

Glossary of Early Help Terms and Abbreviations

Early Help (EH) and Early Intervention – is language that is used to describe the process of identifying and intervening as soon as possible with families to help prevent issues from happening or escalating. This may be due to a specific need, incident(s) or vulnerability.

Early Help Assessment (EHA) – A voluntary assessment undertaken by any professional or agency in contact with a child or their family. It is designed to identify needs at an early stage and enable suitable help and support to be put in place to address the identified needs. Worcestershire has an Early help assessment which can be used by any agency or an agency may have their own which they use.

Early Help plan – this follows the early help assessment when the needs of the child and their family has been identified and this plan outlines what needs to happen and what help and support is available by whom and when. This allows us to review how things are going and anything we need to change and can involve the wider extended family.

Early Help review/ Team around the family (TAF) meeting- both used to describe the meeting that reviews how the plan is working and agree next steps or amendments.

Early help closure – This is the closure record that captures the impact and outcomes achieved by the family and what support was offered and how it made a difference.

Early Years (EYs)– refers to children aged from 0-5 years of age.

Early years provider – relates to early education places for children under 5 years of age. This includes state – funded and private nurseries as well as child minders.

Education, health and Care Plan (EHC plan) – This plan details the education, health and social care support that is to be provided to a child or young person who has special educational needs or a disability.

Graduated approach - A model of action an intervention in early education settings, schools and colleges to help children and young people who have special educational needs. The approach recognises that there is a continuum of special educational needs.

GET SAFE- This is the Worcestershire partnership approach to preventing, identifying and tackling child criminal exploitation and covers all levels of need for children and young people.

Holiday and activities fund (HAF program) – this is a government led programme to provide some activities and food to children who are on free school meals or identified as just about managing. (Worcestershire’s approach to this is Ready, Steady, Worcestershire - [Ready Steady Worcestershire - school holiday food and activities | Worcestershire County Council](#))

Health and Wellbeing Board - The wellbeing board acts as a forum where local commissioners across the NHS, social care and public health work together to improve the health and wellbeing of their local population and reduce health inequality.

Healthy child Programme - The Healthy Child Programme covers pregnancy and the first five years of a child’s life, focusing on a universal preventative service that provides families with a programme of screening, immunisation, health and development reviews, supplemented by advice around health wellbeing and parenting.

Local Offer - Local authorities in England are required to set out their local offer information about provision they expect to be available across education health and social care for children and young people in their area who have special educational needs or are disabled, including those who do not have education health and care plans. Local authorities must consult locally on what provisions are for the local offer.

Reach 4 wellbeing (R4W) – aims to promote positive wellbeing, reach children and young people in their communities and reduce the stigma of mental health. They provide group programmes for children aged 5-18 years.

Start4life - NHS help and advice during pregnancy, birth and parenthood.

Supporting family’s program– This is led across the country by the DFE and is aimed at enabling families to get the help and support they need to address multiple disadvantages through a whole family approach delivered by the partnerships This was initially known as the Troubled Families programme in 2012.

Signs of Safety (SoS) – This is an approach used in Worcestershire which is strengths based and enables families to help identify their own solutions to the challenges they face.

Starting well – this is team provides universal and targeted support to children and young people with the aim of improving life chances and reducing health inequalities.

Targeted – Targeting an intervention means it is aimed at a specific population with a specific need. For example, an intervention could be targeted at parents with mental health difficulties or young people who have experienced a trauma.

Universal – Universal programmes are aimed at everyone within the specified age range, recipients of the intervention don't need to meet a criteria to access the programme. E.g., education, health services, Police.