

Glossary of Terms – Safeguarding

Please be aware that some local authorities may not use all same the systems identified below. If you require more information about a local authority where you are delivering workshops please contact the ACCESS team for more information.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adult Services

Safeguarding adults: multi-agency policy and procedure available at:

<http://www.scie.org.uk/publications/reports/report60/glossary.asp>

ADASS	Association of Directors of Adult Social Services
AMHPs	Approved Mental Health Practitioners
BSL	British Sign Language
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CQC	Care Quality Commission
CRU	Central Referral Unit incorporating Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime (Essex Police)
DASH	Domestic Abuse Stalking, Harassment and Honour Based Abuse
DoLS	Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards
DBS	Disclosure and Barring Service
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
EDS	Emergency Duty Service
EPA	Enduring Power of Attorney



FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FMPO	Forced Marriage Protection Orders
GP	General Practitioner
HBA	Honour Based Abuse
IMCA	Independent Mental Capacity Advocate
LA	Local Authority
LPA	Lasting Power of Attorney
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MCA	Mental Capacity Act 2005
MHA	Mental Health Act 1983
NHS	National Health Service
OPG	Office of the Public Guardian
POA	Power of Attorney
RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases & Dangerous Occurrences Regulations
SLA	Service Level Agreement



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Children's Services

Care First - is the national customer database used by Specialist Services to record all casework. (Suffolk Specific other Local Authorities may have different systems).

Child in Need (CIN) - is a child assessed to have need of services under Sec 17 Children Act 1989.

Common Assessment Framework (CAF) - The CAF is a four-step process whereby practitioners can identify a child's or young person's needs early, assess those needs holistically, deliver coordinated services and review progress.

The process is entirely voluntary and informed consent is mandatory, so families do not have to engage and if they do they can choose what information they want to share. Children and families should not feel stigmatised by the CAF; indeed they can ask for a CAF to be initiated.

The CAF process is not a 'referral' process but a 'request for services'.

Contact - is a contact made with the MASH (by member of the public or a professional), that has not been evaluated and confirmed as a "referral" (see below for MASH).

Core Group - is the group of key professionals involved in monitoring the progress of child protection plans between child protection conferences.

Early Help - is the provision of support to children and families by universal services or integrated teams (see below for Integrated Team).

Eco Map - is a diagrammatic representation of relationships within a family network and with a child – as defined by the subject (usually the child).

Genogram – is a diagrammatic representation of a family's genetic relationships. A "family tree" contains also the non-genetically connected family relationships and may be used to record family relationship trends / patterns e.g. children living away from family, miscarriages / abortions etc.

Integrated Team – is a term used to show that Health and Social Services are working together in an area as a single team.

LSCB – Section 13 of the Children Act 2004 requires each Local Authority to establish a Local Safeguarding Children Board for their area and specifies the organisations and individuals (rather than the local authority) that should be represented on LSCBs. The LSCB has a range of roles and statutory functions including developing local safeguarding policy and procedures and scrutinising local arrangements.



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“Looked after Child” (LAC) – is any child / young person who is either voluntarily placed (under Sec 20 Children Act 1989), or placed under a Care Order (Sec 31 Children Act 1989) with foster carers, kinship carers, in residential provision, or whilst subject to a Care order is residing with a parent/s.

MAPPA - Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) is the name given to arrangements in England and Wales for the "responsible authorities" tasked with the management of registered sex offenders, violent and other types of sexual offenders, and offenders who pose a serious risk of harm to the public.

MARAC - Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) are regular local meetings where information about high risk domestic abuse victims (those at risk of murder or serious harm) is shared between local agencies. By bringing all agencies together at a MARAC, and ensuring that whenever possible the voice of the victim is represented by the Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (IDVA), a risk focused, co-ordinated safety plan can be drawn up to support the victim.

M.A.S.H. – the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub, which receives all new contacts and referrals passed from Care First, gathers initial agency information to determine how to respond to a contact or referral. (Local Authorities may have different front door arrangements).

Multi agency planning discussion - is the discussion convened by the assessing Social Worker to determine what actions/supports/assessments are required to best meet the needs of a child.

Parental Responsibility (PR) - the legal rights and responsibilities automatically acquired by a mother and gained by a father whose name is added to the child’s birth certificate. Other people may gain PR by court order (Residence Order, Special Guardianship, Adoption, and Parental Responsibility) – including the local authority which may acquire PR via a Care Order.

Public Law Outline (PLO) Public law cases relate to local authority intervention to protect children where there are child welfare issues – legal and local authority processes followed prior to possible public law applications (which includes a “PLO” meeting convened with parents/carers and their lawyers to share concerns and agree/determine any interventions).

Sec 47 - section of the Children Act 1989 under which enquiries and actions may be taken by the local authority when a child is deemed to be suffering or likely to suffer, significant harm.

Significant harm – as referred to, but not defined, under Sec 31 Children Act 1989 (“harm” defined as being “ill treatment” or the impairment of health or development).

Social Care (Specialist Services) – The department of local authority Children and Young People’s Services that undertakes its statutory duties in respect of children in need and those in need of protection.



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Statutory Assessment - Statutory Assessment is sometimes referred to as the "statementing process" as it may result in a statement of special educational needs for a child.

Strategy Discussion – The formal discussion (or meeting) convened by social care under statutory guidance (Working together 2013) which determines the nature of enquiries and actions where a child is believed to be suffering, or at risk of suffering, significant harm.

(T.A.C.) Team around the Child - the team that provides, commissions and coordinates services to help children and families requiring additional support but have not met the threshold for services under Sec 17 Children Act 1989.

Threshold decision - The LSCB publish a Threshold Document that includes:

1. The process for early help assessment and the type and level of early help services to be provided; and
2. The criteria, including the level of need for when a case should be referred to local authority children's social care for assessment and for statutory services under:
 - Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 (children in need);
 - Section 47 of the Children Act 1989 (reasonable cause to suspect children suffering or likely to suffer significant harm)
 - Section 31 of the Children Act 1989 (care orders); and
 - Section 20 of the Children Act 1989 (duty to accommodate a child)

YOS – Youth Offending Service. The Youth Offending Service works with children and young people between the ages of 10-18 who are/have contact with the Criminal Justice System.



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