

OFFICIAL



Author: Eleanor Brockel, Partnership Analyst

Serious Violence Profile – Newark & Sherwood

September 2024

Government Security Classification

Official

Ensure that this document is only seen by, or passed to, individuals with a “need to know”. You have a duty of confidentiality and a personal responsibility to safeguard this information and to use it in line with statutory requirements. For further information, please follow this link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-security-classifications>

OFFICIAL

OFFICIAL

Data Parameters:

Police recorded crime was retrieved from Nottinghamshire Police's Niche Crime system via Business Objects. The following crimes were extracted, in line with Nottinghamshire's amended serious violence definition:

- Violence against the person: homicide, actual bodily harm (section 47), grievous bodily harm (section 18 and 20), and knife enabled threats to kill.
- Exploitation: modern slavery offences.
- Sexual Violence: rape and sexual assault.
- Robbery: all robbery (including knife enabled).

The date was filtered for recent offences, where both the occurrence created date and the start date were within the relevant period of interest.

Ambulance callout data was provided by analysts at the East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) and included assault, punch, spike, and stab related injuries. Incidents relating to self-harm were excluded from the analysis in line with the scope of this local profile.

In October 2023, the data collection for the EMAS Pathways Triage Data changed. In the previous dataset, 'Chief Complaint' was used to establish callouts into broad categories of violent events such as assaults, penetrating traumas, etc. The new dataset now provides far greater descriptive detail by introducing a 'What's the Problem?' category, and as such, we are able to further categorise the reason for attendance and remove incidences that do not indicate an assault for example, establishing whether callouts were for falls.

This provides a far more robust dataset and enables more thorough analysis. It is important to note that due to the time at which this new system was enabled, retrospective data analysis was completed between July – October to provide a full years' worth of data however, comparative analysis to the previous year is not able to be completed.

Methodology:

The above data sets were subjected to various data analysis techniques to gain insight into serious violence issues within Bassetlaw.

Non-domestic offences were separated out from domestic offences.

Open-source data and local intelligence was also incorporated into the analysis and used to cross-reference and expand upon the main data sources.

Period of Interest:

01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024 compared with the same period in 2022/23.

OFFICIAL

OFFICIAL

Data Limitations:

Inaccurate, missing or partial entry of records will influence the results of the analysis, especially relating to nominal records and time related fields. In particular, the ethnicity of victims and offenders/suspects has not been included in this analysis due to approximately 30% of offences having 'not stated' entered in the self-defined ethnicity field.

It is known that many victims of serious violence, especially those that are domestic abuse related, do not report offences to the police. The latest British Crime Survey¹, for example, estimates that fewer than 1 in 6 victims of sexual assault or rape reported the offence to the police.

Certain demographics involved in serious violence, such as drug dealers and drug users, are less likely to report offences to the police.

Sample bias is inherent in such an analysis, but particularly due to the small sample sizes at LSOA level. Under-reporting becomes much more likely in deprived areas with higher crime rates in the first place².

A less than complete understanding and recording of local intelligence ensures that the intelligence picture relating to the drivers of serious violence is not clear.

¹ [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

² [Microsoft Word - Final_report_MSS_v3.docx \(manchester.ac.uk\)](#)

Executive Summary

Non-Domestic Offences:

- Serious violence increased by 3%.
- There was a slight reduction in the number of offences occurring in a public place, but these still accounted for approximately a third of all offences.
- The peak offender and victim age range was 10-19, with the majority being male.
- Both police and EMAS data support the top LSOA areas, and these align strongly with the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD '19).
- Newark, Clipstone and Boughton/Ollerton were the hotspot location for serious violence. There was some evidence of a relationship with the NTE in the case of Newark town centre.
- Nearly half of all offences occurred in the top ten LSOAs (HMP Lowdham and The Farndon Unit excluded).

Domestic Offences:

- Serious violence increased by 20%, with the more severe offence types experiencing larger increases.
- The offender and victim peak age range was 30-34. Offenders were 70% male and victims were 71% female.
- Both police and EMAS data support the top LSOA areas, and these align strongly with the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD '19).
- 40% of offences occurred in the top 10 LSOAs.
- The residential areas of Newark town centre, Hawtonville, Bilsthorpe, Boughton/Ollerton and Clipstone were hotspots.

OFFICIAL

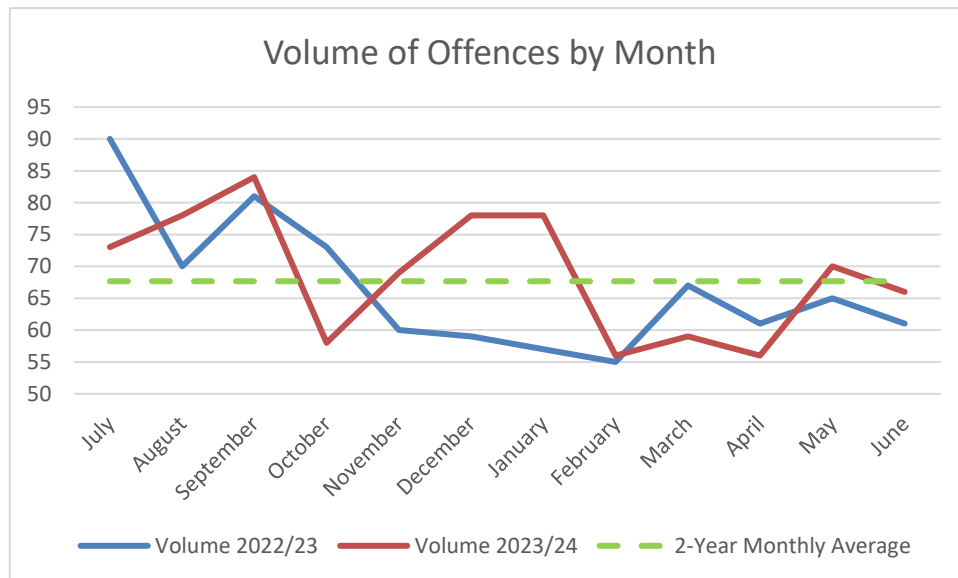
Non-Domestic Offences

Headline Analysis:

	Volume 2022/23	Volume 2023/24	% Change
Violence Against the Person	594	623	5%
Actual Bodily Harm (section 47)	529	556	5%
Grievous Bodily Harm (section 18/20)	54	51	-6%
Homicide	0	0	0%
Knife enabled threats to kill	4	5	25%
Modern Slavery	7	11	57%
Sexual Offences	158	150	-5%
Rape	65	67	3%
Sexual assault	93	83	-11%
Robbery	47	52	11%
Business robbery	8	18	125%
Personal Robbery	39	34	-13%
Grand Total	799	825	3%

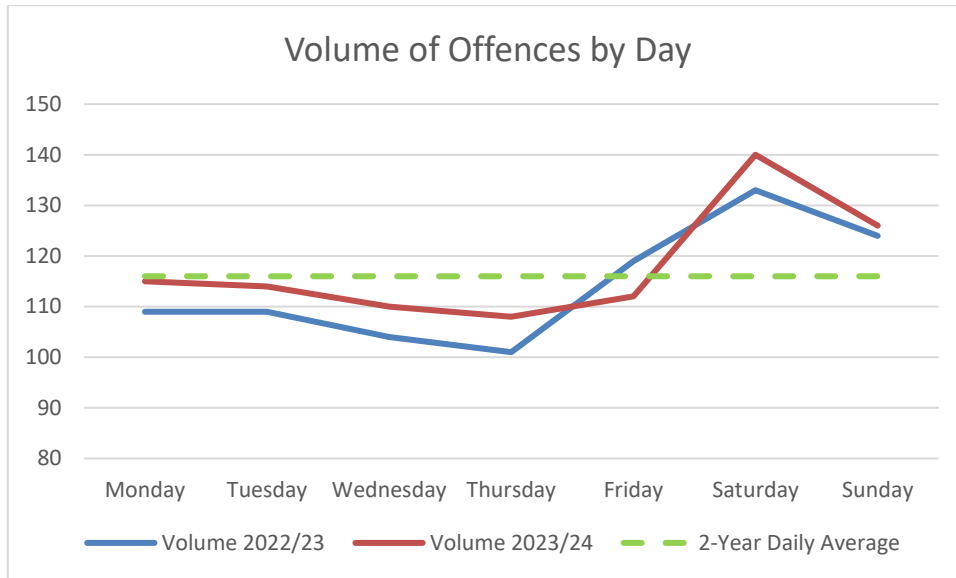
The table above illustrates that all serious violence offences increased by 3%. Violence against the person offences increased by 5% but sexual offences reduced by 5%. Robbery offences increased by 11%.

Offences occurring in public/open spaces accounted for 31% of all offences, this being a reduction from 37% in 2022/23.

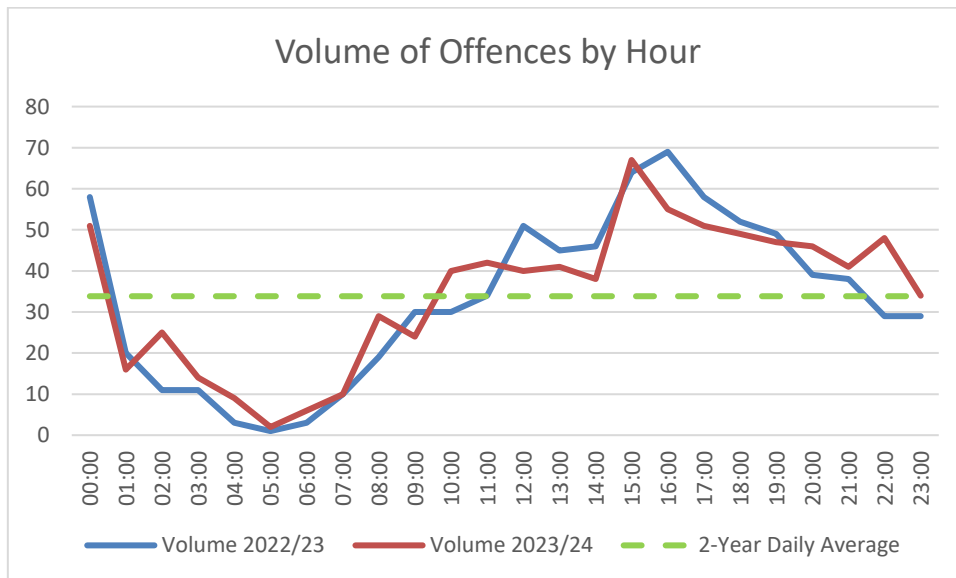


Both years had September as a peak month, in 2023/24, December and January also had above average offences. In all other regards, the seasonal trend has been similar over the past two years.

OFFICIAL

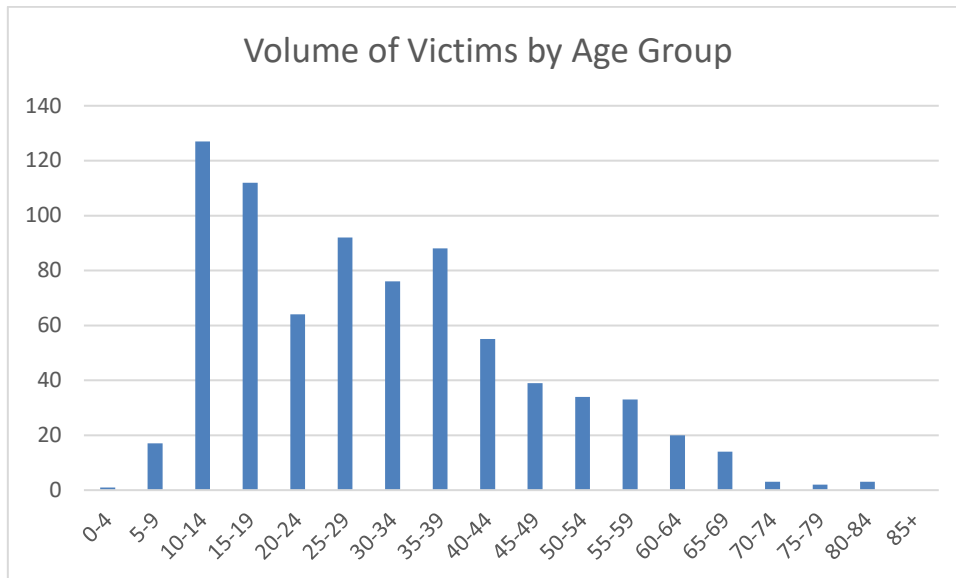


The chart above illustrates that the peak day in both years has been Saturday followed by Sunday. Both years share the trend of below-average offences during the weekdays.



The chart above illustrates a similar trend in each year, with the peak period being 3pm – 6pm but an above average period running for the longer period of 12pm-9pm. Notably, there was a very considerable spike in offences at 3pm in 2023/24. The apparent spike at 00:00 can be discounted due to offences with an unknown offence time being allocated to midnight.

Victim Profile



The chart above illustrates that there was a considerable peak in the 10-14 and 15-19 age groups.

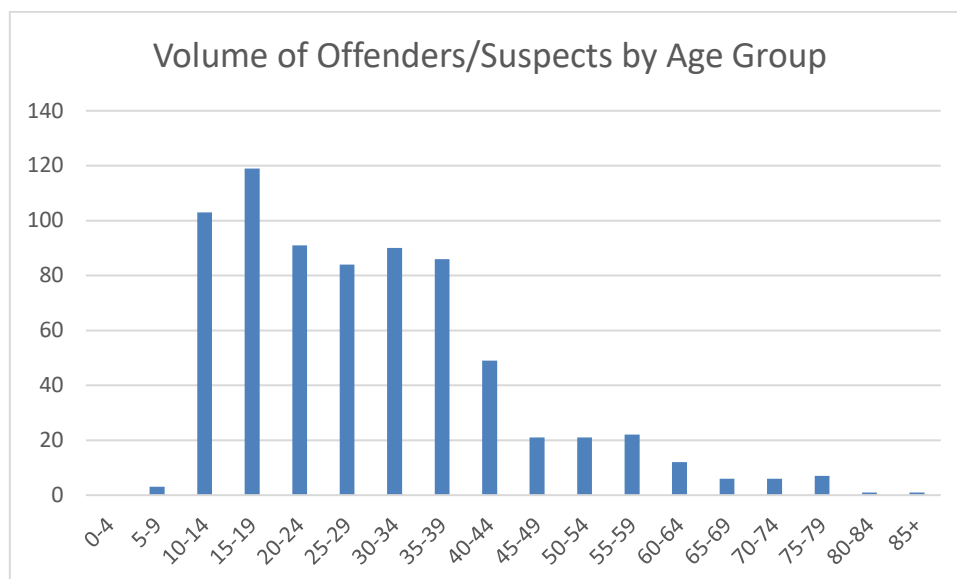
54% of victims were males.

There were 57 repeat victims (8%), and they were the victims of 142 offences (18%).

Where the data was provided, the victim/offender relationship was stated to be 'other' in 31% and 'acquaintance' in 30% of offences.

EMAS callout data suggests that males (51%) aged 25-29 and 35-39 were most likely to be treated for serious violence injuries. *EMAS callouts cannot be filtered for domestic incidents, therefore all incidents are included here.*

Offender/Suspect Profile



The chart above illustrates that there was a peak in the 15-19 and 10-14 age groups.

67% of offenders/suspects were males.

There were 90 (16%) repeat offenders/suspects, who committed 248 (34%) of offences.

Location Profile

LSOA Code	Area	Mid '20 Population Estimate	Volume 2022/23	Rate 2022/23	Volume 2023/24	Rate 2023/24	Rank within District (IMD)	Percentile within England (IMD)
E01028310	Newark town centre/North Gate	2,195	79	173	96	211	11	22%
E01028331	<i>Excluded: Farndon Unit</i>	2,245	76	171	87	195	28	46%
E01028311	Newark town centre/Tolney Lane	1,850	43	80	51	94	3	10%
E01028309	<i>Excluded: HMP Lowdham</i>	1,358	40	54	66	90	50	71%
E01028314	Clipstone: Mansfield Rd, Intake Wood, Seventh Av, First Av	3,779	20	76	22	83	32	51%
E01028301	Boughton: Hallam Rd area/Retford Rd Estate	2,082	35	73	30	62	1	6%
E01028335	Newark: Beaumont Gdns/Boundary Rd/Sleafor Rd.	1,974	54	107	26	51	19	37%
E01028341	Ollerton: Wellow Rd, Ollerton and Sherwood energy village, New Ollerton.	2,466	17	42	18	44	20	37%
E01028313	Clipstone: Intake Rd/Greendale Cr	2,043	13	27	20	41	10	17%

OFFICIAL

LSOA Code	Area	Mid '20 Population Estimate	Volume 2022/23	Rate 2022/23	Volume 2023/24	Rate 2023/24	Rank within District (IMD)	Percentile within England (IMD)
	area & Vicar Water Country Park.							
E01028343	Rainworth: South of Mansfield Rd inc. Joseph Whittaker School.	2,331	13	30	16	37	17	31%
E01028304	Newark: Beacon Hill, Brunel Dr, Yorke Dr	1,616	19	31	23	37	8	16%
E01033393	Fernwood	3,293	10	33	11	36	60	83%

The 2023/24 LSOA average rate for Newark & Sherwood was 19 offences per 1000 population (excluding the LSOAs containing the high-volume residential establishments shown above), and the top LSOAs shown in the table above had much higher rates.

The top 5 LSOAs in the previous report remained the top 5 in 2023/24. Within the top 10, LSOAs E01028333 (Earp Avenue area, Newark), E01028319 (Meldrum Crescent Area, Newark) and E01028296 (North Avenue, Rainworth) exited whilst E01028313 (Clipstone), E01028343 (Rainworth) and E01028304 (Yorke Drive area, Newark) entered.

47% of all offences in 2023/24 occurred in the top 10 LSOAs shown above (excluding the LSOAs containing the high-volume residential establishments).

Recent research and analysis have highlighted once again that the key underlying drivers for serious youth violence are poverty, deprivation, unemployment, and other related factors which increase the vulnerability of both victims and perpetrators of serious violence³.

In Newark & Sherwood, the relationship between LSOAs with high levels of deprivation and high rates of serious violence has previously been evidenced and the relationship remains in 2023/24. Five of the top 10 LSOAs fall within the 25th percentile most deprived in England and rank 1st, 3rd, 8th, 10th and 11th in the district, respectively.⁴ This includes the new entries, E01028313 (Clipstone) and E01028304 (Yorke Drive area, Newark).

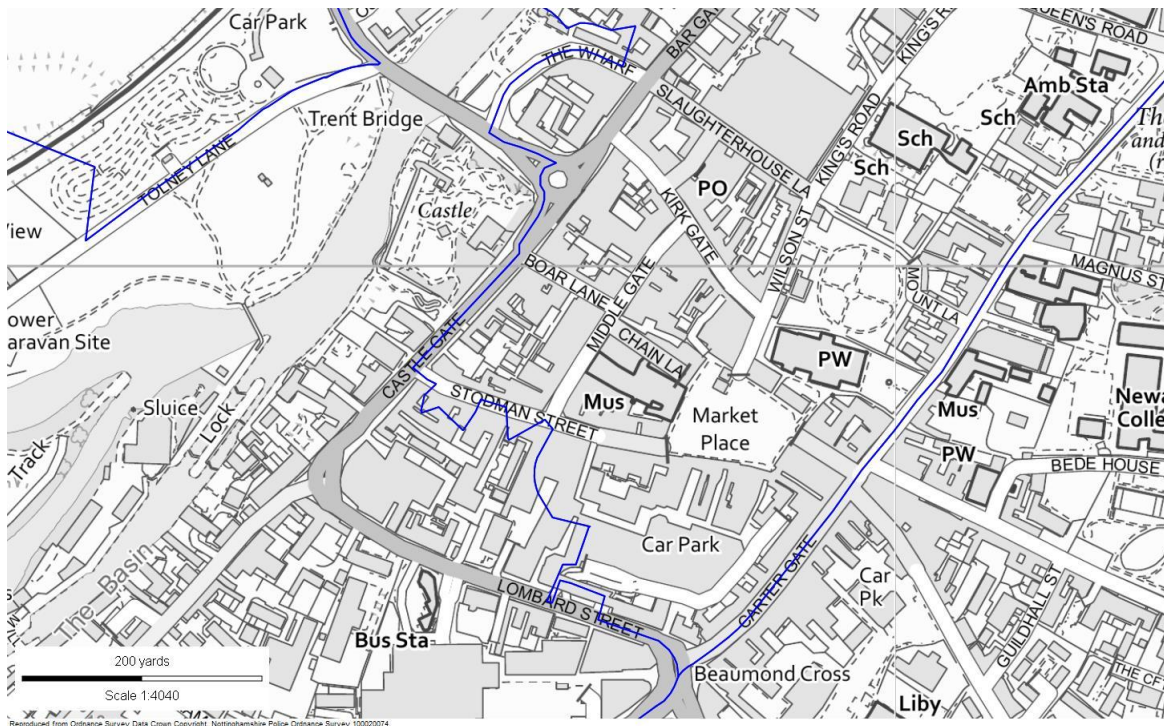
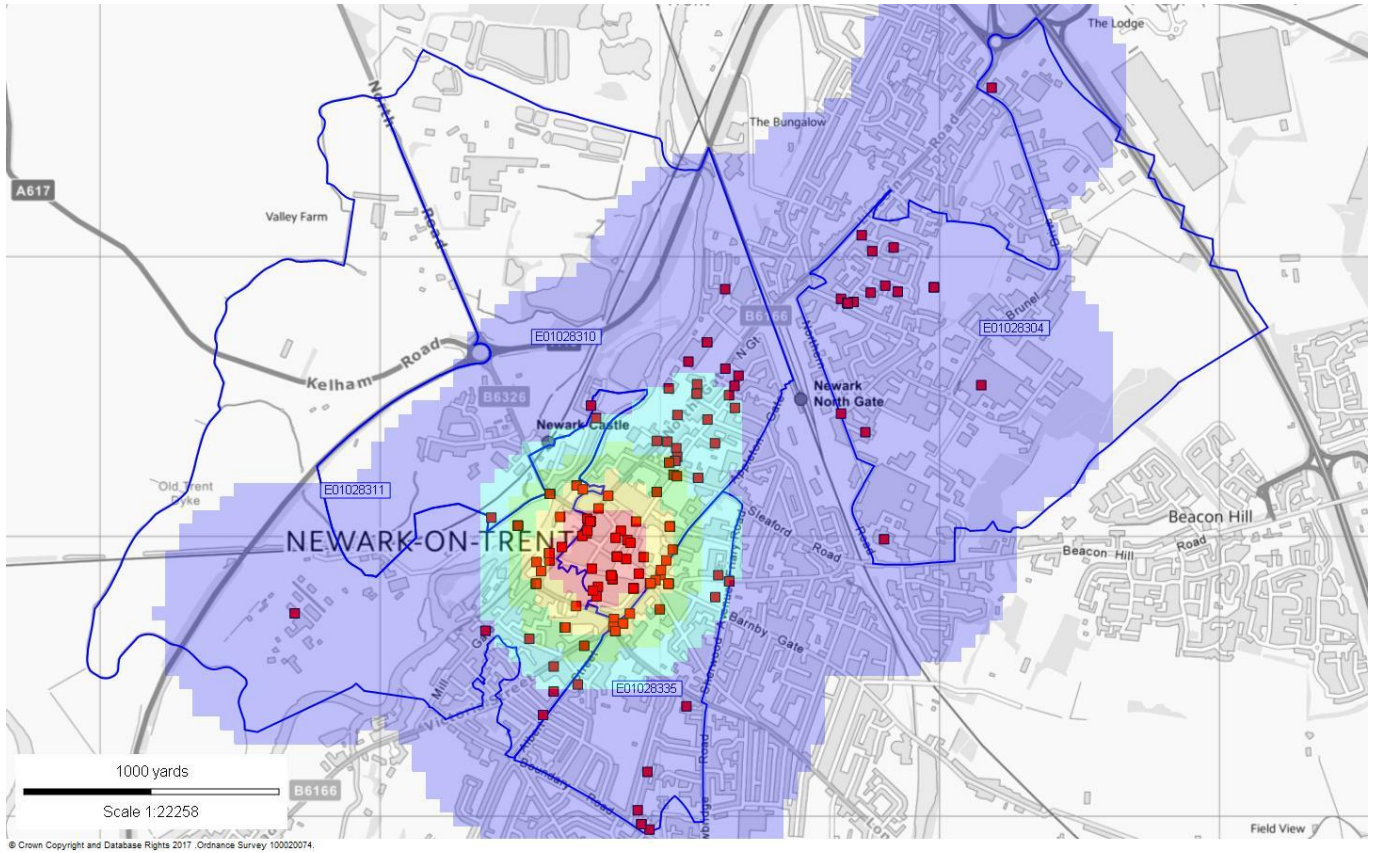
EMAS callouts for serious violence provides some support for police data regarding the top LSOA areas, with five of the top ten shown above also featuring in EMAS data, these being LSOAs E01028310, E01028304, E01028311, E01028301 and E01028341 (in descending volume order). *EMAS callouts cannot be filtered for domestic incidents, therefore all incidents are included here.*

³ [Understanding serious violence among young people in London - London Datastore](#)

⁴ [Mapping income deprivation at a local authority level: 2019 - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

Newark

Newark LSOAs E01028304, E01028310, E01028311 and E01028335:



The hotspot can be seen to fall in the Market Place area of the town centre.

OFFICIAL

Repeat Locations

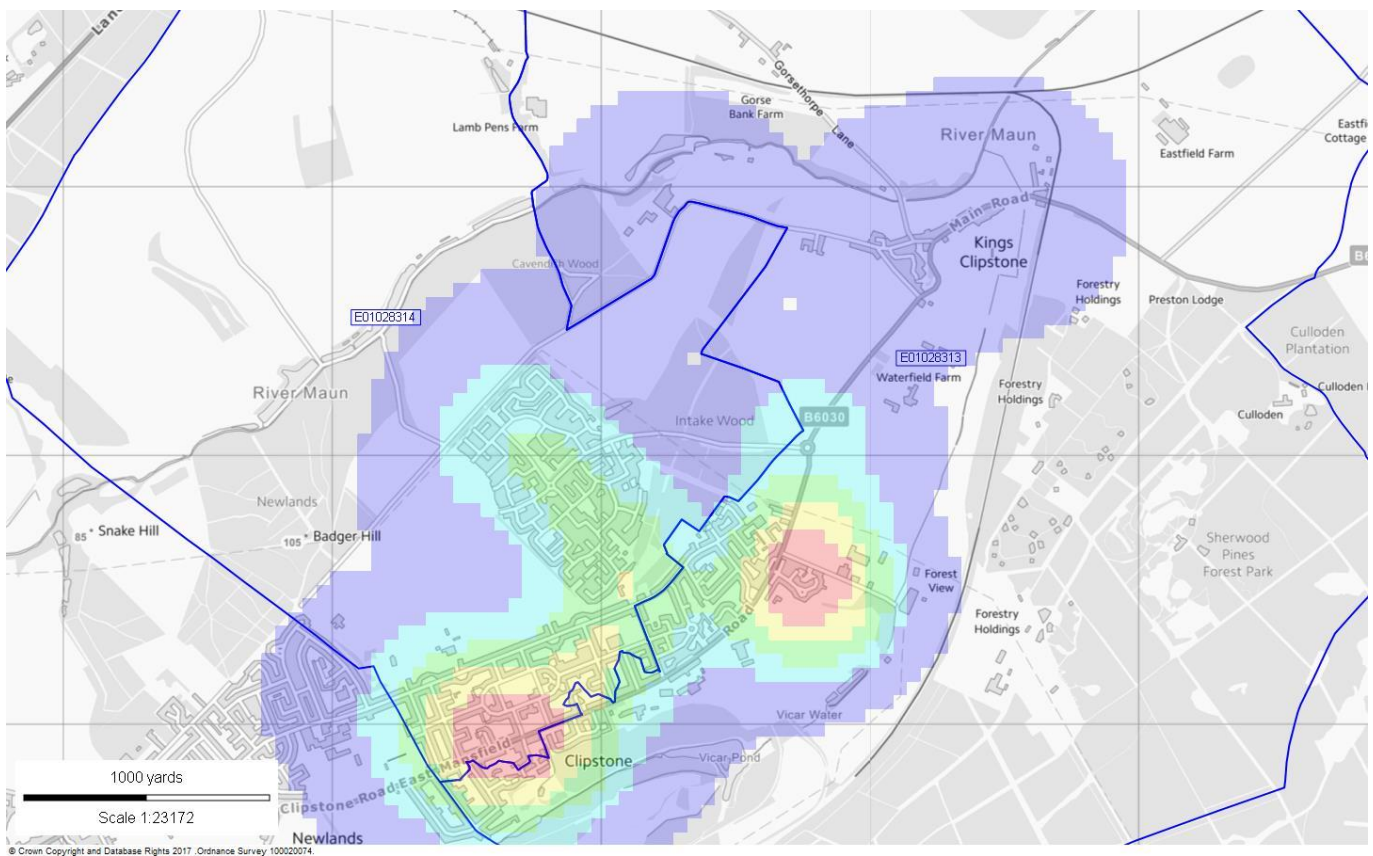
Location	2023/24 Volume	Details	Previous Top Repeat Location?
Asda, Lombard Street	12	Aggravated shop thefts leading to assaults in staff.	Yes
Club X, Castle Gate	10	Sat/Sun 7pm-4am – NTE assaults.	No
White Hart PH, 5 White Hart Yard	5	Fri/Sat 10-11pm – NTE assaults, primarily on door staff.	No
The Rutland Arms PH, 13 Barnby Gate	4	Fri midnight-1am – assaults involving door staff.	No

Note: dwellings have been excluded.

The top streets were Castle Gate, Yorke Drive, Tolney Lane, Mount Lane and the Market Place in descending volume order.

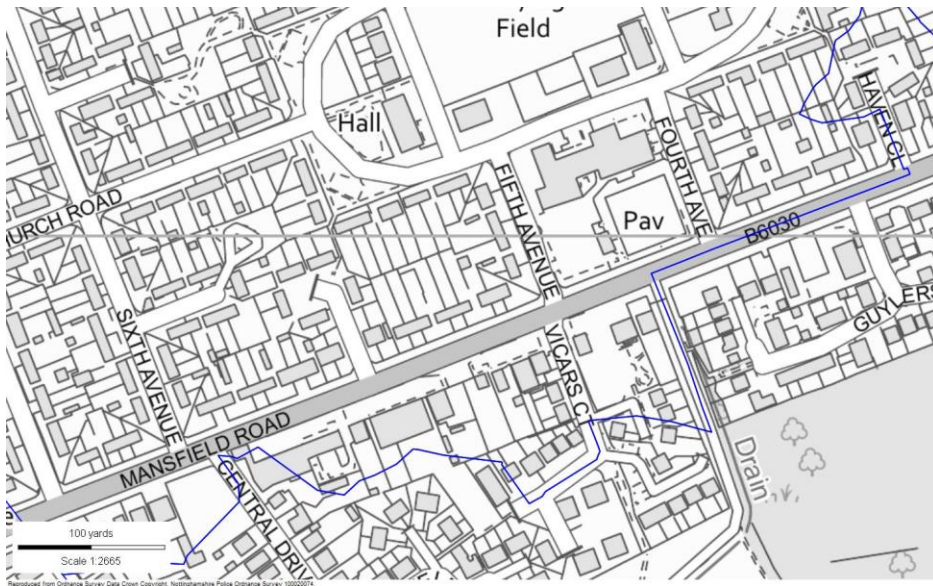
Clipstone

Co-terminus LSOAs E01028313 and E01028314:



OFFICIAL

OFFICIAL



Two distinct hotspots can be seen, the bottom left one being the Mansfield Road/Fifth Avenue/Vicars Court area whilst the top right one is in the Greendale Crescent area.

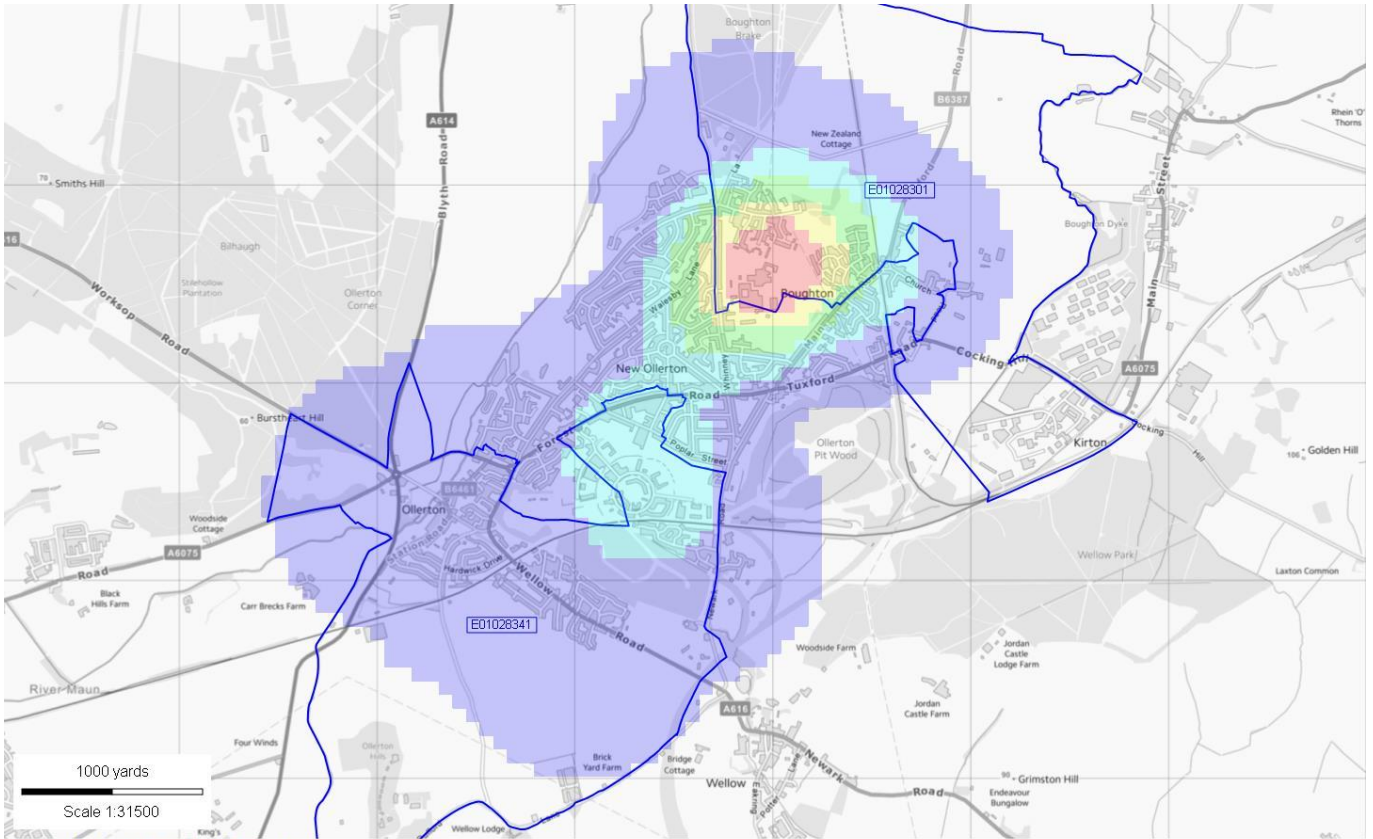
Repeat Locations

Location	2023/24 Volume	Details	Previous Top Repeat Location?
Miner's Welfare, Mansfield Road	2		No
The Top Club, Mansfield Road	2		No
Vicar Water Country Park, Mansfield Road	2		No

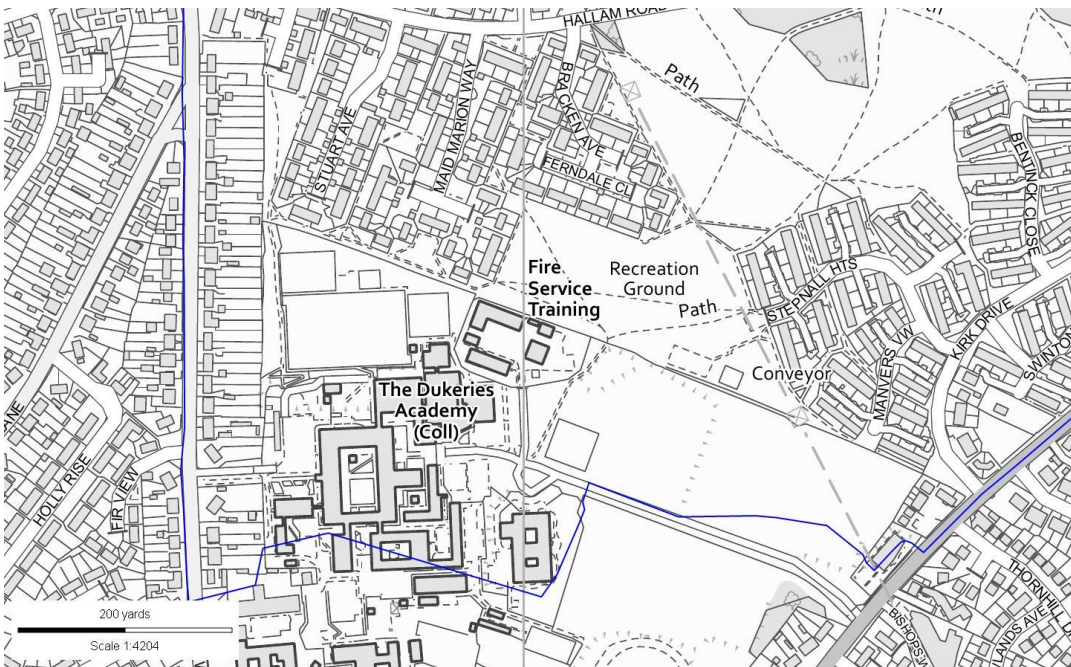
Note: dwellings have been excluded.

Boughton and Ollerton

LSOAs E01028301 and E01028341:



© Crown Copyright and Database Rights 2017. Ordnance Survey 100020074.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Data Crown Copyright, Nottinghamshire Police Ordnance Survey 100020074.

The hotspot can be seen to be around The Dukeries Academy and includes part of the Retford Road Estate.

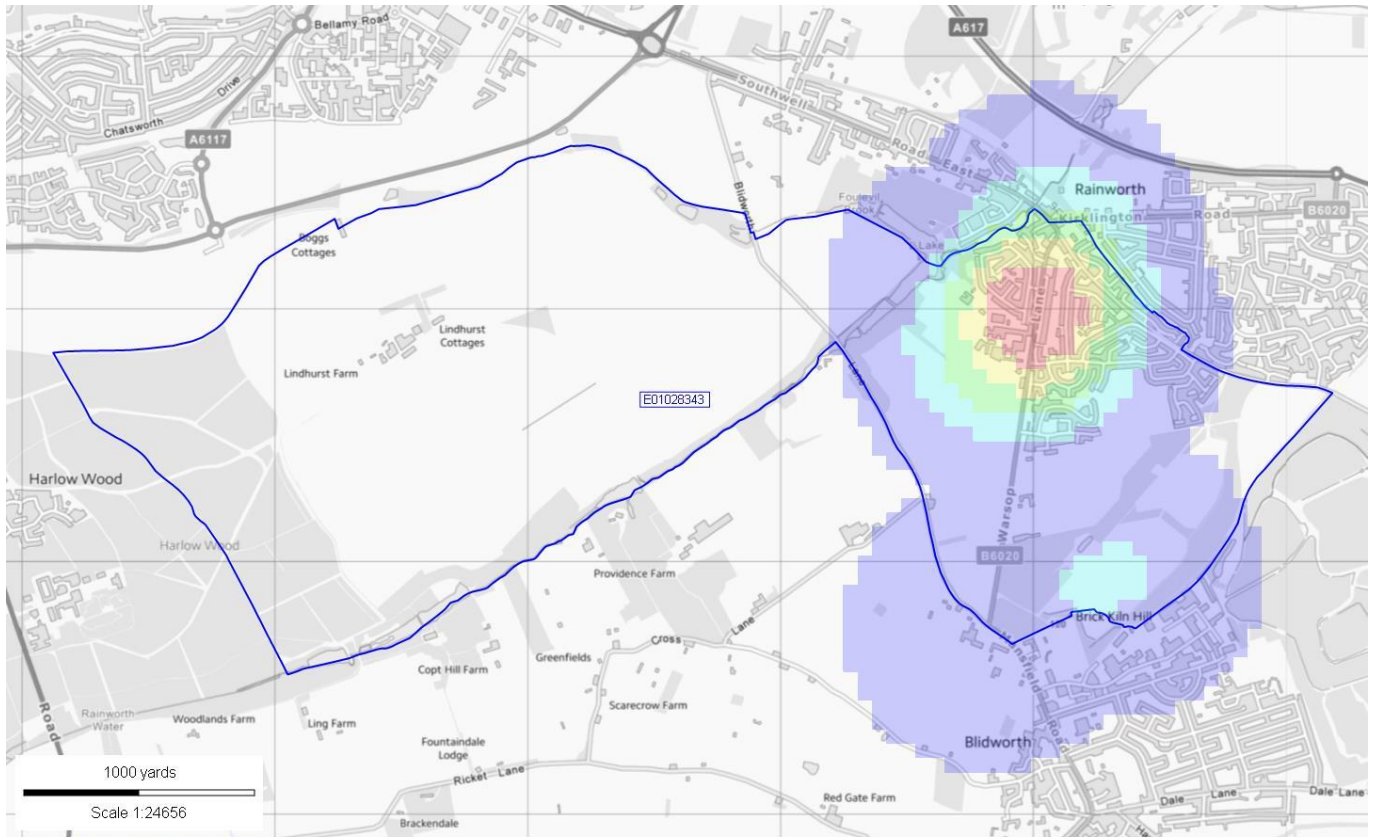
Repeat Locations

Location	2023/24 Volume	Details	Previous Top Repeat Location?
The Dukeries Academy, Whinney Lane, Ollerton	13	Pupil-on-pupil assaults and sexual assaults.	Yes

Note: dwellings have been excluded.

Rainworth

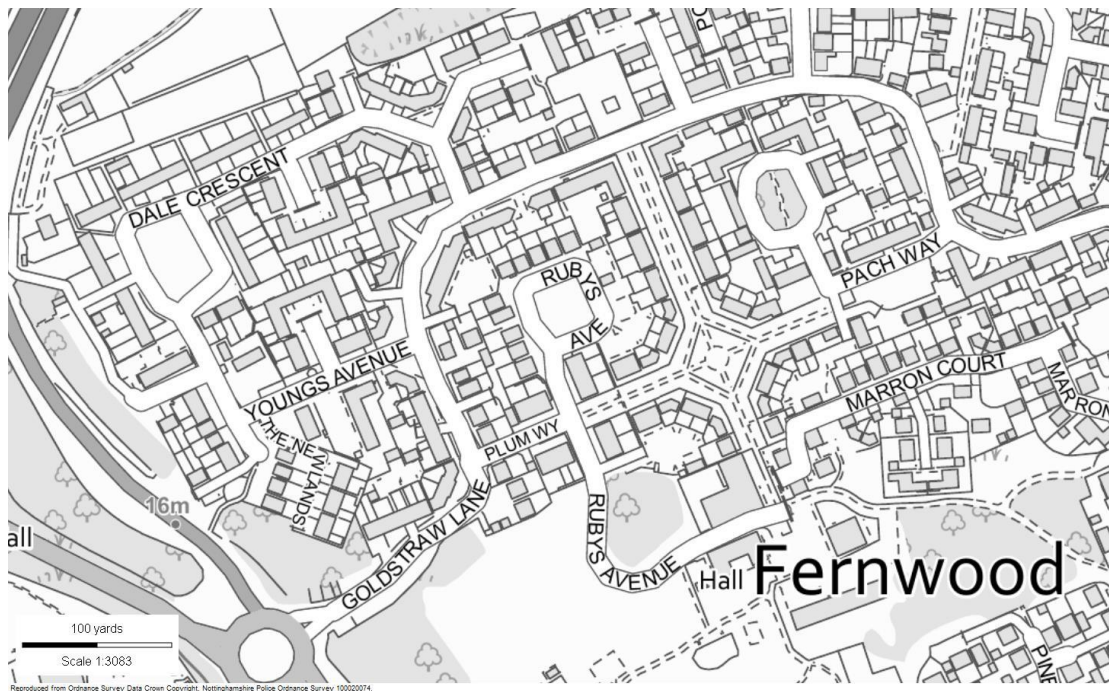
LSOA E01028343:



OFFICIAL

Fernwood

LSOA E01033393:



The hotspot can be seen to be in the Ruby's Avenue area. There were no repeat locations.

OFFICIAL

OFFICIAL

Domestic Offences

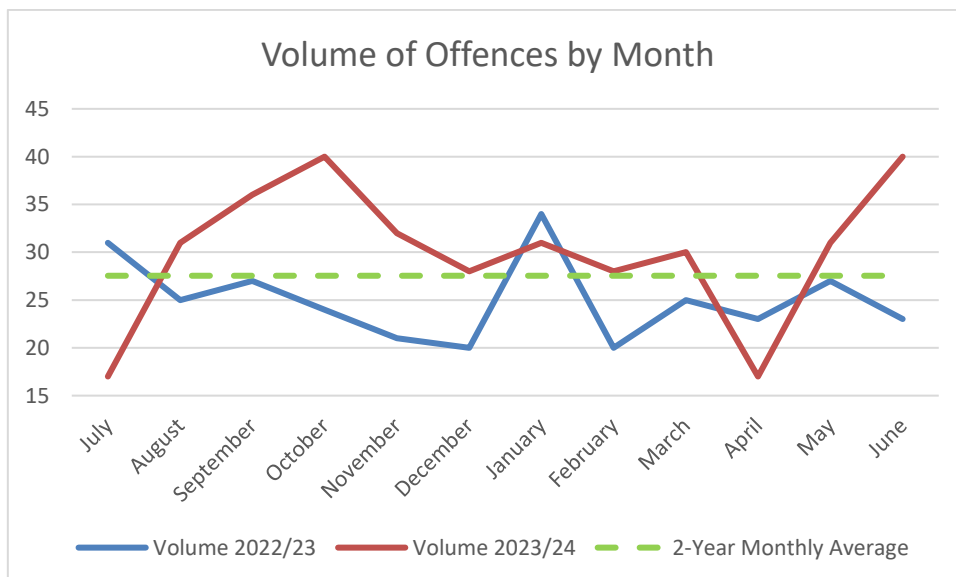
Headline Analysis:

	Volume 2022/23	Volume 2023/24	% Change
Violence Against the Person	260	308	18%
Actual Bodily Harm (section 47)	240	272	13%
Grievous Bodily Harm (section 18/20)	15	32	113%
Homicide	0	1	100%
Knife enabled threats to kill	5	3	-40%
Modern Slavery	0	0	0%
Sexual Offences	37	47	27%
Rape	29	36	24%
Sexual assault	8	11	38%
Robbery	3	6	100%
Business robbery	0	0	0%
Personal Robbery	3	6	100%
Grand Total	300	361	20%

The table above illustrates that all serious violence offences increased by 20%. Violence against the person offences increased by 18%, sexual offences by 27% and robbery offences 100%.

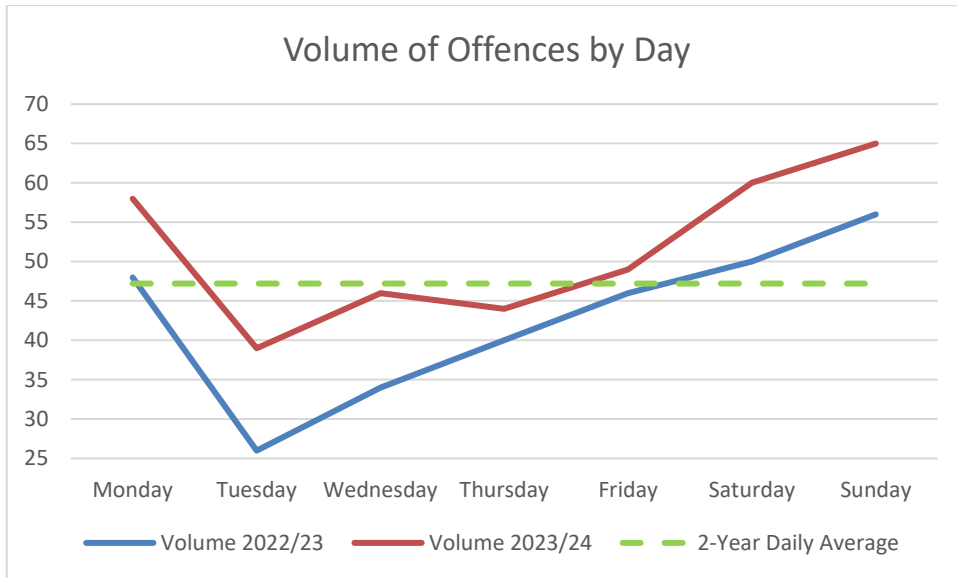
GBH increased considerably, and there was a domestic homicide in 2023/24, which could be suggestive of an escalation in the severity of domestic violence injury.

In both years, approximately 90% of all domestic offences occurred within a dwelling.

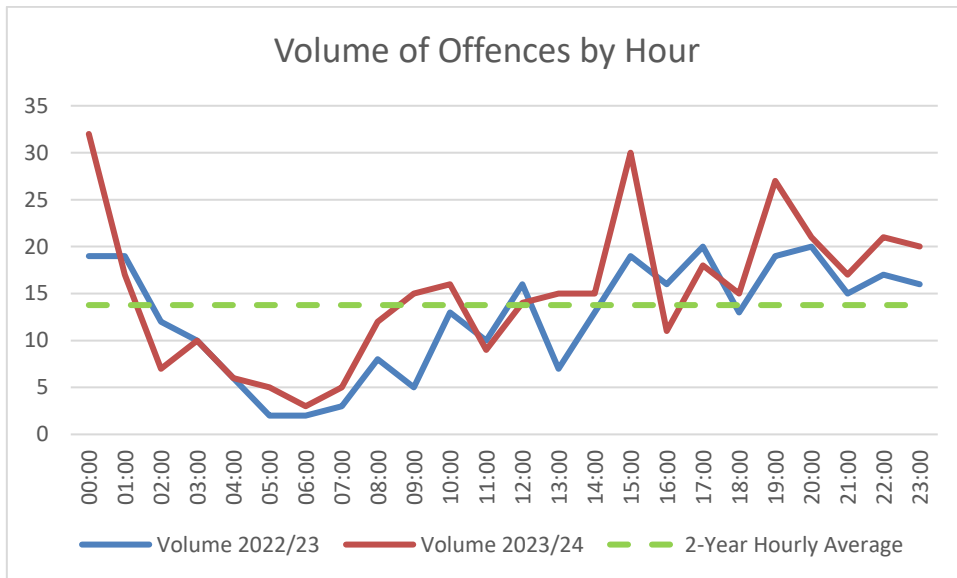


The trend has been dissimilar when comparing the two years, overall offences have been above average in most months in 2023/24 and there were peaks in October 2023 and June 2024.

OFFICIAL



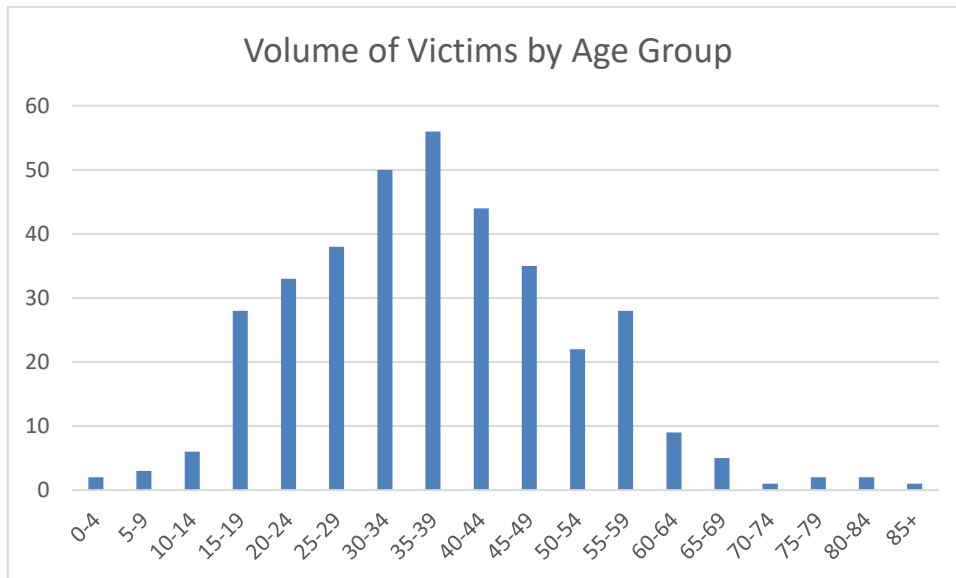
A similar trend can be observed in both years, with the peak day being Sunday.



The chart above illustrates a similar trend in each year. In both years, there were peaks at 3pm and 7pm, although these were more marked in 2023/24. *The apparent peak at midnight can be discounted due to offences with an unknown occurrence time being allocated to 00:00.*

OFFICIAL

Victim Profile



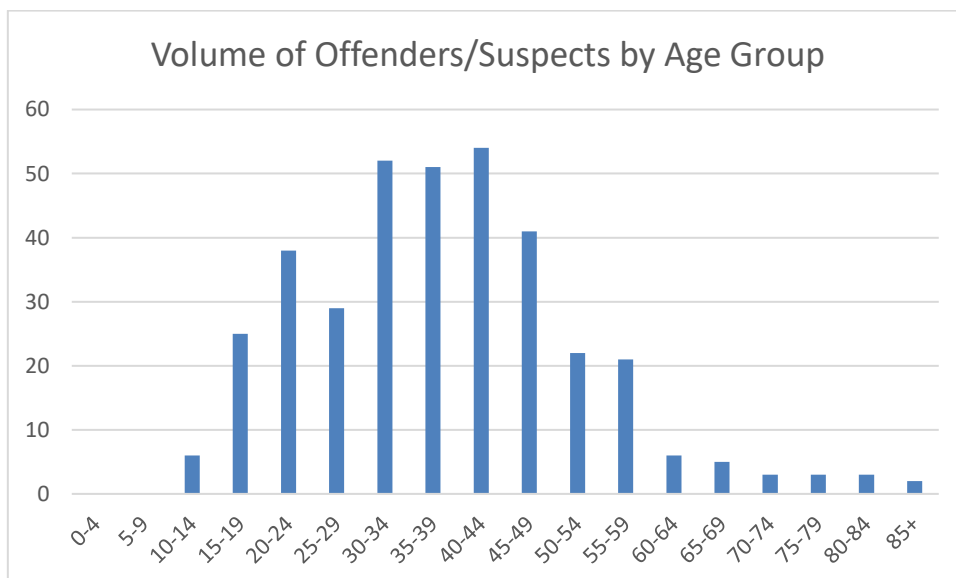
The chart above illustrates that there was a peak in the 35-39 and 30-34 age groups.

71% of victims were females.

There were 26 (8%) repeat victims of 58 (16%) offences.

EMAS callout data suggests that females (51%) aged 25-29 and 35-39 were most likely to be treated for serious violence injuries. *EMAS callouts cannot be filtered for domestic incidents, therefore all incidents are included here.*

Offender/suspect Profile



The chart above illustrates that there was a peak in the 40-44 and 30-34 age groups.

OFFICIAL

OFFICIAL

70% of offenders/suspects were male.

There were 37 (12%) repeat offenders/suspects who committed 78 (22%) of offences.

Location Profile

LSOA Code	Area	Mid '20 Population Estimate	Volume 2022/23	Rate 2022/23	Volume 2023/24	Rate 2023/24	Rank within District (IMD)	Percentile within England (IMD)
E01028310	Newark town centre/North Gate	2,195	21	46	29	64	11	22%
E01028314	Clipstone: Mansfield Road/Intake Wood	3,779	11	42	13	49	32	51%
E01028335	Newark: Beaumont Grds/Boundary Road	1,974	10	20	17	34	19	37%
E01028320	Hawtonville: Cherry Holt area	1,886	11	21	17	32	2	7%
E01028297	Bilthorpe: North of Oldbridge Way	2,039	8	16	12	24	13	24%
E01028319	Hawtonville: Philip Road area	2,021	18	36	12	24	7	15%
E01028311	Newark town centre/Tolney Lane	1,850	9	17	13	24	3	10%
E01028301	Boughton: Hallam Rd/Retford Rd Estate	2,082	15	31	11	23	1	6%
E01028353	Winthorpe/Coddington & rural	2,840	6	17	8	23	48	68%
E01028341	Ollerton: Willow Rd, Ollerton & Sherwood Energy Village, New Ollerton	2,466	13	32	9	22	20	37%

The 2023/24 LSOA average rate for Newark and Sherwood was 10 offences per 1000 population but the top LSOAs shown in the table above had much higher rates.

39% of all offences in 2023/24 occurred in the top 10 LSOAs shown above.

Recent research and analysis have highlighted once again that the key underlying drivers for serious youth violence are poverty, deprivation, unemployment, and other related factors which increase the vulnerability of both victims and perpetrators of serious violence⁵.

In Newark and Sherwood, the relationship between LSOAs with high levels of deprivation and high rates of serious violence has previously been evidenced and the relationship remains

⁵ [Understanding serious violence among young people in London - London Datastore](#)

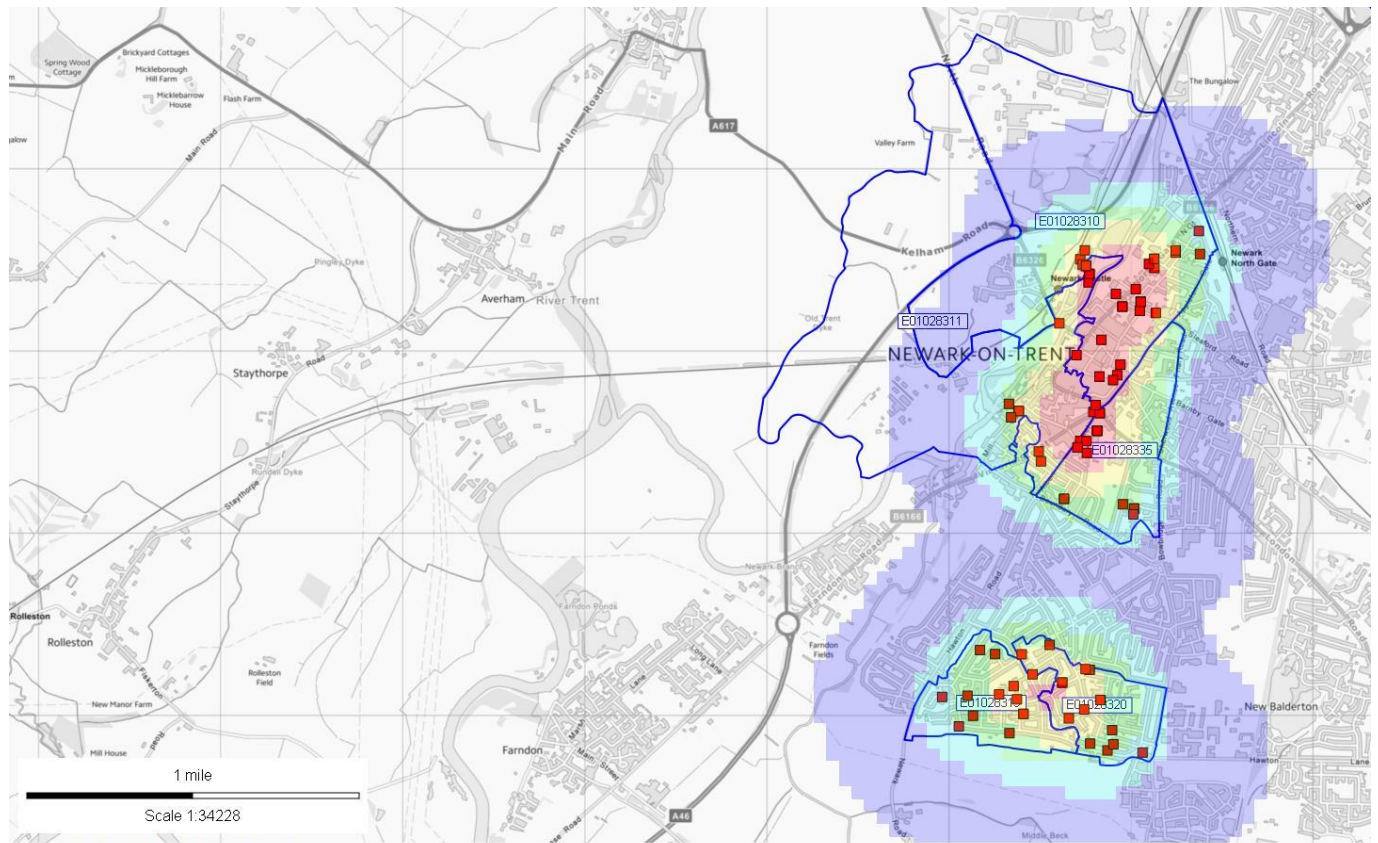
OFFICIAL

present in 2023/24 with three most deprived LSOAs in the district featuring in the top 10 above. 6 of the 10 above are in the 25th percentile of deprivation in England.⁶

EMAS callouts for serious violence somewhat supports police data regarding the top LSOA areas, with E01028310, E01028311, E01028301 and E01028341 featuring as repeat LSOAs. *EMAS callouts cannot be filtered for domestic incidents, therefore all incidents are included here.*

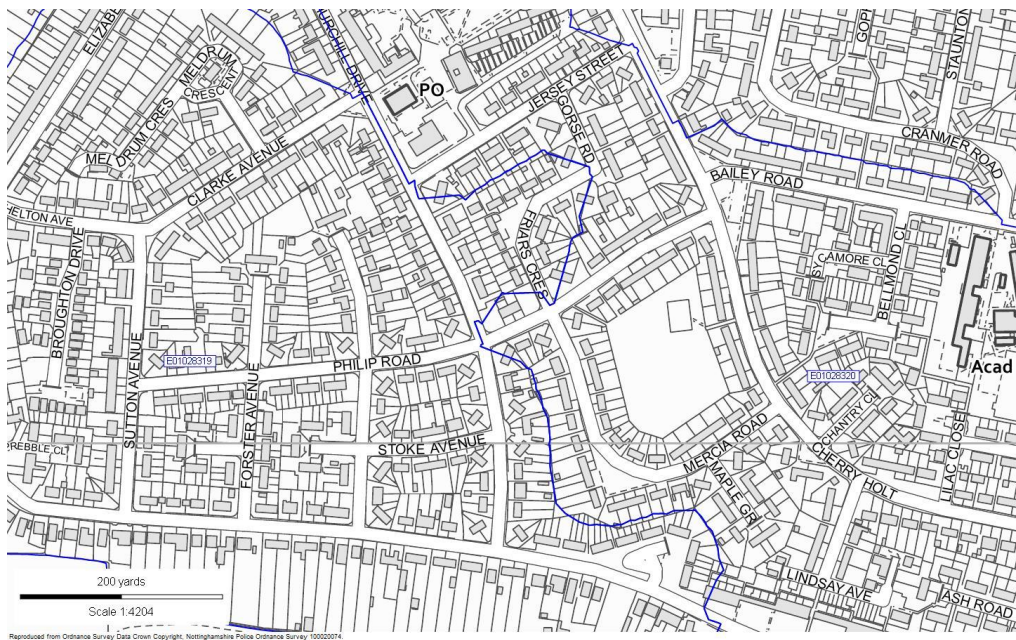
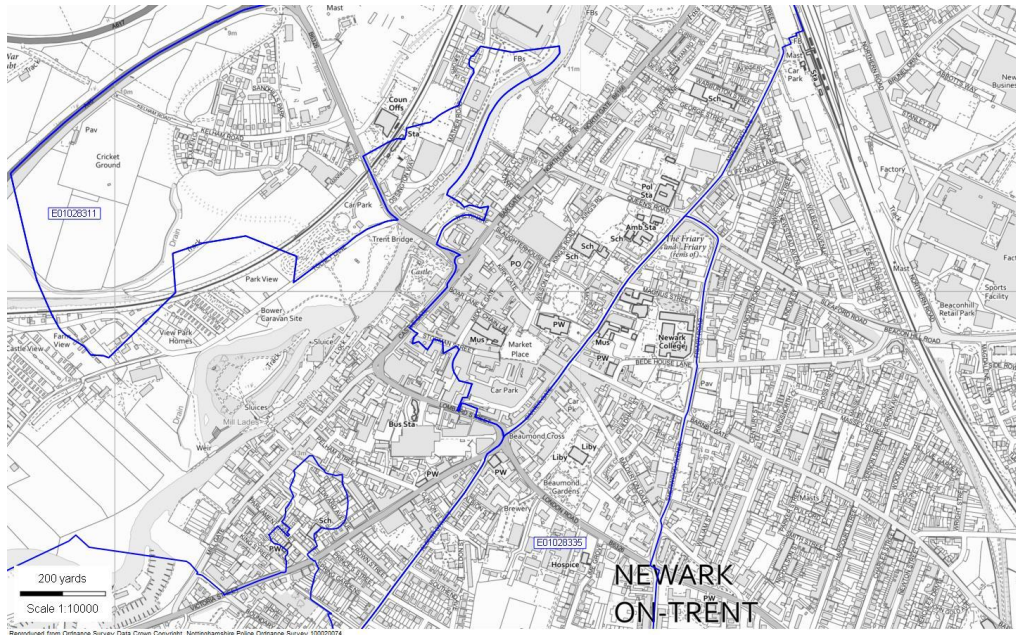
Newark

Co-terminus LSOAs E01028310 and E01028311 and E01028335 and co-terminus LSOAs E01028319 and E01028320:



⁶ [Mapping income deprivation at a local authority level: 2019 - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

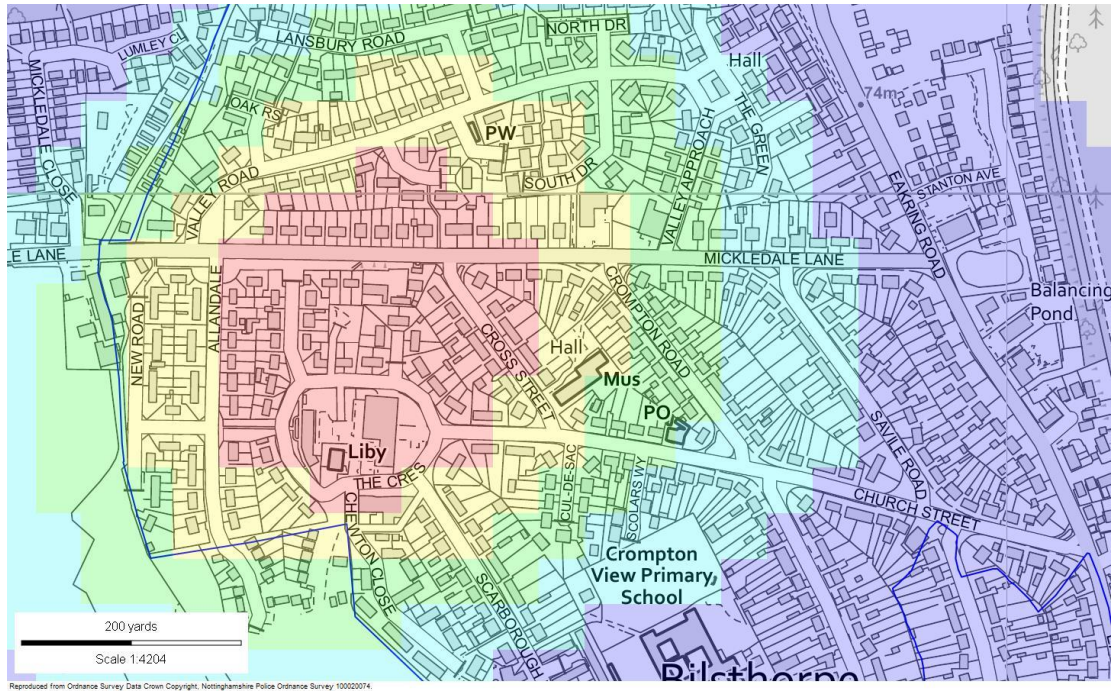
OFFICIAL



The primary hotspot is dispersed across the length of Newark town centre from Lovers Lane in the north through to Albert Street in the south. The secondary hotspot occurs in the Philip Road area of Hawtonville.

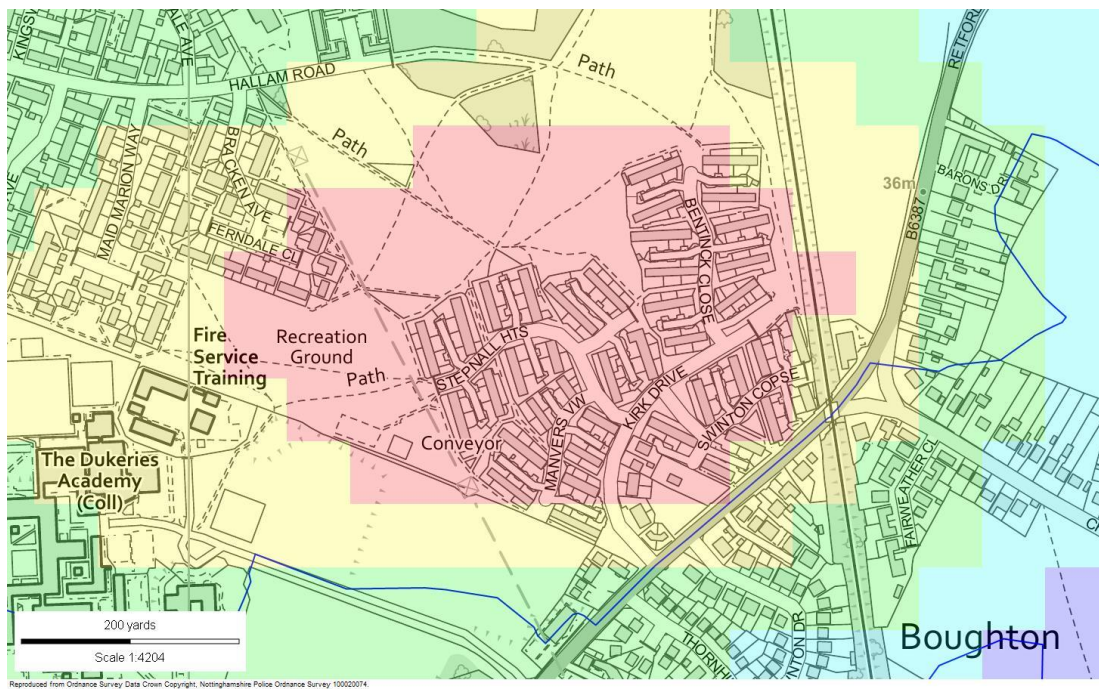
Bilthorpe

LSOA E01028297: The hotspot can be seen to be in The Crescent area.



Boughton

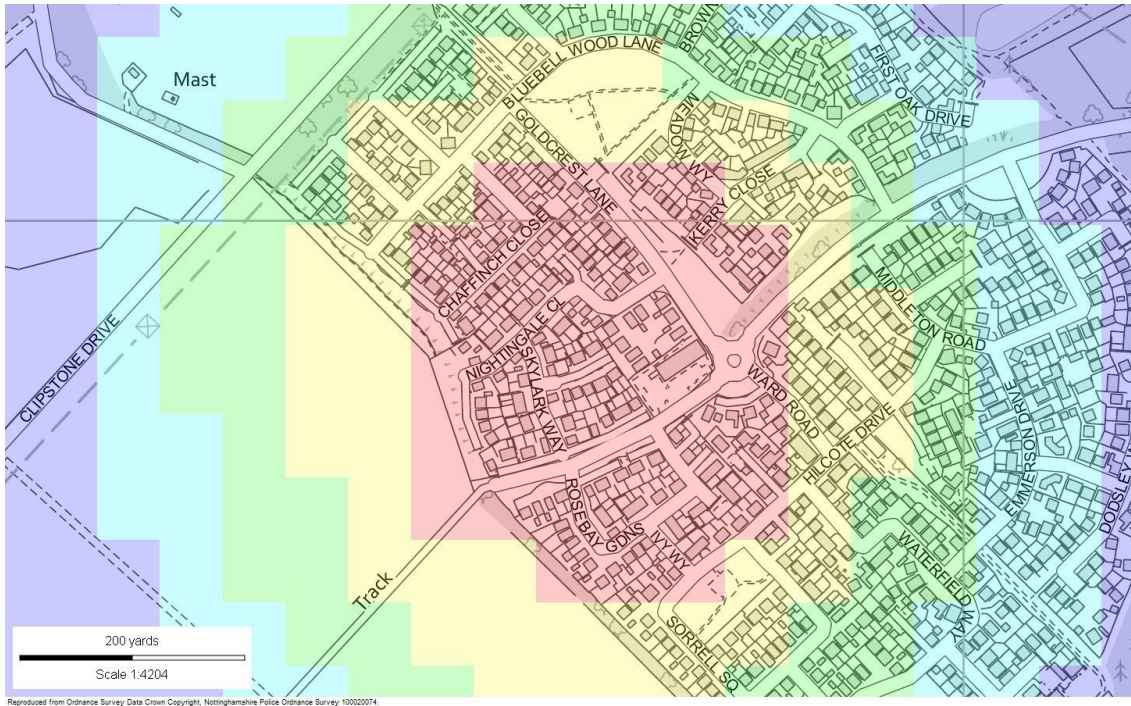
LSOA E01028301: The hotspot can be seen in the Retford Road Estate.



OFFICIAL

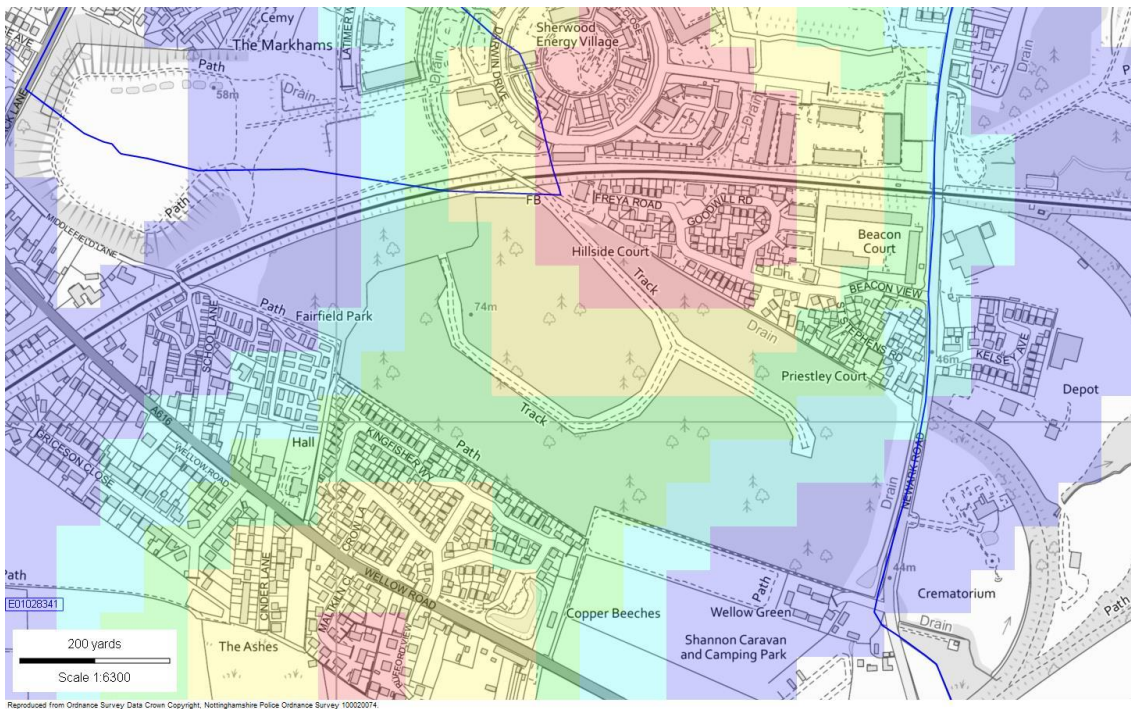
Clipstone

LSOA E01028314: The hotspot can be seen to be in the Cavendish Way/Goldcrest Way area.



Ollerton

E01028341: two distinct hotspots can be seen to be in the Beacon View area of New Ollerton (top right) and the Malkiln Close area of Ollerton (bottom left).



OFFICIAL

OFFICIAL

Winthorpe/Coddington (rural)

E01028353: the volume of offences in this area are too low to create a hotspot map.

OFFICIAL