

Safeguarding Aware Spring 2026

# AWARE

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# Contributors

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# Welcome

Welcome to the Spring 2026 edition of the Keoghs Safeguarding Aware newsletter. In this edition of our newsletter, we are pleased to present a collection of articles covering various topics such as:

Lauranne Nolan, Associate Solicitor and Safeguarding Lead discusses the potential establishment of a child protection authority in England and joins Shannon Boyce in an article considering a ban of social media for under 16s.

Patrick Williams, Associate Solicitor, considers the forthcoming changes to Online Safety Act 2025 in relation to the creation of non-consensual images and child sexual abuse material using AI tools, and the impact on abuse claims in relation to the developing area of image-based abuse.

Anna Churchill, Associate, considers the government's policy paper on proposed fostering reforms.

Shannon Boyce, Graduate Solicitor Apprentice, discusses the consultation in relation to banning under 16s from social media and also the consultation in relation to the proposed changes to KCSIE.

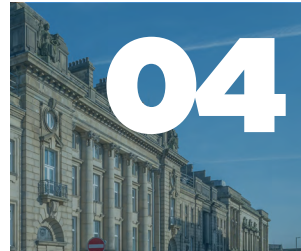
We hope you find the contents informative and helpful. If you would like to discuss any of the articles or their implications, please do not hesitate to contact our Safeguarding Lead,

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For more updates be sure to listen to our Safeguarding Matters podcast which can be found alongside all of the other podcasts from across the Davies Group.



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# Online Safety Act 2023: AI and Image Based Abuse Claims

On 12 January 2026, the UK's Independent online safety watchdog, Ofcom, announced that it had opened a formal investigation into "X" under the Online Safety Act 2023 ("the Act"), to determine whether it has complied with its duties to protect people.



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**The investigation was brought about by concerning reports that the “Grok AI chatbot account” on X was being used to create and share images of people, including children, of an intimate or pornographic nature.**

**Ofcom therefore decided to open their investigation to establish whether X has failed to comply with its legal obligations under the Act, in particular, to:**

- assess the risk of people in the UK seeing content that is illegal in the UK, and to carry out an updated risk assessment before making any significant changes to their service;
- take appropriate steps to prevent people in the UK from seeing ‘priority’ illegal content - including non-consensual intimate images and child sexual abuse material;
- take down illegal content swiftly when they become aware of it;
- have regard to protecting users from a breach of privacy laws;
- assess the risk their service poses to UK children, and to carry out an updated risk assessment before making any significant changes to their service;
- use highly effective age assurance to protect UK children from seeing pornography.

On 14 January 2026, X confirmed that it had implemented safety measures to prevent the Grok account from being used to create intimate images of people.

## Online Safety Act 2023

The Act came into force on 25 July 2025 intending to protect children and adults online, and creating a range of new duties for social media platforms and technology companies by making them legally responsible for the content they host as well as user safety on their platforms.

However, despite the implementation of a number of new duties and standards to be complied with, the Act currently does not specifically mention the use of AI products. While it is illegal to share intimate, non-consensual images, including “deepfakes”, it is currently not an offence under the Act to ask AI to create such images. Therefore the UK Government has announced its intentions to swiftly bring into force a new law which will make it an offence to create such images using an AI tool as well as amend existing law to create an offence for companies to supply the tools designed to make them.

## Commentary

Image-based abuse claims are now being made more often and the first judgment concerning an image-based abuse claim was handed down on 27 February 2023 in the case of *FGX v Gaunt* [2023] EWHC 419 (KB). The alleged circumstances were that the claimant discovered that her partner had concealed a camera in their bathroom and had uploaded intimate images of her online, with a photo of her face, for which he had obtained payment from pornographic websites. The claimant suffered PTSD as a result. Thornton J presiding over the case considered the claim to be one of image-based abuse and the impact on the claimant in such circumstances akin to the impact of sexual abuse notwithstanding the abuse being image-based and not physical. Accordingly, general damages were awarded at £60,000 under Section C of Chapter 4 of the Judicial College Guidelines 2022 and within the “moderate” bracket, for cases where the claimant’s prospects of recovery with professional help are better but still likely to suffer from significant disability for the foreseeable future.

Since, and likely at least in part as a result of, the case of *FGX v Gaunt* the 17th edition of the Judicial College Guidelines released on 5 April 2024 for the first time included image-based abuse within its definition of “abuse”, which was not previously included in the 16th Edition of the guidelines. The Guidelines themselves refer to a ‘small cluster of decisions concerning damages for sexual abuse, including image-based abuse ... which has led to ... adjustments to the brackets’. As these still remain an emerging abuse claim, reported damages awards are rare in this area and therefore the only cases which the Judicial College could be referring to are *FGX v Gaunt*, and possibly the claim made by Georgia Harrison who successfully sued her ex-partner, Stephen Bear, for general damages totalling £120,000 after he shared sexually explicit images of her online without her consent.

The development of AI products to have the ability to create non-consensual images and child sexual abuse material is another extension of image based abuse, whereby a user is able to manipulate the AI tool to create such images and therefore presents the same risks of image based abuse. Accordingly, it is entirely possible that in respect of image-based abuse claims we may also start to see claims made in circumstances where individuals have created such materials with the use of AI.

# Proposed Changes to Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE):

## 2026 Consultation

The Department for Education (“DfE”) has launched a consultation on proposed amendments to Keeping Children Safe in Education (“KCSIE”), the statutory guidance to support schools and colleges in matters of safeguarding.

Published on 12 February 2026, the consultation invites views from educational organisations, with responses required to be submitted by 22 April 2026.



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# Key proposed changes

## Part One

### Safeguarding information for staff

Part one outlines the core safeguarding knowledge that staff need to know, what they need to look out for and where they should report their concerns. Annex A was introduced in 2021 which was created as a summary specifically for staff who do not work directly with children.

The DfE now propose to remove Annex A on the basis that all staff should have a broader understanding of safeguarding issues. The changes seek to align KCSIE with Working Together to Safeguard Children, promoting consistency across safeguarding systems and clarifying the school's role within multi-agency arrangements.

Additional proposed amendments relate to Early Help and behaviour in schools, Child Sexual Exploitation and serious violence amongst children. The DfE have also clarified expectations from staff who deal with safeguarding concerns or allegations against another member of staff, including the expectation that headteachers or principals should consider whether a referral to the Local Authority Designated Officer ("LADO") is appropriate.

## Part two

### The management of safeguarding

Part two focusses on the responsibilities of governing bodies to safeguard and promote the welfare of children along with guidance on what safeguarding policies and procedures they should have in place.

The proposed changes aim to provide a clearer high-level overview of the relationship between safeguarding and mental health. This includes cases where serious risks may arise, such as self-harm, eating disorders or suicidal ideation amongst young people.

While KCSIE is not intended to be the primary source of mental health guidance, it recognises that issues such as self-harm, eating disorders, and suicidal ideation may constitute safeguarding concerns. The amendment references guidance relating to children questioning their gender, opportunities to teach safeguarding and additional paragraphs addressing the use of artificial intelligence ("AI") within the school system. These changes are intended to support schools in responding confidently and compassionately.

The DfE is seeking feedback on whether the revised wording adequately clarifies the role of schools and colleges in responding to pupils' mental health needs.

## Part three

### Safer recruitment

Part three provides schools and colleges with guidance on statutory requirements and the importance of safeguarding and recruitment.

The proposed changes reflect feedback from key stakeholders, schools and colleges across the education sector. They include the introduction of a single central record template which meets KCSIE statutory requirements, clarification around DBS checks for individuals undertaking work experience and other minor revisions intended to improve clarity.

## Part four

### Safeguarding concerns or allegations about staff

Part four addresses procedures for managing cases of allegations made against a person who poses a risk of harm to children. Guidance should be followed when dealing with allegations against anyone in the school or college including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors.

The proposed amendment clarifies that any allegations involving trainee teachers should be managed in the same way as allegations concerning supply teachers or contracted staff. This aims to ensure consistency in safeguarding responses across all roles within education settings.

### Part five

#### Child-on-child sexual harassment and sexual violence

Part five sets out expectations for governing bodies in responding appropriately to reports of child-on-child sexual harassment and sexual violence.

The DfE proposes restructuring this section to present a clearer progression of behaviours, beginning with early indicators of harmful sexual behaviour, through to harassment, and ultimately to sexual violence. The revised structure is intended to enhance clarity and guidance for professionals to navigate when addressing safeguarding concerns.

## Conclusion

The proposed changes to KCSIE represent significant developments in the safeguarding framework for schools and colleges. By enhancing clarity, addressing emerging risks, and reinforcing expectations across all staff roles, the updates aim to strengthen safeguarding practice across the education sector.

Education providers are encouraged to engage with the consultation process to ensure the final guidance continues to support effective safeguarding practices across all education sectors.

The revised KCSIE guidance is expected to be implemented from September 2026.

## Additional areas for consultation

The DfE is also seeking views from those working in the education sector to expand its evidence base in several areas where development may be required. These are areas in which the DfE have been asked to consider making changes, but their current knowledge is limited. These include:

- Supporting staff in understanding and responding to evolving risks posed by AI technology
- Whether there is a need for KCSIE to be available in British Sign Language
- Whether clearer advice should be included regarding Children Affected by Domestic Abuse
- Safeguarding risks associated with organised networks and grooming gangs
- Risks associated with online gaming platforms
- Specialist advice on harmful sexual behaviour including behaviours which are not necessarily criminal in nature
- Clearer expectations around self-referral of staff
- Guidance on teenage relationship abuse and how staff can recognise and respond to it
- Clearer examples of verbal abuse
- Practical steps to better support DSLs and their deputies in school



# Government publishes policy paper: Renewing fostering

In February 2026, the Government published a policy paper: Renewing fostering – homes for 10,000 more children. This paper sets out the Government’s plan to improve foster services by reversing the sharp decline in foster parents and rebuilding a fostering system capable of providing 10,000 additional homes for children in England.



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A declining number of foster placements is a significant issue because fewer placements lead to increased use of unregulated settings, higher instability and increased safeguarding risk.

- A decade long decline in foster carers, leaving many children without suitable placements
- Growing pressure on local authorities, who struggle to find suitable homes for children
- Inconsistency in how fostering is delivered across England
- Complex rules and processes that can deter potential carers

A future is envisioned where every child who needs foster care has access to a stable, loving home, and foster carers are well supported, valued and retained. An increase in available foster placements means that children who cannot remain at home or live with their wider family can, where appropriate, remain in their local area and maintain their family relationships. The system will be simplified, with greater regional collaboration and innovation to improve outcomes for children.

To achieve this, the Government has set out a five stage Action Plan:

**1 National scale actions to expand fostering**

This includes a nationwide communications campaign to raise awareness of fostering and ensure that prospective foster carers clearly understand what is involved and what will happen when they apply. There will be a focus on increasing capacity in areas with the greatest shortages of foster carers, reducing reliance on emergency placements which can increase safeguarding risks.

**2 Enhanced regional collaboration**

There will be stronger collaboration between local authorities, with shared approaches to recruitment, training and placement planning.

**3 Innovation to improve outcomes**

The Government will encourage new models of care and support to strengthen relationships, improve stability and enhance outcomes for children and young people.

**4 Stronger support around foster families**

There will be improved wraparound support for carers and children, as well as enhancements to training, supervision and crisis support. Improved support may also reduce the likelihood of allegations escalating due to miscommunication or unmet need.

**6 A simpler rulebook**

Regulations and guidance around foster care will be streamlined, reducing unnecessary bureaucracy and ensuring the rules prioritise trusted, stable relationships.



**The first stage of this programme was a consultation on fostering reform, looking at proposed changes to the assessment of foster carers and the handling of allegations of abuse.**

## The Consultation and the Focus on Allegations of Abuse

The consultation proposes significant reform to the way allegations of abuse and standards of care concerns are handled, with the aim of creating a more proportionate, transparent and consistent national approach. The Government recognises that allegations can be stressful and disruptive for foster carers and children and wants to ensure that there is better support for both children and carers.

A key proposal is the introduction of a clear distinction between allegations of abuse and standards of care concerns. This distinction is intended to prevent minor practice issues being escalated into formal safeguarding investigations, which can be distressing for carers and destabilising for children. For abuse related allegations, the proposals emphasise faster decision making, clearer communication, and improved support for both the child and the carer. Suggested reforms include only removing children where there is a safeguarding concern or where the child requests to be moved, and ensuring faster and more transparent investigations.

There have also been two calls for evidence relating to the reforms, including one seeking the views of children and young people themselves. Including young people's views at this stage reflects a wider shift towards embedding lived experience in safeguarding reform.

**The consultation and calls for evidence closed on 17 March.**

## Comment

The Government has launched a strategic, system wide plan aimed at rebuilding fostering provision in England, improving consistency, ensuring access to the most appropriate homes for children, and strengthening the way allegations of abuse within foster placements are managed.

For those involved in safeguarding, risk management and abuse related claims, the proposed reforms — particularly the clearer categorisation of concerns and the emphasis on proportionality — may have significant implications for how allegations are investigated, recorded and defended. If implemented, the reforms could reduce unnecessary escalation, improve evidential clarity, and support more consistent decision making across local authorities and fostering agencies.

Keoghs will provide further updates as the consultation and reforms progress.



# Establishing a Child Protection Authority in England

The creation of a Child Protection Authority ('CPA') was one of the lead recommendations from the final report from the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse ('IICSA'). In April 2025, the Government committed to consulting on a road map to establishing a CPA as a national body to improve child protection by the end of 2025. The consultation closed on 5 March 2026.



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## The consultation sought views on the CPA's proposed:

### functions

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### governance

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### interactions with existing bodies

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The overall aim is to make the multi-agency child protection system clearer and more unified and to ensure there are ongoing improvements through effective evidence-based support.

- frontline practitioners, including but not limited to, those working in children's services, the police, health, youth justice, probation and education
- safeguarding partnerships
- voluntary and community sector organisations working with children and families
- inspectorates and regulatory bodies with a role in child protection
- organisations and sector bodies who provide improvement training and support
- families with lived experience of the child protection system and their networks
- anyone else who cares about improving child protection

## The system

**The purpose of the consultation is to consider the fact that the current child protection system faces three persistent challenges:**

The system is fragmented and lacks strong leadership and coordination at the national level. Due to the lack of national oversight, there have been missed opportunities to anticipate emerging harms or respond proactively to new risks. It also means that data that exists in different parts of the system is not consistently reviewed to identify trends or evidence gaps. This leaves the system reactive rather than strategic.

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Despite there being evidence of good practice across the country, this is not consistently shared or embedded. When effective approaches are identified, they do not always spread across agencies or feed into expectations of child protection practice across workforces.

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Learning is not consistently translating into improvement. Despite repeated findings in national and local reviews, the same weaknesses recur. There is no single body with the authority and agility to intervene, drive change, and hold organisations to account. Recommendations are not tracked and impact on outcomes is rarely measured, meaning poor practice can persist and children remain exposed to avoidable harm.

**It is acknowledged that there have been previous attempts at reform which have led to some improvement, but positive change resulting from them has been hindered because the reforms have:**

- Been incremental, single-issue initiatives with insufficient funding. Reforms have been too small-scale, narrow or reactive and not backed by sustainable funding or a clear, long-term vision and accountability framework. This means reforms have lacked direction and consistency across the country. This has resulted in continuing systemic issues and poor system design, which has not embedded lasting change.
- Lacked a focus on supporting all those who work in child protection and not dealt with their lack of time and space for reflective, child-centred practice, or regular quality supervision. This hampers efforts to promote professional curiosity and has prevented practitioners from developing, and having confidence in, their expertise to deliver meaningful support.
- Supported multi-agency working but agencies still struggle to share information and act in the spirit of multi-agency working.

## Conclusion

During the consultation, a series of targeted workshops and panels with children and young people and those with lived experiences to were held to gather their views on the proposals. The outcome of the consultation process and the next steps will be considered once published.

# The UK's proposal to ban social media for under 16s

In February 2026, Australia became the first country to ban social media for under 16s.

The UK Government has now launched a consultation aimed at strengthening children's well-being online, focusing on promoting healthier use of mobile phones and social media. This follows an amendment to the Children's Well-being and Schools Bill, debated in the House of Lords in January 2026, which seeks to ban social media use for under 16s and would give ministers 12 months to decide which social media platforms should be unavailable to under 16s.



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**Proposals include making schools phone-free by default, with Ofsted inspections checking compliance; issuing screen time guidance for parents; and considering measures such as raising the digital age of consent as well as restrictions on potentially addictive design features.**

Some concerns were raised in the House of Lords, which have also been highlighted by organisations such as the NSPCC. Although it is widely agreed that young people can be exposed to harmful online content, a blanket ban on under 16s accessing social media platforms may not be the most effective solution and would instead drive young people to darker corners of the Internet. There are arguments that keeping children safe online is a far more complex safeguarding problem that involves technology companies failing to act responsibly.

It has also been announced that alongside the consultation, a pilot scheme will run in the homes of 300 teenagers. Participants from across the UK will be split into four groups, three of which will try out the different kinds of interventions while the fourth will act as a control group.

One group is intended to mimic what a social media ban would look like, and the most popular apps will be totally unavailable. The other two groups will have limited restrictions, either by capping app use at 60 minutes per day or making them unavailable between 21:00 and 07:00. All participants will then be asked about the impacts on their family life, sleep and schoolwork.

**The consultation will gather views from parents, young people, and experts before a summer response, building on existing protections under the Online Safety Act and wider reforms to education, digital literacy, and child safety. The consultation will run to 26 May 2026.**

The importance of the consultation and proposed amendments to the Bill are more relevant than ever following the recent finding of a jury in Los Angeles, which concluded that Meta – which owns Instagram, Facebook and WhatsApp – and YouTube owner Google intentionally built addictive social media platforms that harmed a 20-year old’s mental health.

Meta and Google have both separately said that they disagreed with the verdict and would both appeal.



# Working together to safeguard children 2026: A summary of key changes

Working Together To Safeguard Children ('WTTSC') was updated on 18 March 2026. There have been several key additions to the guidance, which replaces the 2023 edition, and they have been summarised as follows:



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# Key proposed changes

## Chapter 1

### A shared responsibility

This chapter highlights the importance of agencies actively seeking to address discrimination and inequality experienced by families, as well as the need for leaders to create inclusive and anti-discriminatory cultures. Practitioners will be expected to challenge racism and discrimination.

The guidance on certain types of harm has also been strengthened, including:

- abusive behaviour in intimate relationships;
- coercive control;
- more hidden harms such as child sexual abuse (CSA) and teenage relationship abuse.

## Chapter 2

### Multi-agency safeguarding arrangements (MASA)

This chapter clarifies that collaborative leadership and timely decision-making are needed for effective multi-agency working and addressing system issues. Agency accountability is addressed through a number of mechanisms, including regulatory inspections, independent scrutiny, and safeguarding partner reporting.

The updated guidance has also clarified that MASA responsibilities include children who are looked after and has set clearer expectations on analysing information to identify disproportionality and racism as well as strengthened requirements for data sharing.

## Chapter 3

### Providing help, support and protection

This chapter is split into four sections:

- universal services and community-based early help;
- a new section on Family help;
- safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children;
- multi-agency child protection.

#### Section 1: Universal services and community-based early help

Universal and community-based early help services can include support delivered through:

- Best Start Family Hubs;
- youth services;
- youth offending teams;
- after school clubs;
- housing provision.

The guidance adds new information on Best Start Family Hubs. These hubs bring together practitioners from multi-agency partners to support children and families from pregnancy through to the age of 19 (or 25 for young people with SEND). For families who no longer require the support of targeted and specialist services, Hubs offer an ongoing, local support network.

#### Section 2: Family help - targeted early help, safeguarding, and promoting the welfare of children

This new section provides information on Family help, which involves targeted early help services coordinated by local authorities to address specific concerns within a family. Family help is a voluntary approach, requiring the family's consent to receive support and services.

The section covers information on:

- identifying children and families who would benefit from help.
- effective assessment of the need for Family help;
- provision of effective services to help families.



## Chapter 3 Continued

### Section 3: Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children

This section includes several new additions, as set out below.

#### Provision of support and services for a child in need

During child protection enquiries, a social- work- qualified practice supervisor or team manager can lead the section 47 investigation in the place of a social worker. For a child on a child protection plan, the lead practitioner should always be a social worker.

#### Focusing on the needs of the child and their family

For suspected child sexual abuse, assessment should include a health representative with experience of working with children who have been sexually abused.

#### Supporting babies (including unborn children)

Practitioners should recognise the specific vulnerabilities of babies and make sure that assessment, support and services recognise their age, stage of development, and communication needs.

It is important to identify pre-birth risk factors early and be proactive in assessment and planning.

#### Supporting children suffering or likely to suffer harm outside the home

While any child can experience harm outside the home, children with special educational needs or disabilities, those missing from home, care or education, looked after children, and those with previous experience of abuse or neglect, may all be at greater risk of harms such as sexual or criminal exploitation.

All children, including those who may be causing harm to others, should receive a safeguarding response. Practitioners should work with them to understand their experiences and what will reduce the likelihood of harm to themselves and others.

Where children may be experiencing extra-familial harm, assessments should determine whether a child is in need or whether to make enquires following concerns that the child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. Where the child is looked after, section 47 enquiries should be carried out alongside a review of the care, and any action required should be included and monitored through the care planning process.

#### Supporting looked after children

Responding to the help, support and protection needs of looked after children may be different to those living with their birth families.

Every looked after child must have a care plan that sets out how the child will be cared for and how their welfare will be safeguarded and promoted.

Where a decision is taken that a placement out of area is in the best interests of a child, the placing local authority has a statutory responsibility to notify the receiving local authority.

#### Assessment, support and planning for children under the Children Act 1989

Where the child is known and receiving services and child protection concerns are raised, the lead practitioner in Family help should continue to work with the child and their family.

Where the decision is taken not to proceed with a section 47 enquiry or child protection plan, the lead practitioner should consider the ongoing support that the child requires. Where it is decided that no further action is necessary, the reasons for this should be recorded and shared with the child, family, and practitioners involved with the family.

#### National multi-agency practice standards for child protection

Recognising actual or likely significant harm: practitioners should take seriously concerns reported by family members and should not consider referrals as malicious without undertaking a full and thorough multi-agency assessment.

#### Strategy discussion

Where a criminal investigation is deemed unnecessary or discontinued, the police should share any ongoing police involvement in child protection activity.

The police should share information about decisions not to continue a criminal investigation and the reasons for this to support decision making on what other support or interventions a child may need.



## Chapter 4

### Organisational responsibilities

This chapter clarifies the vulnerability of looked after children in certain settings and reinforces the link between care planning and child protection planning.

#### People in positions of trust

If an individual working in regulated activity with children has harmed or poses a risk of harm to children, regulated activity providers and personnel suppliers have a legal duty to make a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) where conditions are met. In some circumstances, organisations and agencies should consider making a referral where conditions are not met, in the interests of safeguarding children

#### Police

If the police believe a child may be a victim of domestic abuse, they have a statutory duty to notify the child's educational setting and local authorities where relevant. The information sharing scheme is known as 'Operation Encompass'. An Operation Encompass notification does not replace a safeguarding referral.

#### Housing services

Housing authorities should be aware of situations where a person exercises control over another's dwelling without their consent for the purpose of using it in connection with specific criminal offences, also known as 'cuckooing'. A child cannot give consent for their dwelling to be used in this way.

Housing and homelessness services should make sure children and their families are connected to the appropriate wider local authority children's social care and Family help services.

#### Children's homes

Children's homes are required to be registered with Ofsted. Each home should agree with their local safeguarding partners on how they will work together to make sure that the needs of children are met.

Professionals working with looked after children should be aware of their increased risk of exposure to certain forms of harm, including child sexual exploitation.

Local authorities should consider how they help, support and protect children placed out of area, such as through joint working.

Safeguarding partners and practitioners should understand the risks from children's homes with 'closed cultures', which can arise from factors such as weak leadership, poor quality of care, lack of staff training and experience, and a lack of external oversight. Homes with 'closed cultures' can lead to harm, including human rights breaches such as abuse.

## Chapter 5

### Learning from serious child safeguarding incidents

This chapter sets out the statutory learning process that must take place when a child dies or is seriously harmed. The section has been re-structured and strengthened to ensure safeguarding partners better understand how and when to make timely, accurate and comprehensive notifications and engage in the learning process.

#### Information added around notifications

Local authorities should include all children involved in an incident in the notification. The wider context – such as involvement of services and their impact – should also be considered. This helps to identify whether alternative decisions might have led to a better outcome.

Notifications should still be made even if the identities of the children are not yet known. Professionals should use any information known at the time.

Safeguarding partners may identify young adults over the age of 18 who have experienced serious harm in childhood that was not known or reported at the time but meets the criteria for notification.

#### Information added about the review process

Safeguarding partners can choose to undertake their own local learning reviews outside of the formal review process if there is an opportunity for learning and the criteria for a serious incident notification has not been met.

The Panel can share rapid reviews with the government where necessary for the safeguarding of children.

Rapid reviews should be submitted to the Panel within 15 working days of the serious incident notification.

The final decision on whether to conduct a national review is made by the Panel. The Panel only considers national reviews of notified serious incidents.



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