

COUNTY CONSTABULARY

**South East Kent Police**

**Folkestone Project**

**Insp. 6342 A Gray**

**Strategic Crime Reduction Co-ordinator**

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**Acknowledgements:-**

Gratitude is expressed to the following individuals whose assistance was given in the preparation of this document: -

Inspector Tony Henley  
Miss Su Nash  
Police Sergeant Pat Geary  
Police Constable Richard Lester  
Miss Joystna Leney

and other members of the South East Crime Reduction Team without whom this project would not have progressed.

## FOLKESTONE EAST PROJECT

### ABSTRACT

The aim of this project was to challenge disorderly conduct and support lawful activity utilising sustained crime reduce methods on an interagency basis. The objectives were to:-

1. Reduce crime by 15% by the end of financial year 1999 to 2000.
2. Reduce crime by a further 10% in each of the subsequent two years.
3. Identify dysfunctional families on a inter-agency basis.
4. Identify the influential and causal factors incorporating a focused inter-agency approach to solutions.
5. Adopt a compulsory registration scheme for landlords.
6. Carry out Environmental scans to identify the generators of crime and disorder.
7. Generate Community forums and surgeries encouraging community involvement in the overall aim.

It can thus be seen that the project, sought at an early stage to identify the human and environmental threats associated with an identified crime and disorder hot spot. In partnership with other agencies, the Police collated data to provide evidence and intelligence to identify the underlining causes. This data, comprising of age profiling of offenders, deprivation levels, reported crime rates, together with public surveys, enabled the implementation of focused proactive targeting. Thus, the drivers of crime and disorder were identified which led to their targeting and facilitated law enforcement.

This strategy has seen the creation of a role entitled Project Officer which is fulfilled by a Police Officer. This person's objectives has been to constantly assess and drive forward existing and new initiatives. Together with partner agencies, sustainable solutions have been devised which have subsequently encouraged inter-agency involvement and most importantly, ownership. The setting of clear objectives have enabled the project to be successful. With the formation of Community Forums and meetings between inter-agency partners, continual assessment of the project's progress has made possible. The result has been the identification of the main themes underlying crime and disorder; dysfunctional families, public order in a particular street, stability and safety in schools and an unacceptable crime rate at an Industrial Estate which consequently threatened occupations in an area already subject of high unemployment.

Each identified theme had inherent problems which when tackled have, for the financial year of 1999/2000, resulted in a reduction of crime of -31% overall.

Further analysis continues to assess the success of the project and incorporates verbal feedback, regular monthly Community Forums, a public survey and ongoing crime analysis. Longer term, functional environmental plans will be created, each highlighting the threats that individual systems (such as the transport infrastructure) may pose to the geographical location. This will enable agencies to assess and plan for the future thereby, providing a further tool for the measurement of good practice.

## **THE EAST FOLKESTONE CRIME REDUCTION INITIATIVE**

### **SCANNING**

During 1997, an audit of social issues including crime rates, deprivation, unemployment and the level of single parent families was carried out in Kent. The result of this scan identified that Shepway, policed by South East Kent Area of Kent County Constabulary, was the fifth most deprived area in the County. Nationally, from a total of 354 Country wide, Shepway is the 127th most deprived district. Furthermore, long term unemployment (those out of work for more than 6 months) in Shepway for November 1999, stood at 39% the majority of the jobless being between 20 and 34 years of age [Appendix A]. The audit also identified that 26.7% of properties in the area were in an unsatisfactory condition. Appendix B illustrates the high rate of crime and incorporates a street profile. Data was also gathered from the Community, which identified the greatest areas of concern to them. These are:-

1. Crime
2. Unemployment/poverty

Environmental scan facilitated further analysis in relation to these issues.

### **ANALYSIS**

It was clear that the issues raised were of importance to the whole community, and that they could be narrowed down to particular geographical locations. Sustainable and measurable solutions were sought. Raw data quickly identified that offenders were predominantly aged between 16 and 20 years [Appendix C] which closely matched the age of those in long term unemployment. The data identified Folkestone as an area in desperate need of inter-agency action. On a broad analytical basis, it was clear that the area had many unique challenges

which required intervention. Geographically, the area is situated between the busy International Port of Dover and the nearby International Rail terminal at Ashford. Folkestone is also the gateway to Europe via the fixed rail link. Further analysis to pinpoint the exact locations posing environmental and human threats to the community was required.

Data from the Health Authorities, the District Council, Social Services, the Education Authority and Benefits Agency highlighted, the Wards of Folkestone East, Folkestone Central and Folkestone Harbour as suffering a disproportionate amount of crime and disorder. The Crime and Disorder Act, provided a catalyst for interagency working [Appendix D]. The Wards were found to be responsible for 37% of the total crime in Shepway. This crime related mainly to vehicle crime, burglary and incidents of disorder. The following table sets out the rates for 1997.

**Table 1**

Category	Committed
1997 Vehicle Crime	745
1997 Burglary	538
1997 Disorder incidents	1,000+

***Incidents occurring in Shepway***

The above incidents placed a burden on the resources of many Governmental and Voluntary Organisations. Whilst the identification of geographical locations aided the process, there was still a need for a more focused approach. Police Officers were recruited to work within

the defined hot spots (identified as Project Officers). Their remit was to identify at source the environmental threats to reducing crime and disorder. Their role description was:-

*"A project Officer identifies and analyses incidents that result in crime and disorder and those affecting quality of life within his/her target area. Once analysed, a Project Officer identifies and implements appropriate solutions through law enforcement, community co-operation and a multi-agency approach".*

The role's processes are displayed in a flow chart at Appendix E. The data obtained included identified dysfunctional families, weaknesses to road layouts and threats to employment, thus focusing the analysis into the individual features of identified problems. The data was then collated by an analyst and used to support information obtained via the use of IT, regarding crime trends including dates and times of offences, suspected offenders and analysis of Criminal Business. The analyst has therefore been able to map using GIS, and profile the six highest crime susceptible streets within the geographical identified locations. This has enhanced resource deployment and enabled the analyst to predict crime trends and environmental threats dependant on the calendar and/or time of day. This analysis is used to guide the management of both the Police and external agencies in the best use of resources. An example of such predicted analysis is at Appendix F. Thus a knowledge paradigm has been set on which the locations, key features, threats and opportunities to reduce crime can be attached. Once such a framework had been formulated, agencies and the Police have been able to attack specific concerns as the precise nature of the difficulties and their solutions have become apparent. A programme to incorporate inter-agency inclusion in the process has

been devised and circulated to partner agencies [Appendix G]. Analysis has identified the following issues for prioritisation of action:-

1. Dysfunctional families who were employing a disproportionate amount of inter-agency resources due to disorder/criminal activity. Such incidences directly affected the quality of life of the surrounding Community.
2. Associations between the ages of the long term unemployed and those offending were linked to the low employment level and threat to the potential growth to a particular Industrial Estate.
- 3 A high level of disorder in licensed premises adjacent to a tourist area directly affecting quality of life and posing a threat to the Area's tourism.

Each of these issues required further analysis and action. The response to these needs are set out below.

## **RESPONSE**

The Project Officers, in conjunction with partner agencies, were tasked with producing specific business plans cognisant of the above issues. This enabled not only a clear action plan for audit but also ensured ownership of the issues raised. Thus, the objectives set out in the abstract were formulated and agreed. This document will now seek to address the response to the specified issues highlighted by the analysis.

## **THE PROBLEM/DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILY X**

This matter concerns a particular family which was targeted for enforcement action and interagency support. The justification for this action was made transparent by the analytical

process [Appendix D] carried out to identify the prevailing situation. This work showed that a high number of incidents of low level crime was located in the street occupied by family X. The street profile indicated that it was a residential area comprising of owner occupiers and privately rented accommodation. The data collated identified that a vast amount of inter-agency time was being employed to deal with one particular family living in this location, indeed it was established that a large number of Police Officers had been attending the address and dealt with various incidents in isolation. A cohesive plan was required by both the Police and other agencies involved. To provide an indication of the time being spent dealing with isolated incidents associated with the family, analysis was carried out for the months of May to December 1999. This identified that the immediate area surrounding the address had suffered some 52 incidents of crime and disorder. Bearing in mind that this data only reflected reported incidents, it may be that a true reflection of the level of disorder is not fully understood, other similar incidents being unreported. Greater analysis of the 52 reported incidents was carried out by the Project Officer and it was found that 22 of them were directly attributable to family X. Analysis of the family unit was conducted which established that there was a single mother living at the premises who was, by her own admission, a user of illicit drugs. This single parent had 5 children aged between 6 months and 11 years. Enquiries were made in conjunction with the Education Authority and Social Services at the school to which some of the children attended. This subsequently identified that two of the children, a 7 year old and an 11 year old, were causing particular concern. The 7 year old, was described as violent, aggressive and very non compliant. Assessment of the children's home environment revealed that the family had a criminal background with the children's father serving a custodial sentence at the time of the intervention. It was also apparent that parenting skills were lacking. The Police and other agencies identified that

without a consistent and early intervention into the family, the cycle of offending and disorder would be perpetual to the detriment of the local Community. There was an urgent need to break the cycle of behaviour.

The Project Officer, supported by a team of Officers whose task it was to enforce legislation, engaged the family. The co-operation of the mother was sought to address the problems. She was informed that the Police in conjunction with the District Council, Education Authority and Social Services, were monitoring calls to the address and local neighbourhood and that should the situation not improve, the family could face eviction and the children could be taken into care. Concern was expressed to the mother that the children's spiral toward criminality would continue unless she took responsibility for their actions. Furthermore, she was informed that the police would be robust in tackling any criminal behaviour. The Police were able to prepare a voluntary contract with the mother, an example of which can be found at Appendix H.

The family were informed that close liaison would continue with partner agencies and neighbours within the area monitoring the family's conduct. In return for the mother's co-operation, the family were offered support by the Headmaster of the school at which the children attended and the mother herself was offered a course in parenting skills. The mother agreed to provide a suitable home environment for the children, free from drug paraphernalia and associated items. She also agreed to intensive supervision by the Police and regular visits by them and the Social Services, with a named Social Worker being allocated to the family. Permission was also given for the Police to return her children to the family home should they be found out on the street after 1830 hours, thus instigating a voluntary curfew. The

Project Officer was also able to obtain the mother's consent for information sharing between Health, Police, Education and Social Services, thereby overcoming any data protection issues and enhancing the problem solving measures. Following on from the initial engagement and co-operation received from the family, more data was made available. This included the gathering of historical data, and the collation of complaints from both the family's landlord and the general public. Details of the children's movements and information concerning the tensions and opportunities arising out of the families behaviour was also gathered. To monitor the plan's progress a multi-agency working group involving the named Social Worker, School Headmaster and Police Officers was formed. Each member of the group had specific responsibilities and ownership of the plan. The objectives of this group were:-

1. To share relevant information identifying problems and interventions relating to the family.
2. To identify new interventions and opportunities.
3. To pursue the educational statementing of the 7 year old to establish educational needs.
4. To offer the provision of parenting skill support for the mother.
5. To engage the children's father, who was soon to be released from prison to ensure that the delivery of the plan did not suffer upon his release.
6. To delay eviction proceedings against the family which it was felt would merely displace the problem and interfere with the children's educational needs.

All the meetings of the delivery group were minuted with actions being allocated to named individuals. These meetings were held on a three weekly basis, often attended by the mother

herself, thus keeping her abreast of concerns and progress. This also ensured her continued inclusion in the project. The methodology used has now been incorporated into a dysfunctional aid memoirs to be used throughout the Police and District Council area.

### **TONTINE STREET IDENTIFIED PUBLIC DISORDER**

The analysis identified the fact that Tontine Street within the hot spot area was the entertainment centre of Folkestone. It comprised of a number of night clubs, theme pubs and licensed premises with the associated late night eating houses and amusement arcades. The analysis also identified the fact that approximately 25% of all of the hot spot's crime was committed within Tontine Street, 50% of which was committed during the evenings of Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Much of this crime involves violence. A scanning process had already identified that this was an area of high profile for tourism with the Council investing money to enhance the environment. Part of the early response to the problem was to assign uniform Officers as high visibility patrols during the optimum times. They were briefed by a Project Officer having specific responsibility for the assessment and intelligence gathering in the location. The Business Community for the area including the managers of the night clubs and public houses, were engaged and their support obtained. It was also identified that some Police Officers lacked the knowledge of how to perform licensed premises visits. This shortfall was overcome by the production of a training package. The Patrolling Officers were provided with a strict briefing to confront troublemakers and enforce the law. An example of this briefing and the feedback obtained are at Appendix I. The structured approach and cross flow of information between the Patrolling Officers and the Project Officer facilitated the monitoring of the situation in the area. The landlords and managers of licensed premises including take-away food

establishments were reminded of their responsibilities to offset potential difficulties. The response to this problem is ongoing in so much that whilst the difficulties first identified have been reduced there is a great deal of inter-agency work still to be done. In recognition of this, an inter-agency meeting has been held whereby inter-agency partners have been reminded of their responsibilities under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act. Indeed prior to the meeting the District Council circulated a memorandum to its staff setting out such responsibilities, and invited comment as to how such responsibilities were to be addressed by the staff. In addition, a questionnaire to gain more data relating to the public's perception of the environment is being formulated and a video film is being made to provide a bench mark as to the current physical and visual environment for future comparisons, thereby providing a qualitative data source. There are plans to restrict traffic flow and/or reverse traffic direction along Tontine Street and this proposal is to be progressed in the next few months. This has directly resulted in the identification of joint initiatives being set out targeting problem hotels and other premises which are attracting disorder.

### **STABILITY AND SAFETY IN SCHOOLS**

Analytical data identified that there are 11 schools in East Folkestone, comprising of 8 primary, 2 special and one secondary school. The schools have all the difficulties that befit any school in an area as deprived as East Folkestone. Analysis showed that during 1996, 36 separate incidents of burglary took place in these schools. The response to this problem was the creation of a Head Teachers Forum which networked the schools in the project. The aim of this forum was to improve safety and security for the schools via the deployment and development of Youth Action Groups and the promotion of parenting support programmes. A single regeneration bid was made resulting in the procurement of £50,000. A further

£ 18,000 was obtained via the Kent County Council grant for education support and training. The profile of the schools have been heightened partly as a result of the establishment of a Project Officer. This person has ownership of any difficulties arising, and the responsibility for the co-ordination of appropriate remedial reactions.

### **HIGHFIELD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE**

Highfield Industrial Estate was identified by analysis as being an area suffering a high level of criminal damage to premises and motor vehicles over a 2 year period. Additionally an atmosphere of intimidation was identified within the Estate, the causation of which appeared to emanate from young people who congregated in the general area. Due to the high frequency of Community concerns being voiced, the Police Service were continually required to attend the Estate. However, such attendance was seldom positive due to the poor environment in which the Estate was situated, there being numerous routes providing access and egress. The problem had in fact become so acute that many lease holders had expressed the intention to surrender their leases in 2002 and 2 further businesses had already abandoned their leases and relocated leaving empty premises vulnerable to criminal attack. The site, if closed, would have resulted in the loss of up to 130, mainly local jobs. The crime reduction response to this matter was to make contact with the Estate Management and to win their hearts and minds. The Estate Management were persuaded to set up a Traders' Association which led to the businesses spending £23,100 during the year of 1998/99 aimed at increasing the security of the Industrial Estate. In addition, a Police camera was installed and a named Project Officer was allocated the responsibility of co-ordinating the plan to enhance the area. Again, via analysis, suspects and their associates were identified and a co-ordinated high profile Police initiative was facilitated. A further £16,000 for enhanced security was gained

from the Single Regeneration Budget which allowed for the installation of a perimeter fence. Gates were then installed on other access points to the estate, thereby blocking the routes used by persons who previously attended the Estate for criminal activities.

## **ASSESSMENTS**

Each of the problems previously identified have had their results assessed as follows:-

### **Dysfunctional Families**

Whilst this project continues to be assessed, early indications are extremely encouraging. The intervention commenced in October 1999 with the first inter-agency meeting being held in November of that year. Between November 1999 and April 2000, there have been 2 incidents of reported crime in the area within which the family are accommodated. Contact with the neighbours of the family confirm that the problem has dramatically reduced. Due to the intervention with the family, a great deal of positive dialogue has taken place. This has resulted in the 7 year old admitting 7 previously reported crimes. The Headmaster of the school has reported improved behaviour and achievement at school by the two members of the family who have previously caused the greatest concern. The father has been visited in prison and now been released. He has been very supportive of the interventions carried out and has been willing to correct his children when they have been disrespectful to members of agencies seeking to assist the family. Intelligence gathering opportunities have also been enhanced whereby the family have provided a detailed family tree which has illustrated the criminal influences within their network. Finally, there is a great deal of evidence to indicate that the Inter Agency strategy adopted in this case has had a positive influential effect in

addressing the identified issues. It is felt that such evidence will be of particular use should an Anti-Social Behaviour Order be sought at a later date.

The Best Value Implication of the intervention are as follows:-

Between April and November 1999, there had been 52 crimes directly attributable to the family. This equates to 78 crimes committed over a full year period and represents a cost of £9,204. Following the intervention, the results have been assessed on a comparative basis for the dates of November 1999 to April 2000. During this time period there have been only 2 crimes reported which would equate to approximately 5 per year at a cost of £590, thus a saving of £8,614 has been achieved. This does not take into account the notional savings in time saved by the various agencies not having to attend the family's premises.

### **TONTINE STREET**

The months from October to December 1999 saw a decrease in the number of reported crimes from 66 to 42 compared with the same period of the previous year. This represents a crime reduction in excess of 36%. The direct engagement of licensees and traders has been positive, and is evidenced in newspaper cuttings at Appendix J. Tangible results also include a cross flow of intelligence from licensees which has directly resulted in the arrest of a wanted person and the execution of numerous warrants.

The Best Value implications of this initiative are as follows:-

The reduction of 24 offences during the time period is equivalent to a saving of £2,832. In the event of such a reduction continuing at the same rate for a full year this would achieve a saving of £11,328 which is equivalent to 57% of a Constables post.

### **SECURITY AND SAFETY IN SCHOOLS**

A comparison of the property crime suffered by the 11 targeted Educational Establishments has been compared with a similar amount of schools in Dover. The results are as follows:-

**Table 2**

<b>Folkestone</b>	Burglary	10
	Damage	13
	Theft	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Dover</b>	Burglary	15
	Damage	35
	Theft	29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>

Crime at schools between Calendar Year 1998 to 1999.

The Best Value implication of this initiative is that the reduced burglary rate is equivalent to £7,000 less property being stolen and £1,200 less damage being caused.

## **HIGHFIELD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE**

The recorded crime for the financial year 1998/99 for the Highfield Industrial Estate is shown in the table below:-

**Table 3**

	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Theft</b>	<b>Damage</b>	<b>Auto Crime</b>
1998/99	7	3	13	0
1999 to February 2000		0	1	1
Number of Crimes Reduced	7	3	12	+1

Crime rates at Highfield Industrial Estate.

In addition to the reduction in crime, there are other benefits directly attributable to this initiative. In place of empty units, there is now substantial inward investment with 30+ new employment opportunities being created. One employer has made a bid to expand into an already resident company with plans for future development. Another business has attracted a £1,000,000 contract from Europe and a large previously derelict building has been purchased and renovated.

The Best Value implication of this initiative is as follows:-

Continued reduction of crimes on the Estate over the full year would cost £1,924. However, using National Benchmarks (British Crime Survey Averages) for the value of property stolen and damage committed would mean the equivalent of £10,000 of property would have been

stolen and £1,700 of damage has been avoided. It is of note that all 30 industrial units on the Estate are now occupied and raise an additional £24,000 in annual business rates.

## **CONCLUSION**

It is clear that most, if not all, the initiatives have been successful following careful analysis of problems leading to the identification of underlying causes and opportunities. Notwithstanding the successes to date, it is important to underline the fact that further progress can and will be made to reduce crime within the hot spot area.

## Appendices

Appendix A	Age profile of unemployed
Appendix B	Street profile/crime graph
Appendix C	Offender age graph
Appendix D	Working methodology
Appendix E	Project Officer role
Appendix F	Crime prediction analysis
Appendix G	Inter-agency inclusion strategy
Appendix H	Voluntary family contracts
Appendix I	Briefing and feedback - Tontine Street
Appendix J	Newspaper cuttings

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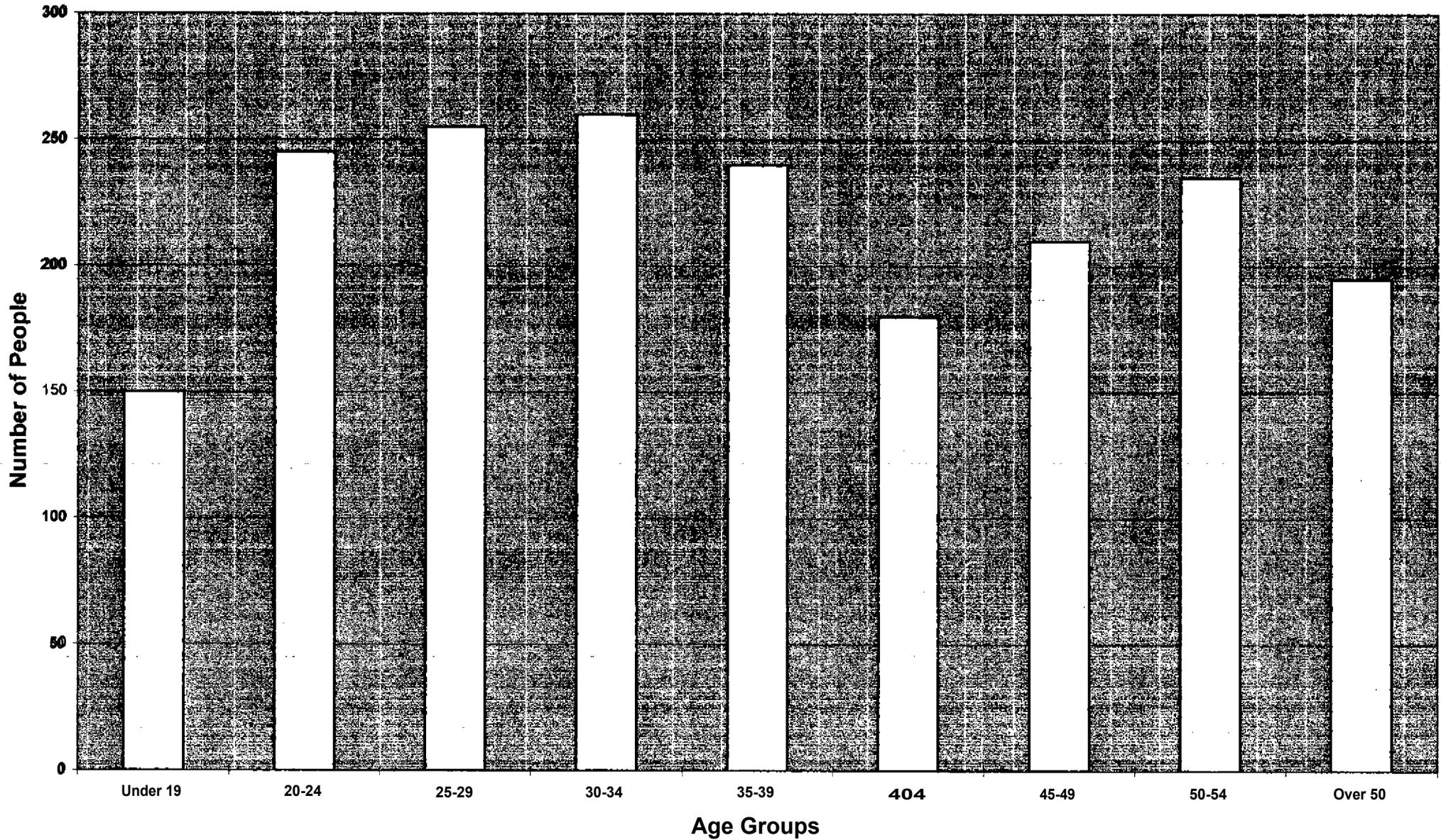
and other members of the South East Crime Reduction Team without whom this project would not have progressed.

## Appendices

Appendix A	Age profile of unemployed
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# **APPENDIX A**

## Age Profile of Unemployed in Shepway November 1999



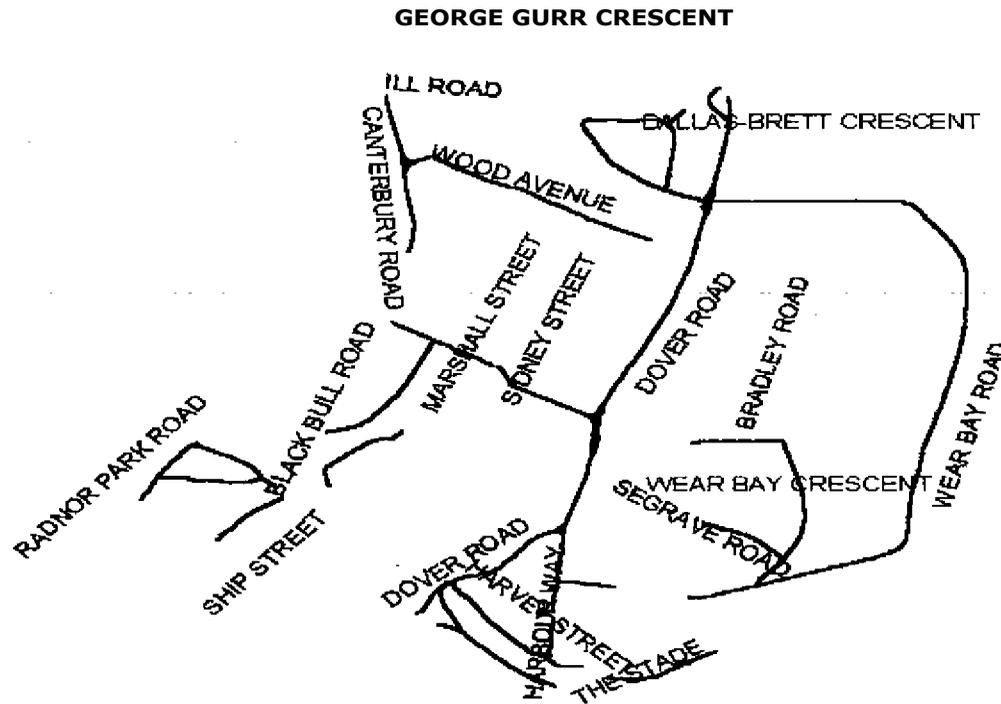
## **APPENDIX B**

# Street Profile

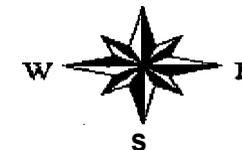
## Street Profile Analysis of Crime per Category in South East Kent for the Calendar Year 1999

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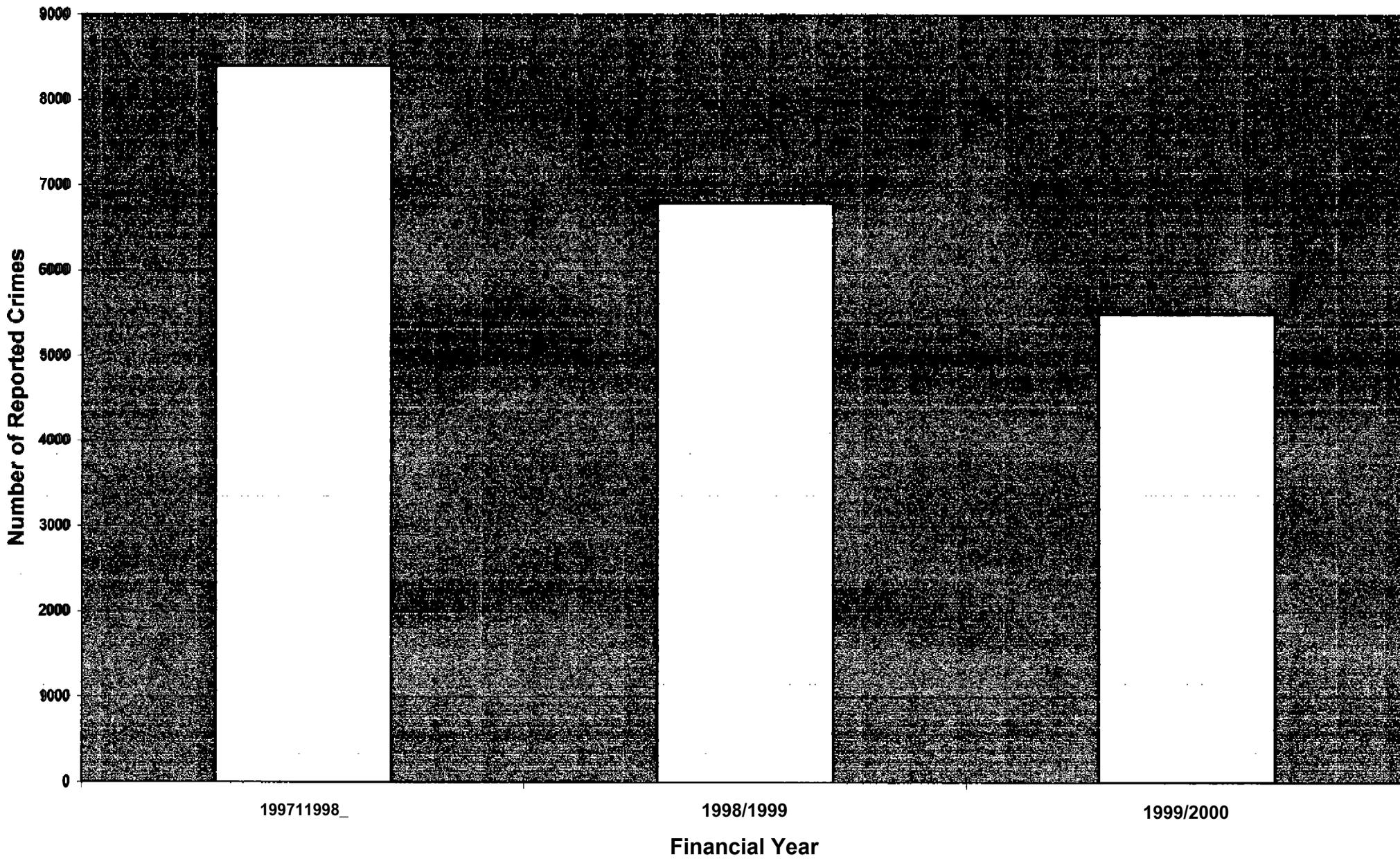
### East Folkestone All Crime by Road 98/99



Oth bsh p  
BotOshp  
Mid6.shp  
/V Top6.shp



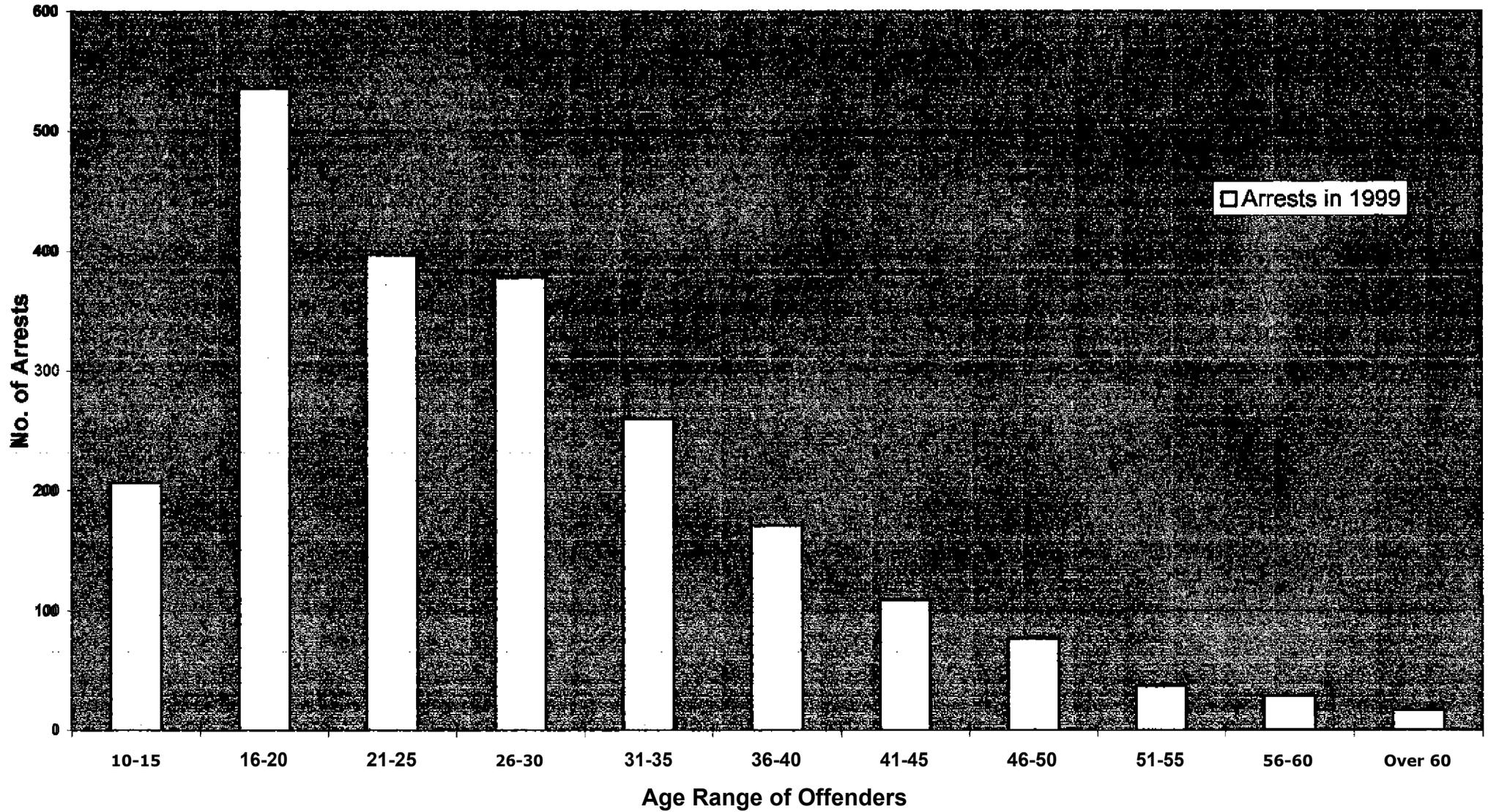
## Levels of Reported Crime in the Shepway Area



## **APPENDIX C.**

# Analysis of Arrests in the Sheaway Area by Age Range

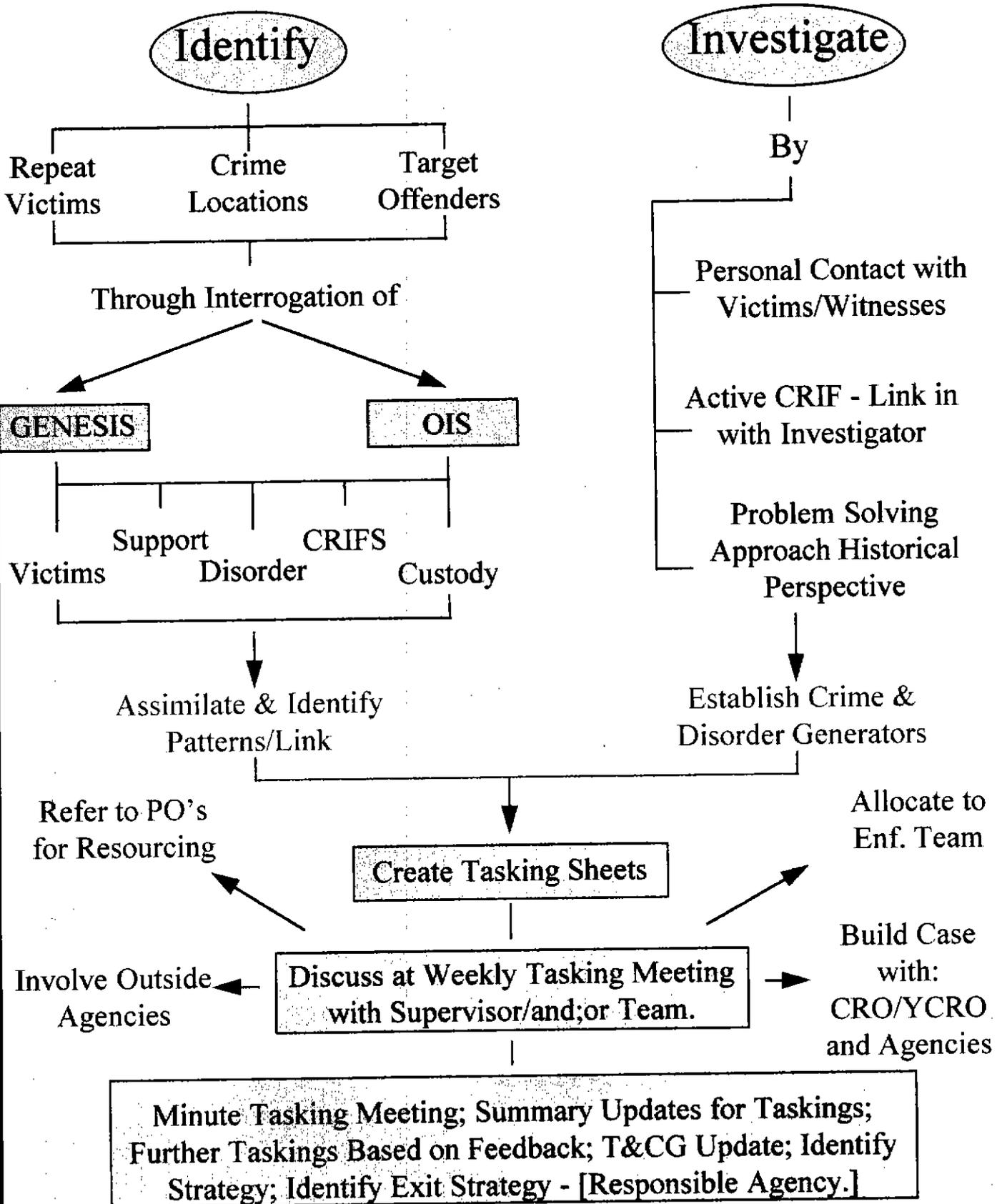
From: January To: December 1999



# **APPENDIX D**

# **APPENDIX E**

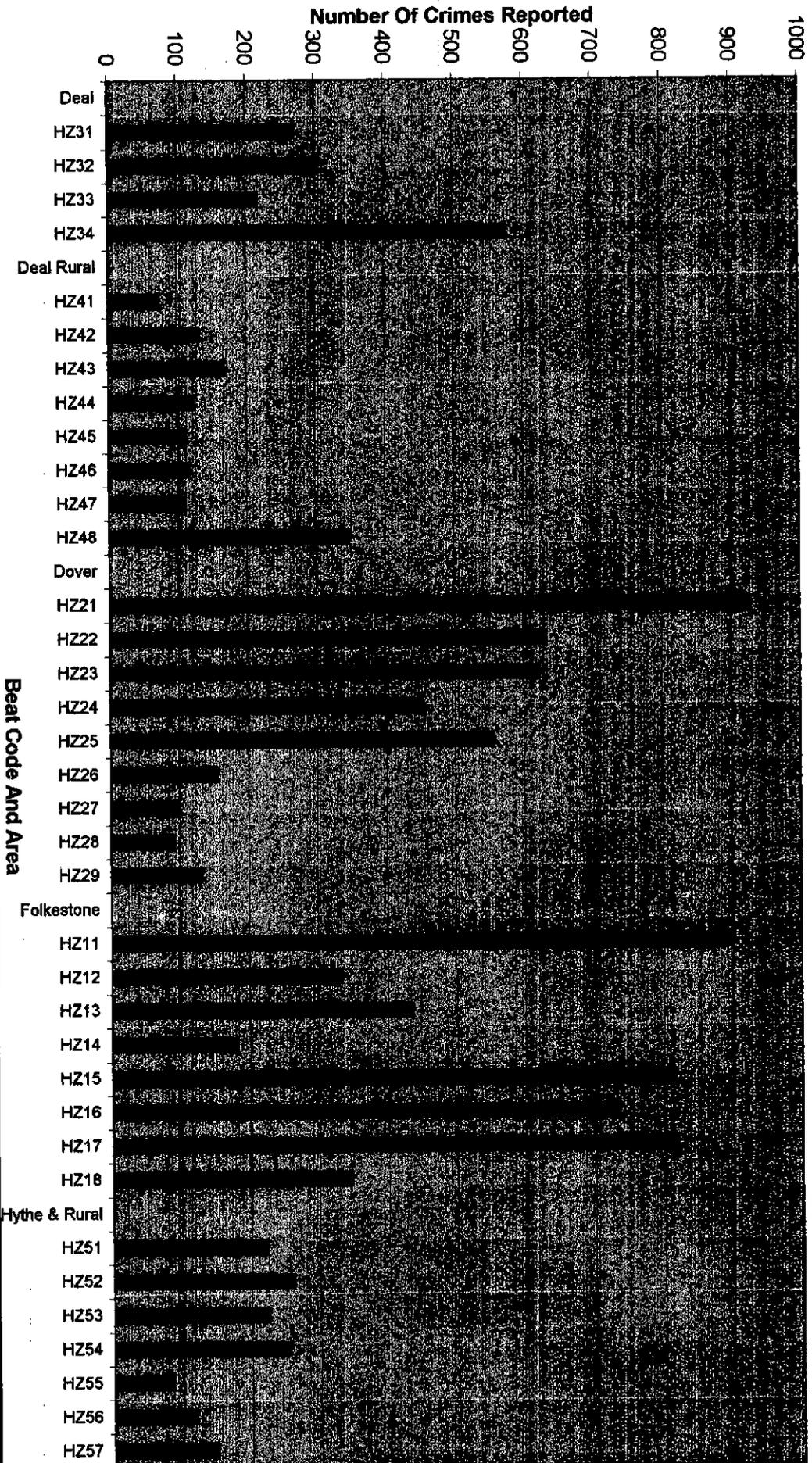
# Role of Project Officer - Intelligence Analysis and Tasking Process



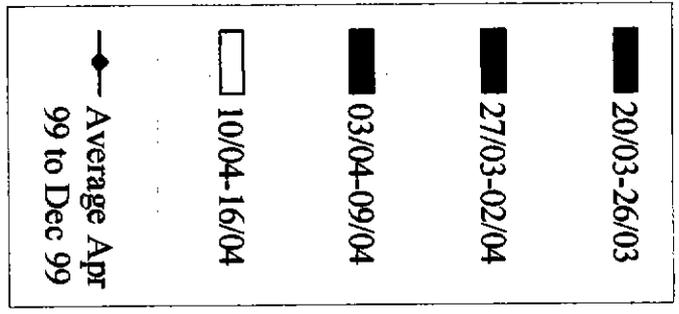
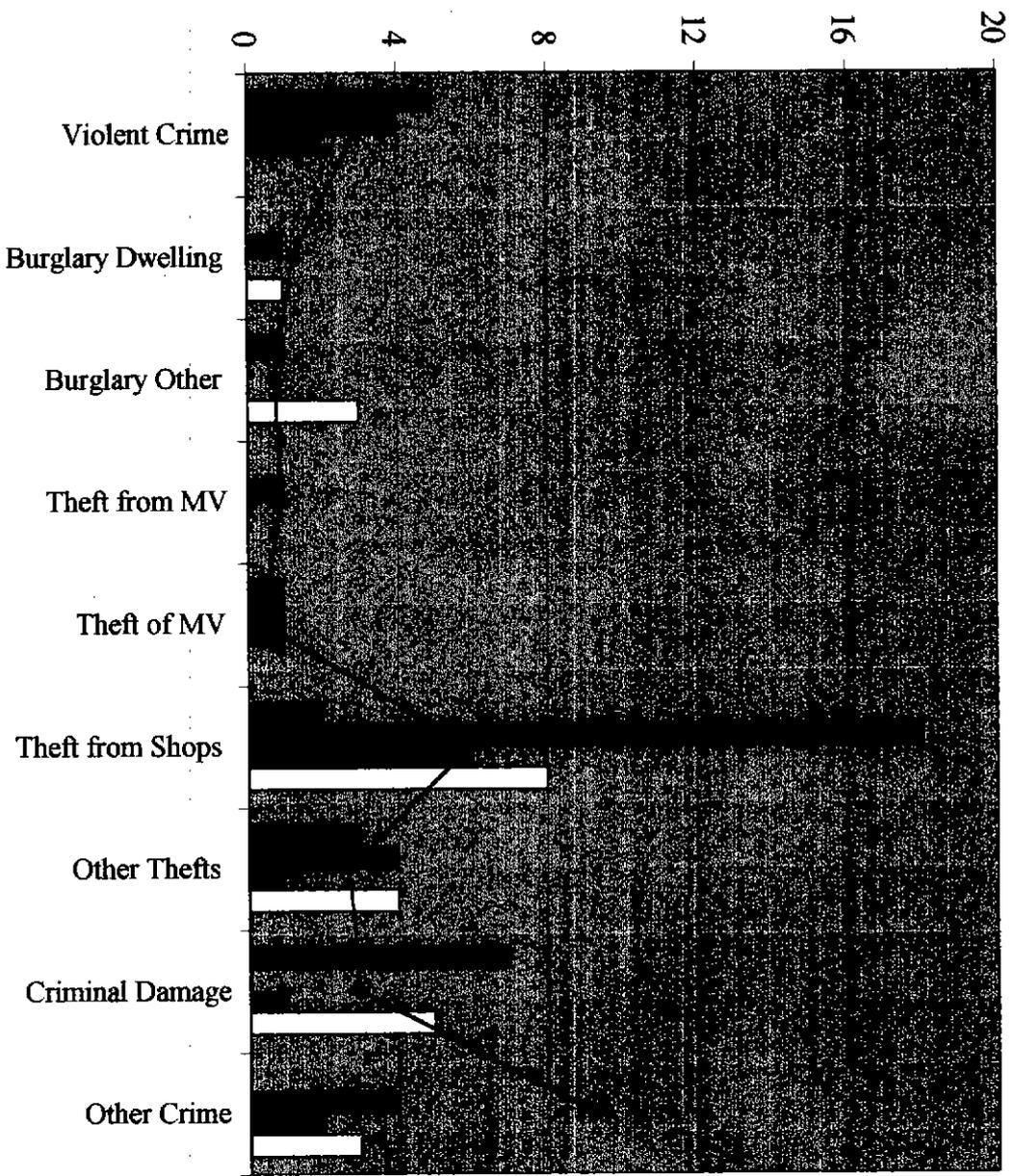
# **APPENDIX F**

# Beat Code Analysis

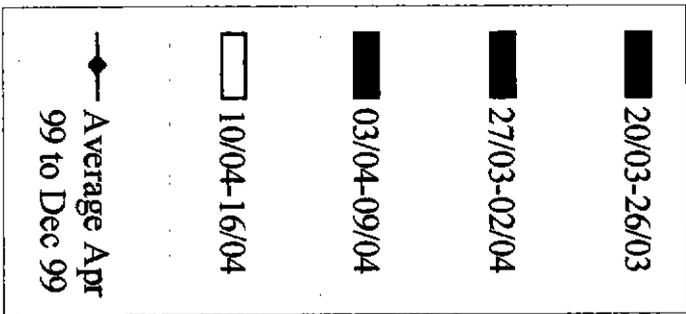
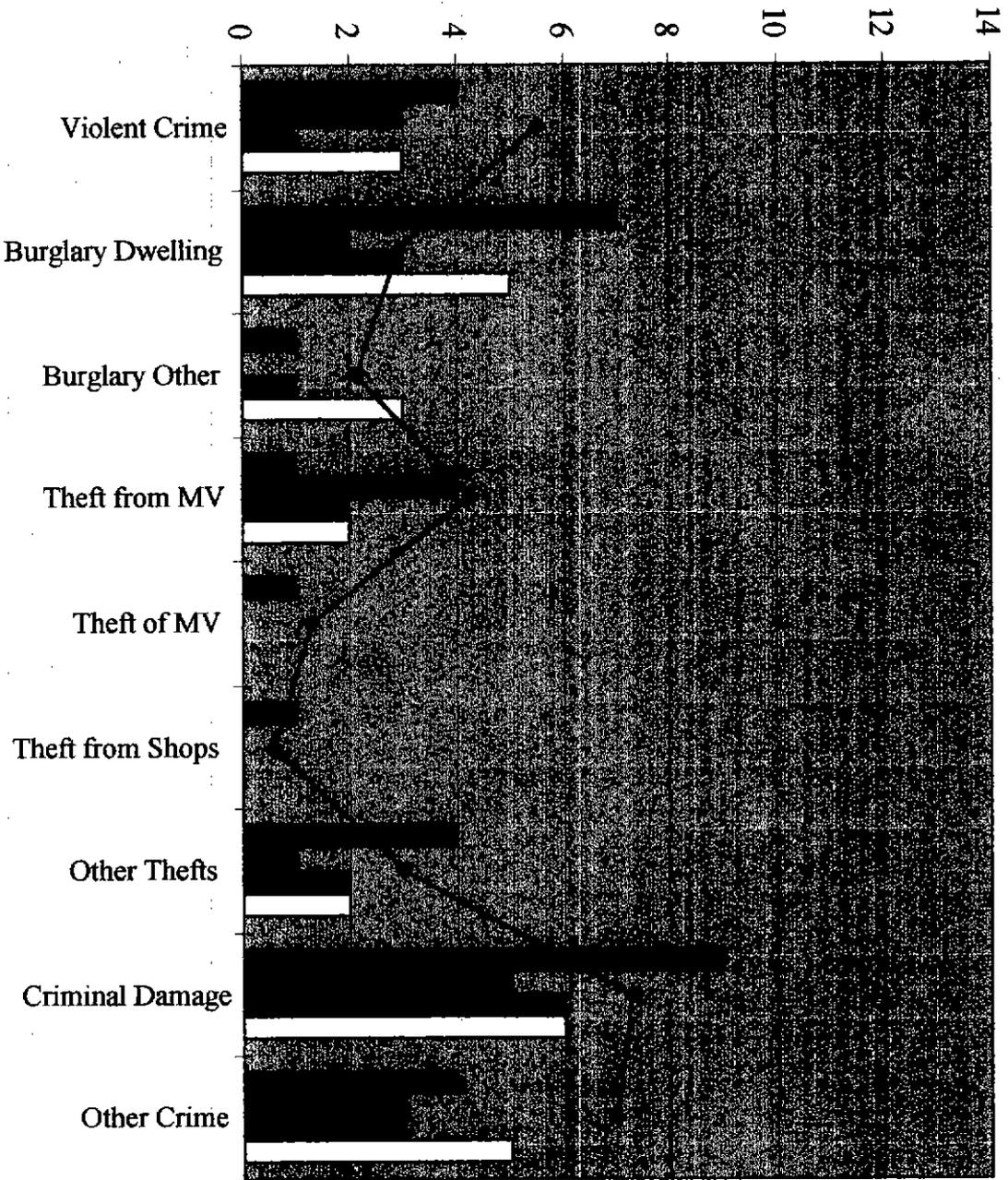
Analysis of Crime per Beat Code and by Category in South East Kent  
for the Calendar Year 1999



# Folkestone Town Centre



# East Folkestone



# **Folkestone Town & East Folkestone**

**South East Kent**  
**Strategic Crime Reduction Unit**  
**Exception Report - Data as at 09.04.000**

***Dover Town Centre***

Nothing to Report

***Elvington, Aylesham and Eythorne***

<b><i>Category of Crime:</i></b>	Violent Crime
<b><i>Number Reported:</i></b>	2 reported this week [6 over the last 4 weeks].
<b><i>Location:</i></b>	Sweetbriar Lane; Church Hill.
<b><i>Day</i></b>	Friday and Sunday
<b><i>Time</i></b>	Between 19:00 and 23:00 hrs

<b><i>Category of Crime:</i></b>	Other Thefts
<b><i>Number Reported:</i></b>	3 reported this week [6 over the last 4 weeks]
<b><i>Location:</i></b>	Dorman Avenue North; Cooting Road Industrial Estate; Pike Road.
<b><i>Day</i></b>	Overnight Thursday/Friday; Saturday/Sunday
<b><i>Time</i></b>	Overnight Thursday/Friday; Saturday/Sunday;

<b><i>Category of Crime:</i></b>	Criminal Damage
<b><i>Number Reported:</i></b>	3 reported this week [9 reported over the last 4 weeks]
<b><i>Location:</i></b>	Market Place; Oakside Road; Milner Road.
<b><i>Day</i></b>	Monday; Wednesday; Friday
<b><i>Time</i></b>	Between 18:45 and 21:40 hrs

***St. Radigunds***

**Nothing to Report.**

***Priory Ward***

<b><i>Category of Crime:</i></b>	Burglary Other
<b><i>Number Reported:</i></b>	2 reported this week [3 over the last 4 weeks]
<b><i>Location:</i></b>	Clarendon Place; Folkestone Road
<b><i>Day</i></b>	Overnight Thursday/Friday; Wednesday
<b><i>Time</i></b>	Overnight Thursday/Friday; Between 21:00 an 21:30 hrs Wednesday.

### ***Folkestone Town***

Nothing to Report.

### ***Cheriton & Morehall***

<b><i>Category of Crime:</i></b>	Violent Crime
<b><i>Number Reported:</i></b>	2 reported this week [4 over the last 4 weeks]
<b><i>Location:</i></b>	Appledore Crescent; St Martins Road
<b><i>Day</i></b>	Thursday; Saturday
<b><i>Time</i></b>	Between 15:40 and 16:40 hrs

<b><i>Category of Crime:</i></b>	Burglary Dwelling
<b><i>Number Reported:</i></b>	2 reported this week [9 over the last 4 weeks]
<b><i>Location:</i></b>	Shorncliffe Camp; Wood Cottage Lane.
<b><i>Day</i></b>	Monday; Overnight Friday/Saturday
<b><i>Time</i></b>	Overnight Friday/Saturday and between 15:00 and 15:20 hrs on Monday.

<b><i>Category of Crime:</i></b>	Shoplifting
<b><i>Number Reported:</i></b>	3 reported this week, of which 2 are detected [6 over the last 4 weeks]
<b><i>Location:</i></b>	Tesco Stores-Cheriton High Street; Co-op-Cheriton High Street; Alldays Stores-Cheriton Road.
<b><i>Day</i></b>	Monday; Wednesday; Saturday
<b><i>Time</i></b>	Between 08:00 and 17:20 hrs

### ***Hawkinge***

Nothing to Report.

### ***Folkestone Foord, East & Harbour***

Nothing to Report.

### ***Deal Town Centre***

<b><i>Category of Crime:</i></b>	Other Thefts
<b><i>Number Reported:</i></b>	6 reported this week [8 reported over the last 4 weeks]
<b><i>Location:</i></b>	Royal Hotel-Beach Street; 2 x Royal Cinque Ports Golf Club-Golf Road; 2 x The Marina; King Street.
<b><i>Day</i></b>	Overnight Monday/Tuesday, Wednesday/Thursday; Saturday; Tuesday; Wednesday; Thursday.
<b><i>Time</i></b>	Overnight Monday/Tuesday and Wednesday/Thursday; Between 13:30 and 15:30 hrs on Saturday; Wednesday and Thursday.

<b>Category of Crime:</b>	Criminal Damage
<b>Number Reported:</b>	5 reported this week [11 reported this week]
<b>Location:</b>	Kent House-Gilford Road; Folletts Cafe-Queen Street; College Road; 2 x Blenheim Road.
<b>Day</b>	Overnight Friday/Saturday, Tuesday and Friday.
<b>Time</b>	Overnight Friday/Saturday and between 12:30 and 19:40 hrs Tuesday and Friday.

### ***North Deal, Mill Hill, Mongeham***

<b>Category of Crime:</b>	Other Thefts
<b>Number Reported:</b>	4 reported this week [6 reported over the last 4 weeks]
<b>Location:</b>	2 x Royal Cinque Ports Golf Club-Golf Road; 2 x The Marina.
<b>Day</b>	Tuesday; Thursday; Saturday; Overnight Wednesday/Thursday.
<b>Time</b>	Overnight Wednesday/Thursday and between 08:00 and 15:30 hrs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

### ***Sandwich***

Nothing to Report.

### ***Hythe***

<b>Category of Crime:</b>	Burglary Other
<b>Number Reported:</b>	4 reported this week [5 reported over the last 4 weeks]
<b>Location:</b>	Dymchurch Road; The Bell-Seabrook Road; The pavilion-Ladies Walk; Palmarsh Village Hall-Dymchurch Road.
<b>Day</b>	Overnight Monday/Tuesday and Thursday/Friday; Saturday.
<b>Time</b>	Overnight Monday/Tuesday and Thursday Friday; between 22:45 and 23:15 hrs on Saturday.

Other Crime is over average compared to last years figures, this is due to:-

- 1 x Theft from Person.
- 2 x Theft in Dwelling
- 1 x Theft of Pedal Cycle
- 1 x Making off Without Payment.
- 2 x Retention/Removal/Disposal
- 1 x Possession