Safeguarding: the area around Sample School

Staff safeguarding update

Figures to August 2026, prepared 7 November 2026

Led by: _____ Date: _____

This describes the area around us and our local authority. It never describes our pupils.

The picture in four figures

Harm and risk outside the home (ROTH), Barking and Dagenham

4 above England

child sexual exploitation, gangs and going missing, and 1 more, recorded more often than across England

Recorded crime within 500 m of the school

636

Incidents in the 12 months to August 2026; 626 the year before

County lines indicator

Detected

UK Crime Statistics, for the mile around the school, to August 2026

For this term

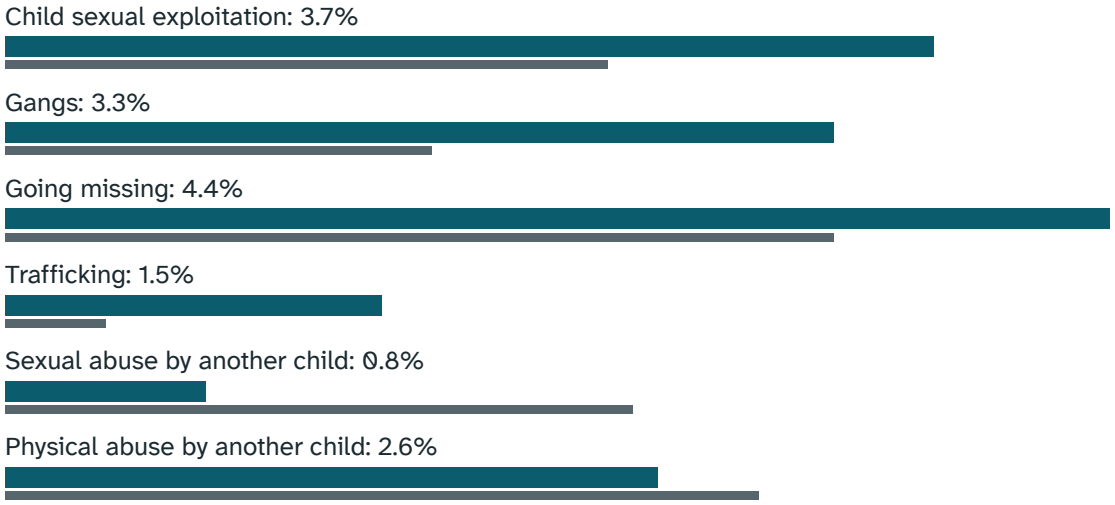
5 actions

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

What stands out locally

- Recorded crime at map points within 500 metres of the school was 636 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.
- In Barking and Dagenham, in the year to 31 March 2025 (the latest year published), child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing and trafficking were recorded in a higher share of social workers' assessments than across England.
- UK Crime Statistics' county lines indicator is detected for the mile around the school 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 pupil.

Harm and risk outside the home (ROTH): share of assessments, Barking and Dagenham against England



Thin grey bar: England

What to be alert to

- Across Barking and Dagenham, social workers record child sexual exploitation, gangs, going missing and trafficking more often than across England.
- Also higher here than across England: first-time entrants to the youth justice system, ages 10 to 17; and hospital admissions for substance misuse, ages 15 to 24.
- In the early years classes: a child too young to talk cannot tell you. Look for 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, and tell the designated safeguarding lead the same day.
- Signs of criminal and sexual exploitation: going missing or often coming home late, unexplained money, phones or gifts, new older friends, missing school, changes in mood or behaviour.

Who to tell

- Any concern about a child: tell the designated safeguarding lead straight away, the same day, and write it down.
- If a child is in immediate danger, call 999.
- A concern about a place rather than a child (a street, a park, a stop): tell the designated safeguarding lead, who passes it to the police through their partnership intelligence route and, where it suggests exploitation, to the partnership's child exploitation group.
- The lead refers a child to Barking and Dagenham children's social care (https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/children-young-people-and-families/report-serious-concern-about-child-marf-professionals), under Barking and Dagenham Safeguarding Children Partnership's procedures.

Designated safeguarding lead: _____ **Deputies:** _____

What these figures cannot show

- These figures describe the area around the school and the local authority. They say nothing about our pupils, and a quiet area is not a safe child.
- Recorded crime counts what was reported to the police; much harm to children is never reported. Your knowledge of a child always outweighs a figure.

Questions?