



FOI Super Response re Crowborough Camp and Asylum Hotels

Updated September 2026

Disclaimer:

Due to the high volume of FOI requests made to Sussex Police relating to the Crowborough Camp and Asylum Hotels, a single response has been compiled covering the many points detailed in the different requests.

The requests and responses below reflect the information requested via individual FOIs.

This super response will be updated regularly.

**Request:**

Total policing costs for all protests and counter-protests related to the proposed or actual housing of asylum seekers/immigrants at the nearby military facility

Response:

Regarding the total policing costs for all protests and counter -protests relating to the housing of asylum seekers/immigrants at Crowborough Training Camp:

The exemption applicable to the information refused is - **Section 22 - Information Intended for Future Publication**

The Home Office budget provided for this is constantly changing, and therefore we intend to publish the total cost at the end of the protests.

Section 22:

- (1) Information is exempt information from disclosure if –
 - (a) The information is held by the public authority with a view to its publication, by the authority or any other person, at some future date (whether determined or not)
 - (b) The information was already held with a view to such publication at the time the request for information was made, and
 - (c) it is reasonable in all circumstances that the information should be withheld from disclosure until the date referred to in paragraph (a).

Section 22 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 allows public authorities to exempt information under FOI Act where there is an intention to disclose the information at a future date.

This is a class based qualified exemption which requires Sussex Police to apply a Public Interest Test balancing whether or not information should be released ahead of the publication strategy.

Public Interest Test**Factors favouring disclosure:-**

Disclosure at this time would provide the public with reassurance that we are committed to transparency regarding how taxpayers' money is spent.

Factors favouring non-disclosure:-

As a decision has been made to publish all contract related information in future, the release of information at this stage would not be in the public interest until definitive and accurate details can be provided. Disclosure at this time could undermine the continued publication strategy. Furthermore, it is not appropriate to disclose a figure at this stage as it is constantly changing.

Balancing Test

Sussex Police recognise the understandable public interest in transparency of public spending.

All goods and services are governed by our procurement policy and procedures which are compliant with relevant legislation and achieve best value for money.



There needs to be a real and valid reason which identifies a tangible benefit to the public from disclosure of information. In this case, a decision has been made to publish the information in line with updated legislation. This exemption is concerned with the timing of the release of information rather than the suitability of the content itself.

Request:

Has Sussex Police requested additional funding from the Home Office?

Response:

We recognise the impact of this additional policing demand and are committed to keeping the public safe across the whole of Sussex. We are working with the Home Office to seek additional funding, and these discussions are ongoing.

Please see following hyperlink for further information: [SPCC - PCC secures additional funding to support policing demands in Crowborough](#)

Request:

Please provide copies of any intelligence assessments, briefing documents, operational orders prepared for these protests, risk assessments, community impact statements or operational strategy documents.

Please also provide copies of any communications between Sussex Police and:

- The Home Office
- Local authorities
- The Ministry of Defence
- Private security contractors regarding policing arrangements for these protests

Number of reported incidents, crimes, or public order offences related to these protests

Details of any damage to property or injuries sustained (officers or public) during these protests If the exact figures are not available, please provide estimates or the closest available data.

Officer deployment costs (regular time and overtime) Specialist unit costs (public order teams, mounted police, dog units, etc.) Equipment and resources costs Vehicle and transport costs Mutual aid costs from other forces Number of officers deployed to each protest event, broken down by:

- Date of deployment
- Duration of deployment
- Rank/unit type
- Total number of arrests made in connection with these protests, including:
- Offences arrested for
- Outcomes (charges, cautions, NFA, etc.)

Response:

The exemption applicable to the information refused is - **Section 31 (1)(a) the prevention or detection of crime**



Section 31 is a qualified exemption and as such there is a requirement to articulate the harm and conduct a test of the public interest.

Evidence of Harm

There are concerns associated with the release of any information that would identify resourcing capabilities and tactics in Sussex Police, as law enforcement could be adversely affected. The release of this information would equip individuals involved in criminal activity with an indication of our capabilities. This information, together with other information already in the public domain would assist those involved in criminal behaviour.

This would render them useless, hinder the prevention and detection of crime and could compromise ongoing and future enquiries.

Factors favouring disclosure;

Disclosure of information of the resources and capabilities used within the Police force, would show that the Police is being open and accountable in respect of its law enforcement activities, thereby demonstrating how public funds are being utilised. This would lead to a better-informed public which may encourage public confidence within the police.

Factors favouring non-disclosure;

Sussex Police has a duty of care to the community at large and public safety is of paramount importance. If a FOI disclosure reveals information to the world, this would compromise the effective delivery of operational law enforcement and would undermine policing as providing the information could place the public at risk of harm.

This information, with little or no policing knowledge, could be used by people to understand the tactical options available, the capabilities and capacity relating to our deployments. Consequently, this would have a negative impact upon the police's ability to enforce the law as we may become disadvantaged in certain scenarios.

Such action could also cause certain individuals to be at risk of harm and undermine public safety, with repercussions that could hinder the prevention or detection of crime.

Balancing Test

When balancing the public interest, it is necessary to consider the release of the requested information into the public domain. The public interest is not what interests the public, but what would be of tangible benefit to the public as a whole. In this instance, the strongest argument for disclosure, that of openness and accountability on the part of the Police, is outweighed by the strongest argument against disclosure, ie the potential impact upon the ability of the police to enforce the law.

Request:

Q1 - Incidents involving residents of asylum accommodation (excluding protests) For the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, and the period 1 January 2026 to date, please provide:

The total number of recorded police incidents at asylum accommodation sites Excluding incidents primarily attributed to protests, demonstrations, or public-order events involving non-residents

This should be based only on existing markers, such as:

- incident type classifications
- subject/offender descriptors



- location-based coding
- flags already used internally
- No manual review of narratives is requested.

Q2 - Incident breakdown (aggregate only) Where held in an existing reportable format, please provide an aggregate breakdown of the incidents above by high-level category, for example:

- Violence against the person
- Sexual offences
- Criminal damage
- Public order (non-protest related)
- Weapons offences
- Drug offences
- Safeguarding / welfare
- Other notifiable offences

Q3 - Arrests and outcomes (aggregate)

For the same 2025 period and same non-protest scope, please provide:

- Total number of arrests arising from these incidents
- Total number of cases submitted to the CPS

Aggregate totals only.

Q4 - Recording and filtering clarification (existence only)

Please confirm:

a) Whether your force records or flags whether an incident at asylum accommodation is:

- resident-related; or
- protest/demonstration-related

b) Whether such a distinction is:

- held in a structured field
- searchable without manual review and
- available for reporting purposes.

If no such distinction exists, please confirm this explicitly.

Response:

Unfortunately we are unable to disclose the information you seek, please see below;

Section 17 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 requires Sussex Police, when refusing to provide such information (because the information is exempt) to provide you the applicant with a notice which:

- (a) States that fact,
- (b) Specifies the exemption in question; and
- (c) States (if that would not otherwise be apparent) why the exemption applies.

The exemption(s) applicable to the information refused is - **Section 12 – Cost of Compliance**

The cost of providing you with the information is above the amount to which we are legally required to respond i.e. the cost of locating and retrieving the information exceeds the 'appropriate level' as stated in the Freedom of Information (Fees and Appropriate Limit) Regulations 2004.



Unfortunately we would have to manually review each individual arrest as there is no search field on our database for Asylum accommodation sites.

Therefore we would be unable to ascertain the answer without locating, retrieving and extracting the information from **each** case, which would take us over the allotted timescale of **18 hours of work**.

The fee limit is set at £450 calculated at a flat rate of £25 per hour, due to the way this information is held I am confident that this request would far exceed the time obligation in order to comply.

Sussex Police do have a duty to provide advice and assistance on refining your request to a more manageable level if it is possible.

Due to the way in which this data is held we are unable to offer advice on how best to refine this request. However, generic arrests and outcomes are available here:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-open-data-tables>

Request:

1. There have been reports indicating that police officers have been knocking on individuals' doors and questioning them about their intentions to attend protests
2. The identity of the individual officer(s) who authorised these actions.
3. Any relevant policy law or guidelines under which these actions were carried out.

Response:

1. This relates to Kent officers. Sussex Police has not done this and is not connected.
2. No info held as this does not apply to Sussex Police.
3. No info held as this does not apply to Sussex Police. However, should this happen, it would be done under police engagement. The following link provides additional information: [Public order public safety | College of Policing](#)

Request:

For the period 1/1/2026 to date, please provide Crime information involving Crowborough Training Camp occupants since it has been used for the housing of migrants to include date, offence type, location and whether the offence is related to a service user, staff member, or member of the public.

Please note as this request only requires data showing whether the offence is 'related to' a service user, staff or MoP, the end column showing service user/staff/MOP will be a mixture of victims and suspects.

Response:



Input Date	Current Crime Sub Group	Occurrence Location.Town	Service User/Staff/MOP
13/02/2026	Violence Without Injury	CROWBOROUGH	Service user
13/02/2026	Violence Without Injury	CROWBOROUGH (Online)	Service user
13/02/2026	Violence Without Injury	CROWBOROUGH	Service user
13/02/2026	Violence Without Injury	CROWBOROUGH (Online)	Service user
14/02/2026	Violence With Injury	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
01/03/2026	Violence Without Injury	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
01/03/2026	Violence Without Injury	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
01/03/2026	Possession Of Drugs	CRAWLEY	Service User
24/03/2026	Stalking and Harassment	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
03/04/2026	Criminal Damage	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
07/04/2026	Other Theft	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
19/04/2026	Other Theft	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
20/04/2026	Violence Without Injury	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
22/04/2026	Other Theft	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
04/05/2026	Other Theft	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
11/05/2026	Violence With Injury	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
13/05/2026	Violence With Injury	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
22/05/2026	Possession Of Drugs	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
01/06/2026	Violence Without Injury	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
02/06/2026	Possession Of Drugs	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
24/06/2026	Possession Of Drugs	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
26/06/2026	Violence With Injury	CROWBOROUGH	Service User
29/07/2026	Vehicle Offences	HASTINGS	Service User

Request:

Please provide the following information for Crowborough Army Camp, Crowborough, East Sussex (including TN6 3SX and any other postcode or address identifier used for the site) for the period from 22 January 2026 to the date this request is processed:

- The total number of incidents recorded at the site, broken down by calendar month.*
- The number of incidents requiring an Immediate (Grade A) response, or the force's equivalent emergency response grading, broken down by calendar month.*
- Where held, a breakdown of incident types or CAD incident categories by calendar month.*

Response:

Number of Working Serials (incidents) where the Premise has been recorded as Crowborough Training Camp or Warren Camp, relating to either the postcodes of TN6 1UB or TN6 3SX.



Report Period from 1st January to 25th August 2026.

Please Note - Working Serials/Incidents grouped under the Result Type of "Administration" have been excluded from this report.

Period	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
22nd Jan-25th August 2026	2	12	4	11	12	10	6	8	65

This table shows, from the figures above, the incidents having been given an Emergency response grading.

Grade Code	Serial Grade	Feb 26	Apr 26	May 26	Aug 26	Total
A	Emergency	1	2	1	1	5

Result Type Description	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26	May 26	Jun 26	Jul 26	Aug 26	Total
Abandoned Call	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
Asb Nuisance	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	4
Asb Personal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Concern For Safety	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	7
Crime Other	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	7
Crime Public Order	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Criminal Damage	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Drugs	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Immigration	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Protest/Demo	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	6
Road Related Offence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sus Circs Or Insecure Premises/Vehicle	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	2	14
Theft	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Violent Crime Other	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
Violent Crime Public Place	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	5
Total	2	12	4	11	12	10	6	8	65

Request:

I would like to know if the arrest for assault in Crowborough reported on Facebook this week was one of the Army Training Camp residents.

Response:

Unfortunately we are unable to disclose the information you seek.

Section 17 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 requires Sussex Police, when refusing to provide such information (because the information is exempt) to provide you the applicant with a notice which:

- (a) States that fact,
- (b) Specifies the exemption in question; and
- (c) States (if that would not otherwise be apparent) why the exemption applies.



The exemptions applicable to the information refused are:

- **Section 40(2) Personal Information**
- **Section 30(1)(a) Investigations**

Section 40(2) is an absolute exemption that does not require the consideration of a public interest test (PIT).

Consideration on applying this exemption is subject to whether the disclosure of the information requested would lead to identifying individuals and place information pertaining to them into the public domain by Sussex Police. This constitutes personal data which would, if released, be in breach of the rights provided by the Data Protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulations; namely the first data protection principle, which states that personal data will be processed lawfully, fairly and transparently. It is my view that the request runs counter to the three requirements prescribed by law and that there is no lawful basis to provide this information.

Furthermore, the question of fairness and transparency is not met either as the data subjects in question would have no expectation that their personal data would be provided and processed in this way.

Section 30 is a class based qualified exemption and consideration must be given as to whether there is a public interest.

Favour of disclosure

It is recognised that the police service have a duty to enforce the law and investigate crime and in this case the public release of information would therefore reinforce the forces commitment as an open and transparent service in respect of the information it holds.

Favour of Non-disclosure

If information of this nature were to be disclosed this could potentially compromise the on-going investigation.

Disclosure would hinder the prevention or detection of crime, undermine the partnership approach to law enforcement, which would subsequently affect the force's future law enforcement capabilities. This would also in turn would, affect the Force's ability to ascertain whether any person is responsible for any crime.

The Police Service needs to be allowed to carry out investigations effectively away from public scrutiny until such times as the details need to be made public, otherwise it will be difficult for accurate, thorough and objective investigations to be carried out. It would not be in the public interest to release information that may interfere with court proceedings or prevent an individual from being brought to justice.

It remains the case that other than information already in the public domain, information relating to an investigation is unlikely to be disclosed under FOIA (subject to the outcome of a Public Interest Test) as it is likely to prejudice that investigation.

Balancing Test



The points above highlight the merits of confirming whether any information pertinent to this request exists and the disclosure of this information or exempting the disclosure of this information. The Police Service is charged with enforcing the law, preventing and detecting crime and protecting the communities we serve. As part of that policing purpose, we have a duty of care to the members of the public and a duty to ensure public confidence in Sussex Police.

The strongest argument for disclosure, which is public awareness, needs to be weighed against the strongest arguments for non-disclosure, which in this case is that the release would undermine and prejudice an ongoing investigation, which would impact on the forces' future law enforcement capabilities by hindering the prevention or detection of crime.

On weighing up the competing interests, I find the public interest favours non-disclosure of the requested information. This decision is based on the understanding that the public interest is not what interests the public but is what would be of greater good to the community if disclosed as a whole.

In accordance with **Section 17(5)** of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, this acts as a Refusal Notice for the information not disclosed.

Request:

1. Please provide copy of the procedural document and guidelines and/or any explanatory notes associated with issuing a Section 34 dispersal order.
2. Please confirm whether a Section 34 was issued on evening of Tuesday 9th December 2025 at the Crowborough Training Camp, Crowborough.
3. If the answer is yes to question 2, who requested it and at what time, and who authorised it and at what time, and the grounds or reasoning for a section 34 being issued.

Response:

1. Please see example of redacted Section 34 dispersal order at the end of this document.
2. Yes, **From** 21:15 hours Tuesday the 9th December 2025. **To** 21:15 hours Wednesday 10th December 2025.
3. Unfortunately we are unable to disclose the information requested as Section 30 – Investigations applies.



Section 30 is a class based qualified exemption and consideration must be given as to whether there is a public interest.

Favour of disclosure

It is recognised that the police service have a duty to enforce the law and investigate crime and in this case the public release of information would therefore reinforce the forces commitment as an open and transparent service in respect of the information it holds.

Favour of Non-disclosure

If information of this nature were to be disclosed this could potentially compromise the on-going investigation.

Disclosure would hinder the prevention or detection of crime, undermine the partnership approach to law enforcement, which would subsequently affect the force's future law enforcement capabilities. This would also in turn would, affect the forces ability to ascertain whether any person is responsible.

The Police Service needs to be allowed to carry out investigations effectively away from public scrutiny until such times as the details need to be made public, otherwise it will be difficult for accurate, thorough and objective investigations to be carried out. It would not be in the public interest to release information that may interfere with court proceedings or prevent an individual from being brought to justice.

It remains the case that other than information already in the public domain, information relating to an investigation is unlikely to be disclosed under FOIA (subject to the outcome of a Public Interest Test) as it is likely to prejudice that investigation.

Balancing Test

The points above highlight the merits of confirming whether any information pertinent to this request exists and the disclosure of this information or exempting the disclosure of this information. The Police Service is charged with enforcing the law, preventing and detecting crime and protecting the communities we serve. As part of that policing purpose, we have a duty of care to the members of the public and a duty to ensure public confidence in Sussex Police.

The strongest argument for disclosure, which is public awareness, needs to be weighed against the strongest arguments for non-disclosure, which in this case is that the release would undermine and prejudice an ongoing investigation, which would impact on the forces' future law enforcement capabilities by hindering the prevention or detection of crime.

On weighing up the competing interests, I find the public interest favours non-disclosure of the requested information. This decision is based on the understanding that the public interest is not what interests the public but is what would be of greater good to the community if disclosed as a whole.



Annex 1

Dispersal Order Process:

ASB Crime and Policing Act 2014 – Enforcement Options and What to Do if Breached.

Dispersal Power – Part 3

Purpose

The dispersal power under Part 3 of the Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 is a flexible power which the police can use in a range of situations to disperse antisocial individuals and provide immediate short-term respite to the local community. The power is preventative, allowing an officer to deal quickly with someone's behaviour and stop the problem before it escalates.

Applicants

The use of the dispersal power (Section 34) must be authorised by an officer (**of at least the rank of Inspector**).

Test

For the dispersal power to be authorised the officer (**of at least the rank of Inspector**) must be satisfied on reasonable grounds that it may be necessary in a locality for the purpose of removing or reducing the likelihood of:

- Members of the public in the locality being harassed, alarmed or distressed, or
- The occurrence in the locality of crime and disorder.

In deciding whether to give such an authorisation the officer must take into account the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and specifically Article 10 (the right of freedom of expression) and Article 11 (the right of assembly).

Details

The dispersal power can be used by police officers in **uniform** and police community support officers (PCSOs) if designated by their chief constable.

The authorising officer can sanction the use of the dispersal power in a specified area for a period not exceeding 48 hours to:



- Disperse members of the public, and
- Remove young people to their homes.

The authorisation must be given in writing, be signed by the officer giving it, and specify:

- Area covered by the authorisation,
- Grounds on which the authorisation is given, and
- Period during which the powers are to have effect.

The power is for use in public places; this includes places to which the public has access by virtue of express or implied permission such as a shopping centre.

The grounds must include a brief and relevant summary of the evidence that led to the authorisation. The authorisation should not cover an area larger than necessary. If the antisocial behaviour occurs outside of the authorised area officers will not be able to use this power unless the authorising officer increases the area for the power.

Wherever practicable, the authorising officer should consult with the local council or community representatives before authorising the use of the power.

Serving a Notice (Section 38) – the direction must be given in writing and will be sent to the person via their email address or they can ask for a printed copy at a front counter within 3 months of it being issued.

An officer who gives a direction to disperse must make a record of:

- Details of the individual issued the direction
- What time the direction is given
- Terms of the direction
- Area to which it relates and the exclusion period.

The officer can also require the perpetrator to leave by a specific time or take a particular route out of the area. The officer must also tell the person that failure to comply, without reasonable excuse, is an offence.

If the direction is given verbally a written record of it must also be kept in order to enforce it in the event that it is breached. The Written Notice may also be admitted in evidence in breach proceedings.

Dispersing young people (Section 35 (7)) – a police officer (or PCSO where designated) can give a direction to anyone who is, or appears to be, over the age of 10. If the officer reasonably believes the person given the direction to be under the age of 16, the officer can take them home or to another place of safety.



Police officers and PCSOs have the power **to use reasonable force** when removing an under 16 year old to their place of residence. However, it was also held that in order to act reasonably, the officer must take into account:

- The age of the child.
- Time of night.
- Whether the child is vulnerable or in distress.
- Child's reason given for being in that vicinity and behaviour.
- Nature of the imminent or present antisocial behaviour.

The power is not to be used for the removal of children who are not involved, or at risk, from this type of behaviour nor to remove a child simply because they are out at night.

Restrictions – the direction cannot restrict someone from having access to the place where they live or from attending a place where they:

- Work, or contracted to work for that period of time;
- Are required to attend by a court or tribunal;
- Are expected for education or training;
- Are required to attend a service provision appointment or to receive medical treatment during the period of time that the direction applies.

Surrender of property (Section 37) – a police officer (or PCSO where designated) can require the person given the direction to hand over items causing or likely to cause antisocial behaviour. This can include, but is not limited to, face coverings, eggs, fireworks and alcohol.

The officer **does not** have the power to seize them and therefore the person needs to consent to handing the item over, however, it **is** an offence for a person not to hand over the item if asked to do so.

Surrendered items will be kept at the police station and can be collected after the period of the direction has expired. The officer **is** responsible for retaining this item, and **not** the property store. If the item is not collected within 28 days it can be destroyed or disposed of.

If the perpetrator is under the age of 16 they can be required to be accompanied by a parent or guardian to collect the item.

Penalty on Breach

It is a summary only criminal offence if a perpetrator fails to comply with the direction. For adults on conviction it is punishable with up to three months in prison and/or a level 4 fine.



For those under 18 the hearing will take place in the Youth Court where the maximum sentence is a level 4 fine. Those under the age of 18 cannot be imprisoned.

Failure to surrender items is also a criminal offence with a maximum penalty of a level 2 fine.

Legislation

Sections 34 to 42 of the Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

Annex 2

Redacted S34 Dispersal Notice for 9-10 Dec 2025 Crowborough

Inspector Authority – Dispersal Power

(S34 ASB Crime & Policing Act 2014)

Information and Intelligence:

S30 - Investigations

Threat of harm to people in immediate area

S30 - Investigations

Threat of widespread ASB within the town centre

Medium

S30 - Investigations

Threat of harm to Members of the public

Medium

S30 - Investigations

Threat of Harm to Police Officers

Medium.

S30 - Investigations

Powers and Policy:

- Words of Advice
- Section 1 - Police and Criminal evidence act 1984
- Section 23 - Misuse of Drugs act 1971
- Section 34 and 35 – Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing act 2014
- Breach Public Place Protection Order
- Breach of Criminal Behaviour Order
- Drunk and Disorderly - Criminal justice act 1967
- Public order Act 1986
- Offences against the Persons Act 1861
- Possession Controlled Substance Offences – Misuse of drugs act 1971

REACTIVE AUTHORISATION

(real time events or likely events requiring management)

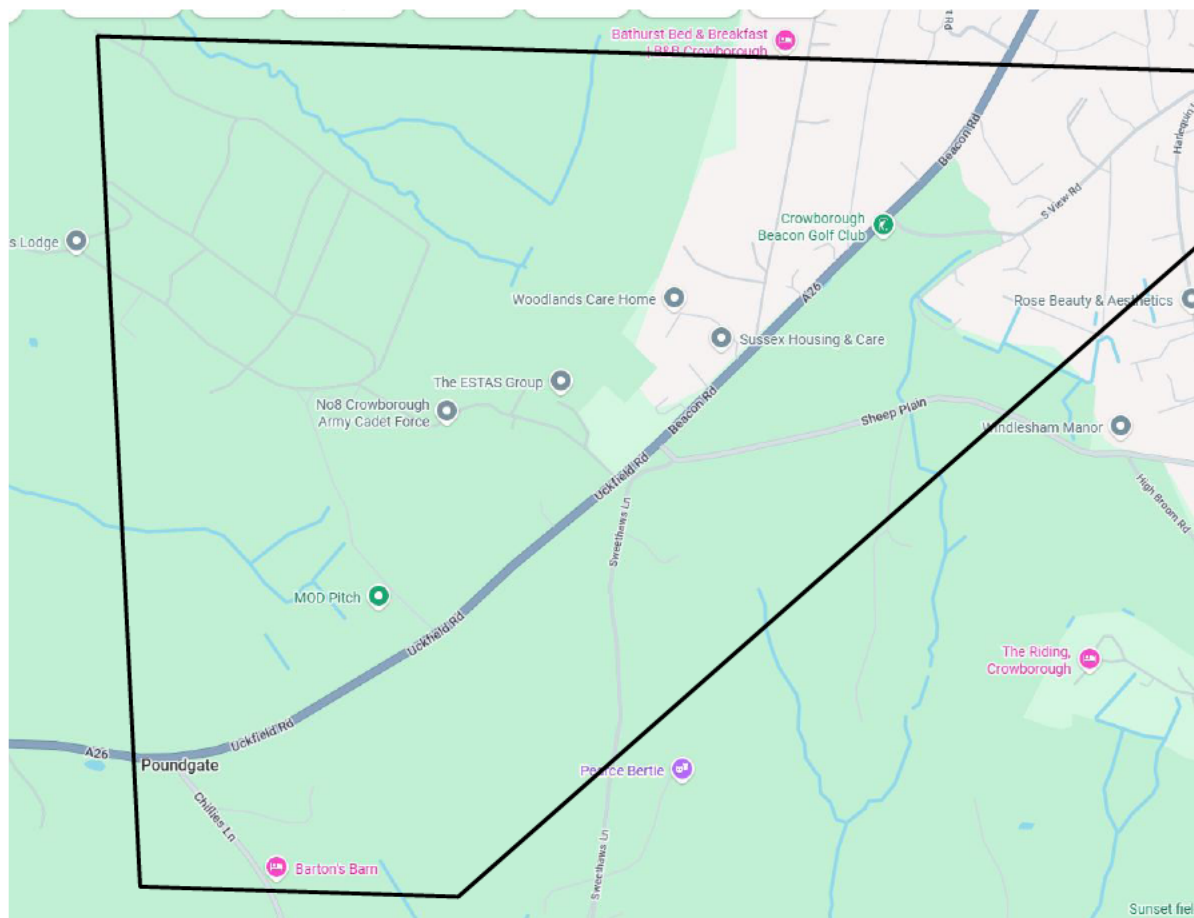
PRE-EMPTIVE AUTHORISATION

(Supported by historic evidence of regular harassment alarm or distress or crime/disorder



Geographical Boundary:

A26 Uckfield Road Junction with Chillies Lane, including Chillie Late, the A26 north from here into Beacon Road, junction with Church road. Uckfield Rd, by Camp junction with Sheep Plain and Sweethaws Lane. And all access roads to the Camp itself – Warren Rad/Lanes unnamed to rear.



Authority – Maximum permitted time 48 Hours

I am satisfied as authorising officer that the dispersal power is necessary in the identified locality during the specified period to remove or reduce the likelihood of;

- **Members of the public in the locality being harassed, alarmed or distressed OR**
- **The occurrence in the locality of crime or disorder**

Dispersal Power authorisation times

From 21:15 hours Tuesday the 9th December 2025. **To** 21:15 hours Wednesday 10th December 2025.

Authorised by: S40 Personal Data **Rank/Collar number:** S40 Personal Data

Signed: S40 Personal Data

Time/Date 21:15 hours 9th December 2025

Action and Review:

Details of all section 35 directions and/or seizures to be recorded on Pronto and into the NICHE database