

Safeguarding context report

Sample School

Barking and Dagenham

Report year 2026. Generated 29 September 2026. Police data to 2026-07.

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

This report describes the context around the school and the routes children take to it. It does not rate the school or its pupils.

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

Sources

Police-recorded crime and anti-social behaviour. Police UK. Crime analysis by UK Crime Statistics (<https://www.crime-statistics.co.uk>). To 2026-07. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Road safety data (road casualty statistics). Department for Transport. 2021 to 2025. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

English Indices of Deprivation. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government; Welsh Government; via the Meddalwedd GeoCode postcode library. Current release. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Modelled background air quality (pollution climate mapping). Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. 2024. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. Crown copyright.

Green space and public transport stops. Ordnance Survey (OS Open Greenspace); Department for Transport (NaPTAN). Current release. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Children's social care by local authority. Department for Education, Children in need. Department for Education, Children in need, reporting year 2025. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Young people's health and youth justice. Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, Fingertips public health profiles. Latest published periods. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Police-recorded domestic abuse by police force area. Office for National Statistics, Domestic abuse in England and Wales data tool. year ending March 2025. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Local safeguarding arrangements. Safeguarding partnership and board websites; GOV.UK council children's social care pages. 25 September 2026. Links checked by Safeguarding Context. GOV.UK content licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

School register. Department for Education, Get Information About Schools. 28 September 2026. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. Source: Get Information about Schools, Department for Education.

Summary

This report describes the environment around Sample School, Barking and Dagenham, and the routes children take to it, from public data current to 2026-07. It describes the context. It does not rate the school.

Across Barking and Dagenham, children's social care recorded child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing and trafficking in a higher share of assessments than across England. The school works within Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership.

Recorded crime at map points within 500 metres of the school was 640 incidents in the latest twelve months, and the surrounding area is well above the national picture for its population at the 2011 census, ranked over the mile around the school on UK Crime Statistics' national reference for June 2026. The count was broadly unchanged on the previous twelve months, within 10 percent either way.

Each chapter ends with what the finding means for the child protection policy. The report closes with a context paragraph for that policy, a paragraph for the governors' annual safeguarding report, and the questions Ofsted inspectors and governors are likely to ask about the safeguarding risks in the local area, answered from the findings.

Chapters: Harm outside the home: what children's services record; The recorded picture at the gate; Routes to school; Exploitation indicators; Places and routes where risk sits; The wider picture: young people's health, youth justice and domestic abuse; Local safeguarding arrangements; Catchment deprivation, with air quality; Also around the school: road danger at the gate.

Harm outside the home: what children's services record

Keeping Children Safe in Education asks staff to consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families, and names among them criminal exploitation, serious youth violence and county lines (paragraph 21). Street-level crime cannot show harm to children. What social workers record at assessment can, for the whole authority, and it comes first in this report for that reason.

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). These describe the authority's caseload, which the school'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, child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing and trafficking were recorded in a higher share of assessments than across England. 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%).

Domestic abuse against a parent or carer is one of the most common factors across England. Domestic abuse, a parent or carer as victim: 33% of assessments, close to the figure across England (31.7%). Operation Encompass tells a school when the police have attended domestic abuse at a pupil's home, and this figure is a reminder of why that notification matters.

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

Factor	Share of assessments	England	Compared with England
Child criminal exploitation	not published	3.2%	Not compared
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
Domestic abuse, a parent or carer as victim	33% of assessments	31.7%	Similar
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
Alcohol misuse by the child	1.3% of assessments	2.1%	Lower
Socially unacceptable behaviour	11.5% of assessments	7%	Higher
Neglect	12.7% of assessments	17.6%	Lower
Emotional abuse	9.6% of assessments	19%	Lower

What this data cannot show

- These figures are for the whole of Barking and Dagenham. They say nothing about this school, its pupils 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

Name child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing and trafficking in the policy as harms the authority records more often than England, make sure staff training covers their signs this year, and ask Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership what it is seeing locally.

The recorded picture at the gate

Keeping Children Safe in Education asks staff, and the designated safeguarding lead above all, to "consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families" (paragraph 21), and Ofsted looks for schools that are vigilant, "maintaining an attitude of 'it could happen here'". This chapter reads the street-level picture that UK Crime Statistics holds for the streets nearest the gate and says what it means for the policy.

In the twelve months to 2026-07, the police recorded 640 incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour at map points within 500 metres of Sample School, and 117 incidents at map points within 250 metres. Five hundred metres is about six minutes' walk; it is the distance within which a child arriving on foot is on the streets the school shares.

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 this gate is well above the national picture for its population at the 2011 census, ranked over the mile around the school on UK Crime Statistics' national reference for June 2026.

The largest categories within 500 metres were violence and sexual offences (224), anti-social behaviour (111), vehicle crime (52). 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.

Recorded incidents by category, latest twelve months, at police map points within 500 metres and 250 metres

Category	Within 500 m	Within 250 m	Previous twelve months (500 m)	Trend
Anti-social behaviour	111	21	107	Stable
Bicycle theft	4	3	fewer than 3	Rising
Burglary	42	10	43	Stable
Criminal damage and arson	51	22	31	Rising
Drugs	22	4	41	Falling
Other theft	51	9	61	Falling
Possession of weapons	3	0	fewer than 3	Rising
Public order	37	3	34	Stable
Robbery	10	fewer than 3	11	Stable
Shoplifting	18	fewer than 3	15	Rising
Theft from the person	6	fewer than 3	6	Stable
Vehicle crime	52	11	78	Falling
Violence and sexual offences	224	28	195	Rising
Other crime	9	fewer than 3	3	Rising

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 gate; 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 latest counted for these small areas; 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 school, and compares areas more fairly than a raw rate, since every area carries the same basis.

For the policy

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

Routes to school

Contextual safeguarding is about harm and protection beyond the home and the school building: the streets, parks and stops on the way in. This chapter describes the kilometre those routes run through.

At map points within a kilometre of the school, roughly twelve minutes' walk, the police recorded 1,360 incidents in the twelve months to 2026-07. Of those, 720 were at map points beyond the 500 metre ring, on the streets a child covers in the second half of the walk in.

Recorded crime within a kilometre was broadly unchanged on the previous twelve months, within 10 percent either way. Anti-social behaviour, the category that most often describes what a child sees on the way in rather than what is done to them, accounted for 257 records across the kilometre.

The street descriptors that recur most in the records are Road A (157), Road B (80), Road C (72), Road D (61), Road E (53). A descriptor recurring says where records are placed, not that a street is unsafe; whether a pupil's route passes them depends on where they come from, and the places chapter takes each in turn.

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 gate; 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.

For the policy

Ask the office which directions most pupils arrive from, walk the two or three main routes once a year with this chapter in hand, and name the streets that matter in the policy and in staff briefings.

Exploitation indicators

Keeping Children Safe in Education asks staff to be aware of the signs of child criminal and sexual exploitation. This chapter is the part of the local picture the public record holds, with its limits stated.

County lines and child criminal exploitation leave three traces in the public record: drug offences, possession of weapons and robbery. None of them proves exploitation is happening, and their absence does not prove it is not. They are the prompts a Designated Safeguarding Lead can point to when explaining why staff are trained to notice the signs.

At map points within a kilometre of the school, the police recorded 49 records of drugs, 8 records of possession of weapons, 45 records of robbery in the twelve months to 2026-07. The total across the three indicator categories was broadly unchanged on the previous twelve months, within 10 percent either way.

Exploitation indicator categories at police map points within a kilometre

Category	Latest twelve months	Previous twelve months	Trend
Drugs	49	72	Falling
Possession of weapons	8	8	Stable
Robbery	45	30	Rising

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 gate; 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.
- A drugs record is a drugs record: the data does not say whether it relates to a county line, and it never says whether a child was involved.
- Stop and search data carries ethnicity fields. This report never uses them.

For the policy

Write the indicator counts into the context paragraph as prompts, not evidence about pupils; name the referral route to Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership and the police, and say how a concern about a place rather than a child is passed on.

Places and routes where risk sits

KCSIE reminds staff that "children can be at risk of harm inside and outside of the school/college, inside and outside of home, and online" (paragraph 19). A policy that names places, and a briefing that names them to staff on the gate, is more protective than a general statement.

5 street descriptors account for about 31 percent of everything recorded at map points within a kilometre in the twelve months to 2026-07. Exploitation, anti-social behaviour and the harms contextual safeguarding is concerned with happen in places, and these are the places the record keeps returning to; a recurring descriptor says where records are placed, not that a street is unsafe.

They are Road A, Road B, Road C, Road D, Road E. Whether a pupil's route passes any of them depends on where they live; the school office and the walking routes in the previous chapter decide which are worth naming in the policy.

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, an unnamed play space 270 metres away, an unnamed play space 360 metres away. These are where children gather after school and at weekends, and where the harms contextual safeguarding looks for are often first seen.

10 bus stops lie within 500 metres, the nearest Bus stop A at 160 metres. Stops and stations are where pupils wait unsupervised, which is why contextual safeguarding asks about them.

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

Street	Records
Road A	157
Road B	80
Road C	72
Road D	61
Road E	53

Places near the school where children wait or gather

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
an unnamed play space	play space	360 metres
an unnamed play space	play space	410 metres

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 gate; 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.
- 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.

For the policy

Name the streets, parks and stops that sit on pupils' routes in the context paragraph and in the staff safeguarding briefing, and pass any concern about a named place to the police neighbourhood team rather than waiting for a concern about a child.

The wider picture: young people's health, youth justice and domestic abuse

A school's context is not only the streets around it. Self-harm, violence, first contact with youth justice and domestic abuse at home are recorded across the authority and the police force area, and they shape what staff should be ready to recognise.

Across Barking and Dagenham, 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 on the latest published figures, a difference the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities judges statistically significant. 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%).

Lower than England: hospital admissions for self-harm, ages 10 to 24; hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions, under 18; and 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training, or not known.

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

Young people's health and youth justice, Barking and Dagenham

Measure	Period	Barking and Dagenham	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

Police-recorded domestic abuse, Metropolitan Police, year ending March 2025

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

- Every figure in this chapter is for a whole local authority or police force area. None describes the school, its pupils or its streets.
- The health comparisons are Fingertips' 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.
- 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.

For the policy

Give these a place in this year's staff safeguarding training, because the area's figures stand above the national ones, and say so where the policy describes the local context: the route from exclusion and missed education into criminal exploitation and drug misuse and the link to county lines.

Local safeguarding arrangements

Keeping Children Safe in Education says that referrals "should follow the local referral process" (paragraph 65), and that the safeguarding partners publish a threshold document setting out when a case should be referred to children's social care. This chapter names the partnership and the routes for the school's authority.

Sample School is in Barking and Dagenham, which is covered by Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership. Its website, <https://www.lbdd.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.lbdd.gov.uk/children-young-people-and-families/report-serious-concern-about-child-marf-professionals>. Staff report to the designated safeguarding lead first; the page is for the lead, and for anyone when a child is at immediate risk and the lead cannot be reached.

What the designated safeguarding lead 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.lbdd.gov.uk/childrens-safeguarding-partnership
Report a concern about a child	https://www.lbdd.gov.uk/children-young-people-and-families/report-serious-concern-about-child-marf-professionals
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 a safeguarding page. Councils move pages often; check the link before relying on it in an emergency.
- This report never gives a named contact. Contacts change; the partnership's and the council's own pages are the current source.

For the policy

Name Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership in the policy, link its threshold document and referral route, and check both each year when the policy is reviewed.

Catchment deprivation, with air quality

A policy's account of the local context is stronger when it says what the catchment is like and what the school does about it; the early help offer and Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership's thresholds are written for exactly this.

The small area the school sits 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 pupils, the same area is in decile 2: among the most deprived fifth of small areas in England.

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

DEFRA's modelled background air quality for the square kilometre that contains the school, for 2024, is 15.8 micrograms of nitrogen dioxide per cubic metre, against the World Health Organization guideline of 10 and the UK legal limit of 40, and 8.7 micrograms of fine particulate matter, against the guideline of 5 and the UK target of 10. Both are within UK limits and, as almost everywhere in the country, above at least one World Health Organization guideline; an anti-idling notice at the gate is the usual proportionate step.

Neighbourhood statistics

Measure	Value	Reference
English Indices of Deprivation, overall decile	3	1 most deprived, 10 least
Income deprivation affecting children, decile	2	1 most deprived, 10 least
Nitrogen dioxide, modelled annual mean	15.8 micrograms per cubic metre	WHO guideline 10, UK limit 40
Fine particulate matter (PM2.5), modelled annual mean	8.7 micrograms per cubic metre	WHO guideline 5, UK target 10

What this data cannot show

- The deprivation indices describe small areas of about 1,500 people; they say nothing about any household, and the school's own catchment reaches beyond the area it stands in.
- The air quality figures are modelled background concentrations for a whole square kilometre, not a measurement at the gate; the roadside outside a school on a busy road is usually higher.
- The indices are refreshed every few years and the air quality maps annually, so both may lag the current picture.

For the policy

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

Also around the school: road danger at the gate

Road safety is not part of the statutory safeguarding guidance, 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 on the way to school and governors often ask about it.

The most likely serious harm to a child on the way to school is a road collision. The Department for Transport publishes every injury collision the police record, located to the metre. Within 500 metres of the gate, between 2021 and 2025, there were 19 injury collisions, of which 0 involved someone killed or seriously injured.

Pedestrian casualties numbered 4 and cyclist casualties fewer than 3; fewer than 3 of the casualties were under sixteen. 5 of the collisions fell in the weekday drop-off and pick-up hours, which is the pattern a School Street request rests on.

The roads that carry them are main road A (14), unnumbered local roads (5).

Injury collisions within 500 metres, 2021 to 2025

Measure	Count
Injury collisions	19
Killed or seriously injured	0
Pedestrian casualties	4
Cyclist casualties	fewer than 3
Casualties under sixteen	fewer than 3
Collisions in school-run hours	5

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.
- School-run hours here are Monday to Friday, 07:30 to 09:30 and 14:30 to 16:30, outside August; the record does not say whether a school was open that day.
- The record names roads by number, so unnumbered local roads are counted together rather than by street name.
- 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

Put the counts, the school-run pattern and the roads that carry them into a School Street request to the highway authority, which is the county, unitary or London borough council, with the governing board's support and the specific ask: the road, the times and the exemptions the school would accept.

Paragraph for the child protection policy

Sample School is in Barking and Dagenham. Across Barking and Dagenham, children's social care recorded child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing and trafficking in a higher share of assessments than across England. Police-recorded crime and anti-social behaviour at map points within 500 metres of the school in the twelve months to 2026-07, from UK Crime Statistics, were 640 incidents, with violence and sexual offences the largest single category; the street descriptors that recur in the record are Road A and Road B; the surrounding area is well above the national picture for its population at the 2011 census, ranked over the mile around the school on UK Crime Statistics' national reference for June 2026. The public indicators of criminal exploitation at map points within a kilometre (drugs, weapons and robbery) were 102 records; the school treats them as prompts for vigilance, not as evidence about any pupil. Staff know that pupils wait or gather after school at places including Park A and Bus stop A. Staff safeguarding training therefore covers the signs of exploitation, the times and places pupils are most exposed around the school day, and the referral route to Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership, and this paragraph is reviewed each year against the current data.

Paragraph for the governors' annual safeguarding report

Leaders reviewed the local context on the evidence of the Safeguarding Context report dated 29 September 2026, which draws on the authority's children's social care, young people's health and domestic abuse figures, police-recorded crime to 2026-07 and published neighbourhood statistics. Across Barking and Dagenham, children's social care recorded child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing and trafficking in a higher share of assessments than across England. The area around the school is well above the national picture for its population at the 2011 census, ranked over the mile around the school on UK Crime Statistics' national reference for June 2026. The child protection policy was updated from the report, staff were briefed from it, and the board has seen the report's chapter on harm outside the home and the record of actions taken. The review is repeated annually.

The inspector's questions

What are the safeguarding risks in the local area, and how do you know?

From the public record to 2026-07: the area around the school, from UK Crime Statistics, is well above the national picture for its population at the 2011 census, ranked over the mile around the school on UK Crime Statistics' national reference for June 2026; the chapters on harm outside the home, routes, places and exploitation indicators name what the data shows and what it cannot. The report is dated and reviewed annually.

How does the child protection policy reflect that context?

The context paragraph in the policy is written from this report with the counts, the data month and the limits stated, and each chapter's policy application has been applied or recorded as considered.

What do staff know about exploitation risks locally?

Staff are trained on the signs of criminal and sexual exploitation, including county lines. The public indicators of criminal exploitation at map points within a kilometre of the school (drugs, weapons and robbery) were 102 records in the twelve months to 2026-07; we treat them as prompts for vigilance, not as evidence about any pupil. Staff report a concern about a place as well as a concern about a child to the designated safeguarding lead, who passes it to Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership or the police.

What harm outside the home do you see in this area, beyond the school gate?

Across Barking and Dagenham, children's social care recorded child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing and trafficking in a higher share of assessments than across England. We describe these as the authority's

figures, never as evidence about our pupils; the child protection policy names them, this year's staff training covers their signs, and we ask Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership what it is seeing locally.

When and where are pupils most exposed around the school day?

On the walk home in the hour after school, and at the places they wait or gather, including Park A, Bus stop A and Park B. The street descriptors the police record returns to most within a kilometre are Road A, Road B and Road C; a recurring descriptor says where records are placed, not that a street is unsafe. Staff on duty at the end of the day know these places, and we pass any concern about a named place to the police neighbourhood team rather than waiting for a concern about a child.

How do staff know the local safeguarding arrangements?

We work within Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership. Staff tell the designated safeguarding lead 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, and anyone calls 999 if a child is in immediate danger. The child protection policy names the partnership and the referral route, and both are checked each year when the policy is reviewed.