

Glossary of Terms. A Description of Concepts, conditions, behaviours, or legal definitions that help explain processes, experiences, or issues

Printed copies are correct as of the date they are printed. Please check the NYSCP website for the most up-to-date version.

Feelings and Mental Health

Thinking, feeling and managing

Depression

A deep feeling of sadness or hopelessness that doesn't go away easily.

Mental Health

The condition of someone's mind, taking care of thoughts and feelings as we would our physical health.

Mindfulness

Paying full attention to the present moment to help reduce stress.

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

A condition where a person has unwanted thoughts and feels the need to do certain actions repeatedly.

Panic Disorder

A condition where a person has sudden and intense feelings of fear and physical symptoms, like a fast heartbeat.

Phobias

A condition where a person has a strong fear of specific things or situations, like open spaces or small spaces.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

A condition that can happen after a person experiences a very scary or upsetting event, causing flashbacks and anxiety.

Postnatal depression

A condition where a new parent feels very sad, tired, and anxious after having a baby.

Self-esteem

How much a person feels good and values themselves.

Social anxiety disorder

A condition where a person feels very nervous and afraid in social situations, like talking to people or being in a crowd.

Stress

Feeling overwhelmed or unable to cope with pressure.

Therapy

Talking to a professional to help understand and manage feelings.

Wellbeing

The state of being comfortable, healthy, or happy.



School and Learning

School life, learning, and getting help.

Alternative Provision (AP)

Educational settings that provide alternative teaching for children who can't attend mainstream schools.

Bullying

Repeated unkind or harmful behaviour towards someone.

Children Missing Education (CME)

Children who are not receiving an education.

EBSA / EBSNA (Emotionally Based School Avoidance / Non-Attendance)

When a child finds it really hard to go to school because of strong feelings like anxiety, stress, or sadness, sometimes due to the school environment.

Elective Home Education (EHE)

Parents' legal right to choose to educate their child at home instead of sending them to school. Parents must inform the local authority and ensure the child gets an appropriate education.

IEP (Individualised Education Plan)

A plan tailored to support a student's unique learning needs.

Learning Difficulty

Challenges in learning make work harder, like dyslexia.

Relationships and Respect

Friendships, families, relationships, and treating others kindly.

Abuse

When someone hurts you physically, emotionally, sexually, or neglects your needs.

Boundaries

Personal limits that define how others can treat you.

CSODS (Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme)

A law that lets parents or carers ask the police if someone who spends time with their child has a history of hurting children. If there's a risk, the police can share that information to help keep the child safe. Also called Sarah's Law.

Claire's Law

A law that allows people to ask the police if someone they know has a history of domestic violence, also called DVDS.

Coercive Behaviour / Control

A way to control another person by using threats, manipulation, or other unfair tactics. This can include things like telling them who they can talk to, what they can wear, or where they can go.

Conflict Resolution

Finding a peaceful solution to a disagreement.

Consent

Agreeing to something freely and clearly. It's important in all interactions, especially in relationships.

DVDS

Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme, a name for Claire's Law.

Domestic Abuse

Harmful behaviour in a relationship, such as physical violence, emotional abuse, or controlling actions. It can happen to anyone, regardless of age, gender, or background.

Exploitation

Being taken advantage of, often for someone else's gain.

Grooming

When someone builds trust with a young person to later exploit or abuse them.

Healthy Relationship

A connection with someone that is positive, supportive, and respectful.

Honour-Based Violence

When someone is hurt because their family thinks they have brought shame or dishonour. See Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence for details on help.

MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements)

A group of professionals who work together to keep people safe from serious offenders.

MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference)

A meeting where people from different services, police, social workers, health workers, and domestic abuse experts, get together to help someone who is at serious risk of being hurt by someone they live with or know well.

Mediation

When parents who are having disagreements talk with the help of a neutral person, a mediator. Who helps them communicate and find solutions that work for everyone, especially their children.

Mind of My Own (MofMO)

An app designed to help children and young people communicate their thoughts, feelings, and needs to professionals, ensuring their voices are heard in decisions that affect their lives.

Neglect

Not being given the care and attention you need, like food, shelter, or love.

Respect

Treating others with kindness and valuing their feelings and rights.

Safeguarding

Actions taken to protect children from harm and ensure their well-being.

Safety Plan

A plan created to keep someone safe from harm or danger.

Sarah's Law

A law that lets parents or carers ask the police if someone who spends time with their child has a history of hurting children. If there's a risk, the police can share that information to help keep the child safe. See CSODS.

Trust

Believing that someone will be honest and keep you safe.

Trusted Adult

Someone you can rely on, like a teacher or family member, to help you stay safe.



Abuse and Danger

Different types of harm and how to get help.

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Coercive Behaviour / Control

A way to control another person by using threats, manipulation, or other unfair tactics. This can include things like telling them who they can talk to, what they can wear, or where they can go.

Consent

Agreeing to something freely and clearly. It's important in all interactions, especially in relationships.

Claire's Law

A law that allows people to ask the police if someone they know has a history of domestic violence. See DVDS.

Domestic Abuse

Harmful behaviour between family members or partners.

DVDS

(Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme). A law that allows people to ask the police if someone they know has a history of domestic violence. Also called Claire's Law.

Emotional Abuse

Hurting someone's feelings through words or actions.

Exploitation

Being taken advantage of, often for someone else's gain.

Honour-Based Violence / Abuse

When someone is hurt because their family thinks they have brought shame or dishonour. See Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence for details on help.

Grooming

When someone builds trust with a person to later exploit or abuse them.

Neglect

Failing to provide necessary care, leading to harm.

Peer-on-Peer Abuse

When a child is hurt, bullied, or abused by another child. This can happen at school, in groups, or online, and can be used by exploitation gangs as a method of controlling and getting children to do things for them.

Radicalisation

Encouraging someone to adopt extreme beliefs that could lead to harm.

Physical Abuse

Hurting someone's body on purpose.

Sarah's Law

A law that lets parents or carers ask the police if someone who spends time with their child has a history of hurting children. If there's a risk, the police can share that information to help keep the child safe. Also called CSODS.

Sexual Abuse

Any sexual activity forced upon someone without consent.

Online and Social Media

Staying safe when using the internet and phones.

Cyberbullying

Bullying someone through digital platforms like social media or texts.

Digital Footprint / Tattoo

The trail of data you leave behind when using the internet that cannot be deleted.

Online Grooming

When someone builds trust online to exploit or abuse.

Phishing

Tricking someone into giving personal information online.

Privacy Settings

Controls that help you manage who sees your online information.

Revenge Porn

When someone shares private and personal explicit images or videos of another person without their consent, intending to embarrass or upset them.

Sexting

Sending or receiving sexual messages or images.

Special Needs and Support

Help that some children might need to learn and grow.

ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder)

Where the brain works differently (to what is considered “normal”), making it hard to concentrate and pay attention at times.

A type of neurodivergence, meaning differences from how neurotypical brains work.

Autism

(also called Autism Spectrum Condition/Disorder - ASC/D) - A condition that affects how someone can communicate, understand others, and experience the world.

Dyscalculia

Difficulty understanding maths concepts, like numbers and calculations. A form of Neurodivergence, see Neurodivergent.

Dyslexia

A condition that makes reading, writing, and spelling harder, but doesn't affect how smart or creative someone is. A form of Neurodivergence, see Neurodivergent.

Dyspraxia

A condition that makes it hard for some people to do things that need coordination and movement, and can make everyday tasks more challenging. A form of Neurodivergence, see Neurodivergent.

Education, Health and Care Assessment (EHC) is part of the process to create an EHCP by sending a formal letter to the Local Authority (LA), [North Yorkshire Council](#), who decide if an assessment is carried out.

Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP)

is a legal document for children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND), to the age of 25. It helps children with additional needs get support with learning, the child's needs, the support they will receive, and their goals. The plan is made with input from the child, parents, teachers, and other professionals. Parents can apply for EHCP's for their child(ren).

IEP (Individualised Education Plan)

A plan tailored to support a student's unique learning needs.

Learning Disability

A condition that makes learning new things more challenging.

Neurodivergent

Having a brain that works differently from what is considered normal in everyday society. Examples include autism, dyspraxia, dyslexia, ADHD, dyscalculia, and Tourette's Syndrome. People who are not neurodivergent are called neurotypical.

Neurodiversity

All brain types, including neurodivergent and neurotypical, and understanding that our brain types work differently and bring different strengths and ways of thinking and being.

Neurotypical

Having a brain that works in a way that is considered “normal” and experiences and reacts to the world in a way that most people understand.

SEND (Special Educational Needs and Disabilities)

SEND refers to children and young people who have difficulties with learning or physical/mental health conditions that require extra help or support.

Sensory Processing Differences

When someone is very sensitive or not sensitive to things they see, hear, touch, taste, or smell

Drugs, Alcohol and Risky Things

Things that can be dangerous and how to stay safe.

Addiction

Being unable to stop using a substance or engaging in a behaviour.

Alcohol

A drink that can affect your body and mind; illegal for under-18s in many places.

Drugs

Substances that can change how your body or mind works; some are illegal or harmful.

Peer Pressure

Feeling pushed to do something because others are doing it.

Overdose

Taking too much of a substance, leading to serious health risks.

Substance Misuse

Using drugs or alcohol in a way that is harmful.

Identity and Belonging

Who we are, how we feel inside, and being accepted.

Asexual

Someone who doesn't experience sexual attraction.

Bisexual

Attraction to more than one gender.

Cisgender

When your gender identity matches the sex you were given at birth.

Gay

A person who is attracted to people of the same gender. This word is often used to describe a boy or man who is attracted to other boys or men, but some people use it more generally.

Gender Identity

This means how someone feels inside – whether they feel like a boy, girl, both, or neither. This may be different from the body they were born with.

Lesbian

A woman attracted to other women.

LGBTQ+

Lesbian, Gay, Bi, Trans, Queer or Questioning and others. It describes people of different genders or who love people of the same gender.

Non-Binary

Someone who does not feel like just a boy or just a girl. They may feel like both, neither, or something else.

Pansexual

Attraction to people regardless of their gender.

Pronouns

Words like he, she, or they that refer to people; using the correct ones shows respect.

Transgender (Trans)

A person whose gender identity is different from the sex they were given at birth.



Legal Information

Information related to legal processes involving children.

For more information on child law, please see [Child Law Advice website](#)

Abuse

When someone hurts you or treats you badly. This can be physical, emotional, sexual, or not looking after you properly (neglect).

Adoption

The legal process by which a child becomes a permanent member of a new family.

Barrister

A legally trained person who advises people going through the family court and speaks for them in court hearings.

CAF (Common Assessment Framework)

A way to help children and families get the support they need.

CAFCASS

Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service. They work with children and families and advise the family court on what is best for each child.

Care Experienced

Someone who has been in care at any point in their life.

Care Order

A legal decision where the local authority takes responsibility for a child's care.

Care Plan

A plan made by professionals to explain how a child in care will be looked after. It includes health, education, and family contact.

Child Arrangements Order

A court order that says where a child will live and who they will spend time with. It can explain things like which parent the child lives with and when they see the other parent or family members.

Child in Need (CiN)

A child who needs extra help to stay healthy, safe, or do well at school.

Child Protection

Steps taken to keep a child safe if someone thinks they might be harmed.

Child Protection Conference

A meeting with adults like teachers, social workers, and parents to discuss any worries, offer support, and talk about how to keep a child safe, as well as to discuss the things that are going well. Meetings are organised by North Yorkshire Children and Families Service, and decide whether a child needs a Child Protection plan to sort out the worries for their safety and welfare or whether there is a different way this can be done. Child Protection plans are made when a child is thought to have suffered Significant Harm or is likely to suffer significant harm if things don't change. See also Initial Child Protection Conference (ICPC).

Child Protection Plan

A written plan that says what will be done to help keep a child safe.

Child Protection Register

A confidential list kept by local authorities of children who are at risk of significant harm. Professionals use this to keep track and offer help.

Children's Services (Children & Families Service in North Yorkshire)

The part of the council that helps children and families when they need support.

Coercion

When someone forces or tricks you into doing something you don't want to do.

Contact Centre

A supervised place that helps children see parents or family members they don't live with.

Contact Order

A court order that says a child must be allowed to visit or stay with someone named in the order.

Core Group

A small group of people (like a social worker, teacher, and parent) who meet to check the child protection plan is working.

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

A trained adult in school who you can talk to if you're worried about your safety or someone else's.

Emergency Protection Order (EPO)

A legal order from the court that lets the local authority remove a child from danger straight away.

Extra-Familial Harm

When someone outside the family (a stranger or friend) is causing harm or danger.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

When part of a girl's body is hurt or removed for cultural reasons. It's illegal and very harmful.

Foster Parent

A person who takes care of a child, usually for a limited time, without being the child's legal parent.

Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB)

When a child or young person acts in a sexual way that hurts or upsets others.

Honour-Based Violence

When someone is hurt because their family thinks they've brought shame or dishonour. See Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence for details on help.

ICO (Interim Care Order)

A temporary court order that can place a child under the care of the Local Authority and allows to make decisions about the child's welfare and where they live.

ICPC (Initial Child Protection Conference)

The first Child Protection Conference meeting with adults like teachers, social workers, and parents to discuss any worries, offer support, and talk about how to keep a child safe, as well as to discuss the things that are going well. The meeting is organised by North Yorkshire Children and Families Service. Child Protection Conferences decide whether a child needs a Child Protection plan to sort out the worries for their safety and welfare, or whether there is a different way this can be done. Child Protection plans are made when a child is thought to have suffered Significant Harm or is likely to suffer significant harm if things don't change. See also – Child Protection Conference (CPC).

Legal Aid

Help with paying for a lawyer if you need one and can't afford it.

Litigants in Person

Someone who goes to court without a lawyer and speaks for themselves.

Local Authority

Also called social services. They make sure children in their area are safe and well cared for.

Looked After Child (LAC)

A child who is being cared for by the local authority for more than 24 hours.

For further information and terms for looked-after children and fostering – see [Language That Cares | TACT](#)

MAPPA

A group of professionals who work together to keep people safe from serious offenders.

MARAC

A meeting where people from different services, police, social workers, health workers, and domestic abuse experts, get together to help someone who is at serious risk of being hurt by someone they live with or know well.

Neglect

When a child's basic needs—like food, clothes, or love—aren't being met.

Parental Responsibility (PR)

The legal right to make decisions for a child and care for them.

Parental Responsibility (PR) means having the legal right to make decisions for a child, protect and care for them, choose their schooling and medical care. Foster carers do not have PR.

Who has PR automatically?

Mothers always have PR

Fathers have PR if:

- Married to the mother when the child was born, or
- Named on the birth certificate (after 1 Dec 2003 in England & Wales)

Adoptive parents have PR

Some same-sex parents may also have PR by law

Private Law

Family court cases where adults, usually parents or carers, disagree about arrangements for a child. This might be about where the child lives, who they spend time with, or important decisions about their life. These cases are usually between family members, rather than the local authority asking the court to protect a child.

Prohibited Steps Order

A court order that stops someone with parental responsibility from doing something without the court's permission. For example, it could stop someone from moving a child to another area or changing their school.

Police Protection Order (PPO)

The police can remove a child without going to court if they are in immediate danger. The child can be kept safe for up to 72 hours.

Who Can Remove a Child from Parents in the UK?

The Police - with a PPO (up to 72 hours)

The Courts - by giving an Emergency Protection Order or Care Order

Social Workers - only if they have a court order or act under police protection.

Referral

When someone asks for support or tells children's services they're worried about a child. In North Yorkshire, this means that the referral is dealt with by the MAST (multi-agency screening team) and support can be given from many services, including Early Help, Children's Social Care, School, Community or Wellbeing and Mental Health Support.

Resident Parent

The parent that a child mainly lives with.

Safeguarding

Making sure children are safe, healthy, and well looked after.

Section 7 Report

A report the family court can ask for when adults disagree about where a child should live or who they should spend time with. A social worker or CAFCASS officer speaks to people involved, sometimes including the child, and gives advice to the court about what may be best for the child.

Section 17 (Child in Need)

A law that says the council must help children who need extra support to stay safe and healthy, even if they are not in danger. This includes children with disabilities or long-term health needs

Section 8 Order

A type of family court order about arrangements for a child. This can include where a child lives, who they spend time with, or decisions about important things in the child's life. Child Arrangements Orders, Prohibited Steps Orders and Specific Issue Orders are examples of Section 8 orders.

Section 37 Report

A report the family court can ask the local authority to write when there are worries about a child's safety or care. A social worker looks into the worries and tells the court what they think should happen next.

Section 47 (Child Protection)

A law that says the council must investigate if a child is at risk of serious harm.

Radicalisation

Encouraging someone to adopt extreme beliefs that could lead to harm.

SGO (Special Guardianship Order)

A legal decision that lets someone, like a grandparent or family friend, look after a child and make decisions for them. Special guardians have parental responsibility, however, the child still stays connected to their birth family.

Specific Issue Order

A court order used when adults cannot agree about one important decision for a child. This could be about things like which school the child goes to, medical treatment, changing their name, or travelling abroad.

Significant Harm

When a child is hurt or treated so badly that it seriously affects their health or development. If this happens, the local authority must act to protect the child. See Section 47 or Child Protection

Social Worker

A trained adult who helps children and families when there are problems at home.

For further information, please see CAFCASS Glossary, and TACT Language that Cares

ⓘ **Exploitation**

Information on exploitation, with key terms.

Please note that terms are often changing, please see [NYSCP Be Aware](#) for further details.

Abuse

Really bad things done by one person to another, like hurting a child, saying nasty things to upset them, or doing sexual things to them.

CAWN (Child Abduction Warning Notice)

A warning given by the police to an adult when there are worries they may take a child away or keep seeing a child when they should not. It is used to help keep the child safe.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

CCE is when a child is used to commit crimes, like selling drugs or carrying weapons. It is abuse.

Coerce

To make someone (including a child) do something by bullying them or asking again and again so they do not feel they can say no, even when they do not want to do it.

Consent

When a child knows and understands what is happening and is happy about it. It is not real consent if someone tries to make them do something or coerces them.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

CSE happens when a child is made to take part in sexual activities in return for things like money, gifts, or attention. It is abuse.

Contextual Safeguarding

Looking at dangers to children that happen outside their home, like at school, in parks, or online.

County Lines

When gangs use vulnerable people, including children, to move drugs from one place to another, or to look after and sell drugs.

Cuckooing

Cuckooing is when criminals take over someone's home to sell drugs or store illegal items. The person living there may feel scared and unsafe.

Exploitation

Exploitation is a type of abuse. It is where someone gets a child to do something that benefits them. They might trick the child into thinking they care about them, bully them into doing it, or give them things so they feel they cannot say no.

Exploiter

A person who gets a child to do things for them by tricking them, bullying them, or giving them things so they feel they cannot say no.

Extra-Familial Harm

When someone outside the family (like a stranger or friend) is causing harm or danger to a child.

Grooming

When someone tricks a child into thinking they are special or in a relationship with them. They trick the child because they want them to do something for them.

Manipulate

To control a child or make them do something someone else wants.

Missing

When a child is not where they should be, their family and friends do not know where they are.

NRM (National Referral Mechanism)

A process used to help decide if someone may have been trafficked or exploited. If a child may have been exploited, professionals can refer them to the NRM so they can get the right help and protection.

Peer-on-Peer Abuse

When a child is hurt, bullied, or abused by another child. This can happen at school, in groups, or online, and can be used by exploitation gangs as a method of controlling and getting children to do things for them.

Perpetrator

Someone who does something that is bad or against the law.

Philomena Protocol

A safeguarding tool used to help find a child quickly if they go missing. Key information is completed in advance, such as places the child may go, people they may contact, and risks or worries professionals should know about. This helps police, carers, parents and professionals respond quickly and keep the child safe. See [Philomena Protocol form North Yorkshire Police](#).

Safeguard

To protect someone and keep them safe.

Trap House

A trap house is a place used by gangs to sell drugs. Children may be made to stay there and help, often through fear or pressure.

Vulnerable

A child may be vulnerable if they need special care or protection, for example because of their age, disability, or other needs.

Vulnerability

Something that makes a child more likely to get hurt or harmed.

Glossary of Services. A Description of Some Organisations, teams, roles, or programmes that provide direct support, intervention, or advice

Feelings and Mental Health

Thinking, feeling and managing

CAMHS

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) help children and young people with serious emotional or behavioural difficulties by providing assessments, therapy, and support.

CAMHS Crisis Team

Emergency mental health support for children and young people in crisis

Compass

A provider of mental health and wellbeing services for children and young people (CYP) in North Yorkshire.

School and Learning

School life, learning, and getting help.

Alternative Provision (AP)

Educational settings that provide alternative teaching for children who can't attend mainstream schools.

DSL / DDSL

Designated Safeguarding Lead / Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead. Staff members responsible for student safety and wellbeing.

Designated Teacher for Looked After Children

A statutory school role supporting children in care.

Education Welfare Officer / Attendance Officer

Supports school attendance and addresses persistent absence.

Parent Carer Forum

Local forums representing parents of children with SEND

Pastoral Care

Support provided by schools to help students with personal issues.

SENCO (Special Educational Needs Coordinator)

A teacher who helps students with additional learning needs.

SEND Tribunal

The tribunal for appeals about special educational needs decisions

SENDIASS (Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Information, Advice and Support Service)

It is a service that operates across North Yorkshire to support to give advice to:

- Parents and carers of children and young people aged 0–25 with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND).
- Children and young people themselves, including those aged 16–25 who can contact the service directly.

Advice is independent and not influenced by schools, health services, or [North Yorkshire Council](#)..

Safeguarding Lead

A staff member responsible for student safety and wellbeing.

Virtual School

Support the education of looked-after children

People and Services Who Help

Adults, professionals and services who keep children safe.

Barrister

A legally trained person who advises people going through the family court and speaks for them in court hearings.

Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS)

This is an organisation which works with children and young people and their families and then advises the family court on what it considers to be in the best interests of each child.

CAFCASS has information on their website and a glossary in relation to legal terms and language used in court or legal matters, see [Glossary](#) and [Mind-Your-Language](#)

CFW (Children and Families Worker)

Part of the Early Help Service and works closely with families in their homes or communities to help them. They support parents and children with things like routines, behaviour, and emotional wellbeing. Their goal is to help families stay strong and safe, and to stop small problems from becoming big ones.

Children and Families Support Worker (CFSW)

Part of the Early Help Service and works closely with CFWs as well as other services. They may lead groups and support families with contact or Family Time.

Counsellor

A person you can talk to about your feelings and problems.

Early Help

Early Help is not a designated team; it is the way that everyone works together to support the needs of families. Early Help is the response offered by appropriate services, best known and able to help children and their families when they require help. This may be a school, a member of the community, or a sports coach, for example.

Early Help Assessment (EHA) is a tool used to identify and address the needs of children and their families early on, involving an assessment and support plan alongside the family and with their consent.

Early Help Service

The service that can offer additional support to a family, with their consent to do so.

Family Group Conferencing (FGC)

A process where families come together to make decisions and create plans for the welfare of a child, and make sure they are safe with the support of an independent coordinator.

Families Information Service (FIS)

Give free, impartial advice about childcare, including finding childcare, working in childcare, costs, becoming a childminder, early education, and out-of-school clubs. FIS also helps foster carers with early years funding queries.

Contact: fis.information@northyorks.gov.uk

Family Time

Time when a child who doesn't live with their parents or family gets to see them. It helps them stay connected and build relationships. Family Time can be supervised or unsupervised, depending on what's safest and best for the child.

Foster Parent

A person who takes care of a child, sometimes for a limited time, without being the child's legal parent.

For further information and terms for fostering and looked-after children – see [Language That Cares | TACT](#)

GP (General Practitioner)

A doctor who helps with general health concerns.

IRO (Independent Reviewing Officer)

A person who leads a Child Protection Conference, a qualified and experienced Social Worker. They are there to make sure that families understand the purpose of meetings so that they can take part fully.

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Team (MAST)

A team of professionals from different services, like social workers, health workers, police and probation, who work together to help keep children and young people safe.

When someone is worried about a child or family, MAST looks at the information and decides what kind of help is needed. They might suggest support from Early Help, a safeguarding response, or advice from another service

Mind of My Own (MofMO)

An app designed to help children and young people communicate their thoughts, feelings, and needs to professionals, ensuring their voices are heard in decisions that affect their lives.

North Yorkshire Care Leaver Offer

Information and support for young people who have been in care and are leaving care, or have already left care. It explains what help they can get with things like where they live, money, education, training, work, health, relationships, and support from a Personal Adviser. See [North Yorkshire Care Leaver Offer](#).

Post-Adoption Services

Support for children, young people and families after an adoption has happened. This can include help with feelings, identity, family relationships, life story work, and support if things are difficult at home. In North Yorkshire, adoption support is provided through One Adoption North and Humber.

Psychologist

A person who helps people understand their thoughts, feelings, and behaviours. They talk with people to help them feel better, but don't prescribe medication.

Psychiatrist

A doctor who helps people with mental health problems. They can talk with you like a psychologist and can prescribe medication if needed.

(Senior) Early Help Consultant (S)EHC

Early Help Consultants are based across North Yorkshire. Their role is to offer support, advice and guidance to all Practitioners in the early help system.

Social Worker

Someone who supports children and families to ensure safety and well-being.

Solicitor

A type of lawyer who gives advice about the law and helps people with legal problems, like writing contracts or going to court.

Speech and Language Therapist

A professional who helps with communication difficulties.

Team Around the Family (TAF)

A meeting involving multiple people who work with and know a family well, to create a coordinated support plan.

Youth Justice Worker

From the Youth Justice Service, a YJS worker is a professional who works with young people who have committed offences or are at risk of offending.

Some Useful Services

Supporting Victims Central Telephone Referral and Assessment Team

Emotional and practical support for anyone affected by crime (including children, bereaved relatives, and staff), whether reported or not. Includes support for hate crime, referrals to specialist services, and restorative justice.

Contact: 01609 643100 | help@supportingvictims.org | [Supporting Victims website](#)

Independent Victim Adviser (IVA)

Victim Support – Case management for any (non-sexual or domestic) North Yorkshire victim of crime, offering practical and emotional support to cope and recover.

Contact: 0808 1689111 | [Victim Support website](#)

Restorative Justice Service

Opportunity for victims to communicate with offenders, either face-to-face or indirectly, to support recovery.

Contact: help@supportingvictims.org



Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

IDAS (Independent Domestic Abuse Services)

Community-based and accommodation-based support for victims and survivors of domestic abuse, including children and young people. Also provides perpetrator programmes and support for young people displaying abusive behaviour.
Contact: 03000 110 110 | info@idas.org.uk | [IDAS website](#)

Karma Nirvana (Honour Abuse Helpline)

Specialist support for honour-based abuse, forced marriage and related issues.
Contact: 0800 5999 247 | Mon-Fri 9am-5pm | [Karma Nirvana website](#)

National Domestic Abuse Helpline (Refuge)

Support for all forms of domestic abuse, including honour-based abuse.
Contact: 0808 2000 247 (24/7) | [National Domestic Abuse Helpline website](#)

Forced Marriage Unit (FMU)

Government service for advice and action on forced marriage, including issues linked to honour-based abuse.
Contact: 020 7008 0151 | 020 7008 1500 out of hours | [Forced Marriage Unit guidance](#)

Foundation UK

Positive Choices – Behaviour change programmes for perpetrators of domestic abuse, including motivational interventions and tailored support.
Contact: 01904 557491 | foundationapp@foundationuk.org | [Foundation UK website](#)

Survive and Community Counselling

Counselling for survivors of sexual violence and domestic abuse.
Contact: 01904 638813 | [Survive website](#)

ISVA Service (IDAS & Halo Project)

Independent Sexual Violence Adviser support for all ages, including specialist support for BME women and girls.
Contact: info@idas.org.uk

Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC)

Bridge House – Crisis support and forensic medical services for children and adults who have experienced sexual assault.

Contact: 0330 223 0362 (adults) | 0300 223 0099 (out of hours) | North.Yorkshire@mountainhealthcare.co.uk | [Bridge House SARC website](#)



Exploitation, County Lines, and Online Harms

North Yorkshire SOS+ (St Giles Trust)

Support for children and young adults (10–25) at risk of or affected by exploitation, including county lines, criminal and sexual exploitation, and those who go missing. Focus on early intervention, prevention, and lived experience.

Contact: Kelly.Broadbent@stgilestrust.org.uk

Parent Liaison Officer Service

Ivison Trust (formerly PACE) – Support for parents/carers whose children are at risk of exploitation, including one-to-one and group work, online forums, and befriending.

Contact: info@ivisontrust.org.uk | [Ivison Trust website](#)

Lucy Faithfull Foundation

National charity preventing child sexual abuse and exploitation, offering advice, training, and support.

Contact: 0808 1000 900 | [Lucy Faithfull Foundation website](#)

Change Direction

North Yorkshire Youth – Diversion scheme for young people (10–17) to prevent entry into the criminal justice system by addressing underlying causes.

Contact: info@nyy.org.uk | [North Yorkshire Youth website](#)

Women's Centre

Changing Lives – Gender-specific, trauma-informed support for women 16+, including those involved in sex work, sexual exploitation, county lines, and online harm.

Contact: womens.wellness@changing-lives.org.uk | [Changing Lives website](#)

MACE (Multi-Agency Child Exploitation)

Multi-agency risk assessment and management for children at risk of exploitation, including contextual safeguarding and mapping of peer, location, and perpetrator risks.

Contact: [NYSCP MACE information](#)

Be Aware Hub (NYSCP)

Online knowledge hub for tackling child exploitation, with resources for parents, carers, and professionals.

Contact: [NYSCP MACE information](#)

Substance Misuse

North Yorkshire Horizons

Adult drug and alcohol recovery service, including outreach and custody suite pathways.

Contact: 01723 330730 | [North Yorkshire Horizons website](#)

Waythrough (Young People)

Substance misuse support for young people.

Contact: [North Yorkshire Children and Families Services](#)



Children with Disabilities and SEND

SENDIASS North Yorkshire

Impartial advice and support for families with children who have SEND.

Contact: 01609 536923 | sendiass@northyorks.gov.uk | [SENDIASS North Yorkshire website](#)

North Yorkshire Social Care Occupational Therapy Team

Assessments, equipment, adaptations, and rehousing support for children with disabilities or medical conditions.

Contact: 01609 780780 | [North Yorkshire Children and Families Services](#)



Bereavement and Counselling

Just 'B' Bereavement Support

Emotional wellbeing and bereavement support for children, young people, and adults.

Contact: 01423 856790 | [Just B website](#)

Survivors of Bereavement by Suicide (SOBS)

Peer-led support groups for those bereaved by suicide.

Contact: 0300 111 5065 | [SOBS website](#)



Additional Key Services

North Yorkshire Care Leaver Offer

North Yorkshire's information and support offer for care leavers. It explains the help available to young people leaving care, including support with where they live, money, education, training, work, health and wellbeing, and advice from a Personal Adviser. See [North Yorkshire Care Leaver Offer](#).

Post-Adoption Services

Support for children, young people and families after adoption has happened. In North Yorkshire, this support is provided through One Adoption North and Humber.

Contact: 0345 305 2576 | OANH.RAA@york.gov.uk

NYSCP Training and Resources

Further information and support for parents and carers is available from [NYSCP Information for Parents and Carers](#). Training and guidance for professionals is available from [NYSCP procedures, practice guidance and one-minute guides](#).

Youth Justice Service (YJS)

Support for young people at risk of offending or exploitation.

Contact: North Yorkshire Youth Justice Service | [North Yorkshire Council](#)

Operation Encompass

Police, health, and education partnership to support children experiencing domestic abuse at home.

Please note: Information contained within this glossary was correct at the time of publication. Service details, contact information and website links may change over time. For updates, corrections or suggested amendments, please contact nyscp@northyorks.gov.uk.