



LOCATION ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE PACK 2026

Children's home

Sample Borough

Reference Sample Home

MADE FOR

The registered manager
and the responsible
individual

CALENDAR YEAR COVERED

1 January to 31 December
2026

PREPARED

9 October 2026

POLICE DATA TO

August 2026

This is a sample. It is drawn from a point that is not a children's home, with the postcode, the local authority, the police force and the names of streets, places and schools changed. The figures are real and describe one area in England.

The picture in four figures

Recorded crime within 500 m

636

Incidents in the 12 months to August 2026, leaving out map
points within 200 m; 626 the year before

County lines indicator

Detected

UK Crime Statistics, the mile around the postcode, to August
2026

Missing from care, Sample Borough

11%

Of the authority's looked-after children had a missing incident;
11% across England

Road collisions within 500 m

19

Injury collisions, 2021 to 2025; 0 killed or seriously injured

What this pack is not

- It supports the registered manager's judgement and does not replace it or the consultation. The police and the host local authority must still be consulted; we never contact anyone for you.
- It covers reported crime only, about two months behind, at anonymised map points and with no time of day. Most crime on the railway is recorded by British Transport Police and is absent. Exploitation is under-recorded by its nature.
- Recorded crime within 200 m of the home's postcode is left out, because it may include incidents at the home itself. This also leaves out some street crime close to the home, which your own knowledge and the police consultation should cover.
- It cannot see what only the police, the local authority or the children know. The consultation and talking with the children exist because of that.
- An area can change quickly. The pack is dated, and a fresh copy can be downloaded at any time in the year.
- It may point towards the home being unsuitable for some children, or at all. That is a proper outcome of a location assessment.

This pack describes the area around the home. It never rates the home, its staff or the children living here.

Counts below three are printed as "fewer than 3" so that no record can be traced to a person. Every chapter built from data states what that data cannot show.

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At a glance

One finding from each chapter, then the actions for this review. Each title links to its chapter.

What stands out

- 1 The home and its area**
 Under regulation 46 of the Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015, the registered person reviews the appropriateness and suitability of its location at least once in each calendar year; this pack is the evidence for the review covering 1 January to 31 December 2026.
- 2 What children's services record**
 In Sample Borough, in the year to 31 March 2025 (the latest year published), child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing, trafficking and self-harm were recorded in a higher share of assessments than across England.
- 3 Children looked after and missing from care**
 During the year, 11% of the children Sample Borough looked after had a missing incident, close to the 11% across England.
- 4 The recorded picture around the home**
 In the twelve months to August 2026, the police recorded 636 incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour at map points within 500 metres of the home's postcode, leaving out those within 200 metres, and 1,338 incidents at map points within a kilometre of the home's postcode, leaving out those within 200 metres.
- 5 Exploitation indicators**
 UK Crime Statistics' county lines indicator is detected for the mile around the home's postcode over the 24 months to August 2026: recorded drug offences (370, 4.9% of all records, 15.4 a month) cleared its drug signal, corroborated by the share of anti-social behaviour. It is a prompt for vigilance, not evidence about any child.
- 6 Hazards near the home**
 Between 2021 and 2025, there were 19 injury collisions within 500 metres of the home's postcode, and 126 injury collisions within a kilometre, of which 13 involved someone killed or seriously injured.
- 7 Services and opportunities**
 Within a kilometre of the home's postcode lie 7 open schools and colleges.
- 8 Young people's health and justice**
 Across Sample Borough, the latest published figures for first-time entrants to the youth justice system, ages 10 to 17; hospital admissions for substance misuse, ages 15 to 24; and children under 16 in relative low income families are higher than across England, a difference the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities judges statistically significant.
- 9 Deprivation where the home stands**
 The small area the home's postcode falls in is in decile 3 of the English Indices of Deprivation, where decile 1 is the most deprived tenth of small areas in England and decile 10 the least: in the more deprived half of small areas in England.
- 10 Other children's homes in the authority**
 Ofsted lists 18 active children's homes in Sample Borough, this one included, with 59 registered places between them.
- 11 Who to consult**
 Consult Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police first, then the others this chapter names, and record each reply.

What to do for this review

The most important first, each with a suggested owner. Every chapter ends with its own action, and the action plan at the end lists them all, to assign, date and close.

- ☐ Write to Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police for their views of the location, chase any reply that does not come, and record who was asked, when and what they said, including any difference in view.
Registered manager · Who to consult
- ☐ Name child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing and trafficking in the risk matrix as harms the authority records more often than England, ask Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police in the consultation what lies behind them locally, and set out how staff recognise and respond to the signs in each child's individual risk assessment.
Registered manager · What children's services record
- ☐ Name the indicator and its month in the risk matrix as a prompt, not evidence about any child; ask Sample Police in the consultation about exploitation and county lines locally, and set out how staff respond to the signs and how a concern about a place rather than a child is passed to the police.
Registered manager · Exploitation indicators
- ☐ Ask Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police for the local protocol on children missing from care, set out in the missing child procedures how the home follows it, and put going missing in the risk matrix with the controls for each child.
Registered manager · Children looked after and missing from care
- ☐ Walk the routes the children use, in daylight and after dark, complete the table of hazards the data does not hold, and put the roads that carry the collisions and each hazard found into the risk matrix with its control.
Registered manager, with staff on shift · Hazards near the home

The guidance, and where this report answers it

What the statutory guidance and the inspection framework say, word for word with their source, beside the chapter of this report that answers each. Chapters no guidance asks for are marked as context.

What the guidance says	Where this report answers it, with the page
<i>"The registered person must review the appropriateness and suitability of the location of the premises used for the purposes of the children's home at least once in each calendar year taking into account the requirement in regulation 12(2)(c) (the protection of children standard)."</i> The Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 46(1)	The home and its area 6
<i>"The home should be located in an area that supports children's safety, well-being and personal development. The location of the home should support its aims, objectives and ethos, as described in the Statement of Purpose."</i> Guide to the Children's Homes Regulations including the quality standards, paragraph 3.23	The home and its area 6 Other children's homes in the authority 18
<i>"collection of publicly available local data; consultation with appropriate local services; completion [of] a risk assessment; and development of risk management strategies."</i> Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.15	The home and its area 6
<i>"whether the location of the home influences the potential for an already vulnerable child to be a victim of crime, such as being targeted for sexual exploitation"</i> Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.11	What children's services record 7 Exploitation indicators 11
<i>"whether there is a likelihood of children placed in the home becoming drawn into gang crime or anti-social behaviour in the local area"</i> Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.11	What children's services record 7 Exploitation indicators 11

What the guidance says	Where this report answers it, with the page	
<i>“placed in deprived areas, perhaps far away from the authority responsible for their care, may face disadvantage”</i> Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.12	Children looked after and missing from care Young people's health and justice Deprivation where the home stands	8 16 17
<i>“must take into account the views of appropriate local services and have regard to police and local authority protocols for responding to missing person's incidents in the area where the home is located”</i> Guide to the Children's Homes Regulations including the quality standards, paragraph 9.29	Children looked after and missing from care	8
<i>“internet-based searches of local crime statistics, obtaining the indices of deprivation”</i> Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.18	The recorded picture around the home Deprivation where the home stands	9 17
<i>“that the premises used for the purposes of the home are located so that children are effectively safeguarded”</i> The Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 12(2)(c)	The recorded picture around the home	9
<i>“a child is involved in or subject to, or is suspected of being involved in or subject to, sexual exploitation”</i> The Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 40(4)(a)	Exploitation indicators	11
<i>“environmental factors that would represent a hazard to children, such as locations near level crossings or busy roads”</i> Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.11	Hazards near the home	13
<i>“such as reservoirs, busy roads, or railway lines”</i> Ofsted, Apply to register a children's home	Hazards near the home	13
<i>“The review should include the identification of any risks and opportunities presented by the home's location and strategies for managing these.”</i> Guide to the Children's Homes Regulations including the quality standards, paragraph 15.1	Services and opportunities	14
<i>“The location assessment is about more than risk and hazards.”</i> Ofsted, social care common inspection framework: children's homes, regulation 46	Services and opportunities	14
<i>“When establishing the home, the registered person must ensure that it is suitably located so that children are effectively safeguarded and can access services to meet needs identified in their relevant plans”</i> Guide to the Children's Homes Regulations including the quality standards, paragraph 15.1	Services and opportunities	14
<i>“When conducting the review, the registered person must consult, and take into account the views of, each relevant person.”</i> The Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 46(2)	Who to consult	19
<i>“any person, body or organisation that the registered person considers to be relevant in relation to the care, protection or safeguarding of a particular child in all the circumstances”</i> The Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 2(1), the meaning of relevant person	Who to consult	19
<i>“will also need to consult relevant local bodies and services, including the police and local authority children's services”</i> Ofsted, Apply to register a children's home	Who to consult	19
<i>“evidence of your contact with the host local authority”</i> Ofsted, Apply to register a children's home	Who to consult	19
<i>“children's services, the police, probation service providers and, if relevant, voluntary services that support victims of crime or young runaways”</i> Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.19	Who to consult	19
8 questions an inspector may ask about the location, answered from the findings	26	

CHAPTER 1

The home and its area

THE FINDING

Under regulation 46 of the Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015, the registered person reviews the appropriateness and suitability of its location at least once in each calendar year; this pack is the evidence for the review covering 1 January to 31 December 2026.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"The registered person must review the appropriateness and suitability of the location of the premises used for the purposes of the children's home at least once in each calendar year taking into account the requirement in regulation 12(2)(c) (the protection of children standard)."

The Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 46(1)

"The home should be located in an area that supports children's safety, well-being and personal development. The location of the home should support its aims, objectives and ethos, as described in the Statement of Purpose."

Guide to the Children's Homes Regulations including the quality standards, paragraph 3.23

"collection of publicly available local data; consultation with appropriate local services; completion [of] a risk assessment; and development of risk management strategies."

Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.15

A location assessment starts with what the home is for and where it stands. This chapter sets out the host authority, the police force and the duty the review answers.

The home is a children's home registered with Ofsted, in Sample Borough, and policed by Sample Police.

Each chapter's "so what" line follows the broad groups of the statement of purpose recorded with this location, so the actions that matter most for the children the home is set up to care for come first. The groups themselves are not printed: a list of them would describe the children rather than the area.

The Department for Education's advice sets four steps: collecting public local data, consulting local services, completing a risk assessment, and developing strategies to manage the risks. This pack does the first, prepares the second, and seeds the third and fourth with the risk matrix and the action plan at the end, for the registered manager to complete.

About the home

Item	Record
What it is	Children's home
Host local authority	Sample Borough
Police force	Sample Police
The review covers	1 January to 31 December 2026
The duty	Regulation 46 of the Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015

What this data cannot show

- The pack reads the area from the centre of the home's postcode, which can sit a street or two from the door. It never uses an address, and the method page says what that limits.
- The authority and the police force are those the postcode falls in. The home may also work with the authorities that place children here, which are not named.



FOR THE LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Record in the location assessment the calendar year it covers (1 January to 31 December 2026), the date of this pack, and how the statement of purpose shaped what the review looked for.

CHAPTER 2

What children's services record

THE FINDING

In Sample Borough, in the year to 31 March 2025 (the latest year published), child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing, trafficking and self-harm were recorded in a higher share of assessments than across England.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

“whether the location of the home influences the potential for an already vulnerable child to be a victim of crime, such as being targeted for sexual exploitation”

Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.11

“whether there is a likelihood of children placed in the home becoming drawn into gang crime or anti-social behaviour in the local area”

Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.11

Whether the area could draw the children into exploitation, gangs or going missing is the first question the guidance asks. This chapter sets out what the authority's social workers record, against England.

When a social worker completes an assessment they record the factors they found. Child sexual exploitation: 3.7% of assessments, higher than across England (2.4%). Gangs: 3.3% of assessments, higher than across England (1.7%). Going missing: 4.4% of assessments, higher than across England (3.3%). Trafficking: 1.5% of assessments, higher than across England (0.4%). Self-harm: 6.5% of assessments, higher than across England (5%).

At 31 March, Sample Borough had 387.9 per 10,000 children in need of help or protection, higher than across England (330.3), and 52.5 per 10,000 children on child protection plans, higher than across England (40.6). These describe the authority's caseload, not the children the home cares for.

Factors identified at the end of assessment, Sample Borough, year to 31 March 2025, the latest year published

Factor	Share of assessments	England	Compared with England
Child sexual exploitation	3.7% of assessments	2.4%	Higher
Gangs	3.3% of assessments	1.7%	Higher
Going missing	4.4% of assessments	3.3%	Higher
Trafficking	1.5% of assessments	0.4%	Higher
Sexual abuse by another child	0.8% of assessments	2.5%	Lower
Physical abuse by another child	2.6% of assessments	3%	Lower
Domestic abuse, the child as victim	7.9% of assessments	11.3%	Lower
Self-harm	6.5% of assessments	5%	Higher
The child's mental health	16.4% of assessments	17.6%	Similar
Drug misuse by the child	4% of assessments	4.8%	Lower

What this data cannot show

- Every figure in this chapter is for the whole local authority, or for England where it says so. None describes the home, its staff or the children living here.
- A factor is counted once per assessment, and one assessment can record several. A higher share can mean more harm, or better identification; the figures cannot say which.
- Recording practice differs between authorities, so a comparison with England is a question to put to Sample Borough children's services in the consultation, not a finding.



FOR THE LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Name child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing and trafficking in the risk matrix as harms the authority records more often than England, ask Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police in the consultation what lies behind them locally, and set out how staff recognise and respond to the signs in each child's individual risk assessment.

CHAPTER 3

Children looked after and missing from care

THE FINDING

During the year, 11% of the children Sample Borough looked after had a missing incident, close to the 11% across England.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"placed in deprived areas, perhaps far away from the authority responsible for their care, may face disadvantage"

Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.12

"must take into account the views of appropriate local services and have regard to police and local authority protocols for responding to missing person's incidents in the area where the home is located"

Guide to the Children's Homes Regulations including the quality standards, paragraph 9.29

Children placed far from home, and children who go missing, are what the guidance asks a location assessment to weigh. This chapter sets out what the Department for Education publishes for Sample Borough.

At 31 March 2025, Sample Borough looked after 431 children. Of them, 28 lived in what the department calls "secure homes and children's homes", and 36 in independent and semi-independent living arrangements or supported accommodation.

Other authorities had placed 231 of their children within Sample Borough's boundary at 31 March, in every kind of placement, and Sample Borough had placed 246 of its own outside it. A child placed far from the authority responsible for their care can lose touch with the people and services that know them, which is why the guidance asks the assessment to weigh it.

There were 459 missing incidents in all, 46 children went missing more than once, and 91 children were away from placement without authorisation.

Children looked after, Sample Borough and England, year to 31 March 2025

Measure	Sample Borough	England
Children looked after at 31 March	431	81,770
Of them, in secure homes and children's homes	28	9,480
Of them, in independent and semi-independent living or supported accommodation	36	7,520
Other authorities' children placed within the boundary	231	Not applicable

Confidential: the location of a children's home

Children looked after, Sample Borough and England, year to 31 March 2025

Measure	Sample Borough	England
Share who had a missing incident during the year	11%	11%
Missing incidents during the year	459	86,900
Children who went missing more than once	46	8,210
Children away from placement without authorisation	91	2,900

What this data cannot show

- The missing figures count Sample Borough's own looked-after children, wherever they live; children other authorities place here are counted by those authorities. They are the closest published measure, not a count of incidents in the area.
- The department suppresses small numbers to protect children; a value it does not publish is printed as not published, never as nought.
- "Secure homes and children's homes" is the department's own heading; it does not separate the two.
- The limits of the same data set out in chapter 2 apply here too.



FOR THE LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Ask Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police for the local protocol on children missing from care, set out in the missing child procedures how the home follows it, and put going missing in the risk matrix with the controls for each child.

CHAPTER 4

The recorded picture around the home

THE FINDING

In the twelve months to August 2026, the police recorded 636 incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour at map points within 500 metres of the home's postcode, leaving out those within 200 metres, and 1,338 incidents at map points within a kilometre of the home's postcode, leaving out those within 200 metres.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"internet-based searches of local crime statistics, obtaining the indices of deprivation"

Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.18

"that the premises used for the purposes of the home are located so that children are effectively safeguarded"

The Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 12(2)(c)

Local crime statistics are the public data the guidance names first. This chapter reads the police record for the streets around the home, with the streets closest to it left out.

Five hundred metres is about six minutes' walk: the streets the children use every day.

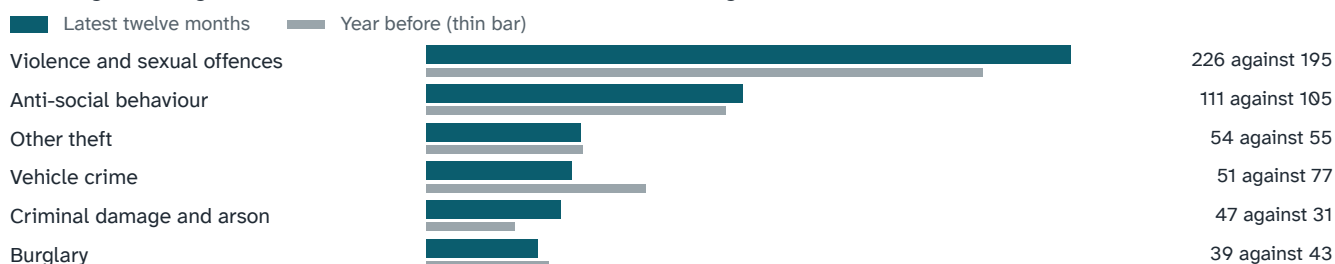
Recorded crime within 200 m of the home's postcode is left out, because it may include incidents at the home itself. This also leaves out some street crime close to the home, which your own knowledge and the police consultation should cover.

Recorded crime within 500 metres was broadly unchanged on the previous twelve months, within 10 percent either way.

The largest categories within 500 metres were violence and sexual offences (226), anti-social behaviour (111) and other theft (54). Violence and sexual offences is a wide Police UK category that takes in common assault and harassment as well as serious offences, and its count should be read with that in mind.

5 street descriptors recur most in the record within a kilometre: Road A, Road B, Road C, Road D and Road E. A recurring descriptor says where records are placed, not that a street is a risk to the children; whether they pass any of them is for the risk assessment.

The largest categories within 500 metres, twelve months to August 2026



Recorded incidents by category, latest twelve months, at police map points within 500 metres and a kilometre, leaving out those within 200 metres

Category	Within 500 m	Within 1 km	Previous twelve months (500 m)	Trend
Anti-social behaviour	111	247	105	Stable
Bicycle theft	4	8	fewer than 3	Rising
Burglary	39	66	43	Stable
Criminal damage and arson	47	81	31	Rising
Drugs	20	47	43	Falling
Other theft	54	99	55	Stable
Possession of weapons	4	10	fewer than 3	Rising
Public order	36	74	37	Stable
Robbery	10	43	11	Stable
Shoplifting	17	18	16	Stable
Theft from the person	7	19	7	Stable
Vehicle crime	51	128	77	Falling
Violence and sexual offences	226	476	195	Rising
Other crime	10	22	3	Rising

Street descriptors that recur most in the records within a kilometre, latest twelve months

Street, as the police publish it	Records
Road A	158
Road B	83
Road C	71
Road D	61
Road E	48

What this data cannot show

- Recorded crime counts incidents reported to and recorded by the police; it does not count what went unreported, and it says nothing about who was involved.
- Police UK moves every record to one of a set of anonymous map points, usually the middle of a street or a nearby public place, so each count is of records at map points within the distance, not of incidents that far from the door; at 500 metres a record can fall either side of the line, and at a kilometre the effect largely evens out.
- A month with no records, from a force that publishes, is probably a month in which nothing was recorded, but the data cannot show that for certain.
- Counts below three are printed as "fewer than 3" so that no record can be traced to a person.
- Every map point within 200 metres of the postcode is left out of every figure in this pack, at every distance. The pack never says how many incidents that leaves out, because the number would itself describe the home.
- The pack gives no national ranking, percentile or band for the area around the home: the counts and the consultation are the evidence.



FOR THE LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Name the largest categories with their counts and month in the assessment, ask Sample Police in the consultation what lies behind them and about the streets within 200 metres the pack leaves out, and set the controls in the risk matrix.

CHAPTER 5

Exploitation indicators

THE FINDING

UK Crime Statistics' county lines indicator is detected for the mile around the home's postcode over the 24 months to August 2026: recorded drug offences (370, 4.9% of all records, 15.4 a month) cleared its drug signal, corroborated by the share of anti-social behaviour. It is a prompt for vigilance, not evidence about any child.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"whether the location of the home influences the potential for an already vulnerable child to be a victim of crime, such as being targeted for sexual exploitation"

Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.11

"whether there is a likelihood of children placed in the home becoming drawn into gang crime or anti-social behaviour in the local area"

Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.11

"a child is involved in or subject to, or is suspected of being involved in or subject to, sexual exploitation"

The Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 40(4)(a)

Whether the location could expose the children to exploitation is the question the guidance asks most directly. This chapter gives UK Crime Statistics' county lines indicator and the places it names, as delivered, with their limits.

County lines and child criminal exploitation leave traces in the public record. UK Crime Statistics reads the public record with a county lines indicator, which checks recorded drug offences against weapons offences and anti-social behaviour, so that a real pattern is not hidden by a busy area. No indicator proves exploitation is happening, and its absence does not prove it is not.

UK Crime Statistics' county lines indicator is detected for the mile around the home's postcode over the 24 months to August 2026: recorded drug offences (370, 4.9% of all records, 15.4 a month) cleared its drug signal, corroborated by the share of anti-social behaviour. It is a prompt for vigilance, not evidence about any child.

UK Crime Statistics names the police map points within the mile, outside the 200 metres around the postcode, where violence, drugs and weapons offences concentrate, from September 2024 to August 2026. A count is what the police placed at or near the point; it says where offences were recorded, not that a place is a risk to the children.

Confidential: the location of a children's home

No crime was recorded at a bus or coach station, interchange or ferry terminal within the mile, outside the 200 metres around the postcode, from September 2024 to August 2026. Crime on the railway is recorded mostly by British Transport Police and is not in this data.

What the county lines indicator read, at police map points within a mile, as UK Crime Statistics delivered it

Measure	Count	Share of all recorded	Per month
Drug offences	370	4.9%	15.4
Possession of weapons	38	0.5%	1.6
Anti-social behaviour	1,340	17.8%	

Where violence, drugs and weapons offences concentrate, police map points within a mile, outside the 200 metres around the postcode, September 2024 to August 2026

Place, as the police publish it	Violence, drugs and weapons	All recorded there
Road P	15	62
Road Q	14	408
Road I	11	81

What this data cannot show

- The county lines indicator is UK Crime Statistics' method, method 1.0. Its thresholds are theirs and are not published; a new version, not a change in the area, can change the result from one year to the next.
- UK Crime Statistics computes its measures from every incident recorded in the mile, including any within 200 metres of the postcode. This pack cannot take those back out of the county lines reading, and leaves out any place it names within that distance.
- Places are police map points, to which offences are snapped: a count is recorded at or near the point, never at an address. Crime on the railway is recorded mostly by British Transport Police and is not in this data.
- The indicator describes recorded offending in the area. It never says whether a child was involved.
- Crime analysis by UK Crime Statistics.
- The limits of the same data set out in chapter 4 apply here too.



FOR THE LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Name the indicator and its month in the risk matrix as a prompt, not evidence about any child; ask Sample Police in the consultation about exploitation and county lines locally, and set out how staff respond to the signs and how a concern about a place rather than a child is passed to the police.

CHAPTER 6

Hazards near the home

THE FINDING

Between 2021 and 2025, there were 19 injury collisions within 500 metres of the home's postcode, and 126 injury collisions within a kilometre, of which 13 involved someone killed or seriously injured.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

“environmental factors that would represent a hazard to children, such as locations near level crossings or busy roads”

Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.11

“such as reservoirs, busy roads, or railway lines”

Ofsted, Apply to register a children's home

The guidance names hazards such as busy roads, railway lines, level crossings and water. This chapter gives the collision record around the home and prompts for the rest.

The Department for Transport publishes every injury collision the police record, located to the metre.

Within a kilometre, pedestrian casualties numbered 12 and cyclist casualties 9; 8 of the casualties were under sixteen.

The roads that carry them are main road A (61), main road B (31), unnumbered local roads (23) and main road C (11).

The public data does not hold the other hazards the guidance names. The table below lists them for the registered manager to complete from a walk of the area and local knowledge.

Injury collisions, 2021 to 2025

Measure	Within 500 m	Within 1 km
Injury collisions	19	126
Killed or seriously injured	0	13
Pedestrian casualties	4	12
Cyclist casualties	fewer than 3	9
Casualties under sixteen	fewer than 3	8
Casualties aged sixteen to nineteen	6	15

Hazards the public data does not hold: to complete

Hazard	What to look for	Found nearby, and the control
Water	Rivers, canals, reservoirs, lakes, ponds, quarries and open water the children could reach on foot	
Railway lines	Lines, embankments, cuttings and bridges, and any gap in the fencing	
Level crossings	Crossings on the routes the children walk or cycle	
Busy roads and junctions	The crossings on the way to school or college, shops and stops	
Other	Empty or derelict buildings, building sites, and premises open late where adults gather	

What this data cannot show

- The record includes only collisions in which someone was injured and which the police recorded; near misses and damage-only collisions are absent, so it undercounts.
- The record names roads by number, so unnumbered local roads are counted together rather than by street name.
- Distances are measured from the centre of the home's postcode, which can sit a street or two from the door.
- Casualty age bands are published; nothing identifies a person, and the pack does not infer who a casualty was.
- Five years at one junction may be two collisions; two is not a trend.



FOR THE LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Walk the routes the children use, in daylight and after dark, complete the table of hazards the data does not hold, and put the roads that carry the collisions and each hazard found into the risk matrix with its control.

CHAPTER 7

Services and opportunities

THE FINDING

Within a kilometre of the home's postcode lie 7 open schools and colleges.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"The review should include the identification of any risks and opportunities presented by the home's location and strategies for managing these."

Guide to the Children's Homes Regulations including the quality standards, paragraph 15.1

"The location assessment is about more than risk and hazards."

Ofsted, social care common inspection framework: children's homes, regulation 46

"When establishing the home, the registered person must ensure that it is suitably located so that children are effectively safeguarded and can access services to meet needs identified in their relevant plans"

Guide to the Children's Homes Regulations including the quality standards, paragraph 15.1

A location assessment is about what an area offers as well as what it risks. This chapter sets out the schools, green space and transport around the home, and the services to find and record.

The nearest of each kind are School A (primary, 10 metres), School E (secondary, 900 metres), School G (special, 920 metres), School AC (alternative provision, 2,580 metres) and School AJ (college or sixth form, 3,110 metres). No inspection grade is given: the pack says what is near, not how good it is, and the right place for each child is a matter for their plan.

Within a kilometre there are 13 parks, play spaces and playing fields; the nearest are Park A (park or garden, 100 metres), an unnamed park or garden 270 metres away and an unnamed play space 270 metres away. Green space is where the children can play, exercise and meet friends, and also where they can be approached.

10 bus stops lie within 500 metres, the nearest Bus stop A at 160 metres. Good transport opens up school, college, work and friends; it also lets a child travel far quickly, which the missing and exploitation plans should weigh.

The public data does not hold the health, leisure and community services the children need. The table below lists them for the registered manager to complete, with how a child gets there.

The nearest open schools and colleges by phase, from the public register

School or college	Phase	Distance
School A	Primary	10 metres
School E	Secondary	900 metres

Confidential: the location of a children's home

The nearest open schools and colleges by phase, from the public register

School or college	Phase	Distance
School G	Special	920 metres
School AC	Alternative provision	2,580 metres
School AJ	College or sixth form	3,110 metres

Green space and transport nearby

Place	Kind	Distance
Park A	park or garden	100 metres
Bus stop A	bus stop	160 metres
an unnamed park or garden	park or garden	270 metres
an unnamed play space	play space	270 metres

Services the public data does not hold: to complete

Service	What to record	Nearest, and how to get there
GP practice	Taking new registrations, and how far on foot or by bus	
Dentist	Taking NHS patients	
Sexual health service	Clinic or outreach, and whether a young person can go alone	
Child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS)	The local route in, and the waiting time	
Hospital with an emergency department	The nearest, and the journey	
Leisure and sport	Clubs, pools and youth groups within reach	
Faith and culture	Places of worship and groups that matter to the children	

What this data cannot show

- Schools and colleges are those open in the Department for Education's register, by phase only; whether one has a place, or suits a child, is not in the data.
- Parks, play spaces and playing fields come from OS Open Greenspace and stops from the national register of public transport stops. Distances are straight lines from the centre of the home's postcode, not walking distances.



FOR THE LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Record what the area offers the children beside its risks, complete the table of services with the nearest of each and how a child gets there, and check it against the needs in each child's plans.

CHAPTER 8

Young people's health and justice

THE FINDING

Across Sample Borough, the latest published figures for first-time entrants to the youth justice system, ages 10 to 17; hospital admissions for substance misuse, ages 15 to 24; and children under 16 in relative low income families are higher than across England, a difference the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities judges statistically significant.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

“placed in deprived areas, perhaps far away from the authority responsible for their care, may face disadvantage”

Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.12

Self-harm, violence, substance misuse and first contact with youth justice are recorded across the authority, and they shape what staff should be ready to recognise in the children.

First-time entrants to the youth justice system, ages 10 to 17: 214.2 per 100,000 aged 10 to 17, higher than across England (127.1). Hospital admissions for substance misuse, ages 15 to 24: 73.4 per 100,000, age-standardised, higher than across England (47.4). Children under 16 in relative low income families: 23% of children under 16, higher than across England (19.8%).

Young people's health and youth justice, Sample Borough

Measure	Period	Sample Borough	England	Compared with England
Hospital admissions for self-harm, ages 10 to 24	2023/24	116.1 per 100,000, age-standardised	266.6	Lower
Hospital admissions for violence, including sexual violence, all ages	2022/23 - 24/25	34.7 per 100,000, age-standardised	31.9	Similar
First-time entrants to the youth justice system, ages 10 to 17	2025	214.2 per 100,000 aged 10 to 17	127.1	Higher
Hospital admissions for substance misuse, ages 15 to 24	2021/22 - 23/24	73.4 per 100,000, age-standardised	47.4	Higher
Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions, under 18	2021/22 - 23/24	7.8 per 100,000 under 18	22.6	Lower
16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training, or not known	2025/26	3.2% of 16 and 17 year olds	5.8%	Lower
Children under 16 in relative low income families	2024/25	23% of children under 16	19.8%	Higher

What this data cannot show

- The health comparisons are the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities' own significance tests against England at 95% confidence; similar means the difference could be chance.
- Hospital admissions count admissions, not people, and depend on how local hospitals record; the youth justice figure counts young people receiving their first caution or conviction.
- The limits of the same data set out in chapter 2 apply here too.

FOR THE LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Put first-time entrants to the youth justice system, ages 10 to 17; hospital admissions for substance misuse, ages 15 to 24; and children under 16 in relative low income families in the risk matrix as pressures the area records above England, and ask Sample Borough's youth justice service and the children's health services in the consultation what support is local.

CHAPTER 9

Deprivation where the home stands

THE FINDING

The small area the home's postcode falls in is in decile 3 of the English Indices of Deprivation, where decile 1 is the most deprived tenth of small areas in England and decile 10 the least: in the more deprived half of small areas in England.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"internet-based searches of local crime statistics, obtaining the indices of deprivation"

Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.18

"placed in deprived areas, perhaps far away from the authority responsible for their care, may face disadvantage"

Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.12

The guidance names the indices of deprivation among the public data a location assessment should read. This chapter gives them for the small area the home's postcode falls in.

On the index of income deprivation affecting children, which counts children living in income-deprived households, the same area is in decile 2: among the most deprived fifth of small areas in England.

Deprivation describes the area, not any household and never a child. The guidance warns that children placed in deprived areas may face disadvantage; the assessment should say how the home makes sure they still reach the education, health and leisure the services chapter lists.

Deprivation of the small area the postcode falls in

Measure	Decile (1 most deprived)
English Indices of Deprivation, overall decile	3
Income deprivation affecting children, decile	2

What this data cannot show

- The indices describe small areas of about 1,500 people; they say nothing about any household, and the area the children use reaches beyond the small area the postcode falls in.
- The indices are refreshed every few years, so they may lag the current picture.
- The small area is not named here: its name would locate the address as closely as the postcode does.

FOR THE LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Record the deciles and their date in the assessment, and set out how the home makes sure the children reach education, health and leisure beyond the immediate area.

CHAPTER 10

Other children's homes in the authority

THE FINDING

Ofsted lists 18 active children's homes in Sample Borough, this one included, with 59 registered places between them.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"The home should be located in an area that supports children's safety, well-being and personal development. The location of the home should support its aims, objectives and ethos, as described in the Statement of Purpose."

Guide to the Children's Homes Regulations including the quality standards, paragraph 3.23

How many children's homes an authority holds says something about the pressures on its services and on the area. This chapter gives the count for Sample Borough, never where the homes are.

Several homes in one authority can share the same streets, services and police team, and children can know each other across them. That is a question for the consultation, not something the count can answer.

Active children's homes in Sample Borough, from Ofsted's list of social care providers

Measure	Sample Borough
Active children's homes	18
Registered places	59

What this data cannot show

- Ofsted publishes no address for a children's home, so the pack cannot say how near another home is, and never tries to.
- The count includes short-break homes, secure children's homes and residential special schools registered as children's homes.
- Registered places are the most children a home may care for at once, not how many live there.



FOR THE LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Ask Sample Borough children's services in the consultation what they know of the homes and placements nearby, including any pattern of children going missing together, and record the answer.

CHAPTER 11

Who to consult

THE FINDING

Consult Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police first, then the others this chapter names, and record each reply.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"When conducting the review, the registered person must consult, and take into account the views of, each relevant person."

The Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 46(2)

"any person, body or organisation that the registered person considers to be relevant in relation to the care, protection or safeguarding of a particular child in all the circumstances"

The Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 2(1), the meaning of relevant person

"will also need to consult relevant local bodies and services, including the police and local authority children's services"

Ofsted, Apply to register a children's home

"evidence of your contact with the host local authority"

Ofsted, Apply to register a children's home

"children's services, the police, probation service providers and, if relevant, voluntary services that support victims of crime or young runaways"

Children's homes regulations amendments 2014: advice (non-statutory), paragraph 1.19

Consultation is the second step of the review, and the guidance names who to start with. This chapter sets out who that means for the home and where to find them.

The assessment must take into account the views of each relevant person: those the registered manager judges relevant to the care, protection or safeguarding of the children. This chapter names who that usually means for the home, where to find each, and what to ask. We never contact anyone for you.

The home is in Sample Borough, covered by Sample Borough Safeguarding Children Partnership. The host authority's children's services come first: ask what they know of exploitation, going missing and other homes in the area, and for the local protocol on children missing from care.

Sample Police polices the area. Ask the force for the officer who leads on public protection or missing children for the area, often titled the Head of Public Protection, and introduce the home to the neighbourhood policing team. Ask what they know of the streets closest to the home, which this pack leaves out, and for their view of the location.

The Department for Education's advice also names probation services and, where relevant, voluntary services that support victims of crime or young runaways; health services, through the integrated care board, and the authority's youth justice service are usually relevant too. Each child's placing authority should see the summary of this assessment before a placement.

Record who was asked, when, and what they said, chase a reply that does not come, and record any significant difference in view between the home and a local service. The local services are not accountable for the assessment; the registered manager is.

Who to consult for the home, links checked 25 September 2026

Who	Where to find them	What to ask
Host authority children's services	The council's children's services pages	What they know of the area; the local protocol on children missing from care
Threshold document	The partnership's website	Which concerns go to children's social care, and how

Who to consult for the home, links checked 25 September 2026

Who	Where to find them	What to ask
Safeguarding children partnership	Sample Borough Safeguarding Children Partnership	Its exploitation and missing arrangements, and its current priorities
Police	Sample Police: the public protection lead and the neighbourhood team	What they know of the area and the streets closest to the address; their view of the location
Allegations against staff (the designated officer)	The council's designated officer page	The current route, for the staff handbook
Placing authorities	Each child's social worker	The summary of this assessment, before a placement
Health	The integrated care board, and each child's GP and mental health service	Access to health services from the address
Youth justice	Sample Borough's youth justice service	What they see locally
Voluntary services	Local services for young runaways and victims of crime	What they see locally, where relevant

What this data cannot show

- Links are checked every week and dropped when a page has gone or no longer reads as it should. Councils move pages often; check a link before relying on it.
- This pack never gives a named contact, an email address or a telephone number. Contacts change; the force's, the partnership's and the council's own pages are the current source.
- The police force is the one the postcode falls in; a force boundary can split a town.



FOR THE LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Write to Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police for their views of the location, chase any reply that does not come, and record who was asked, when and what they said, including any difference in view.

For the responsible individual and the placing authority

The paragraphs below are written from the findings, with the data month and the limits stated, ready to paste. Fill in each date in square brackets with what has actually been done. None names the postcode or a street.

Note for the responsible individual

The registered manager reviewed the location of the home for 1 January to 31 December 2026 on the evidence of the Safeguarding Context location assessment evidence pack dated 9 October 2026, which draws on the authority's children's social care and looked-after children figures, police-recorded crime to August 2026 with the streets closest to the home left out, road collisions and published neighbourhood statistics. Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police were consulted on [date], the children's views of the area were sought on [date], the risk matrix and action plan were completed on [date], and the review was signed off on [date]. It is reviewed at least once in each calendar year and when circumstances change.

Questions the responsible individual may ask the registered manager

- Does the location assessment cover 2026, and was it written from this pack and the consultation?
- Have Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police been asked for their views, and is every reply, or the lack of one, recorded?
- How did the children's views of the area shape the assessment?
- Does each risk in the matrix have a control, an owner and a date, and does each child's individual risk assessment agree with it?
- Has the summary been shared with each placing authority before a placement?
- What would make us review the location before the year is out?

Placing authority summary: to send before a placement, with no address, postcode or street

The home is a children's home in Sample Borough. Its location was reviewed for 2026 from public data to August 2026 and consultation with Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police on [date]. Across Sample Borough, social workers record child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing, trafficking and self-harm more often than across England. In Sample Borough, 11% of the children the authority looked after had a missing incident during the year, against 11% across England. The small area the home stands in is in decile 3 of the index of multiple deprivation: in the more deprived half of small areas in England. UK Crime Statistics' county lines indicator is detected for the area to August 2026: a prompt to stay alert to county lines, not evidence about any child. The risk assessment sets a control for each risk the area presents, and each child's individual risk assessment and placement plan draws on it. The location is reviewed at least once in each calendar year and when circumstances change, and the registered manager can share the detail with a placing authority on request.

Local context statement: for the location assessment file and staff training, not for publication

The home is in Sample Borough and policed by Sample Police. Police-recorded crime and anti-social behaviour within 500 metres, leaving out the 200 metres closest to the home: 636 records in the twelve months to August 2026, most often violence and sexual offences and anti-social behaviour. UK Crime Statistics' county lines indicator is detected for the area to August 2026: a prompt to stay alert to county lines, not evidence about any child. Across Sample Borough, social workers record child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing, trafficking and self-harm more often than across England. In Sample Borough, 11% of the children the authority looked after had a missing incident during the year, against 11% across England. Injury collisions within a kilometre, 2021 to 2025: 126, with 8 casualties under sixteen. The small area the home stands in is in decile 3 of the index of multiple deprivation: in the more deprived half of small areas in England. This statement is for the location assessment file and staff training, not for publication, and is reviewed each year against the current data.

Risk matrix

Seeded with what the public data found. Score the severity and the likelihood, set the controls and the residual risk, and add what the consultation and the children's views raise. There is no set format: copy it into your own if you prefer.

Hazard or risk	What the public data shows	Severity	Likelihood	Controls	Residual risk
Exploitation, criminal and sexual	The authority records child sexual exploitation, gangs and trafficking more often than England. UK Crime Statistics' county lines indicator is detected for the mile around the home's postcode over the 24 months to August 2026: recorded drug offences (370, 4.9% of all records, 15.4 a month) cleared its drug signal, corroborated by the share of anti-social behaviour.				
Going missing	In Sample Borough, 11% of the children the authority looked after had a missing incident during the year, against 11% across England.				
Gangs and anti-social behaviour	Gangs recorded in 3.3% of assessments, higher than across England (1.7%). Anti-social behaviour within 500 metres: 111 records in the twelve months.				
Crime near the address	636 records within 500 metres in the twelve months to August 2026, leaving out the 200 metres closest; most often violence and sexual offences and anti-social behaviour.				
Roads	19 injury collisions within 500 metres, 2021 to 2025; fewer than 3 casualties under sixteen.				
Water, railway lines and level crossings	Not in the public data: complete from the walk of the area.				
Deprivation and access to services	The small area the home stands in is in decile 3 of the index of multiple deprivation: in the more deprived half of small areas in England.				
Other homes and placements nearby	18 active children's homes in the authority; never a distance.				
Other, from the consultation and the children's views					

Severity and likelihood: score each from 1 (low) to 3 (high), or use your own organisation's scale; say which.

Action plan

One action from each chapter, with a suggested owner. Add a date, link each to the child's individual risk assessment and placement plan where it applies, and record when it is done.

Action	Owner	By when	Done
Record in the location assessment the calendar year it covers (1 January to 31 December 2026), the date of this pack, and how the statement of purpose shaped what the review looked for. The home and its area	Registered manager		
Name child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing and trafficking in the risk matrix as harms the authority records more often than England, ask Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police in the consultation what lies behind them locally, and set out how staff recognise and respond to the signs in each child's individual risk assessment. What children's services record	Registered manager		
Ask Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police for the local protocol on children missing from care, set out in the missing child procedures how the home follows it, and put going missing in the risk matrix with the controls for each child. Children looked after and missing from care	Registered manager		
Name the largest categories with their counts and month in the assessment, ask Sample Police in the consultation what lies behind them and about the streets within 200 metres the pack leaves out, and set the controls in the risk matrix. The recorded picture around the home	Registered manager		
Name the indicator and its month in the risk matrix as a prompt, not evidence about any child; ask Sample Police in the consultation about exploitation and county lines locally, and set out how staff respond to the signs and how a concern about a place rather than a child is passed to the police. Exploitation indicators	Registered manager		
Walk the routes the children use, in daylight and after dark, complete the table of hazards the data does not hold, and put the roads that carry the collisions and each hazard found into the risk matrix with its control. Hazards near the home	Registered manager, with staff on shift		
Record what the area offers the children beside its risks, complete the table of services with the nearest of each and how a child gets there, and check it against the needs in each child's plans. Services and opportunities	Registered manager, with staff on shift		
Put first-time entrants to the youth justice system, ages 10 to 17; hospital admissions for substance misuse, ages 15 to 24; and children under 16 in relative low income families in the risk matrix as pressures the area records above England, and ask Sample Borough's youth justice service and the children's health services in the consultation what support is local. Young people's health and justice	Registered manager		
Record the deciles and their date in the assessment, and set out how the home makes sure the children reach education, health and leisure beyond the immediate area. Deprivation where the home stands	Registered manager		
Ask Sample Borough children's services in the consultation what they know of the homes and placements nearby, including any pattern of children going missing together, and record the answer. Other children's homes in the authority	Registered manager		

Action	Owner	By when	Done
Write to Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police for their views of the location, chase any reply that does not come, and record who was asked, when and what they said, including any difference in view. Who to consult	Registered manager		
Share the placing authority summary with the child's placing authority, and check the child's needs against this assessment. Before each placement	Registered manager		
Ask the children about the quality of life in the area, and record what changes as a result in the risk matrix. Talking with the children	Registered manager		

Review record and sign-off

Calendar year covered: 1 January to 31 December 2026

Date of this review: [date]

Next review due: by 31 December 2027 at the latest, and sooner if a trigger below occurs

Review sooner if

- A serious event involving a child, notified to Ofsted under regulation 40, linked to the area.
- A child is to move in whose needs this assessment did not consider.
- An incident involving a child, or a concern about exploitation, linked to the area.
- The police, the host authority or a placing authority tells the home of a new risk in the area.
- The area changes: a new venue open late, a site that draws adults and children, a change to the roads or the transport.
- The statement of purpose, the building or the number of children changes.
- A control in the risk matrix or the action plan is not working as planned.
- The children raise something about the area that the assessment did not cover.

How the review was done

The children's views of the area were sought on: [date]

The risk matrix and the action plan were updated on: [date]

The placing authority summary was shared before each placement since the last review: [yes / no placements]

The consultation replies, any difference in view and the children's views are recorded above or in the risk matrix, with what changed because of them.

What the review concluded (tick one)

- ☐ The location is appropriate and suitable for the children the home is set up to care for, with the controls in the risk matrix.
- ☐ The location is suitable once the further actions in the action plan are taken, each with an owner and a date.
- ☐ The location suits some needs and not others; placing decisions and each child's plan reflect it.
- ☐ The location is not suitable; the responsible individual has been told and a plan is in place.

Sign-off

Registered manager	Name and signature _____	Date _____
Responsible individual	Name and signature _____	Date _____

Inspector's questions answered

The questions an inspector is likely to ask about the location, from Ofsted's social care common inspection framework for children's homes and Ofsted's registration guidance, each with a draft answer written from the findings. Check every answer against what has actually been done before you rely on it.

Q. Is there a location assessment for each building?

This pack covers one building, at the postcode on its cover. A home with more than one building needs an assessment for each.

Q. When was it last updated, and what would make you update it sooner?

It covers 1 January to 31 December 2026, from public data to August 2026, and is reviewed sooner for any of the triggers in the review record: a new child whose needs it did not consider, a serious incident, new information from the police or the authority, or a change in the area.

Q. Who did you consult, and what did they say?

Sample Borough children's services and Sample Police were asked on [date], and reminded where no reply came; their replies, any difference in view and any request that met no reply are in the review record. The chapter on who to consult lists the others asked.

Q. What do the children say about the area?

The children's views of the area were sought on [date], and what changed as a result is in the risk matrix and the action plan. Nothing any child says is written into this pack.

Q. What has been done about the risks you found?

Each action in the action plan has an owner role and a date, and the record of actions shows which are done; the review record says what the review concluded about the location, and whether it still meets the needs in the statement of purpose.

Q. How does the assessment keep children safe in practice?

The assessment is a starting point, not the protection itself. Each risk in the matrix has a control, an owner and a date; each child's individual risk assessment and placement plan draws on it, and staff are briefed on the area. Crime within 200 metres of the postcode is left out of this pack, and the police consultation covers it.

Q. What does the location offer the children, beyond its risks?

The services chapter names the nearest schools by phase, green space and transport, and the table of services records the GP, dentist, health and leisure within reach.

Q. How do you work with the police?

Sample Police was consulted on [date] for its view of the location and of the streets closest to the home, which the public data leaves out; the staff briefing tells staff how a concern about a place is passed to the police.

Sources and method

Data	Publisher and licence	Current to
Police-recorded crime and anti-social behaviour	Police UK. Crime analysis by UK Crime Statistics (https://www.crime-statistics.co.uk). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	To August 2026
County lines indicator, harm concentrations and transit locations	Crime analysis by UK Crime Statistics (https://www.crime-statistics.co.uk). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	To August 2026
Children's social care by local authority	Department for Education, Children in need. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	Year to 31 March 2025
Children looked after, placements and missing	Department for Education, Children looked after in England including adoptions. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	Year to 31 March 2025
Young people's health and youth justice	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, Fingertips public health profiles. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	Latest published periods
Road safety data (road casualty statistics)	Department for Transport. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	2021 to 2025
English Indices of Deprivation	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government; via the Meddalwedd GeoCode postcode library. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	Current release
Green space and public transport stops	Ordnance Survey (OS Open Greenspace); Department for Transport (NaPTAN). Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	Current release
Schools and colleges	Department for Education, Get information about schools. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	Current register
Children's homes by local authority	Ofsted, children's social care providers and inspections. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	Current release
Local safeguarding arrangements and the designated officer's page	Safeguarding partnership and council websites. Links checked by Safeguarding Context.	25 September 2026
Guidance quoted	The Children's Homes (England) Regulations 2015 and the Supported Accommodation (England) Regulations 2023 (legislation.gov.uk); the Department for Education's guides and advice; Ofsted's registration guidance and inspection frameworks. Crown copyright, reproduced under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	As read on 9 October 2026

How this pack was made, and what it is not

- Distances are measured from the centre of the home's postcode as the Office for National Statistics places it. A postcode covers a handful of addresses, so its centre is close to the door but not at it; the pack never uses an address, a map or a pin.
- Recorded crime within 200 m of the home's postcode is left out, because it may include incidents at the home itself. This also leaves out some street crime close to the home, which your own knowledge and the police consultation should cover. The pack never says how many incidents were left out, because that number would itself describe the home.
- UK Crime Statistics' county lines indicator, harm concentrations and transit locations are its own, computed from every incident in the mile around the postcode; the pack prints the indicator as delivered and leaves out any place it names within 200 metres. No national ranking, percentile or band is printed for the home.
- Crime counts are of records at anonymised police map points within the distance, from UK Crime Statistics' package for this location; road figures are from the Department for Transport's road casualty statistics; places from OS Open Greenspace and the national register of public transport stops; deprivation from the published indices by postcode.

- Counts below three are printed as "fewer than 3" and a count of children's homes below five as "fewer than 5", so that no record can be traced to a person or a home.
- The local services consulted are not accountable for the assessment; the registered manager is. Nothing in this pack rates the home, its staff or the children living here, gives an inspection grade, or names an individual.
- What the pack is not, as its cover sets out:
 - It supports the registered manager's judgement and does not replace it or the consultation. The police and the host local authority must still be consulted; we never contact anyone for you.
 - It covers reported crime only, about two months behind, at anonymised map points and with no time of day. Most crime on the railway is recorded by British Transport Police and is absent. Exploitation is under-recorded by its nature.
 - It cannot see what only the police, the local authority or the children know. The consultation and talking with the children exist because of that.
- An area can change quickly. The pack is dated, and a fresh copy can be downloaded at any time in the year.
- It may point towards the home being unsuitable for some children, or at all. That is a proper outcome of a location assessment.



Order your own report

This sample is drawn from a residential street with the names changed.
Your own order carries the figures for your own postcode.

<https://www.safeguardingcontext.co.uk/pricing>

What comes with the pack

Staff briefing on the area

One page for the whole team, bank and agency staff included, with no street or address.

Placing authority summary

One page to send before a placement, with no address, postcode or street.

Twelve months of access

Download the pack again at any time in the year; each copy is dated and made from the latest data held.

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