SAFEGUARDING CONTEXT REPORT 2026

Sample Nursery

Barking and Dagenham

MADE FOR
The lead practitioner for safeguarding and the owner or committee of Sample Nursery

PREPARED
7 November 2026

POLICE DATA TO
August 2026

This is a sample. The setting's name and the names of streets and places have been changed. The figures are real and describe one area in England.

The picture in four figures

What children's services record, Barking and Dagenham

None above England

No factor at home that social workers record stands above England

Recorded crime within 500 m

467

Incidents in the 12 months to August 2026; 476 the year before

Road collisions within 500 m

44

Injury collisions, 2021 to 2025; 7 killed or seriously injured

For this term

5 actions

Ranked in At a glance, each with a suggested owner, and kept in the action log

Across Barking and Dagenham, children's social care recorded no factor inside the home in a higher share of assessments than across England. The nursery works within Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership.

This report describes the context around the nursery and the streets its families use. It never rates the setting, its staff or its children.

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 this term's actions. Each title links to its chapter.

What stands out

1 **The setting and its area**
Sample Nursery is registered with Ofsted as childcare on non-domestic premises, a nursery in Barking and Dagenham, registered for 109 children at any one time.

2 **What children's services record**
At 31 March, Barking and Dagenham 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).

3 **Young children's health**
Children in reception living with obesity, including severe obesity: 12.1% of children in reception, higher than across England (10.5%).

4 **Early education and disadvantage**
In Barking and Dagenham, at the January 2026 count, 91.7% of eligible two-year-olds took up the place, higher than across England (71.6%).

5 **The wider picture: domestic abuse**
In the year ending March 2025 (the latest year published), the police in the Metropolitan Police area, where the nursery sits, recorded domestic abuse-related crimes at a rate of 9.7 per 1,000 people, lower than across England and Wales (13.2).

6 **The recorded picture around the setting**
In the twelve months to August 2026, the police recorded 467 incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour at map points within 500 metres of Sample Nursery, and 1,468 incidents at map points within a kilometre.

7 **Places and outings**
Within a kilometre there are 11 parks, play spaces and playing fields; the nearest are Park A (park or garden, 470 metres), Park B (park or garden, 490 metres), an unnamed play space 540 metres away and an unnamed playing field 630 metres away.

8 **Local safeguarding arrangements**
Sample Nursery is in Barking and Dagenham, which is covered by Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership.

9 **Also around the setting: roads near the setting**
Within 500 metres of the nursery, between 2021 and 2025, there were 44 injury collisions, and within a kilometre 132 injury collisions, of which 24 involved someone killed or seriously injured.

What to do this term

The most important first, each with a suggested owner. Every chapter ends with its own action; the action log starts with them, to assign, date and close.

- [ ] State in the safeguarding policy that the authority's records show no factor inside the home recorded more often than across England, keep neglect and domestic abuse in staff training, and ask Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership for its current local picture.
  Lead practitioner for safeguarding · What children's services record

- [ ] Name Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership in the safeguarding policy with its threshold document and referral route, name the designated officer's route where the policy sets out what happens when an allegation is made against a member of staff, name the family hubs where it describes early help, and check every link each year when the policy is reviewed.
  Lead practitioner for safeguarding · Local safeguarding arrangements

- [ ] Name the parks and play spaces the nursery uses for outings in the outings risk assessment, with the road crossings and the stops on the way, and review it against this chapter each year.
  Lead practitioner for safeguarding, with staff on duty · Places and outings
- [ ] Keep domestic abuse in staff training at its usual weight: none of the published figures that can be compared stands above the national ones.
  Lead practitioner for safeguarding · The wider picture: domestic abuse
- [ ] Name the largest categories in the local context statement with their counts and the data month, state that the area is above the national picture for its population at the 2011 census, ranked over the mile around the setting on UK Crime Statistics' national reference for August 2026, and set a review date twelve months on so the paragraph is compared, not rewritten.
  Lead practitioner for safeguarding · The recorded picture around the setting

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	
"Leaders understand the setting's context, strengths and areas for development." Ofsted, early years inspection toolkit, leadership and governance	**The setting and its area**	6
"data relating to the context of the local area, including deprivation levels, take-up of the early years pupil premium (EYPP), obesity rates, education, health and care (EHC) plans and special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) and oral health statistics" Ofsted, early years inspection operating guide, preparing for inspection	**The setting and its area** **Young children's health** **Early education and disadvantage**	6 10 12
"Every person looking after children must be alert to any issues of concern in the child's life at home or elsewhere." Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, paragraph 3.4	**What children's services record**	8
"protecting children from maltreatment and harm, whether within or outside the home, or online" Ofsted, early years inspection toolkit, safeguarding	**What children's services record** **The recorded picture around the setting**	8 14
"Providers must promote the good health, including oral health, of the children they look after." Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, paragraph 3.59	**Young children's health**	10
"consider the context of the setting and the type of provision" Ofsted, early years inspection toolkit, inclusion	**Early education and disadvantage**	12
"Any reasons to suspect neglect or abuse outside the setting, for example in the child's home" Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, Annex C, paragraph 2	**The wider picture: domestic abuse**	13
"Providers must ensure that they take all reasonable steps to ensure staff and children in their care are not exposed to risks and must be able to demonstrate how they are managing risks" Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, paragraph 3.93	**The recorded picture around the setting**	14
"Children must be kept safe while on outings. Providers must assess potential risks or hazards for the children and must identify the steps to be taken to remove, minimise and manage those risks and hazards." Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, paragraph 3.91	**Places and outings**	16

What the guidance says	Where this report answers it, with the page	
"If providers have concerns about children's safety or welfare, they must immediately notify their local authority children's social care team, in line with local reporting procedures, and, in emergencies, the police." Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, paragraph 3.9	**Local safeguarding arrangements**	18
"The action to be taken in the event of an allegation being made against a member of staff." Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, paragraph 3.6	**Local safeguarding arrangements**	18
Context only: no statutory guidance asks for these, and they are not offered as evidence for the safeguarding case.	**Also around the setting: roads near the setting**	20

5 questions an inspector or governor may ask, answered from the findings **23**

CHAPTER 1

The setting and its area

THE FINDING

Sample Nursery is registered with Ofsted as childcare on non-domestic premises, a nursery in Barking and Dagenham, registered for 109 children at any one time.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"Leaders understand the setting's context, strengths and areas for development."
Ofsted, early years inspection toolkit, leadership and governance

"data relating to the context of the local area, including deprivation levels, take-up of the early years pupil premium (EYPP), obesity rates, education, health and care (EHC) plans and special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) and oral health statistics"
Ofsted, early years inspection operating guide, preparing for inspection

This chapter sets out what the public register records about the nursery and what the deprivation indices say about the small area it stands in.

It has been registered since October 2022.

The setting is on the Early Years Register, so the early years foundation stage statutory framework applies to it and Ofsted inspects it under the early years inspection toolkit.

The small area the nursery stands 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.

On the index of income deprivation affecting children, which counts children living in income-deprived households and is the measure closest to the families the nursery serves, the same area is in decile 3: in the more deprived half of small areas in England.

Deprivation describes the area, not any family and never a child. It matters to the safeguarding policy because it shapes the early help offer the nursery leans on and the pressures Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership's threshold document is written around.

What the public register records about Sample Nursery

Item	Record
Kind of provision	Nursery
Registers	Early Years Register
Registered places	109
Registered since	5 October 2022
Local authority	Barking and Dagenham
English Indices of Deprivation, overall decile	3
Income deprivation affecting children, decile	3

What this data cannot show

- The register facts are Ofsted's, as published as at 31 December 2025. Registered places are the most children the setting may care for at once, not how many attend.
- This report does not carry the setting's inspection outcome or grade, and nothing in it rates the setting. Ofsted publishes inspection reports separately.
- The deprivation indices describe small areas of about 1,500 people; they say nothing about any household, and the families a setting serves reach beyond the area it stands in.
- The indices are refreshed every few years, so they may lag the current picture.

FOR THE POLICY AND THE RISK ASSESSMENT

Name the early help offer and Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership's threshold document in the safeguarding policy, and record that staff know how to make an early help request, because the area's figures say it will be needed.

CHAPTER 2

What children's services record

THE FINDING

At 31 March, Barking and Dagenham 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).

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"Every person looking after children must be alert to any issues of concern in the child's life at home or elsewhere."
Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, paragraph 3.4

"protecting children from maltreatment and harm, whether within or outside the home, or online"
Ofsted, early years inspection toolkit, safeguarding

For the youngest children the harm children's services record is mostly at home, and the child often cannot say. This chapter sets out what social workers across the authority recorded, so the safeguarding policy can name what the area is dealing with.

These describe the authority's caseload, which the nursery's referrals join.

When a social worker completes an assessment they record the factors they found. In Barking and Dagenham, in the year to 31 March 2025 (the latest year published), none of the factors inside the home (a parent's mental health, domestic abuse, drug or alcohol misuse, neglect, emotional or physical abuse) was recorded in a clearly higher share of assessments than across England. That is worth stating in the safeguarding policy, and it does not make them absent.

A parent's mental health and domestic abuse are the two factors social workers record most often across England. A parent or carer's mental health: 27.5% of assessments, lower than across England (33.5%). Domestic abuse, a parent or carer as victim: 33% of assessments, close to the figure across England (31.7%). A young child cannot report either; staff notice them in a parent at the door, in a child's play, and in a family that stops coming.

Across England, at 31 March 2025 (the latest count published), 17.4% of children in need were under five, about 69,980 children. For 72.2% of children in need under five the primary need recorded at assessment was abuse or neglect, against 58.3% at every age. The department does not publish the ages by local authority, so this is England's figure, not Barking and Dagenham's.

Factors identified at the end of assessment inside the home, Barking and Dagenham, year to 31 March 2025, the latest year published

Factor	Share of assessments	England	Compared with England
A parent or carer's mental health	27.5% of assessments	33.5%	Lower
Domestic abuse, a parent or carer as victim	33% of assessments	31.7%	Similar
Drug misuse by a parent or carer	9.3% of assessments	14.1%	Lower
Alcohol misuse by a parent or carer	11.6% of assessments	14.3%	Lower
Neglect	12.7% of assessments	17.6%	Lower
Emotional abuse	9.6% of assessments	19%	Lower
Physical abuse by an adult	6.8% of assessments	12%	Lower
A parent or carer's learning disability	2.6% of assessments	3%	Lower

What this data cannot show

- Every figure in this chapter is for a whole local authority, or for England where it says so. None describes this setting, its children, its staff or its streets.
- 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 comparisons with England are a prompt for a conversation with Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership, not a finding.
- Shares are compared with England only where at least 10 assessments recorded the factor, and within a tenth of England's share either way reads as close.

☐ **FOR THE POLICY AND THE RISK ASSESSMENT**

State in the safeguarding policy that the authority's records show no factor inside the home recorded more often than across England, keep neglect and domestic abuse in staff training, and ask Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership for its current local picture.

CHAPTER 3

Young children's health

THE FINDING

Children in reception living with obesity, including severe obesity: 12.1% of children in reception, higher than across England (10.5%).

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"Providers must promote the good health, including oral health, of the children they look after."
Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, paragraph 3.59

"data relating to the context of the local area, including deprivation levels, take-up of the early years pupil premium (EYPP), obesity rates, education, health and care (EHC) plans and special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) and oral health statistics"
Ofsted, early years inspection operating guide, preparing for inspection

This chapter gives the figures for the authority the nursery sits in, so leaders have seen them before the inspector has.

Across Barking and Dagenham, on the latest published figures, these stand apart from England in the direction that matters, a difference the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities judges statistically significant: children in reception living with obesity, including severe obesity; and five-year-olds with visibly obvious dental decay. Five-year-olds with visibly obvious dental decay: 34.4% of five-year-olds examined, higher than across England (22.4%).

Hospital admissions for injuries to children under five were 69.2 per 10,000 aged 0 to 4, lower than across England (88.7). Most injuries to young children are accidents. The figure is here because staff who look after children too young to say what happened are asked to "recognise signs of potential abuse and neglect including where the child is pre-verbal or non-verbal" (Working Together to Safeguard Children, paragraph 271); it is a reason to keep injury in staff training and in the accident book, not a measure of abuse.

Young children's health, Barking and Dagenham

Measure	Period	Barking and Dagenham	England	Compared with England
Children in reception living with obesity, including severe obesity	2024/25	12.1% of children in reception	10.5%	Higher
Five-year-olds with visibly obvious dental decay	2023/24	34.4% of five-year-olds examined	22.4%	Higher
Hospital admissions for unintentional and deliberate injuries, ages 0 to 4	2024/25	69.2 per 10,000 aged 0 to 4	88.7	Lower
Children reaching a good level of development at the end of reception	2024/25	67.9% of children	68.3%	Similar

What this data cannot show

- The comparisons are Fingertips' own significance tests against England at 95% confidence; similar means the difference could be chance.
- Obesity is measured in reception by the National Child Measurement Programme; dental decay comes from a survey of five-year-olds in which not every authority takes part every time.
- Hospital admissions count admissions, not children, and depend on how local hospitals admit and record.
- The limits of the same data set out in chapter 2 apply here too.

FOR THE POLICY AND THE RISK ASSESSMENT

Say in the nursery's self-evaluation that across the authority children in reception living with obesity, including severe obesity; and five-year-olds with visibly obvious dental decay stand apart from England, and what the nursery does about it: food, drink and active play; and toothbrushing and oral health.

CHAPTER 4

Early education and disadvantage

THE FINDING

In Barking and Dagenham, at the January 2026 count, 91.7% of eligible two-year-olds took up the place, higher than across England (71.6%).

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"data relating to the context of the local area, including deprivation levels, take-up of the early years pupil premium (EYPP), obesity rates, education, health and care (EHC) plans and special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) and oral health statistics"

Ofsted, early years inspection operating guide, preparing for inspection

"consider the context of the setting and the type of provision"

Ofsted, early years inspection toolkit, inclusion

This chapter shows how many of the authority's young children take up the early education they are entitled to, and how many of those who do are disadvantaged or have special educational needs.

The funded place for two-year-olds is offered to families on low incomes and to children who are looked after or have special educational needs. A child who takes up the place is seen regularly by adults outside the family a year or more before school.

Among three and four-year-olds, 88.6% of three and four-year-olds took up the universal funded place, close to the figure across England (90.2%).

Of the three and four-year-olds in funded places across the authority, 15.6% of funded three and four-year-olds received the early years pupil premium, higher than across England (11.4%); and 9.7% of funded three and four-year-olds had special educational needs, close to the figure across England (9.1%).

Funded early education, Barking and Dagenham, January 2026

Measure	Barking and Dagenham	England	Compared with England
Eligible two-year-olds taking up their funded early education	91.7% of eligible two-year-olds	71.6%	Higher
Three and four-year-olds taking up their funded early education	88.6% of three and four-year-olds	90.2%	Similar
Funded three and four-year-olds receiving the early years pupil premium	15.6% of funded three and four-year-olds	11.4%	Higher
Funded three and four-year-olds with special educational needs	9.7% of funded three and four-year-olds	9.1%	Similar

What this data cannot show

- The figures are a count taken each January by the Department for Education. Take-up is children registered against the department's estimate of those eligible, so it can pass 100% where children cross an authority's boundary to take a place.
- The department publishes no significance test. Within a tenth of England's figure either way is printed as similar.
- The early years pupil premium share is our calculation from two of the department's counts: children receiving the premium over children in universal funded places.
- The limits of the same data set out in chapter 2 apply here too.

☐ FOR THE POLICY AND THE RISK ASSESSMENT

More of the authority's funded children receive the early years pupil premium than across England. Say so in the nursery's self-evaluation, with what the nursery does to identify need early and the early help route it uses.

CHAPTER 5

The wider picture: domestic abuse

THE FINDING

In the year ending March 2025 (the latest year published), the police in the Metropolitan Police area, where the nursery sits, recorded domestic abuse-related crimes at a rate of 9.7 per 1,000 people, lower than across England and Wales (13.2).

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"Any reasons to suspect neglect or abuse outside the setting, for example in the child's home"
Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, Annex C, paragraph 2

Domestic abuse at home is recorded across the police force area, and it shapes what staff should be ready to see in a young child and a parent.

Its multi-agency risk assessment conferences, which plan for victims at the highest risk, discussed cases at a rate of 48.2 per 10,000 adult women, close to the figure across England and Wales (50.2).

A child under five who lives with domestic abuse cannot report it. What staff see is a parent who is anxious at the door, a child whose play turns on fear or control, injuries explained in a hurry, or a family that stops coming. Health visitors and the family hubs are the route to help before a concern becomes a referral.

Police-recorded domestic abuse, Metropolitan Police, year ending March 2025, the latest year published

Measure	Metropolitan Police	England and Wales	Compared
Domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes recorded by the police	17.1 per 1,000 people	21.8	Lower
Domestic abuse-related crimes recorded by the police	9.7 per 1,000 people	13.2	Lower
Cases discussed at multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARACs)	48.2 per 10,000 adult women	50.2	Similar

What this data cannot show

- Domestic abuse is under-reported, and recording practice differs between forces; a higher police rate can reflect better recording. The rates are published rounded to whole numbers, and within a tenth of the England and Wales figure reads as close.
- The limits of the same data set out in chapter 2 apply here too.

☐ FOR THE POLICY AND THE RISK ASSESSMENT

Keep domestic abuse in staff training at its usual weight: none of the published figures that can be compared stands above the national ones.

CHAPTER 6

The recorded picture around the setting

THE FINDING

In the twelve months to August 2026, the police recorded 467 incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour at map points within 500 metres of Sample Nursery, and 1,468 incidents at map points within a kilometre.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"protecting children from maltreatment and harm, whether within or outside the home, or online"
Ofsted, early years inspection toolkit, safeguarding

"Providers must ensure that they take all reasonable steps to ensure staff and children in their care are not exposed to risks and must be able to demonstrate how they are managing risks"
Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, paragraph 3.93

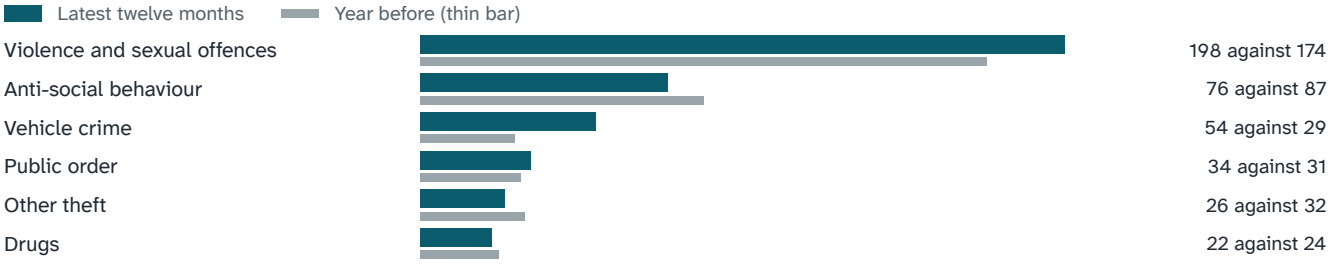
This chapter reads the street-level picture UK Crime Statistics holds for the streets nearest the nursery and says what it means for the safeguarding policy.

Five hundred metres is about six minutes' walk: the streets a family crosses at drop-off and collection, and the streets an outing starts on.

Recorded crime within 500 metres was broadly unchanged on the previous twelve months, within 10 percent either way. Measured against comparable areas across England and Wales, the area around the nursery is above the national picture for its population at the 2011 census, ranked over the mile around the setting on UK Crime Statistics' national reference for August 2026.

The largest categories were violence and sexual offences (198), anti-social behaviour (76) and vehicle crime (54). Violence and sexual offences is a wide Police UK category that includes common assault and harassment as well as serious offences, and its count should be read with that in mind. None of these figures describes a risk to a child inside the setting; they describe the streets the setting's families use.

The largest categories at map points 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

Category	Within 500 m	Within 1 km	Previous twelve months (500 m)	Trend
Anti-social behaviour	76	219	87	Falling
Bicycle theft	fewer than 3	3	fewer than 3	Stable
Burglary	11	43	17	Falling
Criminal damage and arson	13	45	34	Falling
Drugs	22	92	24	Stable
Other theft	26	98	32	Falling
Possession of weapons	5	15	4	Rising
Public order	34	84	31	Stable

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

Category	Within 500 m	Within 1 km	Previous twelve months (500 m)	Trend
Robbery	11	44	16	Falling
Shoplifting	3	60	9	Falling
Theft from the person	6	36	11	Falling
Vehicle crime	54	160	29	Rising
Violence and sexual offences	198	551	174	Rising
Other crime	7	18	7	Stable

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 250 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.
- The ranking against the national picture divides recent recorded crime by the population at the 2011 census, the basis UK Crime Statistics ranks these small areas on; where more people live in the area now, as in many growing town centres, the area ranks higher than current numbers would put it, never lower. It ranks the mile around the setting, and compares areas more fairly than a raw rate, since every area carries the same basis.

☐ **FOR THE POLICY AND THE RISK ASSESSMENT**

Name the largest categories in the local context statement with their counts and the data month, state that the area is above the national picture for its population at the 2011 census, ranked over the mile around the setting on UK Crime Statistics' national reference for August 2026, and set a review date twelve months on so the paragraph is compared, not rewritten.

CHAPTER 7

Places and outings

THE FINDING

Within a kilometre there are 11 parks, play spaces and playing fields; the nearest are Park A (park or garden, 470 metres), Park B (park or garden, 490 metres), an unnamed play space 540 metres away and an unnamed playing field 630 metres away.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"Children must be kept safe while on outings. Providers must assess potential risks or hazards for the children and must identify the steps to be taken to remove, minimise and manage those risks and hazards."
Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, paragraph 3.91

The places below are where an outing goes and where families arrive; this chapter gives the risk assessment the public facts to start from.

These are where an outing on foot can reach and back within a session.

The stations within a kilometre are Tram stop A (tram or metro stop, 820 metres) and Tram stop B (tram or metro stop, 820 metres); 12 bus stops lie within 500 metres, the nearest Bus stop A at 90 metres. Stops and stations are where families with pushchairs wait and where a child on foot is closest to traffic.

5 street descriptors account for about 23 percent of everything recorded at map points within a kilometre in the twelve months to August 2026: Road A, Road B, Road C, Road D, Road E. A recurring descriptor says where records are placed, not that a street is unsafe; whether an outing passes any of them is for the risk assessment to say.

Places near the setting

Place	Kind	Distance
Bus stop A	bus stop	90 metres
Park A	park or garden	470 metres
Park B	park or garden	490 metres
an unnamed play space	play space	540 metres
an unnamed playing field	playing field	630 metres
an unnamed play space	play space	770 metres
Tram stop A	tram or metro stop	820 metres
Tram stop B	tram or metro stop	820 metres

Street descriptors that recur most in the records at police map points within a kilometre, latest twelve months

Street	Records
Road A	79
Road B	76
Road C	66
Road D	58
Road E	56

What this data cannot show

- A street that recurs is a street where incidents were recorded, which is not the same as a street where children are at risk; a busy shopping street records shoplifting all day.
- 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 to the nearest entrance or edge, not walking distances, and for a setting placed at its postcode's centre they are measured from that centre.
- The limits of the same data set out in chapter 6 apply here too.

☐ **FOR THE POLICY AND THE RISK ASSESSMENT**

Name the parks and play spaces the nursery uses for outings in the outings risk assessment, with the road crossings and the stops on the way, and review it against this chapter each year.

CHAPTER 8

Local safeguarding arrangements

THE FINDING

Sample Nursery is in Barking and Dagenham, which is covered by Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership.

WHAT THE GUIDANCE SAYS

"If providers have concerns about children's safety or welfare, they must immediately notify their local authority children's social care team, in line with local reporting procedures, and, in emergencies, the police."
Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, paragraph 3.9

"The action to be taken in the event of an allegation being made against a member of staff."
Early years foundation stage statutory framework for group and school-based providers, paragraph 3.6

This chapter names the partnership, the routes and the pages for the authority the nursery sits in.

Its website, https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/childrens-safeguarding-partnership, is where it publishes its procedures, its threshold document for when to refer, its training and its learning from local reviews.

The council's page for reporting a concern about a child is https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/children-young-people-and-families/report-serious-concern-about-child-marf-professionals. Staff report to the lead practitioner for safeguarding first; the page is for the lead, and for anyone when a child is at immediate risk and the lead cannot be reached.

How to reach the designated officer for Barking and Dagenham is published at https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/children-young-people-and-families/safeguarding-risk-children/managing-allegations-against-staff. An allegation that someone who works with children has harmed a child, or may be unsuitable to work with them, goes to the manager or the lead practitioner for safeguarding, who contacts the designated officer; the page gives the current route and the time allowed.

The family hubs for Barking and Dagenham are described at https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/children-young-people-and-families/family-hubs. They are where a family can be pointed for help before a concern becomes a referral: health visiting, parenting support, help with feeding, speech and language, and advice on money and housing.

What the lead practitioner for safeguarding should hold from the partnership: its published arrangements and current priorities, its threshold document (sometimes called the continuum of need), the route to early help, the procedure for allegations against staff, and its latest learning reviews.

Local arrangements for Barking and Dagenham

Arrangement	Where to find it
Safeguarding children partnership	Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership
Website	https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/childrens-safeguarding-partnership
Report a concern about a child	https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/children-young-people-and-families/report-serious-concern-about-child-marf-professionals
Allegations against people who work with children (the designated officer)	https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/children-young-people-and-families/safeguarding-risk-children/managing-allegations-against-staff
Family hubs	https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/children-young-people-and-families/family-hubs
Links last checked	25 September 2026

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 the link before relying on it in an emergency.
- This report never gives a named contact, an email address or a telephone number. Contacts change; the partnership's and the council's own pages are the current source.

☐ **FOR THE POLICY AND THE RISK ASSESSMENT**

Name Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership in the safeguarding policy with its threshold document and referral route, name the designated officer's route where the policy sets out what happens when an allegation is made against a member of staff, name the family hubs where it describes early help, and check every link each year when the policy is reviewed.

CHAPTER 9

Also around the setting: roads near the setting

THE FINDING

Within 500 metres of the nursery, between 2021 and 2025, there were 44 injury collisions, and within a kilometre 132 injury collisions, of which 24 involved someone killed or seriously injured.

WHY THIS CHAPTER IS HERE

Road safety is not part of the safeguarding requirements, and this chapter is not offered as evidence for the safeguarding case. It is here because a road collision is the most common serious harm to a child on the way in and out, the early years framework asks providers to assess the risks of outings, and the owner or committee often asks about the door at drop-off and collection.

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

Within a kilometre, pedestrian casualties numbered 30 and cyclist casualties 22; 27 of the casualties were under sixteen. 50 of the collisions fell in the weekday hours when families arrive and leave (07:00 to 09:30 and 15:00 to 18:30).

The roads that carry them are unnumbered local roads (72) and main road A (60).

Injury collisions, 2021 to 2025

Measure	Within 500 m	Within 1 km
Injury collisions	44	132
Killed or seriously injured	7	24
Pedestrian casualties	5	30
Cyclist casualties	11	22
Casualties under sixteen	11	27
Collisions in drop-off and collection hours	15	50

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.
- Drop-off and collection hours here are our choice, because no guidance sets them: Monday to Friday all year, 07:00 to 09:30 and 15:00 to 18:30. The record does not say whether the setting was open that day.
- The record names roads by number, so unnumbered local roads are counted together rather than by street name.
- Distances are measured from the mapped point of the setting's site.
- Casualty age bands are published; nothing identifies a person, and the report does not infer who a casualty was.
- Five years at one junction may be two collisions; two is not a trend.

☐ FOR THE POLICY AND THE RISK ASSESSMENT

Put the counts, the drop-off and collection pattern and the roads that carry them into a request to the highway authority, which is the county, unitary, metropolitan borough or London borough council, with the owner or committee's support and the specific ask: the road, the times and the crossing or parking change wanted.

For the owner or committee and the policy

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; adapt the wording to your own voice and keep the figures and the month.

Paragraph for the owner or committee

The manager reviewed the local context on the evidence of the Safeguarding Context report dated 7 November 2026, which draws on the authority's children's social care, young children's health and early education figures, police-recorded domestic abuse, police-recorded crime to August 2026 and published neighbourhood statistics. Across Barking and Dagenham, children's social care recorded no factor inside the home in a higher share of assessments than across England. The safeguarding policy was reviewed against the report on [date], staff were briefed from it on [date], and the owner or committee received the report's chapter on what children's services record and the record of actions on [date]. The review is repeated annually.

Questions the owner or committee may ask the lead practitioner for safeguarding

- Does the safeguarding policy describe this local context, with the data month, and was it updated from this report?
- Have all staff, including new starters, students and volunteers, read the staff briefing?
- Do the outings risk assessments name the roads, crossings and places this report names, and were they reviewed after reading it?
- Can every member of staff describe the signs of abuse and neglect in a child who cannot yet say what has happened, and the same-day route for a concern?
- Do staff know how to reach Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership and the local authority designated officer, and has the setting checked both links this year?
- Which of the report's actions are done, and which are still open in the action log?

Paragraph for the safeguarding policy: safe to publish, with no counts or place names

Sample Nursery reviews its local context each year from public data: what children's social care across Barking and Dagenham records, police-recorded crime around the nursery, and the local safeguarding arrangements. Across Barking and Dagenham, children's social care recorded no factor inside the home in a higher share of assessments than across England. This policy meets the early years foundation stage requirements; staff are trained to recognise the signs of abuse and neglect in children who cannot yet say what has happened, including the signs in a parent or carer, and know the route for an allegation against a member of staff. Concerns go to the lead practitioner for safeguarding the same day and are referred to Barking and Dagenham children's social care under Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership's threshold document. The lead practitioner for safeguarding holds the detailed local context, with the figures to August 2026 and the places used for outings, and this paragraph is reviewed each year.

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

Sample Nursery is in Barking and Dagenham. Across Barking and Dagenham, children's social care recorded no factor inside the home in a higher share of assessments than across England. Police-recorded crime and anti-social behaviour at map points within 500 metres of the nursery in the twelve months to August 2026, from UK Crime Statistics, were 467 incidents, with violence and sexual offences the largest single category; the surrounding area is above the national picture for its population at the 2011 census, ranked over the mile around the setting on UK Crime Statistics' national reference for August 2026. This statement is for the safeguarding file and staff training, not for publication, and is reviewed each year against the current data.

Paragraph for the setting's self-evaluation

Leaders know the context the nursery works in, from the Safeguarding Context report dated 7 November 2026: the area's children's social care, young children's health and early education figures, police-recorded crime around the setting and the local safeguarding arrangements. The small area the nursery stands in is in decile 3 of the index of multiple deprivation (1 most deprived, 10 least), which shapes the early help the nursery points families to. Across Barking and Dagenham, children in reception living with obesity, including severe obesity; and five-year-olds with visibly obvious dental decay stand apart from England on the latest published figures, and the nursery's routines for food, oral health and the recording of injuries take account of it. The safeguarding policy was reviewed against the report on [date], staff were briefed from it on [date], and the outings risk assessment was checked against the places it describes on [date]; the review is repeated annually.

Questions to prepare for

Questions an inspector, a governor or the partnership's audit may ask about the local context, each with a draft answer written from the findings. Check every answer against what has actually been done before you rely on it.

Q. What is the context of this setting, and how do you know?

From the public record to August 2026: the area around the nursery, from UK Crime Statistics, is above the national picture for its population at the 2011 census, ranked over the mile around the setting on UK Crime Statistics' national reference for August 2026; across Barking and Dagenham, children in reception living with obesity, including severe obesity; and five-year-olds with visibly obvious dental decay stand apart from England on the latest published figures; and the chapters on what children's services record, the places around us and the local arrangements name what the data shows and what it cannot. The report is dated and reviewed annually.

Q. How does the safeguarding policy reflect that context?

The policy names the authority's figures that stand apart from England and the referral route; the detailed context, with the counts and the data month, is in the safeguarding file, and each of the report's actions is recorded in the action log as done or considered.

Q. What are staff trained to notice in children too young to tell you?

Unexplained marks or injuries, a change in behaviour or play, a child who is hungry, unwashed or often absent, and the signs in a parent at the door. Across Barking and Dagenham, children's social care recorded no factor inside the home in a higher share of assessments than across England. We describe these as the authority's figures, never as evidence about our children; staff tell the lead practitioner for safeguarding the same day, and the lead refers through Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership's threshold document and the council's page for reporting a concern about a child.

Q. How do you keep children safe on outings and at the door?

The outings risk assessment should name the parks, crossings and stops the report describes, and a named member of staff should be at the door at drop-off and collection. The roads chapter gives the collision record for the streets around us, and any request to the highway authority rests on it and on our own observation.

Q. How do staff know the local safeguarding arrangements and the route for an allegation against a member of staff?

We work within Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership. Staff tell the lead practitioner for safeguarding about any concern the same day; the lead follows Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership's threshold document and the council's page for reporting a concern about a child, anyone calls 999 if a child is in immediate danger, and an allegation against a member of staff goes to the manager and the local authority designated officer by the published route. The safeguarding policy names the partnership, the referral route and the designated officer's route, and all three are checked each year when the policy is reviewed.

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
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
Police-recorded domestic abuse by police force area	Office for National Statistics, Domestic abuse in England and Wales data tool. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	year ending March 2025
Young children's health	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
Funded early education and childcare	Department for Education. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	January 2026
Children in need by age, England	Department for Education, Children in need. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	At 31 March 2025
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
Local safeguarding arrangements, designated officer and family hubs pages	Safeguarding partnership and council websites. Links checked by Safeguarding Context.	25 September 2026
Childcare register	Ofsted, childcare providers and inspections management information. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.	As at 31 December 2025

How this report was made

• Distances are measured from the mapped point of the site at the setting's postcode, which the setting shares with a school in the public register; the point is the site's, not any door's.

• The chapters on children's services, young children's health, early education and domestic abuse give figures for the whole local authority or police force area, or for England where they say so. The chapters on the recorded picture, places and roads describe the streets around the setting.

• Crime counts are of records at anonymised police map points within the distance, from UK Crime Statistics' package for this point; 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" so that no record can be traced to a person. Nothing in this report gives or implies an inspection grade, names an individual, or says which school the setting shares a site with or collects from; a stop or place that carries a school's name is named as the public register names it.

Safeguarding Context

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What comes with the report

The staff briefing and slides
One page for the staff meeting and the staffroom wall, and six slides for the staff session.

The evidence pack
The policy paragraph, local context statement, message for families, note for the board, record of actions, staff sign-off sheet and where the evidence is, with the audit answer for a school or college, ready to adapt.

The dashboard for the year
The figures by distance and month, the exploitation indicators where UK Crime Statistics publishes them, and the action log, open all year.

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