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VRP Violence
Reduction
Partnership
Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire

Gedling Local Assessment

Serious Violence Profile - 2024 Update

Nottinghamshire OPCC

**Research &
Insight**



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Publication Date September 2024

GSC **Official Sensitive**



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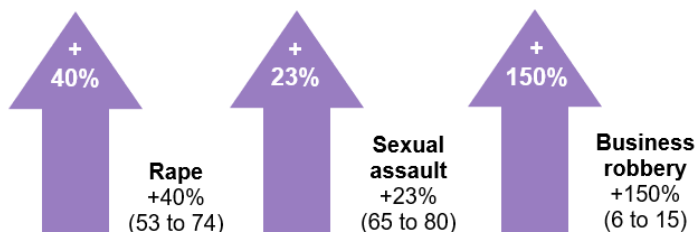
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Executive Summary

The Gedling Local Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of trends, drivers and enablers impacting upon serious violence in Gedling to inform policy and practice in the approach to the Serious Violence Duty. The key findings of this assessment are summarised below.

Key findings

All Serious Violence in Gedling			
2022/23	2023/24	Change	
		Volume	%
826	907	+81	▲ +10%



Crime overview

- Levels of serious violence recorded in Gedling in 2023/24 (July – June) increased by 10% compared to the previous year whilst overall, levels of crime severity increased by 30%. This was largely attributed to increases in sexual violence and assault with intent offences.
- There was a concentration of serious violence on weekend evenings, particularly between the hours of 10:00 pm – 2:00 am on Friday and Saturday nights. This may reflect the overall shift post-COVID in the night time economy towards localised smaller spots, away from traditional City Centres.
- There was an increase in serious violence perpetrated on professionals/staff, particularly patients in mental health facilities assaulting staff and children assaulting teachers.
- The majority of victims were female (55%), however the demographic with the largest volume of victims were 10-14 year old males. Females were also found most concentrated in this age cohort, which is a much younger shift to the previous profile.
- The perpetrator was a male in 69% of serious violence offences, and the majority of offenders were 15-19 year old males. Female offenders were also most likely to be concentrated in this age group.
- 60% of offenders lived in Gedling, which is much lower than other areas of Nottinghamshire. There was a concentration of offenders from Nottingham City, who represented 21% of all offenders. Offenders aged between 18 and 24 were least likely to be from Gedling, and also most likely to be offenders from out of the force area.
- The likelihood of offenders being previously recorded against a drug offence was higher for males than females, and overall highest for those aged between 18 and 24 where over a quarter had previous links to drug offending.

Trends within specific crime types

- There was an increase in racially/religiously aggravated assaults, notably concentrated as racial slurs and assaults in public places by strangers.
- The majority of victims of assault were males aged between 10 and 14, where the majority were victims of assaults at school perpetrated by male pupils of the same age. There was also a concentration of female offenders aged between 15 and 19 involved in fights with other females also in this age group.
- There was an increase in domestic GBH perpetrated by intimate partners with females as victims in Gedling, as well as an increase in public place GBH perpetrated by strangers with males as victims.
- Ambulance callout data highlighted a concentration of assaults in Arnold Town Centre, particularly with males involved in violent pub fights.

- The majority of modern slavery offences in Gedling related to the exploitation of children into drug dealing and association with gangs, with victims often having links to local authority care as well as missing from home episodes. All relevant safeguarding activities have been undertaken where required.
- Of the 272 referrals into the slavery and exploitation team across Nottinghamshire, 71% had mental health issues, and 67% had substance use issues. Half of all referrals had 4 or more vulnerabilities identified, demonstrating a key link between severe multiple disadvantage and exploitation.
- There was an emerging trend in child sexual exploitation flagged offences of sextortion being used to target young children in Gedling, reflecting trends seen nationally.
- The increase in rape offences was mostly attributed to when the victim was aged under 16 and overall, the volume of reporting amongst male victims of sexual violence increased in the most recent year. It is hypothesised that this may reflect increased willingness of victims to come forward and disclose.
- The majority of sexual assaults in Gedling were perpetrated by strangers, and this was concentrated as offences were older males were inappropriately touching young girls aged under 18 in public settings, between the hours of 1:00 pm – 6:00 pm.
- There was an increase in the volume of both non-recent and recent occurrences of sibling sexual abuse, and it is hypothesised that this reflects an increased willingness to come forward following an increase of child sexual abuse coverage in the media.
- Front Street and Arnot Hill Park in Arnold were highlighted as a hotspot for robbery in Gedling and of note, there was a trend young males involved in youth robbery also involved in ASB in the Arnold area, highlighting the crossover between these two crime types.
- Males accounted for the majority of victims and offenders of personal robbery. 10-19 year old males represented two thirds of all personal robbery offenders in Gedling. Analysis showed that for 10-14 year old offenders, the victim of the offence was most likely to also be a 10-14 year old.
- Business robbery offenders shifted to an older demographic, with all offenders aged between 30 and 44. All persons recorded had links to homelessness and drug use, specifically crack cocaine, and the nominals involved often were linked together.

Intelligence picture, contextual insight and risk factors

- Deprivation in Gedling varies, with areas such as Netherfield, Cavendish and Daybrook showing higher levels of deprivation. Netherfield itself has been identified as a high impact locality based on the levels of complex need and cross-agency demand it presents.
- 58.5% of Gedling pupils achieve good level of reading, writing and math at the end of key stage 2, which was the third lowest level seen across Nottinghamshire, decreasing to 37% for pupils with free school meals, which was the lowest level seen across Nottinghamshire.
- The rates of permanent exclusion and suspensions for schools in Gedling were lower than most local authorities in Nottinghamshire.
- Urban street gangs present in the area, with intelligence suggesting tensions with City based groups. Due to proximity to the City, two-way movement is common by groups/individuals in order to supply drugs or commit other organised crime.

1. Introduction

The Gedling Local Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of trends, drivers and enablers impacting upon serious violence in Gedling, to inform policy and practice in the approach to the Serious Violence Duty. This is an update of the first Local Assessment, which was initially released in August 2023.

1.1 Aim and approach

The aim of this local profile is to provide a comprehensive overview of trends, drivers and contextual factors impacting upon serious violence across the Gedling local authority. It will seek to inform policy and practice in our approach to violence reduction by:

- Providing insight and value through the identification and improved understanding of current and emerging threats and trends, as well as identifying any vulnerabilities.
- Identify knowledge, intelligence and potential data gaps.
- Providing recommendations to police and partner **pursue, prevent, protect and prepare** opportunities with a view to meet the overarching goal of make Nottinghamshire safer.
- Help to shape strategic problem solving guides.

Defining serious violence

Section 13 of the PCSC Act makes it clear that **violence** is not limited to physical violence. It provides that, for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty, violence includes domestic abuse, sexual offences, violence against property and threats of violence, but does not include terrorism¹

Describing some violence as serious does not mean that other violence is of little consequence, as each act of violence has an impact that can be affected by the victims' vulnerability, previous experiences or by their relationship with the perpetrator.

The term **serious violence** is defined here to guide the work of local partnerships and tackle violence that communities and partner agencies indicate should be given particular attention. The Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Violence Reduction Partnership (NNVRP)'s definition of serious violence recognises the complexity of violence but focuses on all incidents (offences and injuries) that cause serious harm. It is inclusive of:

- Violence against the person
- Sexual violence
- Robbery
- Violent injuries requiring medical attention

Although there remains no national definition, serious violence has been defined and classified by the following Home Office crime categories as part of this assessment, based on the degree of harm that they typically present:

- **Violence against the person:** homicide, attempted murder, assault with injury², assault with intent to cause serious harm, and knife-enabled violence without injury.
- **Sexual violence:** rape and sexual assault
- **Robbery:** all robbery, with a focus on those involving weapons.
- **Exploitation:** modern slavery, child criminal exploitation (CCE) and child sexual exploitation (CSE).

Within these incidents, particular attention is given to knife crime and gun crime, domestic abuse, violence against women and girls (VAWG), substance use and public space violence.

¹ [Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022](#)

² Section 18, section 20 and section 47 assault offences, as defined by the [Offences against the Person Act](#)

Precursors and risk factors for serious violence

In defining and understanding serious violence, this assessment also considers a range of inherent and contextual risk factors which can drive or act as precursors for serious violence. This can include **possession of weapon offences** and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is often inherent, such as County lines drug dealing and other forms of **organised criminality** and exploitation.

In addition to being in line with HM Governments position, we know that the drugs trade, in particular, is the driver for some of our most harmful violence and, in recent years, children have been at particular risk as a result of exploitation. Any new patterns of offending that appear to be driving serious violence will be considered as contextual risk factors as part of our assessment.

1.2 Methodology

Data parameters and extraction

This profile analyses health, crime and intelligence data to provide a more detailed picture of serious violence in Gedling. The data analysed in this 2024 update looks at:

- Police recorded crime occurring between 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, in the Gedling local authority. These figures are compared to offences committed in the same period from the previous year (1st July 2022 – 30th June 2023) and the initial local assessment period to assess any emerging trends in serious violence.
- Records of ambulance callouts for violent events, extracted by analysts at the East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS). Inclusion criteria included all ambulance callouts with a call date between 1st July 2022 to 30th June 2024, and a geographical location within Gedling boundaries.
- Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) data, from Kings Mill Hospital (KMH) and Queen's Medical Centre (QMC). Inclusion criteria included assaults recorded in the ISTV system at QMC and KMH between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024.
- Modern Slavery data from the Slavery and Exploitation Team (SET).
- Open-source material for deprivation, economic disadvantage, education statistics, local contextual data and public health data.
- An analysis of intelligence submissions regarding violence was undertaken to provide greater insight into the drivers of violence within Gedling. This has been used to inform and provide context for the analysis of crime and partner datasets.

Data limitations

Crime Recording Audit

In September 2021 HMICFRS undertook a crime audit in reviewing crimes and incidents recorded between March and May 2021. It concluded that the force was failing to record secondary offences in addition to the most serious offence recorded, and therefore not compliant with recording requirements.

Nottinghamshire police subsequently made changes to their recording processes which took effect in April 2022. This resulted in approximately 433 additional crimes being recorded each month, largely 'behavioural' crimes, such as stalking, harassment and controlling behaviour. These changes to the data will no doubt affect conclusions regarding underlying levels of low severity violence, and it is considered highly probable that some of the large percentage increases seen in some of the crime types have been affected by these changes.

This element of crime recording was retracted in July 2023 and forces are no longer required to record secondary offences as additional crimes; it is important to consider the impact that this may have on crime recording, given that the comparison period for analysis in this local profile is between July 2022 – June 2023

(which covers the ‘additional crime recording’), compared to the most recent 12 months which is post the crime recording element being retracted in July 2023.

Consistency of data extractions

The accuracy of this analysis depends upon consistency within data recording. Consistency cannot be guaranteed in all instances due to the volume of data inputters across the organisation and variations in data extraction methods.

To compound this issue, the force is currently in a transition period between two separate data reporting tools and this product has been produced following extractions utilising the older Business Objects tool, which is no longer fully supported. It is acknowledged that whilst every effort has been made to quality assure and check this data, the completeness of the data extracted cannot be guaranteed during this transition phase.

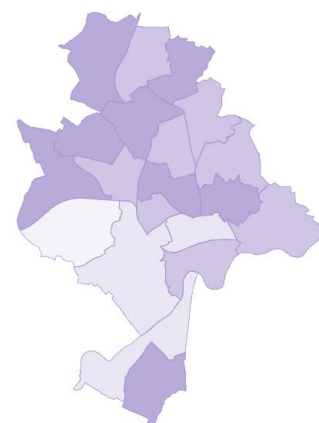
1.3 Defining the local area

Population and demographics

Nottinghamshire County has a total population of 835,054, with **Gedling** having a resident population of 117,682³, an increase of 0.3% compared to the previous year, and of 3.5% compared to 2011. This is projected to grow by a further 4% by 2031 as a result of net migration and increases in life expectancy, with the largest change expected to be in the 65+ age group.

The population is similarly split between males (n57,063) and females (n60,619). Children (0-17) account for 19.8% of Gedling’s population, 58.4% are of working age (18 – 64) and 21.8% are aged 65 or over.

	Total	Males	Females
Gedling population	117,682	57,063	60,619
0 to 17 years	23,299	11,885	11,414
18 to 64 years	68,765	33,481	35,284
18 to 24 years	7,305	3,807	3,498
65 years and over	25,618	11,697	13,921



Cultural identity

Ethnic diversity is significantly lower in Nottinghamshire County than in the City. In Gedling, 89% of usual residents identified their ethnic group within the high-level ‘white’ category, with 4% of residents identifying as Asian/Asian British, 4% as mixed, 2% as Black/Black British and 1% as other.

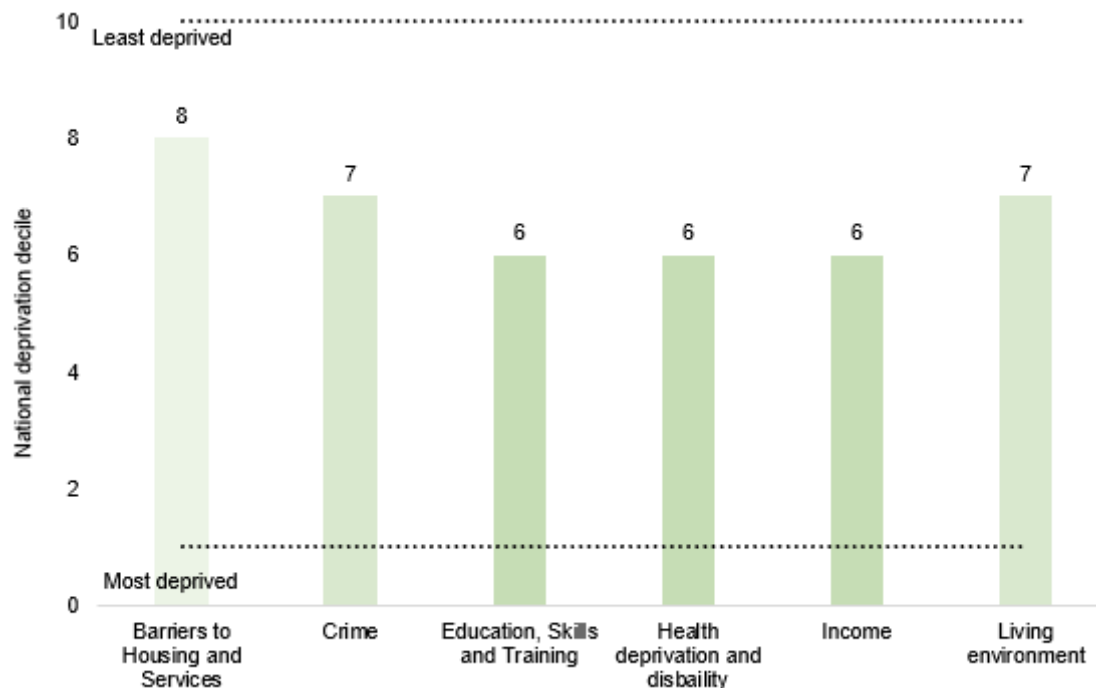
The highest levels of ethnic diversity in Gedling are seen in Carlton, where 22% of residents identify as an ethnicity other than White British. This is comprised of 7% ‘White Other’, 5% Asian/Asian British ethnicities, 5% mixed ethnicities and 4% Black/Black British ethnic groups. Moreover, there is also much more ethnic diversity amongst the younger populations of Gedling, with 20% of the under 25 population identifying as an ethnicity other than white British.

Deprivation

Nottinghamshire features higher than average levels of deprivation, particularly in the City, former coalfield areas and former industrial towns affected by economic stagnation. In Gedling, 2% of the population live in areas of high deprivation. The graph below shows the deprivation by domain in Gedling.

³ [Estimates of the population for the UK, England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland - Office for National Statistics](#)

Deprivation by domain in Gedling⁴



This deprivation does vary slightly, with areas such as Netherfield, Cavendish and Daybrook showing slightly higher deprivation than other localities in Gedling. Specifically, Netherfield has been identified as priority and high impact locality, on account of the levels of complex need and cross-agency demand that they present. In Netherfield, education and income deprivation were both in the 3rd most deprived decile, and health and living environment in the 4th. Crime deprivation was in the 6th decile, and barriers to housing the 9th. This area remains a focus for targeted multi-agency activity.

Violence can affect the mental and physical health of victims, perpetrators, and communities and impair overall resilience and recovery from serious violence. The effects of violence may also be compounded among those already experiencing health-related vulnerabilities. In terms of health deprivation, 18% of residents in Gedling were classed as disabled under the equality act definition, with 8% of residents stating their day-to-day activities were significantly limited.

Education

In Gedling, 70.3% of pupils achieve a good level of education at the end of reception, which is higher than the England average (67.2%) and levels across the County (67.2%). For those eligible for FSM, 59.1% achieve a good level of development, compared to 72.6% of those not eligible. Behind Rushcliffe, Gedling had the highest level of development at the end of reception across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.

At KS2, 58.5% of pupils achieved a good level of reading, writing and math's, which was the third lowest level seen across Nottinghamshire, ahead of Bassetlaw and Mansfield. This decreases to 37.0% of those eligible for FSM which was the lowest level seen across Nottinghamshire.

At KS4 (Attainment 8), the average Gedling pupil scored 49.2, higher than the England average of 46.3, and for those on free school meals, this decreased to an average of 35.6. This was the third highest attainment 8 score seen across Nottinghamshire, behind Rushcliffe and Broxtowe.

⁴ [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - Nottingham Insight](#)

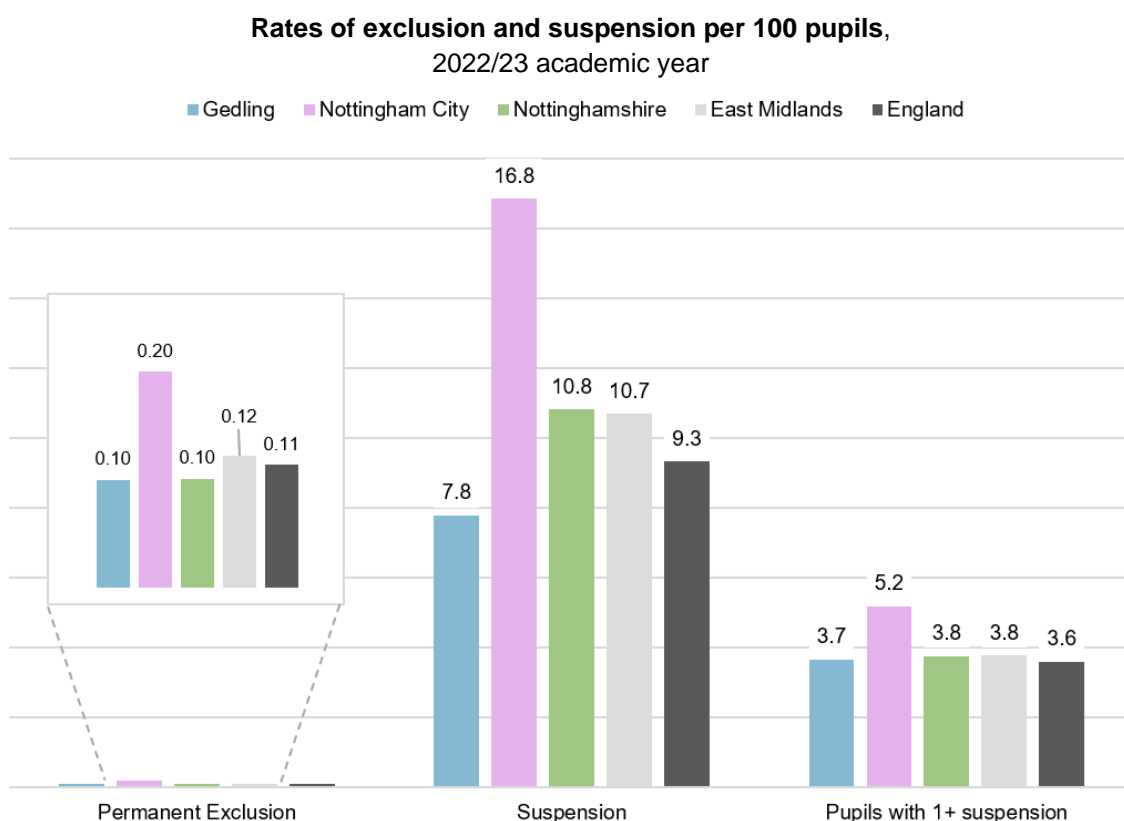
1.4 Drivers of serious violence and the intelligence picture

Serious violence is not an isolated event - it is the culmination of personal and societal factors which escalate individuals into serious offending. When assessing an area, it is important to contextualise what is happening by looking at the intelligence stream to better understand the individuals and groups within.

The following section provides a brief summary of the known drivers of serious violence alongside the local context of Gedling.

Exclusions

As highlighted by the Timpson Review, school exclusion is recognised as one indicator, among others, of a higher risk of exposure to and involvement in serious violence⁵. The rate of permanent exclusion and suspension in Gedling, compared to the County, City, regional and national rates, is shown below.



In the most recent academic year with complete data available (2022/23), Gedling local authority recorded 19 permanent exclusions, which is stable to the previous year where 17 permanent exclusions were recorded (2021/22). Compared to other local authorities, this stability was only seen in Gedling (+12%), Mansfield (5 exclusions recorded in both years) and Nottingham City (+7% from 85 to 91 exclusions)⁶.

- The majority of these (n18) were in state funded secondary schools, where the rate of permanent exclusion was **2.1 per 1000 pupils**, compared to a rate of 1.9 in 2021/22.
- This change was much more stable than the increase seen regionally (+62%) and nationally (+44%).
- The overall rate of permanent exclusion does however remain in line with the County, regional and national average rates, as highlighted in the graph above.

Gedling recorded 1,051 school suspensions, which is an increase of 84% compared to 2021/22 where 819 suspensions were recorded. This increase was much greater than the regional (+42%) and national (+36%) increases however, as shown in the graph, the overall rate of suspension does remain significantly lower.

⁵ [Timpson Review of School Exclusion \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

⁶ [Statistics: exclusions - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

The following schools had the highest rates of exclusion and suspension in Gedling, although it is noted that overall the rates and volumes for schools in Gedling were lower than most local authorities in Nottinghamshire.

- *Carlton Academy*: 8 permanent exclusions, at a rate of 0.6 per 100 pupils, accounting for 42% of permanent exclusions in Gedling. 169 suspensions were recorded, at a rate of 13 per 100 pupils.
- *Redhill Academy*: 7 permanent exclusions, at a rate of 0.4 per 100 pupils, and 218 suspensions, at a rate of 14 per 100 pupils. This school accounted for 14% of suspensions and 37% of exclusions in Gedling.
- *Carlton Le Willows Academy*: 369 suspensions, at a rate of 12 per 100 pupils. No permanent exclusions were recorded by this school.
- *The Oakwood Academy*: 217 suspensions, at a rate of 30 per 100 pupils. This was the second highest rate of suspensions in Gedling behind Derrymount School which recorded 30 permanent exclusions at a rate of 32 per 100 pupils.

Youth violence

Research highlights the disproportionate involvement of young people in urban street gangs (USGs) and County Lines, with these individuals often known to services for having vulnerabilities linked to experience of trauma, neglect, early involvement in substance use and absenteeism from school.

Young people with such experiences are at greater risk of exploitation and are more likely to become victims or perpetrators of serious youth violence. While children in need of additional help represent a small proportion of the overall population, they comprise most children involved in County lines. In this assessment, a particular focus will be placed on young people and public place serious violence.

Another Way – Strategic Insight

The Another Way project is a violence reduction project using an approach known as focused deterrence. It is managed by the Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP) with support provided by a mixture of voluntary sector organisations and Nottingham City Council and wider delivery supported by Nottinghamshire Police, East Midlands Probation Service and other agencies.

- The project aims to work with 14-24 year olds that have been involved in a **group violence offence**, with a focus on serious violence offences of Violence against the person, Robbery and Possession of weapons offences.
- The Project started delivering to children in June 2023 and young adults in June 2024. The project is funded until August 2024.

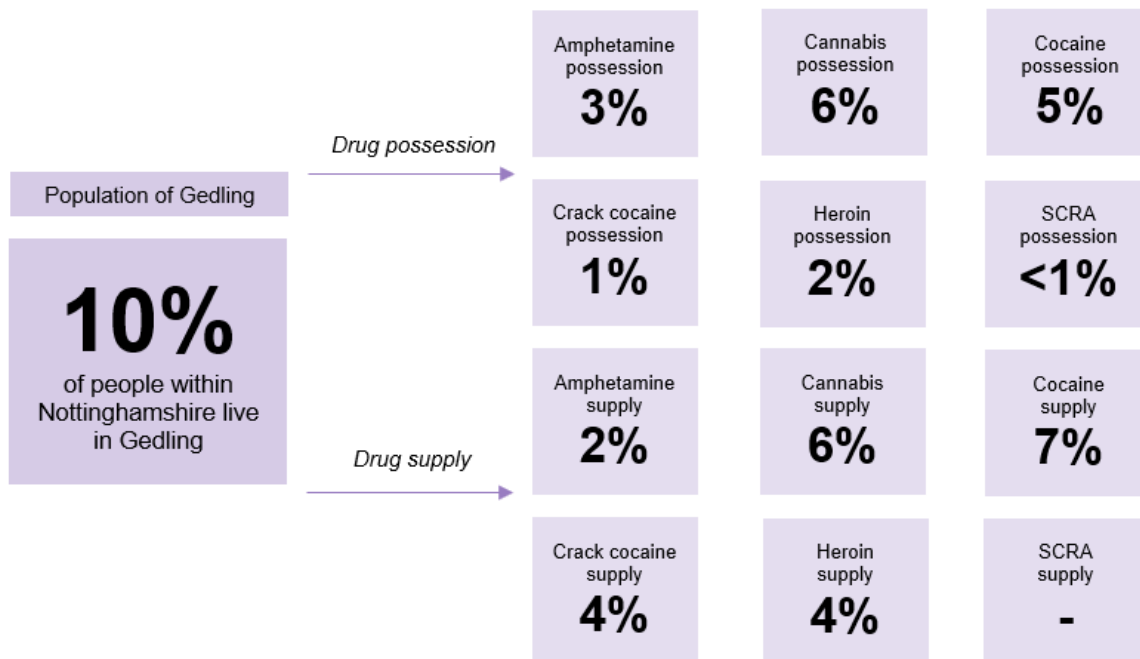
Insight from supporting the children and young people highlights that many have missed opportunities for engagement before and many have undiagnosed speech, language and communication needs. In addition to their own offending, many had also witnessed violence within the household or been the victim of a serious violence offence as well as the perpetrator.

The drugs market

Gedling is a diverse region of Nottinghamshire that has rural villages and more built-up urban areas. It sits bordering Newark & Sherwood, Ashfield, Rushcliffe and the City. The proximity to the city area of Nottingham allows for easy travel between the two, and this is a commonality seen in the area, with known links between Gedling and the City in regards to the supply of drugs and serious violence.

The drugs market has a direct impact on the levels of serious violence within Gedling due to activities involved in the setup and maintenance of drugs lines, the competition this causes as well as the physical taking of substances, which impacts a user's behaviour. Crime data from the previous 5 years, from July 2019 – June

2024, has been pulled and analysed against the most recent population dataset. The below relates to what percentage of drug offences, both possession and supply⁷, for Class A and Class B drugs.



As shown above, Gedling is under-represented for the majority of drug possession and supply offences, compared to the population makeup. The highest commodity makeup was seen for cannabis and cocaine, with particular concentrations in Calverton.

Organised crime and county lines

Organised crime is heavily linked as a factor to serious violence, and there are a number of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) and Urban Street Gangs (USGs) that operate or have a hand in the activities within Gedling. In 2023/2024 an OCG continued to operate in Gedling involved in the supply and distribution of class A drugs, as well as the cultivation of Class B drugs in the area. This group is of concern due to their propensity for violence, with intelligence suggesting they have access to firearms and are willing to use them.

Within the area a USG also operates, this group has links to county lines drug supply and members have been known to carry weapons. Because of the proximity to the City, there are close relations both ways to the city with individuals/groups entering Gedling and vice versa, on occasion this leads to tensions involving individuals within these areas.

It must be noted that organised crime group activities may be fluid and a group and/or its members may be archived following police disruption. This is a snapshot for this particular period.

⁷ This excludes drug import offences

2. Crime data

The following section looks at police recorded crime data to add to the intelligence and contextual picture of serious violence in Gedling. The data analysed refers to **recent offences only**, where the occurrence start date and the occurrence created date were within 12 months of one another. Commentary on historic, or non-recent, offences will be provided where relevant and necessary.

Of note, a total of 58 occurrences were recorded at Nottinghamshire Police HQ, which is in Arnold. These occurrences are excluded from the below as most were either referrals, third party reports or transfer crimes, and therefore do not accurately reflect the picture of serious violence in Arnold.

2.1 Serious Violence Scope

Between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded **907 serious violence offences** in Gedling, an overall rate of 7.7 serious violence offences per 1,000 population; the majority of which (77%) were violence against the person (VAP), the largest proportion being relatively low harm S47 assault occasioning actual bodily harm (AOABH).

Compared to the previous year, overall levels of serious violence increased by 10%, with all categories of serious violence showing an increase, the largest of which were seen in robbery, sexual violence and modern slavery offences, as shown below.

		2022/23	2023/24	Change	
				Volume	%
All serious violence		826	907	+81	▲ (+10%)
Serious violence against the person	Homicide	-	1	+1	▲ (+100%)
	Actual Bodily Harm (section 47)	607	615	+8	= (+1%)
	Grievous Bodily Harm (section 18/20)	55	63	+8	▲ (+15%)
	Knife enabled threats to kill	7	8	+1	▲ (+14%)
	Modern Slavery	2	10	+8	▲ (+400%)
Sexual Violence	Rape	53	74	21	▲ (+40%)
	Sexual assault	65	80	15	▲ (+23%)
Robbery	Personal Robbery	31	41	10	▲ (+32%)
	Business robbery	6	15	9	▲ (+150%)

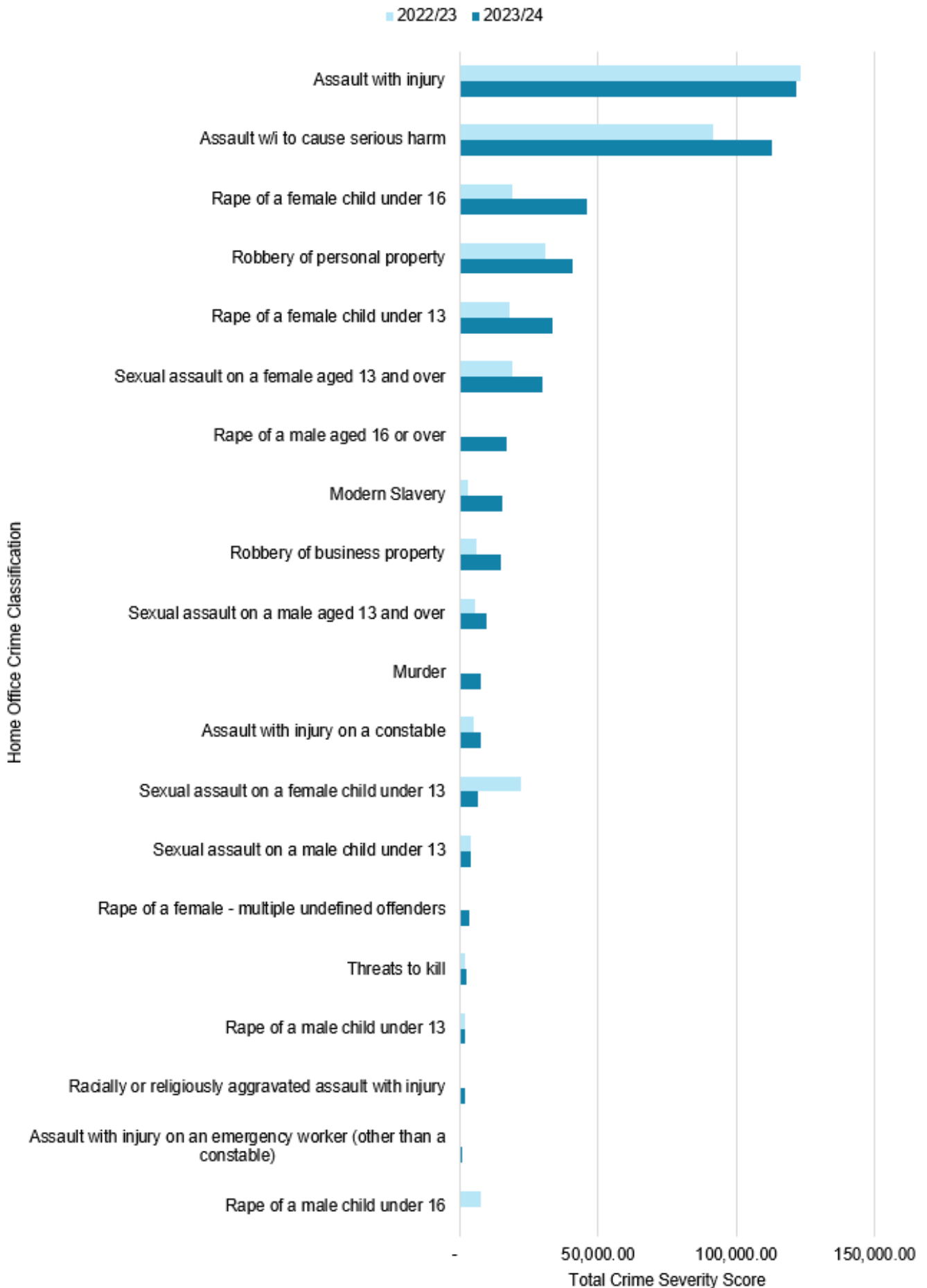
Crime severity

As not all offences are equal in terms of harm to victims, ONS developed crime severity scores (CSS)⁸ for individual crime types informed by sentencing guidelines for offences. The chart on the following page ranks the home-office classifications of the crimes specified above, by levels of crime harm (total calculated CSS⁹) for July 2023 – June 2024, compared to the baseline. This provides an indication of the severity of violent crime across Gedling.

⁸ [Crime Severity Score \(Experimental Statistics\) - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/methods/indices/crime-severity-score)

⁹ Total volume of offences recorded in the monitoring period, multiplied by the crime severity score for that offence

Total Crime Severity Score of serious violence in Gedling,
by HO crime classification.



Overall, crime severity increased by **30%** in 2023/24 compared to the previous year (+141,809 CSS). This would suggest that the severity of violence in Gedling has increased, as well as the volume of crime. In analysing what may be underlying this trend, the data shows that the largest changes in crime severity were seen in rape offences, specifically rape of females under 16 and assault with intent to cause serious harm offences. The data behind this increase will be explored in the **sexual violence** chapter of this profile.

Location analysis

Across the 5 wards within the Gedling local authority, most serious violence offences recorded were in Arnold & Woodthorpe (28%, n254), closely followed by Carlton & Porchester (28%, n253). The table below shows the volumes of serious violence by beat, comparing 2022/23 to 2023/24. As highlighted, Calverton remained the top beat for both comparable periods however it did decrease in recorded serious violence (-16%).

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Volume	%
Calverton	96	81	-15	-16%
Daybrook	54	69	+15	+28%
St Mary's	38	64	+26	+68%
Carlton	45	62	+17	+38%
Bonington	75	60	-15	-20%
Arnold Town Centre	56	60	+4	+7%
Netherfield	65	57	-8	-12%
Gedling	32	49	+17	+53%
Valley	40	42	+2	+5%
Carlton Hill	43	41	-2	-5%
Mapperley Plains	21	40	+19	+90%
Killisick	35	38	+3	+9%
Woodthorpe	19	29	+10	+53%
Porchester	38	28	-10	-26%
Phoenix	31	25	-6	-19%
St James	13	25	+12	+92%
Kingswell	27	23	-4	-15%
Colwick	24	23	-1	-4%
Ravenshead	7	18	+11	+157%
Newstead	9	15	+6	+67%
Bestwood Village	26	13	-13	-50%
Lambley	12	12	=	=
Linby and Papplewick	1	11	+10	+1000%
Burton Joyce	15	10	-5	-33%
Stoke Bardolph	2	8	+6	+300%
Woodborough	2	4	+2	+100%

Key changes of note within beats include:

- *St Mary's*: Increase of +26 occurrences compared to 2022/23, mostly attributed to increases in assault offences, both ABH and GBH, and sexual violence. Further analysis highlighted a concentration of occurrences in this beat at **Derrymount School** (n10).

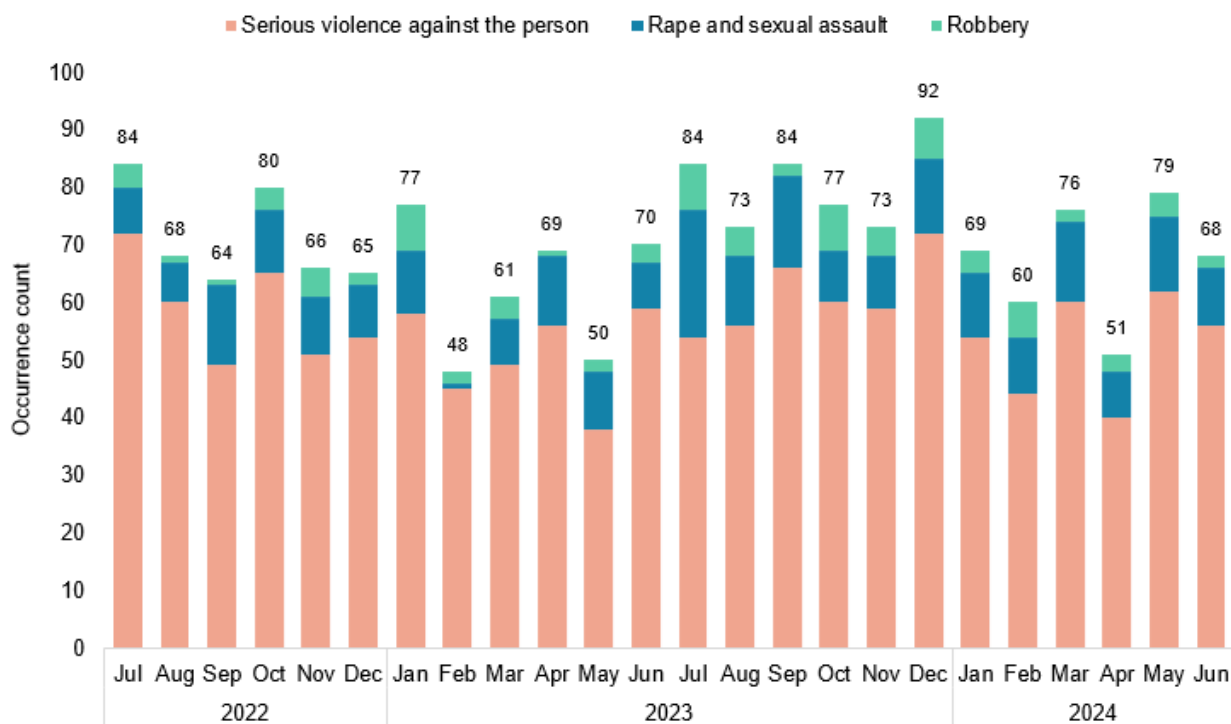
- *Mapperley Plains*: Increase of +19 occurrences compared to 2022/23, which were mostly attributed to increases in ABH, rape and personal robbery offences. The volume of domestic occurrences in this beat also increased from 8 to 14 offences.
- *Carlton*: Increase of +17 occurrences from 45 to 62. Increases were seen in ABH as well as business robbery offences. Particular trends of note in the area included familial domestic assaults.
- *Linby and Papplewick*: Increase from 1 recorded occurrence to 11. Further analysis highlighted 5 occurrences to be recorded at the same residential address with the same recorded victim.

The top repeat address for serious violence in the area was **Priory Hospital** which had 22 recorded serious violence occurrences, which was half the volume seen in the previous year (n44). The majority of reports at this location were patient on patient assaults. The second top address in the area was street occurrences on **Front Street** in Arnold, and many records on this street included group perpetrated assaults.

Seasonality

The monthly figures for police recorded serious violence are shown below by occurrence start date, highlighting proportionality and trends between July 2022 – June 2024, with data labels to show the overall count of serious violence in each respective month.

Police recorded serious violence in Gedling by month and crime type, July 2022 – June 2024.



As shown above, serious violence in Gedling fluctuates largely between months, mostly attributed to changes in violence against the person and sexual violence offences. On average, 70 serious violence offences were recorded each month, ranging from a low of 48 occurrences in February 2023, and a high of 92 offences in December 2023.

The height of serious violence in December was mostly attributed to high volumes of ABH, at 68 compared to a monthly average of 50. The highest volume of sexual violence was seen in July 2023 where 22 offences were recorded compared to a monthly average of 10. Further analysis demonstrated the following outliers were impacting the seasonal trends of serious violence in Gedling:

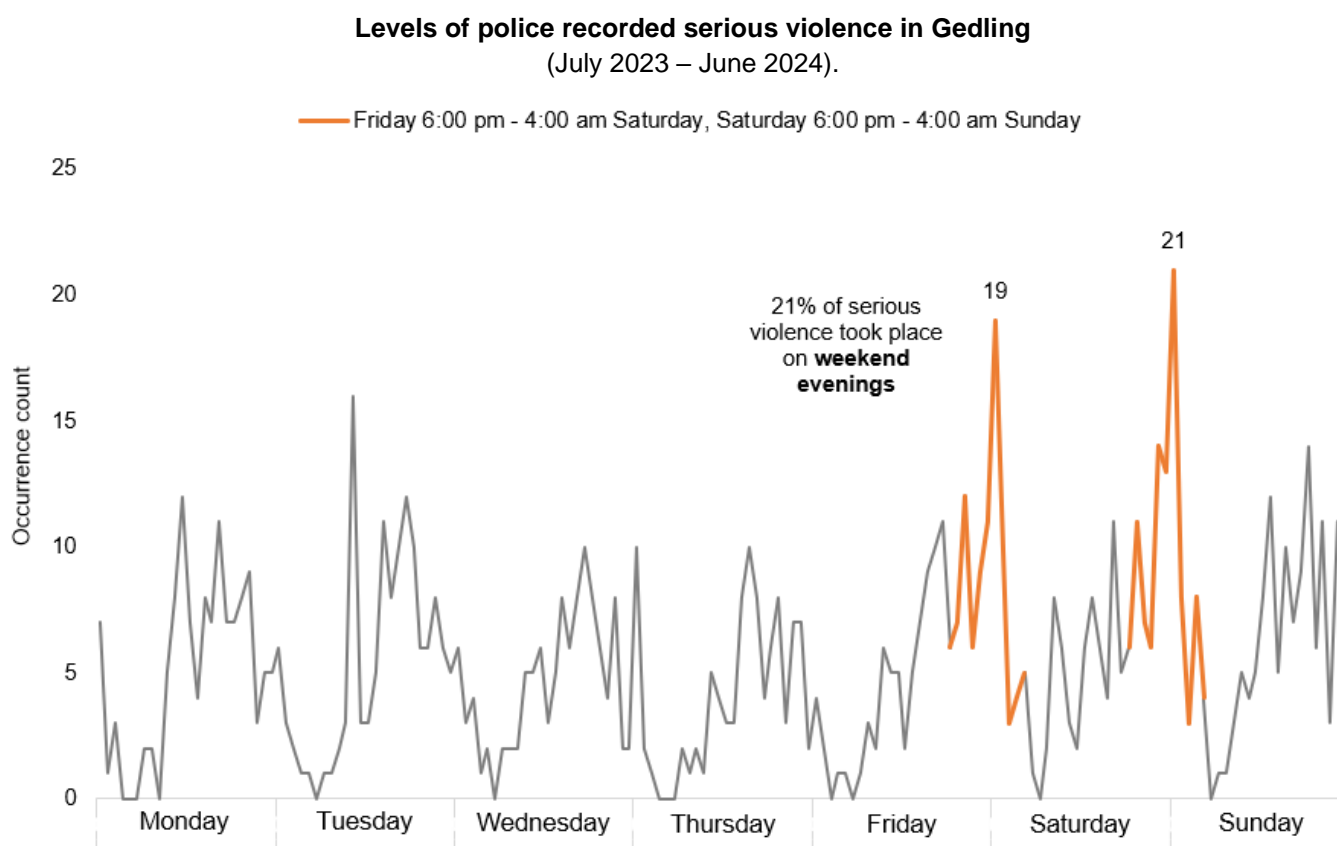
- *Public place violence*: Was highest in July 2022 where 40 occurrences of serious violence were in a public place, compared to 36 in a dwelling. This was the only month to have more serious violence

on streets than in domestic settings. Further analysis highlighted a concentration of occurrences in Arnold, particularly Front Street.

- *Hospitality based violence*: Serious violence in pubs and bars was highest over summer months, with particular concentrations in Arnold Town Centre which accounted for a third of all hospitality serious violence in Gedling.

Temporal analysis

The figure below highlights the start date and time of police recorded serious violence in Gedling in the most recent 12 months (1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024). As shown, there is an increased volume of serious violence on weekends, specifically into the late evening and early morning of Fridays and Saturdays with particular peaks between the hours of 12:00 pm – 1:00 am, as highlighted as data labels on the graph.



Moreover, the hours between 10:00 pm – 2:00 am on Friday and Saturday evenings accounted for **10%** of all serious violence in Gedling. The previous local profile did not show this trend, which may be reflective of an increased impact of the night time economy on serious violence in Gedling, which is further shown in the location analysis previously highlighted of hospitality occurrences.

- This is likely reflective of the overall shift post-COVID in the night-time economy from City Centres towards more localised spots of smaller night-time economies in areas away from the traditional City Centre nighttime economy. The data above demonstrates this, and it is important that the approach to **policing the nighttime economy** also reflects this change.

Demographic analysis

The victims relationship to the offender was recorded in 94% of serious violence occurrences in Gedling in 2023/24 (n849), and 94% in 2022/23 (n775). As shown below, the majority of serious violence was perpetrated by the 'other' category of perpetrator (19%), an increase of 27% from 128 to 162 from the previous year. Further analysis highlighted that the majority of these occurrences were perpetrated on professionals or staff, for example patients in a mental health facility assaulting staff, or children in schools assaulting teachers, etc. These were highest at Priory Hospital (n13), Derrymount School (n9) and Braywood Gardens Senior Care Home (n7).

Other trends of note included:

- Increases in the volume of serious violence perpetrated by strangers from 148 to 159, with particular increases in stranger-perpetrated sexual assaults and business robbery, offsetting decreases in stranger-perpetrated ABH/GBH. The highest concentration of stranger based violence was on **Front Street** in Arnold.
- Increases in assaults perpetrated by acquaintances from 114 to 135, with further analysis highlighting a trend of assaults perpetrated in schools by students on other students of the same age.
- Increase in neighbour perpetrated serious violence from 18 to 27, with analysis highlighting this to be all assault occurrences. There were 2 repeat residential addresses for neighbour perpetrated assaults, both of which were in Arnold.
- Increase in familial serious violence, most notably assault occurrences specifically in children assaulting parents (n49) and sibling based serious violence (n27).

	2022/23		2023/24	
	Count	%	Count	%
Other	149	17.9%	184	20.4%
Stranger	158	19.0%	172	19.0%
Acquaintance	121	14.6%	142	15.7%
Ex partner	99	11.9%	95	10.5%
Boyfriend/girlfriend	101	12.2%	77	8.5%
Parent of offender	33	4.0%	49	5.4%
Child of offender	47	5.7%	42	4.7%
Other family member	28	3.4%	35	3.9%
Spouse/defacto	32	3.9%	30	3.3%
Sibling of offender	22	2.6%	28	3.1%
Neighbour	18	2.2%	27	3.0%
Not seen	14	1.7%	12	1.3%
Victim refuses to identify	8	1.0%	10	1.1%
Employee of offender	1	0.1%	-	0.0%

There were 827 unique victims¹⁰ and 669 unique offenders/suspects of serious violence recorded in Gedling between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024. Of these individuals 102 were repeat offenders, and 66 repeat victims, totalling 906 victim and 810 perpetrator records.

Age and gender were recorded for 854 victim and 780 offender records, and the demographic profile of this serious violence cohort is shown below. As shown the victim was a female in 55% of occurrences, whilst the demographic with the largest volume of victims was 10-14 year old males at 8% (n66) of all victims. Females were similarly found in this victim demographic (n62), as well as 35-39 year old females (n56).

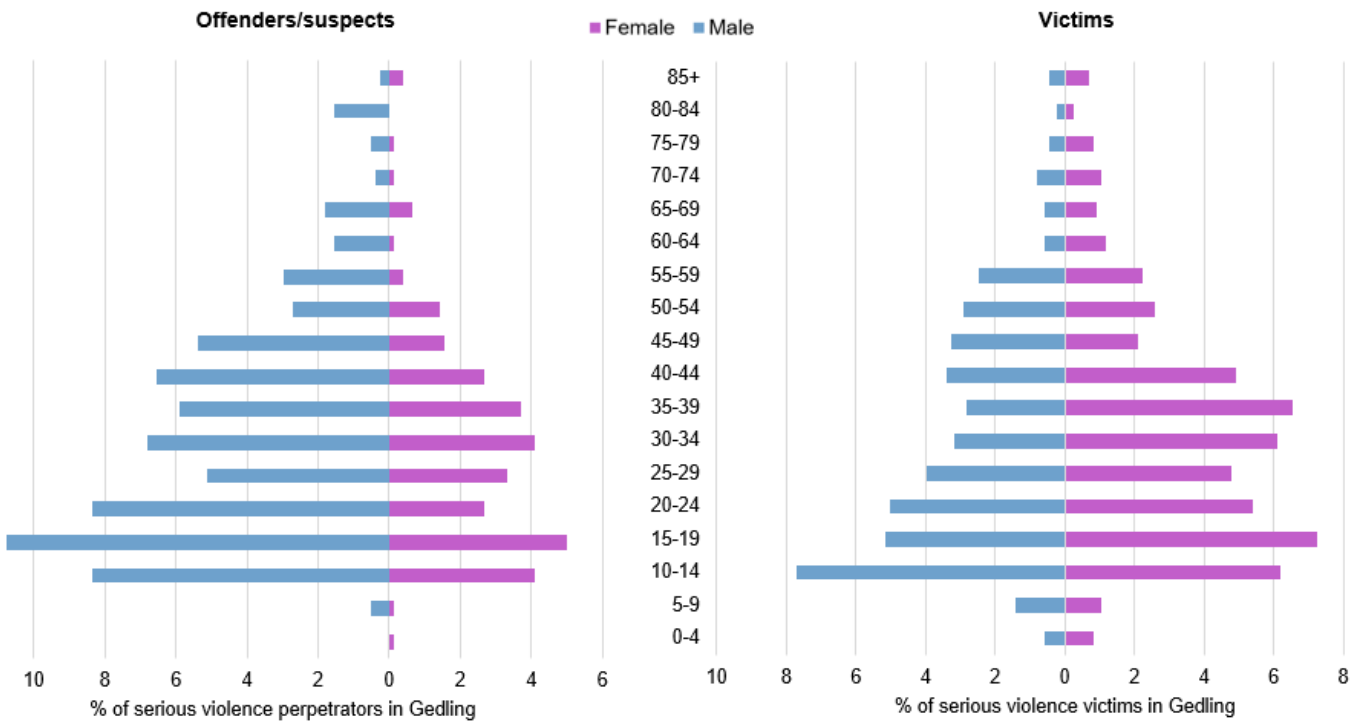
- Compared to the previous local profile, this is a notably younger shift towards young boys as victims, where previously most victims were 15-19 year old and 30-34 year old females.

¹⁰ Excluding 'victims' of serious violence where the victim recorded was not a person record e.g. shops as victims of business robbery, or occurrences where 'crown' was recorded as the victim. Also excludes unknown perpetrators/unknown victim records.

- Further analysis of the 10-14 year old cohort of male victims highlighted most offences to be ABH (n49) or personal robbery (n7). Trends into this will be analysed further in subsequent chapters.

By contrast, there was a more significant gender bias seen for offenders/suspect, with 69% being male. The demographic with the highest volume of offenders was 15-19 year old males at 11% (n84) of all offenders and, although there were fewer female offenders, they were also found most concentrated as 15-19 year olds (5%, n39).

Serious Violence: Demographic profile of Gedling by age and gender, July 2023 – June 2024.



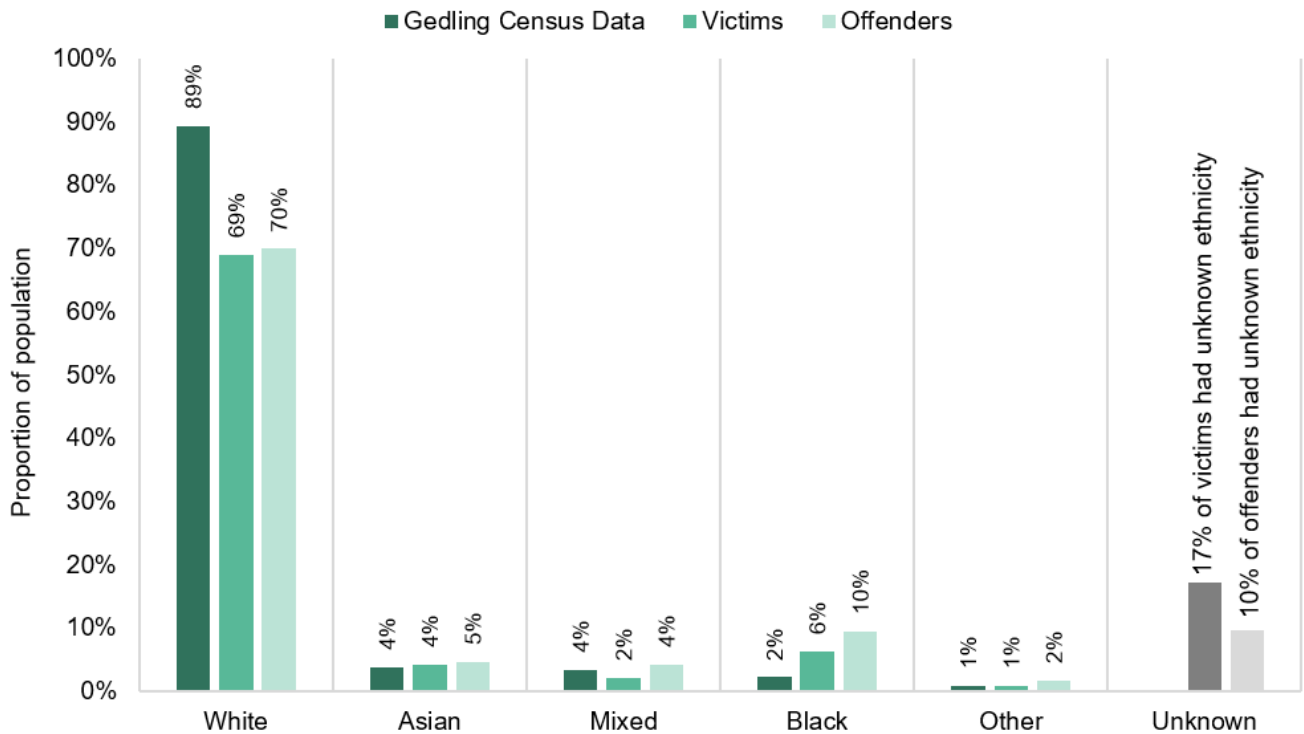
Ethnicity data was recorded for 83% of victims (n750) and 90% of offender records¹¹ (n322) of all serious violence in Gedling in the most recent 12 months, introducing a degree of uncertainty and any inferences should be treated with caution. The graphs and data below refer to the proportions of ethnicity amongst victims and perpetrators of serious violence. Missing/unknown data is included in consideration of the data gap. Data is shown against the population data of the 2021 census to highlight any areas of over/under representation.

As shown below, there was an under-representation of those from white ethnic groups as both victims and offenders, whilst those from Black ethnic groups are over-represented. It is important to note that previous work on missing ethnicity data highlighted many of the missing ethnicities to be for individuals from White ethnic groups. Given the % of missing data in this dataset and the ethnic makeup of Gedling being predominantly White British nominals, it is expected that the disproportionality would be less prevalent if these missing data gaps were filled.

- This disproportionality will still be considered within the following subchapters in this profile to highlight any areas of exception where disproportionality was most prevalent.
- Initial analysis highlighted that the disproportionality of those from Black ethnic groups was most significantly present for ABH offences.

¹¹ This refers to **offender data only**; suspect ethnicity is excluded from this analysis on account of data quality.

**Police recorded serious violence by ethnicity against Gedling's population,
July 2023 – June 2024.**



Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality with offender/suspect cohorts. Analysis is completed comparing elements of offending such as home address of suspect, previously being a victim and links to drug offending and/or substance use, to further enrich the picture of serious violence in Gedling. Analysis was also completed on arrest statistics.

Age and sex comparisons

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
All serious violence	192	487	169	103	424
<i>% from Gedling</i>	67%	57%	63%	57%	60%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	6%	8%	2%	10%	9%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	52%	39%	50%	51%	36%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	30%	11%	5%	18%	20%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	5%	13%	5%	27%	9%
<i>% arrested</i>	17%	29%	21%	23%	26%

The first comparison made above was completed on the **home address** of unique offenders/suspects of serious violence in Gedling, to highlight whether offenders have travelled into Gedling to offend, or are from the local authority, and therefore only includes suspect/offender records where person address was recorded. This will demonstrate elements of offending that cross boundaries within Nottinghamshire, but also cross county offending.

- Overall, 60% of offenders/suspects of serious violence that offended in Gedling lived in the local authority. The top area for offenders/suspects that offended within Nottinghamshire that didn't live in Gedling was Nottingham City at 21% of all offenders. There were particular concentrations as offenders from Bestwood, Sherwood and Sneinton. A further 4% of offenders were from Ashfield, and 8% out of force area.
- Male offenders were more likely to offend from outside of Gedling than female offenders, and 18-24 year olds were most likely to not be from Gedling, as well as being most likely to be out of force offenders. 18-24 year old offenders were particularly concentrated as offenders from Bestwood.
- This highlights that in Gedling, the most significant elements of offending were from the **City**.

The second comparison made was on **the impact of being a victim**, comparing the percentages of each demographic regarding how many had been recorded as victims within a 3-year period immediately prior to the offending period – (1st July 2020 – 30th June 2023). The data pull featured all crime types and was specified to being a victim of a crime in Nottinghamshire. Further analysis was also completed on whether the crime was domestic flagged.

- Female suspects of serious violence were more likely to have previously been a victim themselves than male suspects, and also more likely to be the victim of a domestic crime.
- The likelihood of being a victim was higher for under 24s than for over 25s, with half of all suspects aged under 24 being previously the victim of a crime. However, the likelihood of being a victim of a domestic crime was much higher for over 18s, than for under 18s.

The third comparison made was on **the relationship of drugs and serious violence**, which looks to identify the impact that of the illicit drugs market. As with the impact of being a victim, the 3-year period immediately prior to the offending period (1st July 2020 – 30th June 2023) was pulled for all drug offences, both possession and supply, and the IDs of persons recorded as suspects were compared against those within this dataset.

- Males were almost three times as likely as females to be recorded against a drug offence, and the age at which offenders were most likely to also be involved in drug offences was highest for over 18s, specifically 18-24 year olds.
- It is predicted that this correlation is impacted by the cross cutting nature of the illicit drug market and its known links to serious violence, such as assaults and weapon enabled crime.

The fourth comparison made was on **arrest statistics**, using data retrieved from Custody to identify whether there are differences within demographics as to how many offenders/suspects are taken into custody for that crime type.

- Males were more likely to be in custody than females for serious violence offences in Gedling for serious violence offences they committed.
- The likelihood of being in custody was similar for all age cohorts but slightly increased as age increased.
- It is important to note that each crime is a unique circumstance and may not always warrant an arrest. Therefore, for an accurate and holistic picture, further analysis would need to take place, which is aimed to be completed in the large needs assessment for serious violence.

Ethnicity comparisons

Key findings from the ethnicity data in Gedling include:

- Offenders from Black ethnic groups had the lowest proportion of persons who were recorded as living within Gedling, compared to all other ethnicities. Offenders from Black ethnic groups were concentrated as residents of Nottingham City. Overall, there was a low proportion of offenders that were out of force offenders for all ethnicities.

- Offenders/suspects from Mixed ethnic groups were most likely to have previously been recorded as victims of a crime in the prior 3 year period, and the most likely to be linked to a domestic crime.
- The highest proportion of those involved in drug offences was seen for Mixed ethnic groups, however It is important to consider the small sample size of the analysis completed above.
- The data showed that those from Asian ethnic groups had the highest arrest rates, followed by those from Black ethnic groups. This should be caveated by small sample sizes, however more work is hoped to be completed around this disparity.

	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
All serious violence	459	63	40	26	7
<i>% from Gedling</i>	61%	49%	68%	54%	71%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	7%	5%	3%	-	-
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	45%	33%	40%	73%	14%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	17%	11%	20%	31%	14%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	13%	8%	13%	27%	-
<i>% arrested</i>	28%	38%	30%	19%	-

The following sections provide a more detailed analysis of the individual crime types within the serious violence category, based on police recorded crime data. This highlights any key exceptions or influencing factors, and the demographic profile of offenders and victims of serious violence.

2.2 Serious Violence Against The Person

Between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, 74% of all serious violence in Gedling were VAP offences. As such, the spatial and temporal patterns for this group of offences is often the main driver behind the overall trends described above. This chapter analyses the crime categories within VAP in further detail.

2.2.1 Homicide

In the most recent 12 months in Gedling, there has been 1 homicide reported. The murder investigation into the death of a 52 year old woman was launched after her and her husband were found dead at a house in Mapperley.

2.2.2 Actual Bodily Harm (ABH)

A total of 615 S47 AOABH offences were recorded in the most recent 12 months by Nottinghamshire Police in Gedling, which is stable to the previous year where 607 occurrences were recorded. Of these offences:

- 19 were on an emergency worker, of which 17 were on a constable. This is an increase to the previous year where 12 assaults were recorded on police officers.
- 7 assaults were recorded as being racially/religiously aggravated assaults compared to no occurrences in the previous year. These were notably concentrated as racial slurs in public places by strangers. Given the recent unrest seen in the UK in August 2024 that began due to misinformation online, the far-right and anti-immigration sentiment¹², the increase in racially/religiously aggravated public place assaults is an emerging risk that should be monitored.
- 39% (n241) had a domestic marker, which is similar to the previous year where 41%, or 251 of 607 occurrences, had this flag.
- Beats that had disproportionately high volumes and percentages of domestic assault relative to the overall volume of ABH included Burton Joyce (75% domestic, 6 of 8) and Newstead (63%, 7 of 11).
- 18% of ABH offences (n114) had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, which is a slight decrease in volume and proportion to the previous year where 20% of ABH offences were alcohol flagged (n126).
- Alcohol flagged ABH was most concentrated in Arnold Town Centre (n15) and Daybrook (n12) and of note, Daybrook increased from 4 alcohol flagged ABH offences to 12. This contrasts Arnold Town Centre where most ABH offences were in pubs or on the street perpetrated by strangers occurrences in Daybrook were mostly in domestic settings and perpetrated by known offenders/family members.
- 9% of ABH involved a weapon (n53), which is an increase to the previous year where 7%, or 41 of 607 assaults were reported to involve a weapon. The most common weapon cited was a knife (n20). Weapon enabled assaults were most concentrated in Valley and Bonington beats.

The majority of ABH took place in dwellings (54%, n319), which is stable to the previous year. Public place violence increased from 139 to 155 recorded offences, as did hospitality (30 to 36) and assaults in education settings (29 to 35). Education based assaults were concentrated at Derrymount School, Colonel Frank Seely Academy and Carlton Le Willows, and the majority of offences were victims being assaulted whilst at school by other pupils of the same age.

Victim and offender profile

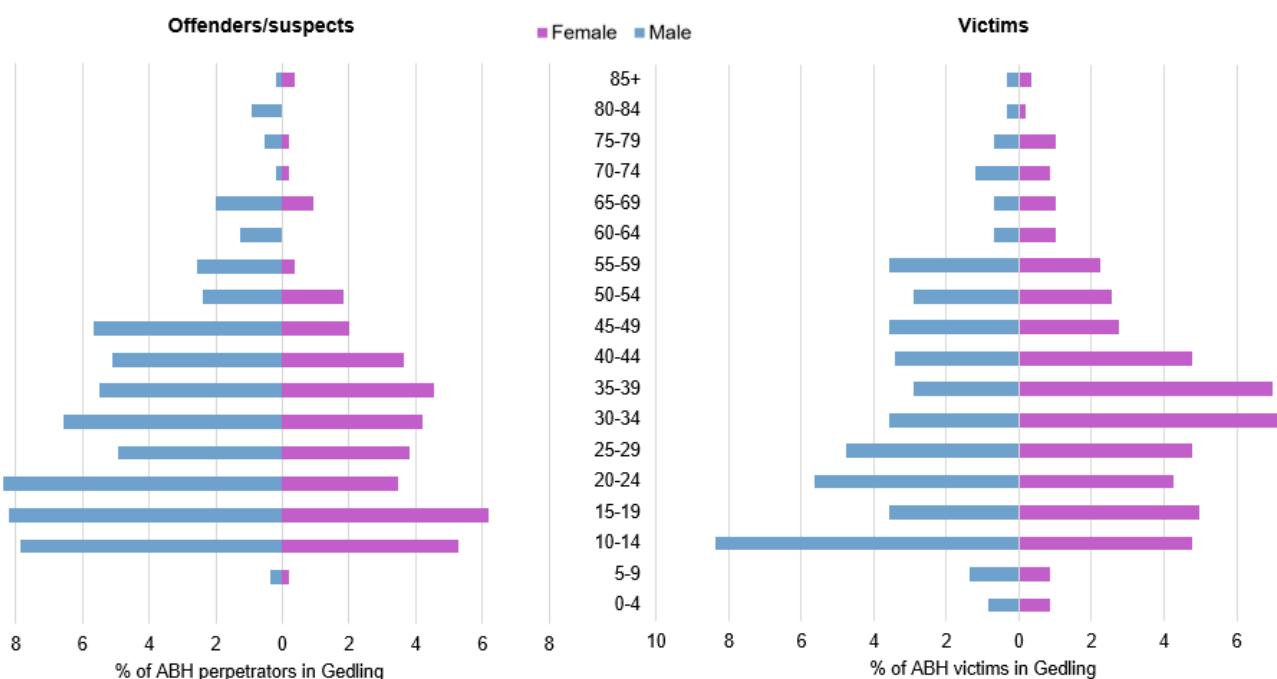
Data was recorded for 568 unique victims, with 45 repeats, and 466 unique suspects/offenders, with 73 repeats, of AOABH in Gedling in 2023/24, totalling 622 victim and 568 offender records. Of note, repeat offenders were responsible for **30%** of all ABH offences in Gedling, whilst repeat victims were involved in 15%. This highlights the repeat occurrences of ABH to be concentrated in **repeat offending behaviour**. Of note, at least 47% of repeat victims and 41% of repeat offenders had a domestic marker, highlighting the significance of domestic assault repeat offending and victimisation.

¹² [Why are there riots in the UK and where are they taking place? - BBC News](#)

In Gedling, the majority of AOABH offences were perpetrated by an intimate partner (n145, 23%), an 'other' relationship (n111) which as mentioned were mostly occurrences involving professionals/staff, strangers (n89) and acquaintances (n85).

Age and gender were recorded for 585 victim and 548 offender/suspect records, and this is shown in the figure below. In 63% of occurrences, the perpetrator was male (n343), and the victim cohort was more equally split between males (49%, n284) and females (51%, n301). This gender bias is much less pronounced than in other local authorities in Nottinghamshire, such as Broxtowe and Ashfield, which showed a stronger skew towards male offenders and female victims, likely reflecting the influence of domestic crime in the area. By contrast, although the skew of female victims is mostly influenced by victims aged between 30-39, the male victimisation is much more skewed towards those aged under 15.

S47 Assaults: Demographic profile of Gedling by age and gender, July 2023 – June 2024.



The demographic which had the largest volume of victims as mentioned was males aged between 10 and 14, representing 8% (n49) of all victims of ABH in Gedling, whilst female victims were most likely to be aged between 30 and 34 (7%, n42) and 35 and 39 (7%, n41). Further analysis highlighted that within 10-14 year old males as victims, the majority of assaults were assaults at school perpetrated by pupils of the same age. By contrast for female victims aged between 35 and 39, they were most likely to be victims of intimate partner perpetrated assaults.

The demographic which had the largest volume of perpetrators was males aged between 20 and 24 (n46), followed by 15-19 (n45) and 10-14 year old males (n43). As shown above, female offenders were significantly skewed towards 15-19 year olds (n34).

- For 20-24 year old males, they were most likely to perpetrate an assault on an intimate partner, which is a much younger skew for domestic assaults than seen in previous local profiles. It is predicted that this reflects the willingness of young victims to come forward and disclose their experience.
- 15-19 year old females were most likely to offend on 'acquaintances', which were mostly young girls in fights with other girls. There was also a concentration of those aged under 18, both males and females, as perpetrating assaults on 'other' victims. Further analysis highlighted this to be assaults on staff members at schools, or at children's care homes.

This overall demonstrates a concentration of serious violence with young boys and girls both as victims and offenders.

Ethnicity data was collected for 78% of offenders and 76% of victims of ABH in Gedling in 2023/34. Due to this low data quality, further analysis will not be completed as it will not be reflective of any local trends.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of ABH in Gedling.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Actual Bodily Harm	157	296	108	71	286
<i>% from Gedling</i>	70%	61%	68%	63%	63%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	4%	7%	1%	7%	7%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	50%	38%	46%	52%	36%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	29%	13%	6%	18%	23%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	4%	11%	4%	21%	7%
<i>% arrested</i>	15%	24%	10%	20%	24%

Key findings within the ABH data include:

- Females were more likely to be recorded as a victim of a crime prior to their suspected offence and, in addition, had the highest % of suspects being linked as a victim of a domestic crime.
- The likelihood of being a victim of a domestic crime increased as age of offender increased.
- 18-24 year olds were most likely to be victims of any crime prior to committing ABH, and also had the highest % recorded against a drug offence. This may indicate the links between the violence market and the illicit drug market, with a concentration of offending seen in this age cohort.
- Overall, this does show that in Gedling, this cohort of offenders has many influencing factors that drive offending behaviour that should be considered when developing serious violence strategies.
- Males were almost twice as likely as females to be arrested for an ABH offence, and adults were over twice as likely to be arrested than children.

2.2.3 Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)

GBH is the most serious level of assault, as the injuries are deemed to cause a serious detriment to the victim's health. It should be noted that ABH and GBH can both be psychological, but these are rare cases. In the most recent 12 months, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 63 GBH offences in Gedling, of which the majority were more severe section 18 offences (n54) where the perpetrator intended to cause serious harm.

Section 18 offences increased by 23% from 44 to 54 occurrences, whilst section 20 offences without intent decreased slightly from 11 to 9 police recorded occurrences. This demonstrates the driver of the increase in GBH to be those who intended to cause harm. Of the 63 GBH offences recorded:

- 35% had a domestic marker (n22), which is similar to the previous year (33%, n18). Of note, GBH with intent that was flagged as domestic increased from 15 occurrences to 20, and increased from

representing 27% of all GBH, to representing a third of all GBH. This highlights that domestic violence is one of the drivers behind the increased GBH in Gedling.

- The majority of GBH in Gedling was perpetrated by an intimate partner or acquaintances, and most GBH took place in dwellings (n29) or public places (n26). Public place GBH saw the main increase from 21 to 26 offences, of which occurrences were concentrated in Arnold Town Centre and Bonington. As with ABH, these two beats have distinctly different profiles, with violence in Arnold being more likely to be stranger perpetrated and alcohol flagged, whilst Bonington had a concentration of domestic assaults in familial settings.
- As anticipated due to the harm that injuries cause to be classed as GBH, 45% of GBH involved a weapon (n28), of which the majority were knife enabled (n16) or blunt instruments (n8).

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 66 unique offenders/suspects, with 3 repeats, and 62 victims, with no repeats. This low level of repeat offending and victimisation contrasts the trends seen with lower level harm offences such as ABH, and brings forward an intelligence gap as to whether repeat victims of such high harm serious violence are reporting offences to the Police.

Age and gender were recorded for 57 victims and all offender records, of which the majority of both victims (65%) and offenders (71%) were male. Victims were most likely to be males aged between 15 and 19 (n7) or males aged between 35 and 39 (n7). Female victims were most likely to be aged between 10 and 14 (n4), or 50 and 54 (n4), overall highlighting no specific age bias for GBH victims however this is likely impacted by the small sample size of this dataset. Offenders by contrast did show a gender bias towards males aged under 25, who represented over a third of all offenders (n23).

- Female victims of GBH were most likely to be the victim of intimate partner violence at 30% of all GBH on females, whilst male victims were most likely to be the victim of stranger based violence at 20% of all GBH on males.

The findings above overall highlight two distinct trends within Gedling of GBH, one being domestic violence with females as victims, and the other being public space violence with males as victims.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of GBH in Gedling.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Grievous Bodily Harm	19	45	17	13	37
<i>% from Gedling</i>	63%	53%	53%	62%	59%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	5%	2%	-	8%	3%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	47%	51%	59%	54%	41%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	32%	16%	12%	31%	19%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	5%	33%	12%	62%	16%
<i>% arrested</i>	42%	53%	47%	31%	54%

Key findings within the GBH data include:

- The majority of suspects in all demographics were recorded as living within Gedling, however this was lowest for under 18 year olds, and for male suspects.
- Almost half of all suspects were identified as being a victim of a crime within the prior 3 year period, and females were most likely to be victims of domestic crime.
- A third of males were recorded as a suspect of a drug offence, and over half of these were within the 18-24 year old cohort. As with ABH, this highlights a key link between drug offending and serious violence for 18-24 year olds in Gedling.

2.2.4 Threats to Kill

Between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 8 threats to kill offences that involved a bladed weapon in Gedling, which is stable to the previous year (n7). Because of the low sample size within this crime classification, the demographics and temporality of these offences will not be analysed in detail as they will not be reflective of local trends within the population, and any conclusions are isolated to that specific cohort of victims and offenders. Specific trends of note in the data do however include:

- 50% of threats to kill offences were domestic in 2023/24, compared to 86% in the previous year, demonstrating an increase in non-domestic threats to kill.
- The offender was a male in the majority of offences (7 of 8), and the majority of occurrences were recorded as threats on spouses/defactos, despite there being an overall decrease in domestic threats to kill.
- Given the lower volume of spouse perpetrated violence seen in assault offences, this brings forward an intelligence gap as to whether those in marriages are reporting when they are the victim of assault.

2.2.5 Exploitation

Exploitation is a complex and hidden issue; it is a form of abuse that involves being groomed, forced, or coerced into doing something for someone else's gain. People who are being exploited can find themselves in situations where they experience abuse and violence and may be forced to take part in criminal activities.

Under the NNVRP's revised definition of serious violence in line with the Serious Violence Duty, a focus has been placed on exploitation where serious violence or its threat is inherent. There are many forms of exploitation that cause serious harm; however, this section covers:

- Modern Slavery: a form of slavery, servitude or forced or compulsory labour.
- Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE): when an individual or group manipulates, deceives, coerces, or controls someone under the age of 18 to take part in criminal activity. Within this, there will be a particular focus on county lines as a form of CCE.
- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE): when an individual or group take sexual advantage of someone under the age of 18 for their benefit.

Modern Slavery

The National Referral Mechanisms (NRM) is a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery. NRMs are regularly submitted in the NNVRP area, the majority submitted by the Home Office, followed by Nottinghamshire Police, Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Council.

- The referrals being made by Nottinghamshire Police are predominantly linked to criminal exploitation; of these, all UK nationals are linked to drug dealing or cuckooing (both adults and minors), whereas all adult foreign national referrals are associated with cannabis grows.

- The majority of Home Office referrals relate to labour exploitation in Libya for people originally from Sudan and Eritrea. This is likely linked to human rights issues driving them to seek security elsewhere, but they are then often kidnapped and extorted as they travel through Libya.

Between July 2023 – June 2024, 12 incidents of modern slavery have been recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in the Gedling area, which is an increase to the previous year where just 2 incidents were recorded. All of these were recent offences and currently, 10 of the incidents are crimed.

It is important to note that this figure is predicted to be much higher than what demand presents to the police; modern slavery is a hidden crime with victims often unable to come forward due to fear, shame or threats of violence. It must also be considered that following effective grooming, some young people will not believe they are being exploited.

Given the regular audits that takes place to ensure NRMs are correctly reclassified when appropriate, it is important to note that the above figures and analysis may change. Currently, the crimed modern slavery offences in Gedling were mostly holding person in slavery/servitude offences (n7). Overall, the majority of these offences referred to the exploitation of children into drug dealing and association with gangs. Particular trends of note included links to Arnold and Carlton, and also that those exploited were very vulnerable children, with links to local authority care as well as missing from home episodes. All relevant safeguarding activities have been undertaken where required.

It is noted that there have been previous CCE recruitment links to a USG/OCG that was involved in County Lines activity, particularly in the Arnold area. The USG is no longer mapped and members of the original OCG have been disrupted but are currently at liberty again.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Over the reporting period, there were 10 CSE tagged occurrences with the CSE National Incident Category List (NICL) qualifier, and 4 with the CSE referral local qualifier in Gedling. This was a decrease to the previous year where 7 referrals and 18 NICL flagged CSE occurrences were recorded. Trends of note included:

- The majority of occurrences were recorded as victimless crimes or stranger perpetrated, and further analysis highlighted these to mostly be indecent image offences and the sending of sexually explicit images.
- There was also notable occurrences of children being threatened by unknown persons around online and asked for money or other payments to prevent the sharing of indecent images of themselves, also known as **sextortion**.

Financially motivated sexual extortion – Strategic Insight

Globally, there has been a large increase in reports of children and young people being forced into paying money or meeting another financial demand after an offender has threatened to release nudes or semi-nudes of them. This is financially motivated sexual extortion, a type of online blackmail often referred to in the media as **sextortion** – it is a form of child sexual abuse.

Financially motivated sexual extortion is usually carried out by organised crime groups (OCGs) based overseas, targeting all ages and genders however, a large proportion of cases have involved male victims aged 14 – 18. The NCA released an alert around sextortion in May 2024 for education settings to be aware of the signs, deliver preventative education and support victims of sextortion.

As shown above, there have been young victims of sextortion in Gedling. It is paramount that schools and supportive networks for children are aware of the signs of this form of abuse, as well as educating young people on preventative action.

The top crime category for CSE in Gedling was **sexual grooming**. The most common type of grooming in the Nottinghamshire area for CSE is the relationship model, with older males forming relationships with younger victims, whether that be sexual or offering friendship, then using them to sell drugs, mentally manipulating them and threatening violence should the victim attempt to challenge or stop the relationship.

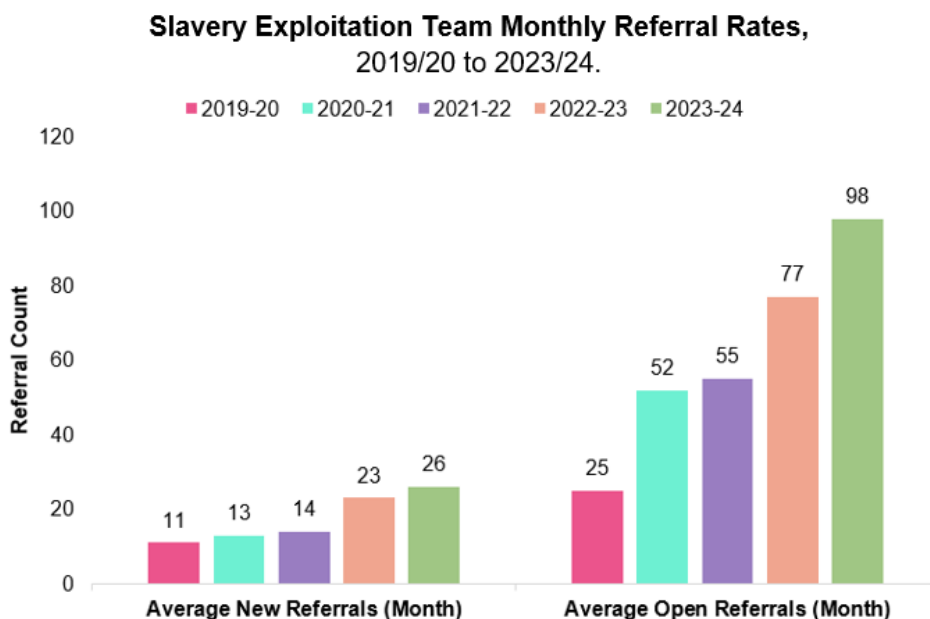
Slavery Exploitation Team

The Slavery Exploitation Team (SET) and the Slavery Exploitation Risk Assessment Conference (SERAC) are jointly funded by the NOPCC and Nottingham City Council to ensure victims are supported and potential future cases minimised. The SET has dedicated officers who work with partners to identify and tackle exploitation, modern slavery and trafficking, and offer support to survivors.

The following analysis was extracted from the SET’s 2024 review published in 2024 and covers the whole of Nottinghamshire, not just Gedling.

Between the 1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024, the SET received 333 referrals, 270 resulted in an opening of a case to SET, and 93 referrals were taken to SERAC. A total of 444 types of exploitation were identified, the most common being financial exploitation (identified in 37% of cases), followed by cuckooing (34%), and then sexual exploitation (21%).

The graph below shows the average monthly rate of referrals into the SET which highlights the increase in demand seen into the recent financial year. Increases in referrals do not necessarily suggest that cases of exploitation and slavery are increase but rather that agencies are identifying these cases and referring for support and intervention at a higher rate.

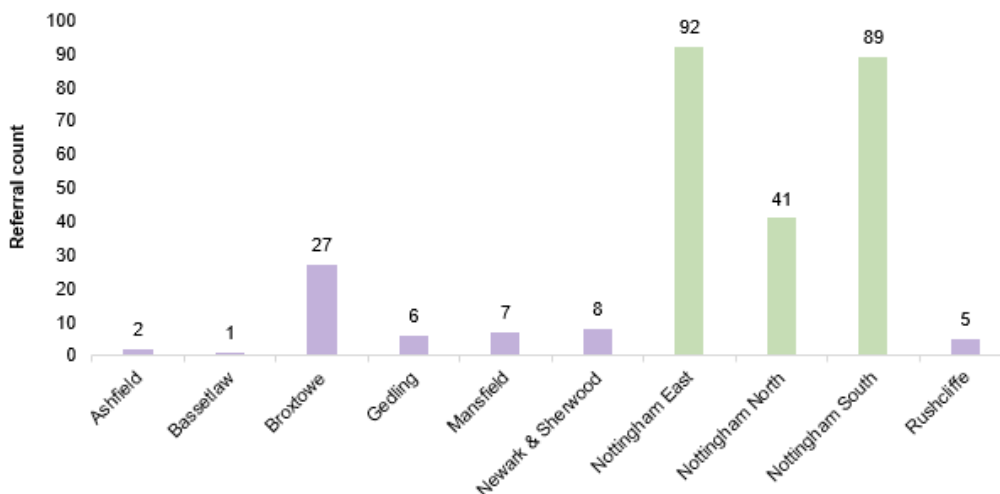


The increase shown is likely to continue as the result of the teams training and awareness raising sessions, internal and external recognition of the team and an increased knowledge and awareness of the team in other partner agencies.

Referral locations

The referrals by district are shown below, with Nottinghamshire County Local authorities shown in purple and Nottingham City in green. As shown, of all areas in Nottinghamshire, Gedling had 6 referrals into SET.

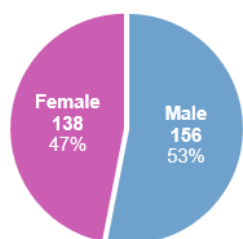
Slavery Exploitation Team Referrals by area, 2023/24



Victim demographics

Gender is recorded as male or female, and referrals into the SET showed a slightly higher volume of male referrals (n156, 53%) than female referrals (n138, 47%). Women are more likely than men to be targeted for sexual exploitation (90% of cases were females) and domestic servitude (75%), whereas men were more likely to be targeted for labour exploitation (81%), debt bondage (78%), cuckooing (67%), financial exploitation (65%) and criminal exploitation (62%). There was little difference seen between genders of victims of human trafficking.

The most common age group referred to SET was 35 – 44 year olds, making up a quarter of all cases. Under 18s are under-represented in the referrals to SET as there is a clear pathway for exploited children within Children’s services. The number of under 18s that are targeted for exploitation and slavery is therefore likely to be significantly higher than SET records.



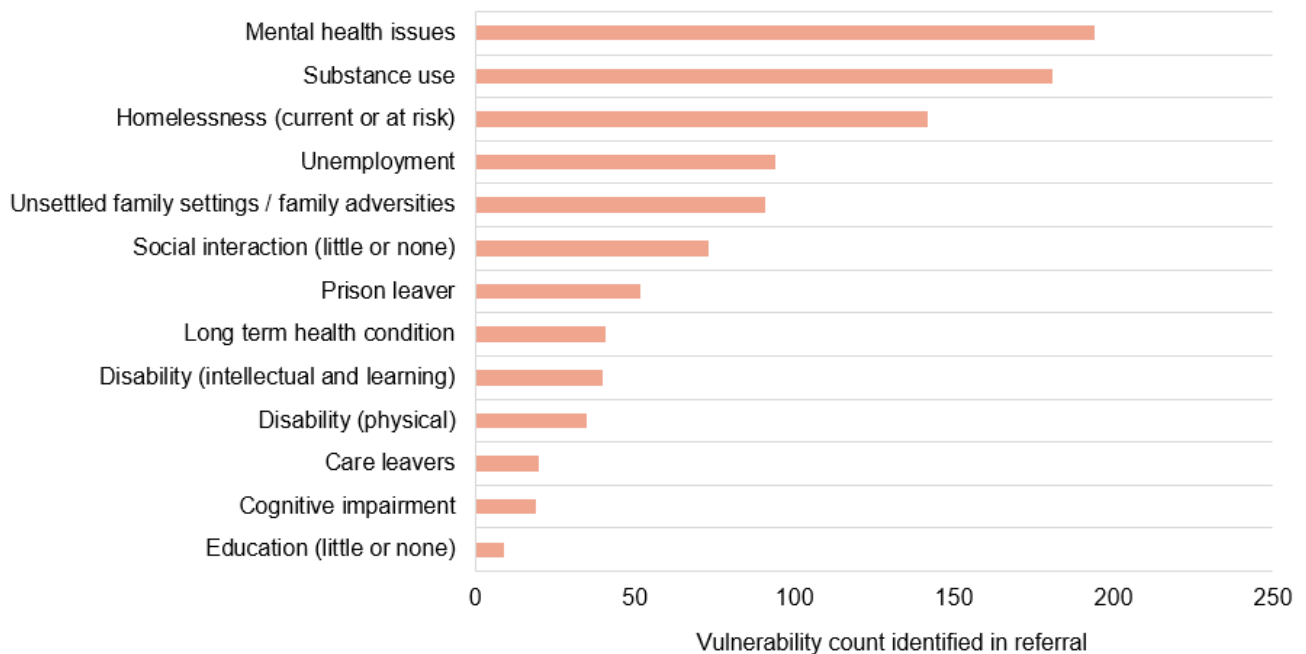
Age group	Referral Count
Under 18	7 (3%)
18 – 24	41 (15%)
25 – 34	51 (19%)
35 – 44	69 (25%)
45 – 54	52 (19%)
55 – 64	26 (10%)
65+	25 (9%)

The majority of SET referrals were for British nationals (75%, n169). For non-British nationals (n55), the majority were from East/Central Europe (37%, n20), which has however decreased in proportion from representing 50% in 2022/23. East/South Asia has increased from 9% in 2022/23 to representing 24% in 2023/24, the majority of which were Vietnamese (n6) and Chinese (n5) nationals.

There were 991 vulnerabilities identified for over 272 referrals, with half of referrals having 4 or more vulnerabilities, and just under a third having 5 or more. Over half of all referrals had identified vulnerabilities of mental health issues, substance use and homelessness.

Over a third had identified vulnerabilities of unemployment and unsettled family settings. Mental health issues have increased from being identified in 60% of cases in 2022/23 to 71% in 2023/24, substance use has increased from 51% to 67%, and lack of social interaction has increased from 16% to 27%. The crossover of vulnerabilities demonstrates that people who are exploited are often vulnerable in multiple ways, and may be more susceptible because of these severe multiple disadvantages.

Slavery Exploitation Team Referrals by vulnerability, 2023/24



2.3 Sexual Violence

Rape and sexual offending are among the most serious and high-impact crimes against the person. Under the serious violence definition, the NNVRP recognises this high-harm and places a particular focus on these crimes, domestic violence and violence against women and girls (VAWG).

As per the serious violence definition, this data refers to *recent offences only*¹³. For non-recent historic sexual violence occurrences, Nottinghamshire Police recorded an additional 20 offences in Gedling in the most recent 12 months, and 17 in the previous year.

Of these non-recent offences, the majority were perpetrated by an intimate partner, family member or an acquaintance. There was also an increase in the reporting of historic sibling sexual abuse (SSA). This was seen in other areas across the force and it is hypothesised that this likely reflects an increase of CSA storylines in the media.

- **SSA is the most common form of intra-familial abuse, yet it still remains the most under-reported, under-represented and under-researched form of CSA.**
- Recently, a sexual abuse charity (SARSAS) worked alongside Hollyoaks to reach a wider, multi-generational audience and raise awareness of SSA. The charity highlighted that by covering the SSA storyline, they can and have encouraged those that are currently or have previously experienced SSA to come forward and get support¹⁴.
- This overall highlights the importance of shining light on subjects and expanding society's awareness and recognition of different forms of sexual abuse. Whether people recognise themselves in storylines, or recognise the importance of raising awareness about the subject, the overall message is that survivors should not suffer in silence.

Other trends of note in the data included that a quarter of all offences were flagged as domestic, and 70% were flagged for child sexual abuse.

¹³ **Recent offences:** the occurrence start date and the occurrence end date were within 12 months of one another.

¹⁴ [Spotlight behind Hollyoaks sibling sexual abuse \(SSA\) storyline – SARSAS](#)

Non-recent sexual violence – Strategic Insight

In the past year, the research and insight team conducted the OPCCN's second 'Sexual Violence Needs Assessment' to inform the commissioning of services by identifying the needs of sexual violence and abuse survivors, the support services required and the likely demand across Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County. Trends of note around non-recent sexual violence survivors included:

- When the survivor of non-recent sexual violence was an adult at the time of the offence, the majority of occurrences were perpetrated by an ex-partner (32%), whilst when the survivor was under 18 at the time of the offence, the majority of occurrences were perpetrated by a family member (40%).
- Female survivors were most likely to be aged between 10 and 14 at the time of the offence and disclose to the police when they were aged between 15 and 19, whilst male survivors were most likely to be aged between 5 and 9 and report between the ages of 30 and 34.

The following analysis excludes historical incidents.

Between July 2023 – June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 154 occurrences of rape and sexual assault in Gedling, accounting for 17% of all serious violence in this local authority, which is higher than the previous year where sexual offences accounted for 14% (n118) of all serious violence. As previously mentioned, this was the main driver behind the increase in crime severity in this NPA.

2.3.1 Rape

Of the serious sexual offences recorded in the most recent 12 months, 74 were rape occurrences a 40% increase to the previous year (n53). Of the rape offences recorded in 2023/24:

- 45 were of a female aged over 16 (+15% from 2022/23), and 32 were of a female aged under 16 (+109%). 6 occurrences were recorded as rape of males and notably, the reporting of rape of males aged over 16 increased most significantly from the previous year, which likely reflects increased willingness of victims to come forward and disclose a rape offence to the police.
- 43% had a domestic flag (n32), which was similar to the previous year where 47% (n25) were domestic rapes. 12% (n9) had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, which was again similar to the previous year where 11% (n6) had this flag.
- 24 rape offences were flagged for CSA, which is significantly higher to the previous year where just 7 offences had this flag. It is predicted that this reflects an increase in reporting, as well as better triaging and identification of CSA by the SET team.

This overall highlights that, compared to the previous local profile and other authorities across Nottinghamshire, rape offences involving minors was a key driver behind the increase in sexual violence in Gedling as well as the increase in crime severity seen. The demographic trends behind this increase will be explored below.

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 59 unique offenders/suspects, with 2 repeats, and 69 unique victims, with 2 repeats, totalling 72 victim and 61 offender records. Of the 74 rape offences recorded in 2023/24, the majority of offences were perpetrated by an intimate partner (50%, n37), which was higher in volume and proportion to the previous year (36%, n19). The next most prevalent offender was an acquaintance of the survivor (n16).

For victims of rape that were aged under 16, the most common relationship recorded was an acquaintance (11 of 24) or a boyfriend/girlfriend (n6). Particular trends of note included sexual communication and acts between young girls under the age of 16, and males aged over 16. For victims of rape aged over 16, the most common relationship recorded was an ex-partner (14 of 41) or a boyfriend/girlfriend (n7).

Age and gender were recorded for 68 victim and 55 offender records. Females accounted for 90% of recorded victims, and males 100% of all recorded offenders/suspects. The demographic with the highest volume of victims was 10-14 and 35-39 year old females, both with 11 victims (16%) respectively. The demographic with the highest volume of offenders was males aged between 15 and 19 (n9, 16%) and males aged between 30 and 34 (n8, 15%). This highlights what was previously mentioned between the **two distinct cohorts of rape** offences in Gedling, the first being 15-19 year old males as offenders and younger girls as victims, and the domestic occurrences of male offenders and female victims aged between 30 and 39.

Ethnicity was recorded for 87% of offenders (48 of 55), and 79% of victims (57 of 72). The majority of offenders (n38) were males from White ethnic groups, with fewer offenders from Black and Minority Ethnic groups (n10). Similar patterns were seen with victims, where the majority were from White ethnic groups (n52) however, much fewer victims were present in the data from Black and Minority Ethnic Groups (n5).

- Analysis from the sexual violence needs assessment did however highlight that sexual violence reporting rates, which are low in general, were disproportionately lower amongst Asian survivors, and this is also demonstrated above across all ethnic minorities.
- Research from our consultation highlighted there is a lack of awareness, education and sometimes acceptance of sexual violence within minoritised communities, and also a general distrust that professionals have a lack of cultural competency and will not understand their needs or culture.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of rape in Gedling. As all offences were perpetrated by males, this analysis is only completed comparing age groups.

	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Rape	16	6	43
<i>% from Gedling</i>	56%	50%	51%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	6%	17%	16%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	44%	17%	21%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	-	-	7%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	6%	-	12%
<i>% arrested</i>	31%	33%	37%

Key findings within the rape offender/suspect data included:

- Over half of all suspects were recorded as being residents of Gedling at the time of data extraction, particular trends of note included a concentration of over 25 year old offenders from Nottingham City.
- Under 18 year olds had the highest percentage recorded against previously being a victim of a crime, none of which were flagged as domestic. Overall, the link between previously being a victim of domestic crime and rape offending was very weak.
- The link between drug offences was less prevalent for sexual offending than other serious violence categories which, as previously mentioned, likely reflects links between assaults and violence within the drugs market.

2.3.2 Sexual Assault

Of the serious sexual violence offences recorded in Gedling between July 2023 – June 2024, 80 were sexual assaults, which is an increase of 23% from the previous year where 65 offences were recorded. Of these occurrences:

- The majority (89%, n71) were assaults on over 13 year olds, most of which were recorded as perpetrated on females (n60). The remainder occurrences were sexual assaults on under 13 year olds, of which most were on females (n5) however less gender bias was seen.
- Compared to the previous year, large increases (+58% from 38 to 60) in females aged over 13 as victims of sexual assault were offset by decreases in females aged under 13 (-71% from 17 to 5).
- 13% of occurrences had a domestic flag (n10), and 11% had alcohol cited as an influencing factor. Domestic sexual assault was stable to the previous year, however alcohol flagged sexual assault increased from 1 to 9. Of significance, many of these alcohol flagged sexual assaults were perpetrated on young girls aged under 18 being by older males.
- This highlights an increasing trend of **alcohol** and its prevalence in sexual assaults, specifically on younger girls, bringing forward a potential harm reduction narrative and intervention targeting those that are in this age group.
- The majority of sexual assaults took place in a dwelling (59%, n46) or in a public place (19%, n15), both of which were higher in volume than the previous year.
- Of note there were 4 sexual assaults recorded in education settings in Gedling, which were all reports of young students being inappropriately touched and sexually assaulted by students of the same age.

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 58 offenders/suspects, with 3 repeats, and 79 victims, with no repeats, of sexual assault in 2023/24, totalling 63 offender and 79 victim records. Of note, the repeat offenders were all males aged over 30. The highest volume of sexual assaults in Gedling were perpetrated by strangers (36%, n29) which is significantly higher than the previous year (n10). Further analysis highlighted these stranger perpetrated assaults to not be 'night time' economy concentrated and instead more concentrated in the period between 1:00 pm – 6:00 pm, with many being reports of young girls being inappropriately touched.

Throughout the data there is a notable trend of older males touching young girls aged under 18 in public settings.

The scale and impact of sexual harassment of women and girls in public places – Strategic Insight

The End Violence Against Women Coalition (EVAW) is a UK-wide coalition of more than 70 organisations and others working to end VAWG in all its forms. The EVAW commissioned surveys around sexual harassment of women and girls in public spaces. More than 1 in 4 women surveyed said they had been sexually harassed before the age of 16, and 3 in 4 before the age of 21. The survey found that many school-aged girls found sexual bullying and harassment to be routine in schools, with measures to tackle it often lacking. The survey also noted the majority of women to have experienced sexual harassment as a young girl, for example, walking home from school.

Research conducted in the UK has shown that women who have experienced sexual harassment in public support more police as a deterrent (53%), better street lighting (38%), more transport staff (38%) and public awareness campaigns encouraging bystanders to intervene (35%).

Given the trends noted above of young girls being sexually harassed and assaulted in public, it is recommended that consideration is given to the above findings on appropriate interventions to tackle VAWG in Gedling.

Age and gender was recorded for 77 victim and 59 offender records. 82% of victims were female, and 93% of offenders were male. The demographic with largest volume of offenders was 15-19 year old males and 40 to 44 year old males, each representing 14% (n8) of all offenders. Offending was particularly prevalent amongst 16 (n4) and 17 (n3) year old males.

The demographic with the largest volume of victims was significantly skewed towards 15-19 year old female who represented **a quarter** of all sexual assault victims in Gedling (n19), with a significant concentration in 15 (n8) and 16 (n5) year old girls.

- When the perpetrator’s relationship was a stranger, the victim as most likely to be a female aged between 15 and 19, who represented a third of all stranger sexual assault victims. The perpetrator was most likely to be a male aged between 40 and 44, who represented a quarter of all stranger-sexual assault offenders.
- **This links into previous notions of older males assaulting young girls in the Gedling authority as a driver of sexual assaults in the area.**

As with rape offences, sexual assault reporting rates were highest for victims from White ethnic groups, and against offenders/suspects from White ethnic groups, highlighting again the potential under-reporting of sexual assault within minority ethnic communities.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of sexual assault in Gedling

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Sexual Assault	6	56	13	5	44
<i>% from Gedling</i>	50%	46%	46%	40%	48%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	17%	11%	-	20%	11%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	83%	41%	69%	40%	41%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	50%	5%	-	-	14%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	-	9%	8%	20%	7%
<i>% arrested</i>	-	21%	8%	40%	20%

Key findings within the sexual assault offender/suspect data included:

- The percentage recorded as living in Gedling was low across all age groups, with 48% of sexual assault offenders having an address in Gedling. There were concentrations of offenders in Nottingham City (27%) and Ashfield (10%), particularly St Ann’s and Kirkby.
- Under 18 year olds had the highest proportion of offenders previously being a victim of a crime, none of which were recorded as domestic.
- As with rape offending, the link between previously being a victim of domestic crime and going on to commit a sexual assault was very weak.
- The link between drug offences was less prevalent for sexual offending than other serious violence categories which, as previously mentioned, likely reflects links between assaults and violence within the drugs market. There was a more disproportionate link seen for offenders aged between 18 and 24 however volumes were low.

2.4 Robbery

Robbery is the action of taking property unlawfully from a person or place by force or threat of force. Previous iterations of the serious violence needs assessment and related local profiles have focused on robbery from a weapon enabled perspective, however discussions with partners have highlighted that the definition of robbery being a violent crime, or threats of violence, there is a need to explore trends around all robbery occurrences. A focus will still be placed on those offences which were weapon enabled.

Between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 56 occurrences of robbery in the Gedling area, an increase of 51% from the previous year where 37 offences were recorded. Increases were seen in both business robbery and personal robbery, trends behind which are explored below.

2.4.1 Personal Robbery

41 robbery of personal property offences were recorded in Gedling in the most recent 12 months, an increase of 32% compared to the previous year where 31 offences were recorded. Of these occurrences:

- 12 were recorded to involve a weapon, which is similar to the previous year (n11). The most common recorded weapon was a knife (n7).
- The beats with the highest volume of personal robbery were Arnold Town Centre (n7) and Daybrook (n6), and these two beats also saw the largest increases from the previous year. Occurrences were concentrated as street records on **Front Street**. Other repeat streets included Arnot Hill Park
- The majority of personal robbery in Gedling (75%, n30) took place in public places, however of note there was an increase of dwelling based personal robbery from 4 to 8 occurrences.
- The majority of offences were perpetrated by strangers (50%, n21). There was a trend in the 'acquaintance' perpetrated offences of young boys committing/attempting to commit robbery on other young boys from the same school. This further highlights previous trends noted of the role of schools in Gedling in serious violence.

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 28 suspects, with 4 repeat offenders, and 40 victims, with 2 repeat offenders. Of note, three of the 4 repeat offenders were all 14 year old males that offended together in 2 separate occurrences. Alongside these 2 offences of group robbery, there were 2 other occurrences of group offending, the first that involved 3 males aged between 14 and 16, and the second that involved older males aged between 18 and 42. This overall highlights the significance of young males involved in group robbery in Gedling.

- Of note, there was a trend of young males involved in youth robbery in Gedling also involved in **ASB** in the Arnold area. This highlights the crossover between these two crime types, raising opportunity for education and intervention around the severity of robbery.

Age and gender were recorded for 41 victim and 28 offender records of which, males accounted for the majority of victims (n26, 62%) and offenders (n25, 90%). The volume of females as victims of robbery was notably higher in Gedling than other local authorities, and this was found to be most concentrated as 15-19 year old girls. These occurrences on female victims were mostly perpetrated by males in public places.

The demographic with the highest volume of victims were 15-19 (n9) and 10-14 (n7) year old males. Offenders were also found most concentrated in this age group, with 15-19 (n10) and 10-14 (n8) year old males representing the **two thirds** of all personal robbery offenders in Gedling. Further analysis showed that, significantly for 10–14-year-old males, the offenders and victims were in the same age group. This highlights a distinct trend of targeted robbery by young males on young male victims that have similar demographics to the offenders. This was less significant for older age groups, suggesting these occurrences of robbery to perhaps be more opportunistic, and robbery committed by 10-14 year olds as targeted towards those in the same age group.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of personal robbery in Gedling. Key findings included:

- 47% of all suspects were recorded as living in Gedling, with 30% being Nottingham City nominals. For offenders aged between 18 and 24, none were recorded as living in Gedling, with the majority being from Nottingham City.
- There was a clear prevalence of offenders of robbery and being previously victimised, most significantly for those aged under 24. The link between domestic crime and personal robbery was not seen for male offenders.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Personal robbery	3	21	13	5	6
<i>% from Gedling</i>	33%	48%	54%	-	67%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	-	10%	-	40%	17%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	67%	48%	54%	60%	33%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	33%	-	-	20%	-
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	-	14%	8%	20%	17%
<i>% arrested</i>	-	67%	77%	40%	33%

2.4.2 Business Robbery

15 business robbery offences were recorded in the most recent 12 months, an increase of 150% compared to the previous year where 6 offences were recorded. Of these offences:

- The majority occurred in supermarkets (n7) or other shops (n3). Occurrences were concentrated in Carlton (n7) and Arnold (n4), with concentrations of offences at Iceland on Carlton Hill.
- 1 business robbery offence involved a weapon, which is stable to the previous year where 1 weapon enabled robbery was also recorded. It is predicted therefore that the overall increase in business robbery is reflective of increased severity of shoplifting in the Gedling area.

Data was recorded for 7 suspects of business robbery, with 1 repeat offender. All suspects were aged between 30 and 44, and there were more female offenders (n4) than males (n3). Further analysis highlighted that **all persons** that were recorded against a business robbery offence in Gedling had links to homelessness and drug use, specifically crack cocaine. The nominals involved were often linked together also.

Prolific shoplifting and substance use – Strategic insight

The research and insight team have recently conducted a Drugs Market Assessment which seeks to understand the complex and overlapping markets for illegal drugs in Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire. The intersection between substance use and acquisitive crime is significant: some individuals who struggle with addiction may resort to theft or other illicit activities to obtain money for drugs, and people using opioids often lead a lifestyle that exposes them to others engaged in illegal activities such as violent crimes, drug trafficking and prostitution.

Recent statistics show that 70% of shoplifting is estimated to be carried out by people funding an addiction to class A drugs, typically heroin and crack cocaine: if imprisoned, users arrive as addicts and likely leave as addicts, so will continue shoplifting. Custody is not a solution for prolific shoplifting and is unlikely to break the cycle of offending.

2.5 Possession of Weapons

Whilst under the NNVRP's definition of serious violence, weapon possession offences are not included, it is important to analyse them in the local context as they are enablers of the most serious forms of violence. The data can also act as an indicator to how many and what type of weapons are being carried on the streets.

Changes in weapons legislation – Zombie Knives

It is also important to consider that the government has announced a change to the law around the possession of zombie-style knives and machete-like weapons. From September 2024, it will officially be illegal to keep zombie-style knives and machetes in private. The zombie-style knives no longer need to have words or images related to violence for them to be classed as an illegal weapon closing a previous loophole. In addition, it will be illegal to manufacture, sell or transport machete-like weapons.

It is predicted that this will increase the number of possession of weapons offences in dwellings recorded by Nottinghamshire police.

Weapons overview

A weapon can be anything that is made, adapted or intended to cause injury against another person. An offensive weapon is seen as a weapon that was made or adapted, which is not bladed, for example, knuckle dusters. Other weapons are inclusive of any other object that have been used to cause injury.

There were **80 unique weapon possession** occurrences between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, within Gedling. This represented an 8% increase from the previous year, which returned 74 occurrences. The type of weapon featured for the crime is shown below. The key points are that bladed articles increased by 65%, whilst firearms decreased by 41%. Further analysis showed a concentration of bladed article offences in Arnold and Netherfield.

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Vol	%
Possession of weapon offences	74	80	+6	▲ (+8%)
<i>Bladed article</i>	26	43	+17	▲ (+65%)
<i>Offensive weapon</i>	5	6	+1	▲ (+20%)
<i>Firearm</i>	17	10	-7	▼ (-41%)
<i>Other weapon</i>	6	7	+1	▲ (+17%)
<i>Not stated</i>	20	14	-6	▼ (-30%)

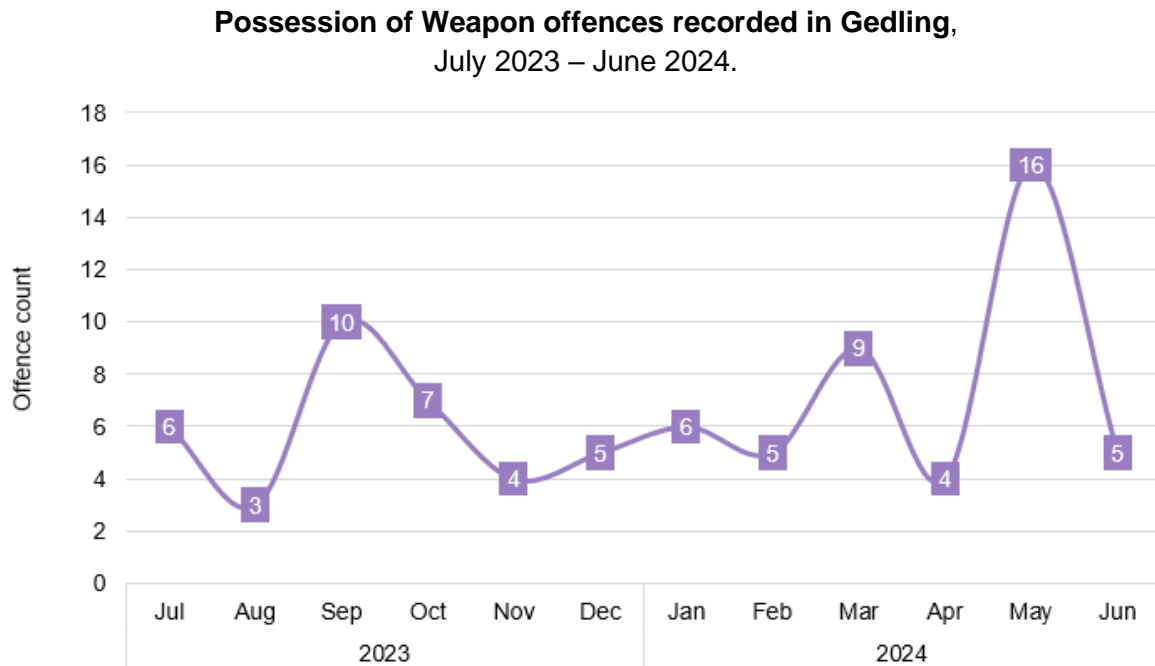
Location analysis

Across the 5 wards in Gedling, most possession of weapon offences were recorded in Arnold & Woodthorpe (n24) and Carlton & Portchester (n20). There were particular concentrations in St Mary's, Netherfield and Bonington beats. Of note, one of the repeat addresses for weapon possession was a school in Arnold.

As anticipated, the majority of weapon possession offences were in public places (46%), followed by dwellings (35%), with 7% recorded in education settings. Given the recent change to legislation around zombie knives and machete weapons, it is predicted that the number of possession of weapon offences in dwellings will increase from September 2024 onwards, so must be considered if any strategies and analysis are to be completed after this period.

Seasonal analysis

The graph below shows the occurrences by month, and outlines a significant increase in offences in May of 2024. There were no areas of concentration for offences in this period, and it is currently an intelligence gap as to why there was such a significant increase.



Demographic comparisons

As for all other serious violence crime categories, comparisons have been made within the unique suspects/offenders recorded against a weapon possession offence.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Possession of weapons	12	88	24	20	56
<i>% from Gedling</i>	67%	53%	54%	40%	61%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	17%	7%	4%	20%	5%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	75%	35%	54%	35%	36%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	42%	5%	-	5%	14%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	8%	26%	21%	45%	18%
<i>% arrested</i>	42%	65%	58%	70%	61%

Key findings included:

- 55% of weapon carriers recorded in Gedling were recorded as living in the area. There was a concentration of offenders from the City, who represented 21% of all offenders. 18-24 year olds were least likely to be from Gedling, and most likely to offend from out of force.
- 18-24 year olds were also most likely to be recorded against a drug offence, whilst the likelihood of previously being a victim was highest for under 18s.

3. Health data

The following section looks at health data from East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) and other public health data streams to add to the intelligence and contextual picture, as well as the insight gained from police recorded crime, of serious violence in Gedling.

3.1 Ambulance Callout Data

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, which is shown below. 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.

Callout overview

Between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, EMAS responded to **28 calls relating to violent events** to lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Gedling. These were mostly assault offences (n25), with 3 additional occurrences citing a stab wound.

14% of all injuries were initially classed as a category 1 incident (n4), denoting the injuries to be potentially life critical, and over half (57%, n16) were life threatening category 2 emergency calls, 21% were urgent category 3 calls (n6), and 2 calls were less urgent category 5.

The outcome of most EMAS callouts to violent events in Gedling (54%, n15) were to see and treat, and the majority were conveyed onto QMC (n10). The remainder of callouts were heard and treated (n13) by emergency call handlers, and triaged appropriately.

Trends of note in the data included domestic assaults, both between intimate partners and intra-familial assaults.

Location analysis

Ambulance callout data also provides a detailed picture of where violent events occur, often representing the highest harm and most life critical serious violence offences. In the most recent 12 months, the majority of ambulance callouts for violent events in Gedling were to the LSOAs:

- E01028209 in Arnold, covering large parts of the town centre.
- E01028166 in Daybrook and parts of Bestwood Park Estate.

As with police call out data, this highlights a concentration of serious violence in Arnold Town Centre.

Demographic analysis

The majority of EMAS callouts were for male victims (63%, n17) and the highest volume of victims were found as males aged between 20 and 24 (n4) and overall, 48% of all victims were under the age of 25. Of note, all callouts to Arnold Town Centre were for male victims, and analysis highlighted this to be males being assaulted and 'knocked out'.

Alike to the police recorded crime data, this highlights an escalation of serious violence in Arnold Town Centre, concentrated around males as victims of assault.

3.2 Injury Surveillance Data

Emergency departments capture details of patients who present as victims of assault as part of the **information sharing to tackle violence (ISTV)** initiative¹⁵. The ISTV is part of the commitment to reduce knife and gun crime, and encouraging A&E's to share non-confidential information about the location of violent crimes will allow the police to target crime hotspots.

This local profile includes data from both Queen's Medical Centre (QMC) and Kings Mill Hospital (KMH) to enrich the overall picture of serious violence in Nottinghamshire.

- Due to data capture this cannot be completely broken down into local authority level, either by patient address or assault address however, if there are any notes provide in the data that relate specifically to locations within the Gedling local authority, they will be highlighted.

Trends in ISTV data

Between 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, 2,388 assaults were recorded in the ISTV system, 1,638 at QMC and 750 at KMH, an overall decrease of 5% compared to the previous year where 2,512 assaults were recorded. The majority of patients had reported their assault to the Police both at QMC (61%) and KMH (77%). This does however highlight that the police recorded crime data does not show the full picture of serious violence, and this must be taken into consideration when drawing insight from any notable trends.

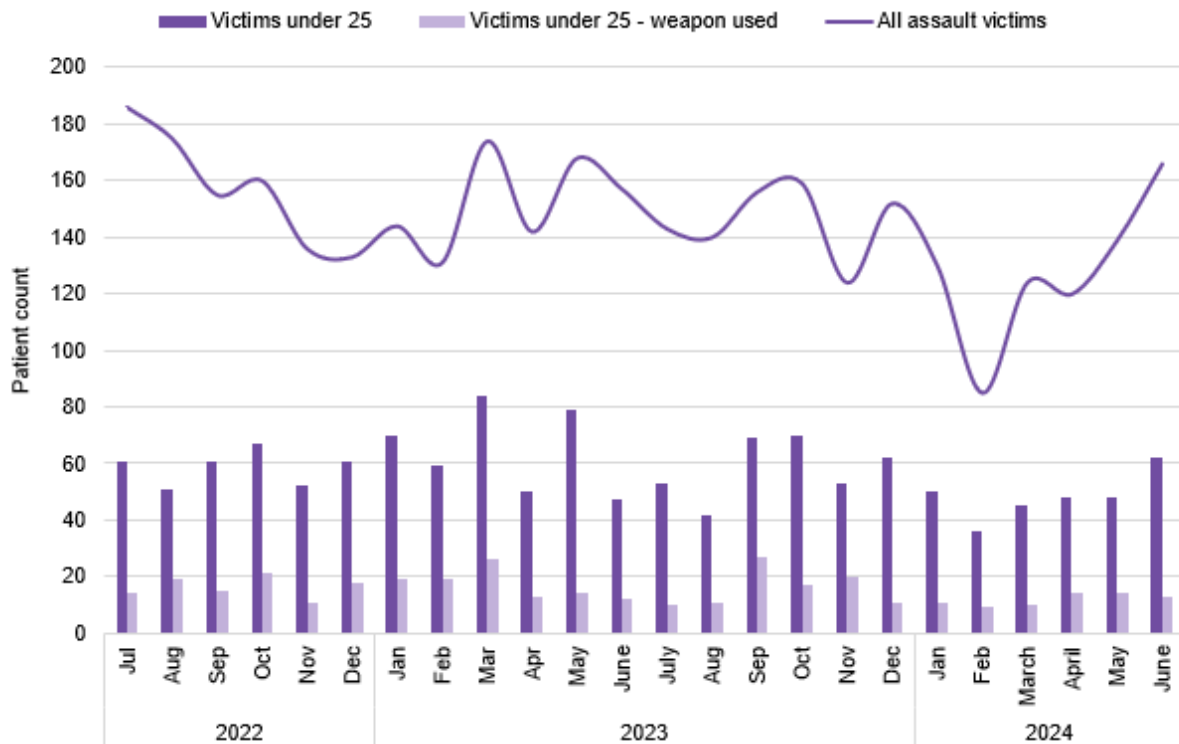
The table below shows the comparison of ISTV data from each period, further categorising patients who were under 25, and whether a weapon was used during the assault. As highlighted, the largest changes were seen at QMC hospital, where all assault presentation categorisations decreased, specifically for those aged under 25, whereas KMH saw an increase. A small increase was seen in victims under 25 however the driver behind the increase was victims over 25, which increased from 417 to 495, and weapon enabled in over 25s from 69 patients to 89.

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Vol	%
All assaults	2,519	2,388	-131	-5%
Victims under 25	983	893	-90	-9%
Victims under 25 - weapon used	248	198	-50	-20%
QMC assaults	1,861	1,638	-223	-12%
Victims under 25	742	638	-104	-14%
Victims under 25 - weapon used	201	167	-34	-17%
KMH assaults	658	750	+92	+14%
Victims under 25	241	255	+14	+6%
Victims under 25 - weapon used	47	31	-16	-34%

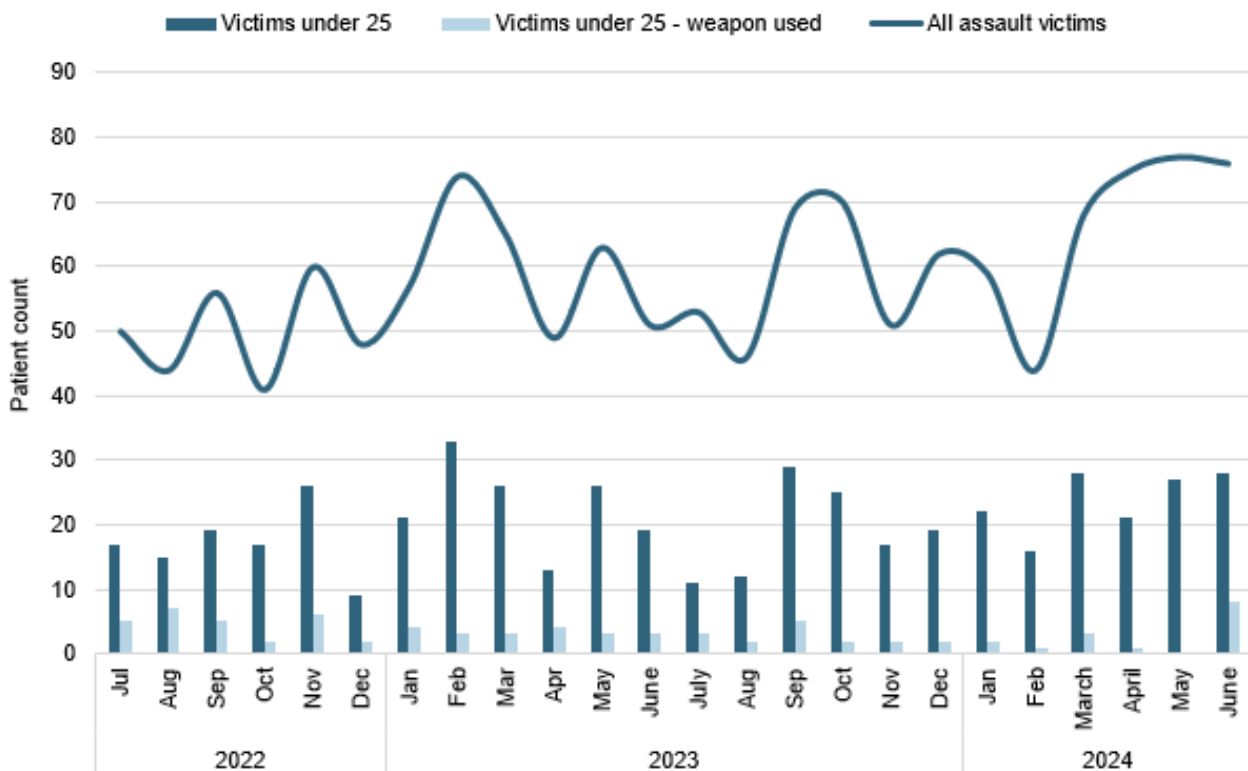
The graphs below show the monthly breakdowns of the data highlighted above to demonstrate any seasonal trends in serious violence presentations. As shown, there was a decrease in both QMC and KMH data in February of this year, that has since begun to show an increase trend returning back to high levels seen in July of 2022 at QMC, and a peak in February 2023 at KMH.

¹⁵ [Information Sharing to Tackle Violence | RCEM](#)

Injury Surveillance Data – victims of assault presenting at QMC hospital, July 2022 – June 2024.



Injury Surveillance Data – victims of assault presenting at KMH hospital, July 2022 – June 2024.



Demographics of ISTV data

In 66% of attendances following an assault between 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, the victim was a male. This was less bias at KMH where 58% of victims were males, and at QMC 70% of victims were male.

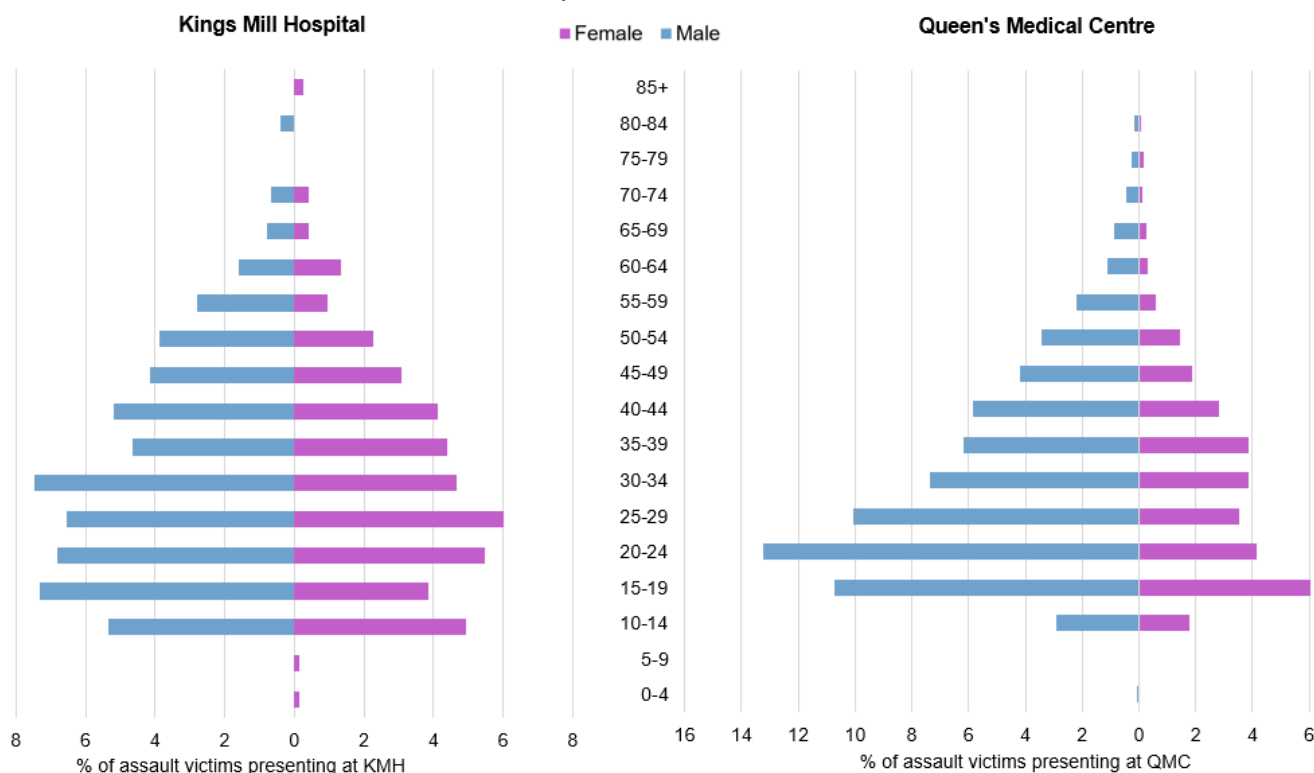
- At QMC, the demographic which had the largest volume of victims following an assault was males aged between 20 – 24 (13%), followed by males aged between 15 – 19 (11%), and 30% of all victims

were males aged under 25. Although there were fewer female victims presenting at QMC, they were found most concentrated as 15-19 year olds (6%).

- At KMH, the demographic with the largest volume of victims was 30-34 year old males (7%), followed by 15-19 year old males (7%). 20% of all victims were males aged under 24, and female victims were found most concentrated in the 25-29 year old age group.

This demographic profile is shown below, highlighting the differences between cohorts that present as victims of assault at KMH compared to QMC. As demonstrated, the bias towards young women as victims was more prevalent at QMC than in KMH, although there was a considerably higher volume of children that were aged between 10 and 14. Given the trends highlighted in Gedling around young girls of serious violence, this data supports these findings and demonstrates further an increase in the serious violence that affects females in this local authority.

ISTV data: Demographic profile of assault victims by age and gender, July 2023 – June 2024.



Demographic distribution does also change depending on the category of assault. Of the assaults that involved a knife, 90% of all patients were male, and 17% were aged between 15-19. For female victims, they were found most concentrated as 40-44 year olds, highlighting the distinction between genders in trends of knife enabled violence.

Ethnicity data was recorded for 81% of all victims of assault that presented at A&E in the ISTV data, and it is important to consider this data gap when analysing the trends outlined here. The majority of victims that presented were from White ethnic groups (66%, n1,585), 5% from Black ethnic groups (n108), 4% from Asian (n89), 3% from Mixed (n81) and 3% from 'Other' ethnic groups (n72).

As ISTV data records whether the assault was reported to the police, analysis can be completed comparing ethnic groups of victims and this response. Notably overall, 66% of victims reported their assault to the police. The rate of reporting was highest for those from White ethnic groups, where 68% reported their assault, and was lowest for those from Mixed ethnic groups, where just 48% reported their assault to the police. Further analysis highlighted this to be lowest for 20-24 year old victims from mixed ethnic groups, where just 28% reported their assault to the police (5 of 13).

3.3 Hospital Admissions for Knife Related Assaults

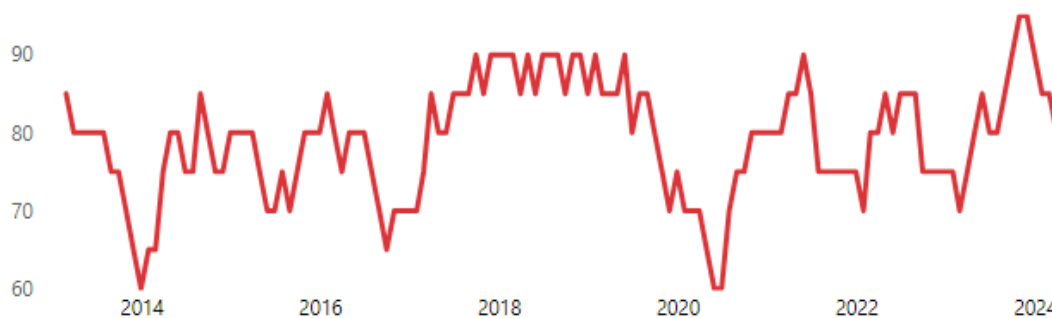
The following analysis uses data from NHS digital, as published by the Digital Crime and Performance Pack¹⁶, on the number of inpatient finished admission episodes with a cause code of 'assault with a sharp object', recording across Nottinghamshire.

- Of note, NHS data is rounded to the nearest 5 admissions. Any force reporting under 8 admissions is shown as 0 for data protection reasons.
- The data covers the 12 month rolling total from May 2023 – April 2024.

Knives and sharps admissions

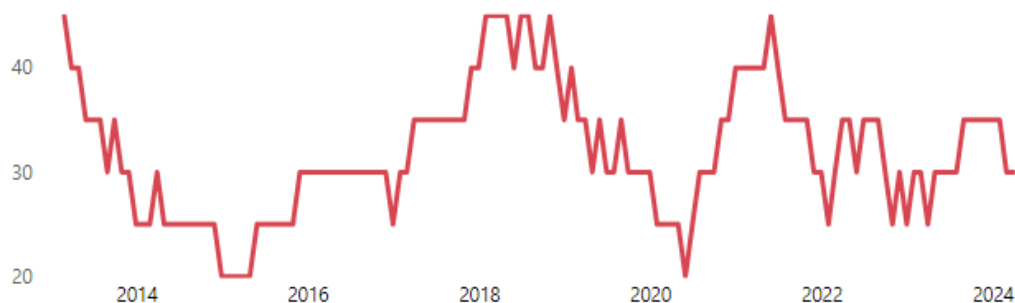
In the latest 12 months of data available, there were 80 reported sharps injury admissions in Nottinghamshire, which is stable to the previous year (n75). For rate per million, Nottinghamshire had the 9th highest rate across England for all knives and sharps admissions. The rolling 12 monthly total for admissions is shown below, which highlights a peak in admissions in November 2023.

NHS sharps injury admissions in Nottinghamshire,
rolling 12 monthly total.



Of these admissions, 30 were for assaults with a sharp object amongst under 25s, which was slightly higher than the previous year (n25). For rate per million, Nottinghamshire had the 8th highest rate across England for knives and sharps admissions for under 25s. The rolling 12 monthly total for admissions amongst under 25s is shown below, which highlights a peak in admissions in June 2021, with a much more stable, lower level of admissions seen since this peak.

NHS sharps injury admissions in Nottinghamshire for under 25s,
rolling 12 monthly total.



¹⁶ [Digital Crime and Performance Pack - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services](#)