked to childhood sexual abuse was unaffected by the quality of adult attachments. They suggest different linking mechanisms, where, for example, the traumatic nature of child sexual abuse is more relevant to subsequent mental health problems.

In a descriptive clinical study, Bacon (2001a) found that much of child protection outcome depends on the presence or absence of a protective parent, and this may well turn out to be related to security of attachment. This is highlighted vividly by a child's therapeutic construction of a story of a baby crocodile being saved by its mother (Bacon, 2001b).

### **Clinical Application of Attachment Theory to Intervention and Treatment**

Despite the large body of research generated since the seminal work of Bowlby, the clinical application of attachment theory is at a relatively early stage, partly because of historical factions within the psychoanalytic field (Holmes, 2000; Schwartz, 1999). The fields of attachment and child protection are beginning to interlink, but we have found it interesting to note that child sexual abuse rarely figures in the index of books on attachment, and vice versa. Some exceptions from the clinical field connect attachment with sexual abuse and dissociation (James, 1994; Freyd, 1996; Ross, 1997; Silberg, 1998; Wieland, 1997). Holmes (2000) outlines the way in which attachment theory might effect a rapprochement between different schools of thought in order to inform clinical listening and work with different narrative styles. Cassidy and Shaver (1999) include a section on clinical applications of attachment theory and research with relevant contributions on the impact of risk and adversity (Greenberg, 1999), adult attachment disorders (Dozier *et al.*, 1999), attachment disorganization (Lyons-Ruth and Jacobitz, 1999), infant-parent psychotherapy (Lieberman

*'Much of child protection outcome depends on the presence or absence of a protective parent'*

*'The fields of attachment and child protection are beginning to interlink'*

***'How successfully, positive child protection intervention can be achieved'***

***'Attachment-based approaches to male violence are discussed'***

***'Concept of the trauma bond and attachment to the perpetrator'***

and Zeanah, 1999) and adult psychotherapy (Slade, 1999; Fonagy, 1999b).

Our own work (Richardson and Bacon, 2001b) focuses on whether, or how successfully, positive child protection intervention can be achieved; on the need to match the intervention to the child's attachment style (Crittenden, 1992b, 1999); and on how the prevention of intergenerational transmission of abuse might be conceptualized using an attachment framework. An attachment-based model of intervention includes a focus on the role of the therapist as a secure base from which children and carers can explore new ways of relating (Fraiberg *et al.*, 1980; Bacon, 2001a; Pearce and Pezzot-Pearce, 1994). This involves modelling sensitive, empathic attuned caregiving, often by providing caregivers, usually mothers, with the experience of supportive companionable caregiving for themselves. This is illustrated by Ambridge (2001), who explores some of the needs of mothers whose children have suffered sexual abuse, and by Richardson (in press) in relation to work with dissociated adults.

Attachment-based approaches to male violence are discussed by Fonagy (1999c) and George *et al.* (1999). While acknowledging the social context of male violence towards women, Fonagy (1999c) finds individual patterns to be characterized by a 'predominantly dismissive pattern, overtly denigrating or disavowing attachment relationships, and a high prevalence of early, unremitting trauma' and lack of mentalizing capacity in the perpetrators. West and George (1999) explore the role of disorganized attachment, anger and 'pathological mourning' (Bowlby, 1973, 1980). Both sources stress the significance of the capacity to move from an unresolved to a more coherent state of mind in respect of attachment.

Holmes (1999b) also discusses 'states of mind' in respect of attachment and past trauma and the significance of a coherent or incoherent 'narrative self' as protective and preventative factors. Reconnecting and creating a coherent narrative is integral to our own clinical approach to work for processing trauma. The concept of the trauma bond (Herman, 1992; James, 1994) and attachment to the perpetrator (Ross, 1997) are also central to our practice. Implicit in the therapeutic process is Bowlby's concept of the need for loss to be properly mourned before reorganization can take place. For a discussion of Bowlby's views on mourning, see Fraley and Shaver (1999). For abused children and adults mourning can entail grieving the loss of the idealized caregiver, the loss of childhood and the loss of aspects of the self that

may have been internally segregated for many years. Other key concepts concern dissociation and its link in turn with disorganized attachment, memory processes, denial and internalizing rather than externalizing response to trauma (Bacon, 1991; Liotti, 1992, 1999; James, 1994; Wieland, 1997).

James (1994) makes a very helpful distinction between attachment trauma (loss of the primary attachment figure) and trauma-related attachment problems, where for the child abused by a primary attachment figure the source of danger and the source of protection reside in the one person. James links trauma to stress as the organizing principle for the child's responses, which has important implications for therapeutic work, particularly the regulation of affect. She also points out that serious attachment disturbances and traumatizing experiences often coexist, and can be interrelated, so that treatment needs are very complex. Creative therapeutic approaches with children and parents are described by Wieland (1997), Binney *et al.* (1994), Ambridge (2000, 2001) and Bacon (2001b,c) and with adult survivors of abuse by Anderson and Alexander (1994), Ambridge *et al.* (2001) and Richardson (in press).

### **Professional Attachment Systems and Caregiving**

The practitioner's need for a secure base and the impact on practice of defensive reactions in the public and professional domains are key issues, which we have explored (Richardson, 2001; Richardson and Bacon, 2001a). In our experience, the painful task of 'piecing the fragments together' (Richardson and Bacon, 2001a) for individuals and for teams affected by the dynamics of trauma, difficult organizational issues and the need for positive alliances with the community can be addressed by attention to supportive and companionable relating and other aspects of attachment within the professional and wider systems.

### **Conclusion**

Attachment theory offers a framework for understanding and treating the developmental effects of abuse and neglect. Future models of good practice need to incorporate not only research on different forms of insecure attachment but also the growing knowledge of the neurobiology of attachment and trauma. Practice informed by supportive

*'A very helpful distinction between attachment trauma (loss of the primary attachment figure) and trauma-related attachment problems'*

*'Attachment theory offers a framework for understanding and treating the developmental effects of abuse and neglect'*

***'A supportive and companionable context as a secure base for professional and other caregivers'***

and companionable forms of relating is a way of promoting a more secure sense of self in children and adults. We also argue for the provision of a supportive and companionable context as a secure base for professional and other caregivers. This would assist the integration of the paradigm shifts that have taken place in our understanding of attachment and child protection.

## References

- Ainsworth MDS. 1963. The development of infant–mother interaction among the Ganda. In *Determinants of Infant Behaviour*, Vol. 2, Foss BM (ed.). Wiley: New York.
- Ainsworth MDS. 1973. The development of infant–mother attachment. *Review of Child Development Research* **3**: 1–94.
- Ainsworth MDS, Blehar M, Waters E, Wall S. 1978. *Patterns of Attachment: A Psychological Study of the Strange Situation*. Erlbaum: Hillsdale, NJ.
- Alexander P. 1992. Application of attachment theory to the study of sexual abuse. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* **60**: 185–195.
- Alexander PC, Anderson CL, Brand B, Schaeffer CM, Grelling BZ, Kretz L. 1998. Adult attachment and long-term effects in survivors of incest. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **22**: 45–61.
- Allen JP, Hauser ST, Borman-Spurrell E. 1996. Attachment theory as a framework for understanding sequelae of severe adolescent psychopathology: an 11 year follow-up study. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* **64**: 254–263.
- Ambridge M. 2000. Using the reflective image within the mother/child relationship. In *Lost for Words: Art Therapy with Young Survivors of Sexual Abuse*. Murphy J (ed.). Routledge: London.
- Ambridge M. 2001. Monsters and angels: how can child victims achieve resolution? In *Creative Responses to Child Sexual Abuse: Challenges and Dilemmas*, Richardson S, Bacon H (eds). Jessica Kingsley: London.
- Ambridge M, Henry C, Richardson S. 2001. Daleks and kerbstones: surviving the aftermath of abuse. In *Creative Responses to Child Sexual Abuse: Challenges and Dilemmas*, Richardson S, Bacon H (eds). Jessica Kingsley: London.
- Anderson PC, Alexander CL. 1994. An attachment approach to psychotherapy with the incest survivor. *Psychotherapy* **31**: 665–675.
- Anderson PC, Alexander CL. 1996. The relationship between attachment and dissociation in adult survivors of incest. *Dissociation* **59**: 240–259.
- Bacon H. 1991. Cleveland's children: seen but not heard. In *Child Sexual Abuse: Whose Problem? Reflections from Cleveland*, Richardson S, Bacon H (eds). Venture Press: Birmingham.
- Bacon H. 2001a. Attachment, trauma and child sexual abuse: an exploration. In *Creative Responses to Child Sexual Abuse: Challenges and Dilemmas*, Richardson S, Bacon H (eds). Jessica Kingsley: London.
- Bacon H. 2001b. Telling the baby crocodile's story: attachment and the continuum of disclosure. In *Creative Responses to Child Sexual Abuse: Challenges and Dilemmas*, Richardson S, Bacon H (eds). Jessica Kingsley: London.

- Bacon H. 2001c. A zebra among horses: sexually abused children in the care system. In *Creative Responses to Child Sexual Abuse: Challenges and Dilemmas*, Richardson S, Bacon H (eds). Jessica Kingsley: London.
- Bacon H, Richardson S. 2000. Child sexual abuse, accommodation and the continuum of disclosure. In *Home Truths about Child Sexual Abuse*, Itzin C (ed.). Routledge: London.
- Bartholomew K. 1990. Avoidance of intimacy: an attachment perspective. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* **7**: 147–78.
- Bartholomew K, Horowitz LM. 1991. Attachment styles among young adults: a test of a four-category model. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* **61**: 226–244.
- Bentovim A. 1988. Significant harm in context. In *Significant Harm: Its Management and Outcome*, Adcock M, White R (eds). Significant Publications: Surrey.
- Binney V, McKnight I, Broughton S. 1994. Relationship play therapy for attachment disturbances in four to seven-year-old children. In *The Clinical Application of Ethology and Attachment Theory*, Richer J (ed.). Occasional Paper No. 9. Association of Child Psychiatry and Psychology: London; 53–59.
- Blizard RA. 1997a. The origins of dissociative identity disorder from an object relations and attachment theory perspective. *Dissociation* **X**: 223–229.
- Blizard RA. 1997b. Therapeutic alliances with abuser alters in dissociative identity disorder: the paradox of attachment to the abuser. *Dissociation* **X**: 246–254.
- Blizard RA, Bluhm AM. 1994. Attachment to the abuser: integrating object relations and trauma theories in treatment of abuse survivors. *Psychotherapy* **31**: 382–383.
- Bowlby J. 1969. *Attachment and Loss. Vol. 1, Attachment*. Penguin: Harmondsworth.
- Bowlby J. 1973. *Attachment and Loss. Vol. 2, Separation: Anxiety and Anger*. Penguin: Harmondsworth.
- Bowlby J. 1980. *Attachment and Loss. Vol. 3, Loss: Sadness and Depression*. Penguin: Harmondsworth.
- Bowlby J. 1988. On knowing what you are not supposed to know and feeling what you are not supposed to feel. In *A Secure Base*, Bowlby J (ed.). Routledge: London.
- Bretherton I, Waters E (eds). 1985. Growing Points of Attachment Theory and Research. *Monographs of the Society For Research in Child Development, No. 209*, 50 Nos. 1–2.
- Brooks I. 2001. Multi-perpetrator abuse of children: mothers of the victims tell their story. In *Creative Responses to Child Sexual Abuse: Challenges and Dilemmas*, Richardson S, Bacon H (eds). Jessica Kingsley: London.
- Carlson V, Cicchetti D, Barnett D, Braunwald K. 1989. Disorganised/disoriented attachment relationships in maltreated infants. *Developmental Psychology* **25**(4): 525–531.
- Cassidy J, Shaver PR (eds). 1999. *Handbook of Attachment: Theory, Research and Clinical Applications*. Guilford: London.
- Chaffin M, Wherry JN, Dykman R. 1997. School age children's coping with sexual abuse: abuse stresses and symptoms associated with four coping strategies. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **21**: 227–240.
- Cicchetti D, Carlson V (eds). 1989. *Child Maltreatment, Theory and Research on the Causes and Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.



- Cicchetti D, Lynch M. 1993. Towards an ecological/transactional model of community violence and child maltreatment: consequences for children's development. *Psychiatry* **56**: 96–118.
- Cicchetti D, Toth SL. 1995. Child maltreatment and attachment organisation: implications for intervention. In *Attachment Theory: Social, Developmental and Clinical Perspectives*, Goldberg S, Muir R, Kerr J (eds). Analytic Press: Hillsdale, NJ.
- Colin VL. 1996. *Human Attachment*. McGraw-Hill: New York.
- Cox M, Owen MT, Lewis J, Margand NA. 1992. Prediction of infant–father and infant–mother attachment. *Developmental Psychology* **28**: 474–483.
- Crittenden P. 1985. Maltreated infants: vulnerability and resilience. *Journal of Child Psychology and Child Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines* **26**: 85–96.
- Crittenden PM. 1988. Family and dyadic patterns of functioning in maltreatment. In *Early Prediction and Prevention of Child Abuse*, Browne K, Davies C, Stratton P (eds). Wiley: Chichester.
- Crittenden PM. 1992a. Children's strategies for coping with adverse home environments: an interpretation using attachment theory. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **63**: 329–343.
- Crittenden P. 1992b. Treatment of anxious attachment in infancy and early childhood. *Development and Psychopathology* **4**: 575–602.
- Crittenden P. 1995. Attachment and psychopathology. In *Attachment Theory: Social, Developmental and Clinical Perspectives*, Goldberg S, Muir R, Kerr J (eds). Analytic Press: Hillsdale, NJ.
- Crittenden PM. 1999. *Treatment of maltreated children: a dynamic–maturational perspective*. Attachment: new perspectives on understanding attachment and its relevance for our work with vulnerable children and the families. BASPCAN Study Day, London, 13 December.
- Crittenden PM, Ainsworth M. 1989. Child maltreatment and attachment theory. In *Child Maltreatment, Theory and Research on the Causes and Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect*, Cicchetti D, Carlson V (eds). Cambridge University Press: New York.
- Daniel B, Wessell S, Gilligan R. 1999. *Child Development for Child Care and Protection Workers*. Jessica Kingsley: London.
- Dozier M, Chase Stoval K, Albus KE. 1999. Attachment and psychopathology in adulthood. In *Handbook of Attachment: Theory, Research and Clinical Applications*, Cassidy J, Shaver PR (eds). Guilford: London.
- Egeland B, Erickson M. 1987. Psychologically unavailable care-giving. In *Psychological Maltreatment of Children and Youth*, Brassard MR, Germain R, Hart SN (eds). Pergamon: New York; 110–210.
- Egeland B, Jacobvitz D. 1984. Intergenerational continuity of parental abuse: causes and consequences. Conference presentation referred to by Zigler E, Hall N. 1989. Physical child abuse in America: past, present, and future. In *Child Maltreatment: Theory and Research on the Causes and Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect*, Cicchetti D, Carlson V (eds). Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
- Egeland B, Sroufe A. 1981. Attachment and early maltreatment. *Child Development* **52**: 44–52.
- Egeland B, Susman-Stillman A. 1996. Dissociation as a mediator of child abuse across generations. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **20**: 1123–1133.
- Feeney J, Noller. 1996. *Adult Attachment*. Sage: London.
- Fonagy P. 1998. Attachment, the development of the self, and its pathology in dissociative disorders. *Bulletin of The Menninger Clinic* **62**: 147–169.

- Fonagy P. 1999a. The transgenerational transmission of holocaust trauma: lessons learned from the analysis of an adolescent with obsessive compulsive disorder. *Attachment and Human Development* **1**: 92–114.
- Fonagy P. 1999b. Psychoanalytic theory from the viewpoint of attachment theory and research. In *Handbook of Attachment: Theory, Research and Clinical Applications*, Cassidy J, Shaver PR (eds). Guilford: London.
- Fonagy P. 1999c. The male perpetrator: the role of trauma and failures of mentalisation in aggression against women – an attachment theory perspective. The 6th Annual John Bowlby Lecture, Centre for Attachment-Based Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy, London.
- Fonagy P, Steele M, Moran GS, Steele H, Higgitt A. 1991. The capacity for understanding mental states: the reflective self in parent and child and its significance for security of attachment. *Infant Mental Health Journal* **2**: 200–216.
- Fonagy P, Steele M, Steele H, Higgitt A, Target M. 1994. The theory and practice of resilience. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **35**: 231–257.
- Fonagy P, Steele H, Leigh T, Kennedy R, Mattoon G, Target M. 1995. Attachment, the reflective self, and borderline states: the predictive specificity of the Adult Attachment Interview and pathological development. In *Attachment Theory, Social, Developmental, and Clinical perspectives*. Goldberg S, Muir R, Kerr J (eds). Analytic Press: London.
- Fonagy P, Target M. 1997. Attachment and reflective self-function: their role in self-organisation. *Development and Psychopathology* **9**: 679–700.
- Fraiberg S, Adelson E, Shapiro V. 1980. Ghosts in the nursery: a psychoanalytic approach to the problem of impaired infant–mother relationships. In *Clinical Studies in Infant Mental Health: The First Year of Life*, Fraiberg S (ed.). Tavistock: London.
- Fraley RC, Shaver PR. 1999. Loss and bereavement: attachment theory and recent controversies concerning ‘grief work’ and the nature of detachment. In *Handbook of Attachment: Theory, Research and Clinical Applications*, Cassidy J, Shaver PR (eds). Guilford: London.
- Freyd JJ. 1996. *Betrayal Trauma: The Logic of Forgetting Child Abuse*. Harvard: London.
- Gara MA, Rosenberg S, Herzog EP. 1996. The abused child as parent. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **20**: 797–807.
- Garbarino J, Plantz M. 1986. Child abuse and juvenile delinquency: what are the links? In *Troubled Youth, Troubled Families: Understanding Families at Risk for Adolescent Maltreatment*, Garbarino J, Scheelenbach C, Sebes J (eds). Aldine: New York.
- George C, Main M. 1979. Social interactions of young abused children: approach, avoidance and aggression. *Child Development* **50**: 306–318.
- George C, West M, Pettem O. 1999. The Adult Attachment Projective: disorganisation of adult attachment at the level of representation. In *Attachment Disorganisation*, Solomon J, George C (eds). Guilford: London.
- George C, West M. 2001. The development and preliminary validity of a new measure of adult attachment: the Adult Attachment Projective. *Attachment and Human Development* **3**: 30–61.
- Glaser D. 2000. Child abuse and neglect and the brain – A review. *J. Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **41**: 97–117.

- Goldberg S, Muir R, Kerr J (eds). 1995. *Attachment Theory: Social, Developmental and Clinical Perspectives*. The Analytic Press: London.
- Greenberg MT. 1999. Attachment and psychopathology in childhood. In *Handbook of Attachment: Theory, Research and Clinical Applications*, Cassidy J, Shaver PR (eds). Guilford: London.
- Haapasalo J, Aaltonen T. 1999. Mothers' abusive childhood predicts child abuse. *Child Abuse Review* **8**: 231–250.
- Hazan C, Shaver P. 1990. Love and work: an attachment theoretical perspective. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* **59**: 270–280.
- Heard DH. 1978. From object relations to attachment theory. *British Journal of Medical Psychology* **51**: 67–76.
- Heard D, Lake B. 1986. The attachment dynamic in adult life. *British Journal of Psychiatry* **149**: 430–439.
- Heard D, Lake B. 1997. *The Challenge of Attachment for Caregiving*. Routledge: London.
- Hemenway D, Solnick S, Carter J. 1994. Child-rearing violence. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **18**: 1011–1020.
- Herman JL. 1992. *Trauma and Recovery, from Domestic Abuse to Political Terror*. Basic Books: London.
- Hill J, Pickles A, Burnside E, Byatt M, Rollinson L, Davis R, Harvey K. 2001. Child sexual abuse, poor parental care and adult depression: evidence for different mechanisms. *British Journal of Psychiatry* **179**: 104–109.
- Hinde R. 1979. *Towards Understanding Relationships*. Academic Press: London.
- Holmes J. 1993. *John Bowlby and Attachment Theory*. Routledge: London.
- Holmes J. 1999a. Attachment theory and abuse: a developmental perspective. In *Psychodynamic Perspectives on Abuse*, McLusky U, Hooper CA (eds). Jessica Kingsley: London.
- Holmes J. 1999b. Ghosts in the consulting room: an attachment perspective on intergenerational transmission. *Attachment and Human Development* **1**: 115–131.
- Holmes J. 2000. Attachment theory and psychoanalysis: a rapprochement. *British Journal of Psychotherapy* **17**: 157–172.
- Hooper C-A. 1992. *Mothers Surviving Child Sexual Abuse*. Routledge: London.
- Howe D. 1995. *Attachment Theory for Social Work Practice*. Macmillan: London.
- Howe D, Brandon M, Hinings D, Schofield G (eds). 1999. *Attachment Theory, Child Maltreatment, and Family Support: A Practice and Assessment Model*. Macmillan: London.
- Hunter RS, Kilstrom N. 1979. Breaking the cycle in abusive families. *American Journal of Psychiatry* **136**: 1320–1322.
- Itzin C (ed.). 2000. *Home Truths About Child Sexual Abuse: Influencing Policy and Practice – A Reader*. Routledge: London.
- James B. 1994. *Handbook for Treatment of Attachment-Trauma Problems in Childhood*. Lexington/ Maxwell McMillan: USA.
- Kaufman J, Zigler E. 1987. Do abused children become abusive parents? *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* **57**: 186–192.
- Klagsbrun M, Bowlby J. 1976. Response to separation from parents: a clinical test for young children. *British Journal of Protective Psychology* **21**: 7–21.
- Kunce LJ, Shaver PR. 1994. An attachment-theoretical approach to caregiving in romantic relationships. In *Advances in Personal Relationships*, Bartholomew K, Perlaman D (eds). Jessica Kingsley: London.

- Langeland W, Dijkstra S. 1995. Breaking the intergenerational transmission of child abuse: beyond the mother-child relationship. *Child Abuse Review* **4**: 4-13.
- Lewis M, Feiring C, McGuffog C, Jaskir J. 1984. Predicting psychopathology in six-year olds from early social relations. *Child Development* **55**: 123-136.
- Lieberman AF, Zeanah CH. 1999. Contributions of attachment theory to infant-parent psychotherapy and other interventions with infants and young children. In *Attachment: Theory, Research and Clinical Applications*, Cassidy J, Shaver PR (eds). Guilford: London.
- Liem JH, Boudewyn AC. 1999. Contextualising the effects of childhood sexual abuse on adult self- and social functioning: an attachment theory perspective. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **23**: 1141-1157.
- Liotti G. 1992. Disorganised/disoriented attachment in the aetiology of dissociative disorders. *Dissociation* **5**: 96-204.
- Liotti G. 1999. Disorganisation of attachment as a model for understanding dissociative pathology. In *Attachment Disorganisation*, Solomon J, George C (eds). Guilford: New York.
- Lyons-Ruth K, Connell D, Zoll D. 1989. Patterns of maternal behaviour among infants at risk for abuse: relations with infant attachment behaviour and infant development at 12 months of age. In *Child Maltreatment, Theory and Research on the Causes and Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect*, Cicchetti D, Carlson V (eds). Cambridge University Press: New York.
- Lyons-Ruth K, Jacobitz D. 1999. Attachment disorganisation: unresolved loss, relational violence, and lapses in behavioural and attentional strategies. In *Attachment: Theory, Research and Clinical Applications*, Cassidy J, Shaver PR (eds). Guilford: London.
- Main M. 1991. Metacognitive knowledge, metacognitive monitoring, and singular (coherent) vs multiple (incoherent) model of attachment: findings and directions for future research. In *Attachment Across the Lifecycle*, Parkes C, Stevenson-Hinde J, Marris P (eds). Routledge: London.
- Main M, Goldwyn R. 1984. Predicting rejection of her infant from mother's representation of her own experience: implications for the abused-abuser intergenerational cycle. *International Journal of Child Abuse and Neglect* **8**: 203-217.
- Main M, Hesse E. 1990. *Parents' unresolved or frightening experiences are related to infant disorganised attachment status: is frightened and/or frightening parental behaviour the linking mechanism?* In *Attachment in the preschool years*, Greenberg M, Cicchetti D, Cummings M (eds). Chicago University Press: Chicago.
- Main M, Solomon J. 1986. Discovery of a new, insecure-disorganised/disorientated attachment pattern. In *In Support of Families*, Brazelton TB, Yogman M (eds). Ablex: Norwood, NJ.
- Main M, Solomon J. 1990. Procedures for classifying infants as disorganised/disorientated during the Ainsworth Strange Situation. In *Attachment in the Pre-school Years*, Greenberg M, Cicchetti D, Cummings M (eds). University of Chicago Press: Chicago.
- McElroy LP. 1992. Early indicators of pathological dissociation in sexually abused children. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **16**: 833-846.
- Meins E, Fernyhough C, Fradley E, Tuckey M. 2001. Rethinking maternal sensitivity: mother's comments on infants' mental processes predict security of attachment at 12 months. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* **42**: 637-649.

- Morton N, Browne KD. 1998. Theory and observation of attachment and its relationship to child maltreatment: a review. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **22**: 1093–1105.
- Parke CM, Stevenson-Hinde J, Marris P (eds). 1991. *Attachment Across the Life Cycle*. Routledge: London.
- Pearce JW, Pezzot-Pearce TD. 1994. Attachment theory and its implications for psychotherapy with maltreated children. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **18**: 425–438.
- Perry B, Pollard R. 1998. Homeostasis, stress, trauma and adaptation: a neurodevelopmental view of childhood trauma. *Child and Adolescent Clinics of N. America* **7**: 271–291.
- Putman F. 1993. Dissociative disorders in children: behavioural profiles and problems. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **17**: 39–45.
- Putman F. 1997. *Dissociation in Children and Adolescents, A Developmental Perspective*. Guilford: New York.
- Quinton D, Rutter M, Liddle C. 1984. Institutional rearing, parenting difficulties and marital support. *Psychological Medicine* **14**: 107–124.
- Richardson S. 1999. Transforming conflict: mediation and reparation in a staff team. *Child Abuse Review* **8**: 133–142.
- Richardson S. In press. Will you sit by her side?: an attachment -based approach to work with dissociative conditions. In *Attachment, Trauma and Multiplicity: Working with Dissociative Identity Disorder*, Sinason V (ed.). Routledge: London.
- Richardson S. 2001. Maintaining awareness of unspeakable truths: responses to child abuse in the longer term. In *Creative Responses to Child Sexual Abuse: Challenges and Dilemmas*. Jessica Kingsley: London.
- Richardson S, Bacon H. 2001a. Piecing the fragments together. In *Creative Responses to Child Sexual Abuse: Challenges and Dilemmas*, Richardson S, Bacon H (eds). Jessica Kingsley: London.
- Richardson S, Bacon H (eds). 2001b. *Creative Responses to Child Sexual Abuse: Challenges and Dilemmas*. Jessica Kingsley: London.
- Ross C. 1997. *Dissociative Identity Disorder*. Wiley: Chichester.
- Runtz MG, Schallow JR. 1997. Social support and coping strategies as mediators of adult adjustment following childhood maltreatment. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **21**: 207–226.
- Rutter M. 1981. *Maternal Deprivation Reassessed*. Penguin: London.
- Rutter M. 1983. Developmental psychopathology. In *Handbook of Child Psychology*, Vol. 4 Mussen P (ed.). Wiley: New York; 775–911.
- Rutter M, Kreppner J, O'Connor TG. 2001. Specificity and heterogeneity in children's responses to profound institutional privation. *British Journal of Psychiatry* **179**: 97–103.
- Rutter M, Quinton D, Hill J. 1990. Adult outcome of institution-reared children. In *Straight and Devious Pathways from Childhood to Adulthood*, Robins D, Rutter M (eds). Cambridge University Press: Cambridge; 135–157.
- Saradjian J. 1996. *Women who Sexually Abuse Children: From Research to Clinical Practice*. Wiley: Chichester.
- Schneider-Rosen K, Cicchetti D. 1984. The relationship between affect and cognition in maltreated infants. *Child Development* **55**: 648–658.
- Schneider-Rosen K, Braunwald KG, Carlson V, Cicchetti D. 1985. Current perspectives in attachment theory: illustration from the study of maltreated infants. In *Growing Points in Attachment Theory and Research*, Bretherton I, Waters E (eds). Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development **209**, Parts 1 and 2.

- Schore A. 2000. Attachment and the regulation of the right brain. *Attachment and Human Development* **2**: 23–47.
- Schore A. 2001a. Minds in the making: attachment, the self-organising brain and developmentally-orientated psychoanalytic psychotherapy. *British Journal of Psychotherapy* **17**: 299–328.
- Schore A. 2001b. The effects of early relational trauma on right brain development, affect regulation, and infant mental health. *Infant Mental Health Journal* **22**: 201–269.
- Schwartz J. 1999. *Cassandra's Daughter: A History of Psychoanalysis*. Penguin: London.
- Scott S. 2001. *The Politics and Experience of Ritual Abuse: Beyond Disbelief*. Open University Press: Milton Keynes.
- Silberg J. 1998. *The Dissociative Child: Diagnosis, Treatment and Management*. Sidran Press: New York.
- Slade A. 1999. Attachment theory and research: implications for the theory and practice of individual psychotherapy with adults. In *Attachment: Theory, Research and Clinical Applications*, Cassidy J, Shaver PR (eds). Guilford: London.
- Smallbone SW, Dadds MR. 2000. Attachment and coercive sexual behaviour. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment* **12**.
- Smith H, Israel E. 1987. Sibling incest: a study of the dynamics of 25 cases. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **11**: 101–108.
- Solomon J, George C (eds). 1999. *Attachment Disorganisation*. Guilford: London.
- Steele H (ed.), Cassidy (co-ed). April 1999 onwards. *Attachment and Human Development*.
- Stern D. 1995. *The Interpersonal World of the Infant: A view from Psychoanalysis and Developmental Psychology*. Basic Books: New York.
- Styron T, Janoff-Bulman R. 1997. Childhood attachment and abuse: long-term effects on adult attachment, depression and conflict resolution. *Child Abuse and Neglect* **21**: 1015–1023.
- Trevarthen C. 1979. Communication and cooperation in early infancy: a description of primary subjectivity. In *Before Speech: The Beginning of Interpersonal Communication*, Bullowa MM (ed.). Cambridge University Press: New York.
- Trevarthen C, Aitken KJ. 2001. Infant intersubjectivity: research, theory and clinical applications. *Journal of Child Psychiatry and Psychology* **42**: 3–49.
- Trevarthen C, Hubley P. 1978. Secondary intersubjectivity: confidence, confiding and acts of meaning in the first year. In *Action Gesture and Symbol*, Lock A (ed.). Academic Press: London; 127–229.
- van Ijzendoorn MH, Sagi A. 1999. Cross-cultural patterns of attachment; universal and contextual dimensions. In *Handbook of Attachment: Theory, Research and Clinical Applications*, Cassidy J, Shaver PR (eds). Guilford: London.
- West M, George C. 1999. Abuse and violence in intimate adult relationships: new perspectives from attachment theory. *Attachment and Human Development* **1**: 137–156.
- Wieland S. 1997. *Hearing the Internal Trauma*. Sage: London.
- Wright JC, Binney V, Smith PK. 1995. Security of attachment in 8–12 year olds: a revised version of the Separation Anxiety Test, its psychometric properties and clinical interpretation. *Journal of Child Psychiatry and Psychology* **36**: 757–775.
- Zulueta F De. 1993. *From Pain to Violence: The Traumatic Roots of Destructiveness*. Whurr: London.



**STUDYDADDY**

**Get Homework Help  
From Expert Tutor**

**Get Help**