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Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr

Bridgend County Borough Council

Swyddfeydd Dinesig, Stryd yr Angel, Pen-y-bont, CF31 4WB / Civic Offices, Angel Street, Bridgend, CF31 4WB



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Cyfarwyddiaeth y Prif Weithredwr / Chief Executive's Directorate
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Gofynnwch am / Ask for: Gwasanaethau Democrataidd

Ein cyf / Our ref:
Eich cyf / Your ref:

Dyddiad/Date: Dydd Mawrth, 23 Medi 2025

Annwyl Cyngorydd,

PWYLLGOR TRWYDDEDU

Cynhelir Cyfarfod Pwyllgor Trwyddedu o bell – trwy Timau Microsoft ar **Dydd Mawrth, 30 Medi 2025** am **10:00**.

AGENDA

1 Ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb

Derbyn ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan Aelodau.

2 Datganiadau o fuddiant

Derbyn datganiadau o ddiddordeb personol a rhagfarnol (os o gwbl) gan Aelodau / Swyddogion yn unol â darpariaethau'r Cod Ymddygiad Aelodau a fabwysiadwyd gan y Cyngor o 1 Medi 2008.

3 Cymeradwyaeth Cofnodion

3 - 6

I dderbyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cofnodion cyfarfod y 21/05/2025

4 Datganiad o Bolisi Trwyddedu ac Asesiad Effaith Gronnus

7 - 54

5 Materion Brys

I ystyried unrhyw eitemau o fusnes y, oherwydd amgylchiadau arbennig y cadeirydd o'r farn y dylid eu hystyried yn y cyfarfod fel mater o frys yn unol â Rhan 4 (pharagraff 4) o'r Rheolau Trefn y Cyngor yn y Cyfansoddiad.

Nodyn: Bydd hwn yn gyfarfod O bell a bydd Aelodau a Swyddogion mynychu o bell Trwy Timau Microsoft. Bydd y cyfarfod cael ei recordio i'w drosglwyddo drwy wefan y Cyngor. Os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiwn am hyn, cysylltwch â cabinet_committee@bridgend.gov.uk neu ffoniwch 01656 643148 / 643694 / 643513 / 643159

Yn ddiffuant

K Watson

Prif Swyddog, Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol a Rheoleiddio, AD a Pholisi Corfforaethol

Dosbarthiad:

Cynghorwr:

H T Bennett

A R Berrow

S J Bletsoe

O Clatworthy

RJ Collins

C Davies

S Easterbrook

H Griffiths

RM James

P W Jenkins

M Lewis

J Llewellyn-Hopkins

J E Pratt

R Williams

Presennol

Y Cyngorydd M Lewis – Cadeirydd

S Easterbrook
H T Bennett
O Clatworthy

R Williams
S J Bletsoe

J E Pratt
H Griffiths

RM James
C Davies

Ymddiheuriadau am Absenoldeb

A R Berrow

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Michael Pitman
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Swyddog y Gwasanaethau Democrataidd - Cymorth
Uwch Gyfreithiwr
Uwch Swyddog Trwyddedu

Datganiadau o Fuddiannau

Dim

40. Cymeradwyo'r Cofnodion

Y Penderfyniad Wnaed	<u>PENDERFYNWYD:</u> Cymeradwyo cofnodion cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Trwyddedu dyddiedig 11/09/2024 fel cofnod gwir a chywir.
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41.

Penodi Is-bwyllgor(au) Trwyddedu a Dirprwyo i Swyddogion

Y Penderfyniad Wnaed	Cyflwynwyd yr adroddiad gan yr Uwch Swyddog Trwyddedu, a'i bwrpas oedd cynnig aelodaeth Is-bwyllgorau'r Pwyllgor Trwyddedu yn dilyn Cyfarfod Blynnyddol y Cyngor 2025. Cyfeiriodd at y rhestr o aelodau nad oedd ar gael ar adeg paratoi'r adroddiad ond oedd ar gael ar adeg y cyfarfod. PENDERFYNWYD: Cytunodd y Pwyllgor, drwy godi dwylo a chadarnhau yn llafar, i: Gymeradwyo ffurfio dau banel yn eistedd ar sail rota, pob un yn cynnwys saith Aelod o'r Pwyllgor Trwyddedu ac yn cael ei gadeirio gan Gadeirydd ac Is-gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Trwyddedu lle bo modd. Pe digwyddai na allai'r Cadeirydd na'r Is-gadeirydd fod yn bresennol yng nghyfarfod ei is-bwyllgor priodol, yna câi cadeirydd ei ethol o blith y rhai fyddai'n bresennol. Bydd yr Is-bwyllgorau Trwyddedu hyn yn ymgymryd â swyddogaethau trwyddedu, gan gynnwys trwyddedu tacsis a masnachu ar y stryd fel y nodir yng Nghyfansoddiad y Cyngor.
Dyddiad Gwneud y Penderfyniad	21/05/2025

42. Eitemau Brys

Y Penderfyniad Wnaed	Dim
Dyddiad Gwneud y Penderfyniad	21/05/2025

I weld rhagor o'r drafodaeth a gynhaliwyd ar yr eitemau uchod, cliciwch y [ddolen](#) yma

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 09:40.

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Meeting of:	LICENSING ACT 2003 COMMITTEE
Date of Meeting:	30 SEPTEMBER 2025
Report Title:	STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY AND CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Report Owner / Corporate Director:	CHIEF OFFICER – LEGAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES, HR AND ELECTORAL
Responsible Officer:	KIRSTY EVANS LICENSING TEAM MANAGER
Policy Framework and Procedure Rules:	The report content has no direct effect upon the policy framework and procedure rules.
Executive Summary:	A Review of the Statement of Licensing Policy and Cumulative Impact Assessment

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide members with a proposed draft Statement of Licensing Policy (SLP) along with a draft Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) for consideration and noting before proceeding to Cabinet and Council for approval.

2. Background

- 2.1 Under section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 each licensing authority must produce a Statement of Licensing Policy (SLP) with respect to the exercise of its licensing functions. This policy should outline the licensing authority's approach to licence applications and the processes used to address any issues associated with such applications.
- 2.2 The Statement of Licensing Policy (SLP) is required to be reviewed on a 5-year basis in consultation with:
 - Chief Officer of Police for the area
 - Fire and Rescue Authority for the area
 - Local Health Board in Wales for an area any part of which is in the licensing authority's area
 - Persons/bodies representative of local premises licence holders

- Persons/bodies representative of local club premises certificate holders
- Persons/bodies representative of local personal licence holders
- Persons/bodies representative of businesses and residents in its area

2.3 The Statement of Licensing Policy was last revised in 2019.

2.4 The Home Office Guidance, issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, provides direction to local authorities on what should be contained within their Statement of Licensing Policy. The determination and publication of the Statement of Licensing Policy is a matter for the Authority and will require formal Council approval.

2.5 In addition to the Statement of Licensing Policy, in accordance with Section 5A of the Licensing Act 2003 the licensing authority may publish a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) stating that the licensing authority considers that the number of relevant authorisations in respect of premises in one or more parts of its area described in the assessment is such that it is likely that it would be inconsistent with the authority's duty under section 4(1) to grant any further relevant authorisations in respect of premises in that part or those parts ie. that it would undermine the licensing objectives.

CIA's can relate to applications for new premises licences, new club premises certificates as well as applications to vary existing premises and club premises certificates in a specified area.

2.6 Once a CIA has been introduced it must be reviewed every three years, if the licensing authority remains of the opinion that a CIA is required then they must publish a statement to that effect and set out the evidence why they are of that opinion.

2.7 A CIA is required to be reviewed on a three-year basis in consultation with those listed in paragraph 2.2 of this report.

2.8 The Council has a CIA covering specific streets within Bridgend Town Centre. This was last reviewed at the end of 2023 and was approved to run to coincide with the revision of the Statement of Licensing Policy.

3. Current situation / proposal

3.1 A review has been undertaken of the Statement of Licensing Policy and other than administrative amendments, the following changes have been made:

- Removal of Council's wellbeing objectives as this is separate from the Licensing Act 2003 and is detailed in the Corporate Plan.
- Cumulative Impact section updated to reflect the above changes.
- Rewording of paragraph 8.2 which details the separation of regimes between Planning and Licensing.

- Rewording of paragraph 8.3 which relates to the Licensing Authority's duties under the Equality Act 2010.
- Clearer guidance in relation to Section 13 – Temporary Event Notices and the addition of Late Temporary Event Notices.
- The addition of Section 14 – Large Scale Events which provides details about the Council's Events Liaison Panel.

3.2 The draft Statement of Licensing Policy can be found in Annex A.

3.3 A review was also conducted of the current Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) after receiving evidence from relevant Responsible Authorities and other agencies. The review concluded that there is a considerable amount of crime and disorder on specified streets within Bridgend Town Centre which is linked to the presence of licensed premises.

3.4 Following a review of all the relevant data, it is proposed that other than administrative amendments, the following changes should be made to the CIA:

- The addition of "other evidence considered" which details the number of noise complaints received by Shared Regulatory Services.
- Police evidence has been updated which highlights Wyndham Street and Market Street as areas where there is a considerable amount of crime and disorder, linked to licensed premises.
- Derwen Road has been removed from the CIA as there is no evidence to support its inclusion.
- Off-sales only premises and Late-Night Refreshment only premises have been removed from the CIA as there is no evidence to support their inclusion.

3.5 The draft Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) can be found in Annex A.

3.6 A consultation on both documents was undertaken with those detailed in paragraph 2.2, between 8 August 2025 and 8 September 2025.

3.7 Two consultation responses were received and as a result, the following changes were made to the policies:

- The removal of the phrase "rebuttable presumption" in the Cumulative Impact Assessment and Statement of Licensing Policy which was replaced with a strong statement of intent as detailed in the Statutory Section 182 Guidance.
- In the Statement of Licensing Policy, the addition of measures relating to alcohol deliveries which applicants may wish to consider when drafting their operating schedules.

3.8 A summary of the comments received during the consultation exercise are detailed in Annex C along with officers' comments.

4. Equality implications (including Socio-economic Duty and Welsh Language)

- 4.1 An initial Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) screening has identified that there would be no negative impact on those with one or more of the protected characteristics, on socio-economic disadvantage or the use of the Welsh Language. It is therefore not necessary to carry out a full EIA on this policy or proposal.

5. Well-being of Future Generations implications and connection to Corporate Well-being Objectives

- 5.1 The well-being goals identified in the Act were considered in the preparation of this report. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon the achievement of well-being goals/objectives as a result of this report.

6. Climate Change and Nature Implications

- 6.1 There are no climate change or nature implications arising from this report.

7. Safeguarding and Corporate Parent Implications

- 7.1 There are no safeguarding and corporate parent implications arising from this report.

8. Financial Implications

- 8.1 There are no financial implications arising from the report.

9. Recommendations

- 9.1 It is recommended that Committee approves the draft Statement of Licensing Policy and draft Cumulative Impact Assessment and refers the policies to Cabinet and Council for final approval.

Background documents

None.

Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol



Bridgend County Borough Council

Statement of Licensing Policy

Licensing Act 2003

Kelly Watson
Chief Officer – Legal, HR and Regulatory Services
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Civic Offices, Angel Street
Bridgend, CF31 4WB

The approved policy document will be available in the Welsh Language, and in other formats on request, and at www.bridgend.gov.uk

Date of Approval: **To be confirmed****Contents**

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Bridgend County Borough Council is the local licensing authority with responsibility for licensed premises under the Licensing Act 2003. This Statement of Licensing Policy sets out the policies the licensing authority will apply when making decisions on licensing applications and reviews. This policy has been prepared in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003 having regard to the [Statutory Guidance](#) issued under section 182 of the Act.
- 1.2 This Statement of Licensing Policy will be kept under review and published in line with Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003. Further consideration and review may be required in response to changes in demographics and operating models they may develop in response to increasing financial pressures on local government.
- 1.3 To avoid duplication and to ensure that information is up to date, applicants, residents and other persons, members of the public and responsible authorities will be directed to .Gov.uk for information on the licensing processes.

2. Profile of Bridgend County Borough

- 2.1. The Council area contains a mix of urban and rural communities and has a population of approximately **145,500**.

The main towns are Bridgend, Maesteg, Porthcawl and Pencoed.

- 2.2 This policy links to many of the corporate themes and strategies of the Council but the ultimate duty of the Council, as the licensing authority is to promote the following licensing objectives.:

- The Prevention of Crime and Disorder;
- Public Safety;
- The Prevention of Public Nuisance; and,
- The Protection of Children from Harm.

- 2.3 To encourage more performances of live music, the Live Music Act 2012 amended the Licensing Act 2003 by deregulating aspects of the performance of live music so that in certain circumstances live music is not a licensable activity. However, event organisers and authorisation holders should visit [.Gov.uk](#) for further information before staging an event.
- 2.4 New businesses or businesses contemplating major refurbishments are also invited to discuss the proposals with the responsible authorities and other Council departments prior to submitting an application.
- 2.5 Whenever possible, the Council will enter partnership arrangements, working closely with the South Wales Police, South Wales Fire and Rescue Service, local businesses, community representatives and local people in developing future Statements of Licensing of Policy and meeting the licensing objectives. The authority has adopted a Memorandum of Understanding and enforcement protocol

with partner responsible authorities. The licensing authority also holds responsible authority meetings to discuss best practice, share information and to promote the licensing objectives through a risk based and targeted approach to compliance. The group also supports measures to assist and work with the local licensed trade and key partner agencies. Copies of protocols can be accessed at www.bridgend.gov.uk

- 2.6 Organisers of local community events must be aware that the licensing authority must have respect and regard for the concerns of local residents, and organisers must be aware of their legal responsibilities with regard to health and safety, noise pollution, temporary structures, pyrotechnics etc., and the sale of alcohol. Organisers are strongly advised to contact the Council's Events Safety Advisory Group for advice on planning and running an event.

3. Scope and Limitation

- 3.1 Bridgend County Borough Council (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") is the licensing authority as defined in the Licensing Act 2003 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

- 3.2 In discharging its licensing functions, the licensing authority will promote the licensing objectives which are as follows:

- The Prevention of Crime and Disorder;
- Public Safety;
- The Prevention of Public Nuisance; and,
- The Protection of Children from Harm.

Each objective is of equal importance.

- 3.3 The scope of the Statement of Licensing Policy covers the following licensable activities and any that are defined in the Licensing Act 2003.

- Retail sale of alcohol (including via the internet or mail order).
- The wholesale of alcohol to members of the public.
- The supply of alcohol to members of registered clubs.
- The provision of regulated entertainment when it is performed in the presence of an audience and is provided for the purpose, or for purposes which include the purpose, of entertaining that audience, including performance of a play; film exhibitions; indoor sporting events; boxing or wrestling events; live music; any playing of recorded music; a performance of dance; entertainment of a similar description; provision of facilities for dancing and provision of facilities for making music.

This Statement of Licensing Policy applies to all applications in respect of:

- Personal licences;
- Premises licences;
- Club premises certificates; and
- Temporary Event Notices.

- 3.4 The Statement of Licensing Policy sets out a general approach to the making of licensing decisions by the licensing authority but does not seek to undermine the

right of any individual to apply under the terms of the Act for a variety of permissions and to have any such application considered on its individual merits.

- 3.5 The Statement of Licensing Policy does not seek to override the right of any person to make representations in relation to an application or seek a review of a licence or certificate where there is provision in the Act to do so.
- 3.6 Nothing in this policy should be taken as indicating that any requirement of licensing law or any other law may be overridden by the terms of this policy.

4. Applications

- 4.1 An application or notice for licensing purposes will be accepted as being lawfully made only where it contains all of the required details specified by the Act and/or regulations. The licensing authority will, however, exercise appropriate discretion and not reject applications where they contain minor or factual errors which can easily be rectified.
- 4.2 To avoid unnecessary representations being made in respect of an application, applicants are advised to complete all relevant parts of an application form. Some parts of the form are mandatory and where matters have been considered, but are deemed not to be relevant to the application, it is suggested that, for the avoidance of doubt, the particular section is marked “not applicable”.
- 4.3 The grant of an application does not obviate the need for the applicant to satisfy the requirements of any other regulatory regime or statutory requirement.
- 4.4 All persons preparing operating schedules, including those for temporary events, should note that a number of publications are available to assist in the planning of an event. Applicants are advised to contact the bodies shown at **Appendix A** for further information.

5. Decision Making – General Policy

- 5.1 In determining a licensing application, the overriding principle adopted by the licensing authority will be that any individual has a right to apply under the terms of the 2003 Act for a variety of permissions and has a right to have any such application considered on its individual merits. In discharging its functions, the licensing authority will have regard to this policy and the guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act but may depart from it when there are compelling reasons to do so and following receipt of relevant representations.
- 5.2 If an application for a premises licence or club premises certificate has been made lawfully and there have been no representations from responsible authorities or other persons, the licensing authority will grant the application, subject only to conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule and the relevant mandatory conditions.

- 5.3 This policy does not override the right of any person to make representations on an application or to seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made to do so in the 2003 Act. Nothing within this policy will override the right of an individual to a right of appeal to the Cardiff Magistrates' Court against the decisions of the licensing authority.
- 5.4 The licensing authority will not impose any conditions unless its discretion has been engaged following the making of relevant representations, and it has been satisfied at a hearing, of the necessity to impose conditions due to the representations raised. It will then only impose conditions as are necessary to promote the licensing objectives and will not impose standard conditions or those which duplicate other regulatory regimes as far as possible. Conditions will be tailored to individual premises, but the authority may draw on pools of conditions where deemed appropriate to do so.
- 5.5 Wherever practical, officers of the licensing authority will endeavour to forward any representations to the applicant as soon as they are received and not at the end of the period given for making representations. The licensing authority would expect responsible authorities to commence discussions with applicants at an early stage of the consultation process in order to seek clarification on any points and prior to submitting representations to the licensing authority. The authority has agreed with responsible authorities that it will accept electronic submission of representations.
- 5.6 In the interests of transparency and fairness, the licensing authority will normally make personal details of persons available as part of the hearing process unless the person withholds permission or there are exceptional and compelling reasons why this is necessary. Each case will be determined on its merits in consultation with the party concerned.
- 5.7 Representations must be in written format and may be amplified at the subsequent hearing or may stand in their own right. Representations may be submitted electronically to the licensing authority via licensing@bridgend.gov.uk to include the name and postal address of the person or persons making representations. In the interests of transparency and fairness, the licensing authority will normally make personal details of residents and other parties available as part of the hearing process unless the person withholds permission or there are exceptional and compelling reasons why this is necessary. Each case will be determined on its merits in consultation with the person concerned.
- 5.8 The licensing authority maintains a register of applications received at www.bridgend.gov.uk. The licensing authority and its officers have not adopted any measures for notifying persons of applications received beyond the statutory requirements.
- 5.9 Prior to the determination of an application, the licensing authority will determine whether any representation or objection is irrelevant, frivolous or vexatious. The licensing authority may delegate this function to a Sub-Committee or officer.
- 5.10 The decisions taken by the licensing authority will be focused on matters within the control of individual licensees and others granted relevant permissions. These matters will centre on the premises and places being used for licensable activities

and the vicinity of those premises and places. In addressing this matter, the authority will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at the licensed premises on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned. The authority does not seek to define the term “vicinity” and will examine each case on its merits.

- 5.11 When carrying out its functions as a licensing authority under the 2003 Act the licensing authority will have regard to its obligations under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.
- 5.12 The licensing authority is under a duty to protect the rights of residents to privacy and family life under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights in accordance with the Human Rights Act 1998. At the same time, it respects the rights of commercial organisations to operate their premises without unnecessary restraint.
- 5.13 The licensing authority is mindful that, once away from the licensed premises, a minority of consumers will behave badly and unlawfully. As outlined in the Home Office Guidance, this policy recognises that there are other mechanisms both within and outside the licensing regime that are available for addressing such issues. These are listed within the Home Office guidance.
- 5.14 Policy in respect of determining variations of licences:

The licensing authority may not vary a licence so as to vary substantially the premises to which it relates. The authority considers that any physical addition to the footprint of the premises, including outside areas, where additional licensable activities could take place would constitute a substantial variation of the premises. Each case, however, must be examined on its merits and applicants are therefore encouraged to discuss the proposals with the licensing authority and fire authority prior to commissioning any works. Applicants are invited to consider whether the application falls within the definition of Minor Variation set out in the Licensing Act 2003. When assessing applications in this category, the licensing authority will assess each case on its merits having regard to the latest guidance issued by the Home Office under Section 182 of the Act.

- 5.15 General policy in respect of licensing hours:

In line with Home Office Guidance, shops, stores and supermarkets will normally be free to provide sales of alcohol for consumption off the premises at any times when the retail outlet is open for shopping unless there are good reasons. There are no local policies in place and each case will be determined on its merits.

- 5.16 Policy in respect of assessing applications to prevent public nuisance:

The following criteria will be considered when assessing applications within the context of preventing public nuisance:

- Environmental quality;
- Residential amenity;
- Character of function of a particular area; and
- Nature of the proposed activities to be provided at the premises.

The licensing authority will normally consider favouring applicants wishing premises in noise sensitive areas to remain open after the regular closing time on a specified number of occasions (such as on Bank Holidays and weekends preceding Bank Holidays or special occasions) providing that:

The number of extensions has been included in their operating schedule and steps to address public nuisance have been considered;

AND

The authority is given prior notice of each proposed later opening.

In the absence of relevant representations, however, the authority will grant the application.

Applicants may also consider using the Temporary Event Notice procedure for special occasions or Bank or special Holidays.

Where relevant representations are received, the licensing authority will consider stricter conditions with regard to noise control in noise sensitive locations such as residential areas.

5.17 Policy in respect of the protection of children from harm:

Decision making will not seek to limit the access of children to any premises unless it is appropriate for the prevention of physical, moral or psychological harm to them. It is not possible for this licensing policy to anticipate every issue of concern that could arise in respect of children in relation to individual premises and therefore each case will be dealt with on its merits. However, this authority believes that it is completely unacceptable to sell alcohol to children or by proxy to children. Conditions relating to the access of children where alcohol is sold, and which are appropriate to protect them from harm, will be carefully considered on receipt of relevant representations. More detailed provisions are shown in Section 7.

6. Special Policy: Cumulative Impact

- 6.1 Cumulative impact is the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.
- 6.2 The licensing authority has published a cumulative impact assessment (CIA) to help limit the number of types of licence applications granted in areas where there is evidence to show that the number or density of licensed premises in the area is having a cumulative impact and leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives.
- 6.3 The licensing authority has had regard to the guidance published by the Home Office before determining whether to publish a CIA and has undertaken a statutory consultation.

6.4 Summary of Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA):

- 6.4.1 The CIA applies to Bridgend Town Centre in respect of **Market Street and Wyndham Street**.
- 6.4.2 The South Wales Police advised the Licensing Authority that 70% of incidents linked to licensed premises in the town centre between 2023 and 2024 relate to Market Street and Wyndham Street.
- 6.4.3 The CIA identified that the numbers and density of premises in streets in Bridgend Town Centre is having a negative effect on the licensing objective of the Prevention of Crime and Disorder.
- 6.4.4 In response to the evidence from South Wales Police and in line with requirements for publishing a CIA, there is evidence to support the continuation of a Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) in two named streets in Bridgend Town Centre. The policy aims to reduce incidents of alcohol related problems, crime and disorder and public nuisance and to discourage an increase in the number of late opening premises primarily concerned with the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises. The underlying intention is to ensure that Bridgend Town Centre is a safe environment to people visiting and working in the area. The evidence for the CIA has been provided by South Wales Police on the grounds of Crime and Disorder.
- 6.4.5 The policy applies to applications received for the grant and major variation of premises licences for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises, but not for off sales of alcohol, to Club Premises Certificates or Temporary Event Notices.
- 6.4.6 The publication of the CIA does not change the fundamental way that decisions are made under the Licensing Act 2003. The licensing authority will make all decisions on applications within the cumulative impact area on a case-by-case basis and with a view to what is appropriate to promote the licensing objectives.
- 6.4.7 The CIA does not remove the need for a relevant representation to be submitted by a responsible authority or 'other persons' in response to an application, where they consider it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives and for the application to be determined by the Licensing Sub-Committee. Anyone making a representation may base it on the evidence published in the CIA.
- 6.4.8 Where relevant representations are received for a premises adjoining or in close proximity to the Cumulative Impact Policy area, and where those representations raise a material impact on the area then the policy will be applied if the Licensing Authority reasonably judges that to grant the particular application would **likely** add to the cumulative impact being suffered in the defined area. **If this is the case, then the policy of the Licensing Authority is to refuse the application.**
- 6.4.9 The licensing authority will expect that applicants in areas covered by a CIP give consideration to cumulative impact issues within the operating schedule submitted.
- 6.4.10 The licensing authority will proper regard to the different types of premises and the differing impact they will have on the local community. However, if no relevant

representation is received, the licensing authority will grant the application in terms which are consistent with the operating schedule.

7. Provisions in Respect of the Protection of Children from Harm

- 7.1 The body designated to advise on the protection of children from harm is The Social Services and Wellbeing Directorate, Bridgend County Borough Council.
- 7.2 Where relevant representations are received, the licensing authority will consider imposing conditions restricting the access to children to premises in circumstances where:
- Entertainment or services of an adult nature are provided;
 - A member or members of the current management have been convicted for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for allowing under-age drinking (other than in the context of the exemption in the 2003 Act relating to 16 and 17 year olds consuming beer, wine and cider when accompanied by an adult during a table meal);
 - It is known that unaccompanied children have been allowed access;
 - There is a known association with drug taking or dealing;
 - Premises where there is a strong element of gambling;
 - The supply of alcohol is the exclusive or primary purpose of the premises; and
 - Premises where children's entertainment is provided and there is insufficient evidence that proper supervision of the access, egress, safety and welfare of children is provided.
- 7.3 The licensing authority is also mindful that activities, such as adult entertainment, may take place at certain times on premises but not at other times. For example, premises may operate as a café bar during the day providing meals for families but also provide entertainment with a sexual content after 8.00pm. It is not possible to give an exhaustive list of what amounts to entertainment or services of an adult or sexual nature. Applicants and the responsible authorities are expected to consider this point carefully. The licensing authority considers this issue to broadly include topless bar staff, striptease, lap-, table- or pole-dancing, performances involving feigned violence or horrific incidents, feigned or actual sexual acts or fetishism, or entertainment involving strong and offensive language.
- 7.4 The licensing authority expects applicants to be clear in their operating schedules about the activities and times at which the events would take place to help determine when it is not appropriate for children to enter the premises. Consideration should also be given to the proximity of premises to schools and youth clubs so that applicants take appropriate steps to ensure that advertising relating to their premises, or relating to events at their premises, is not displayed at a time when children are likely to be near the premises.

- 7.5 The licensing authority will expect applicants, when preparing an operating schedule or club operating schedule, to set out the steps to be taken to protect children from harm when on the premises.
- 7.6 Conditions whether offered, or imposed following the receipt of relevant representations, should reflect the licensable activities taking place on the premises. In addition to the mandatory condition regarding age verification, the licensing authority may consider other conditions relating to the protection of children from harm, for example:
- Restrictions on the hours when children may be present;
 - Restrictions or exclusions on the presence of children under certain ages when particular specified activities are taking place;
 - Restrictions on the parts of the premises to which children may have access;
 - Age restrictions (below 18);
 - Restrictions or exclusions when certain activities are taking place;
 - Requirements for an accompanying adult (including for example, a combination of;
 - Requirements which provide that children under a particular age must be accompanied by an adult); and
 - Full exclusion of people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.
- 7.7 On receipt of relevant representations, the licensing authority will consider whether a condition should be attached to a premises licence or club premises certificate which requires the presence of a sufficient number of adult staff on the premises to ensure the wellbeing of the children during any emergency in a theatre offering entertainment aimed primarily for children.

8. Integrating Strategies

- 8.1 The Council will, as appropriate, take account of any relevant information in relation to community safety, substance misuse, disability, equality, transport, tourism, economic development and cultural issues. The Council will monitor these areas and where it is shown that licensing activities are impacting adversely on these areas it will be reported to the committee having responsibility for these areas.
- 8.2 The licensing authority will avoid as far as possible any duplication with other regulatory regimes. In particular, Planning and Licensing regimes will be properly separated to avoid duplication and inefficiency. Licensing application will not be a re-run of a planning application and the licensing decisions will not be cut across decision taken by a planning committee or permissions granted on appeal. There is no legal basis for the licensing authority to refuse an application because it does not have planning permission.
- 8.3 The Council has due regard for the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and foster good relations between persons with different protected characteristics. The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civic partnership, pregnancy and maternity race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation. The Licensing Authority in carrying out

its duties, will uphold the Equality Duty of the Council as required under the Equality Act 2010.

- 8.4 Licence conditions will not be imposed where they would duplicate other regulatory regimes or legislation; this includes health and safety at work, fire safety, disability or equalities legislation.
- 8.5 The licensing authority will have regard to cultural strategies which relate to the wider cultural and economic benefits to the community of the promotion of live music, dance and theatre. In coming to a decision, the potential for disturbance in neighbourhoods will be carefully balanced with these wider benefits and focus on the licensing objectives and the individual merits of the application.
- 8.6 Copies of Council policies are available on www.bridgend.gov.uk or from individual Council Departments. The licensing authority webpages can be found under Licensing in the A-Z of Services.

9. Steps to Promote the Licensing Objectives

- 9.1 These sections will be of relevance to all sectors within the licensed trade, including Club Premises, the retail sector and events to which Temporary Event Notices apply. However, the licensing authority recognises that applicants, existing licensees and premises users should consider only those matters which are relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and/or events. The licensing authority encourages liaison between applicants and responsible authorities when drafting operating schedules and risk assessments.
- 9.2 When drawing up an operating schedule applicants must comply with the regulations in respect of completing applications. They may also wish to consider the following points but are under no statutory obligation to do so. Applicants and responsible authorities are reminded that they should not offer conditions which duplicate offences set out in the Licensing Act 2003 or in existing legislation.
- 9.3 The responsibility for ensuring compliance with non-licensing legislation rests with the applicant. The authority considers the most up to date information to be available on the .GOV website.
- 9.4 The following licensing objectives have equal importance. Applicants should note that the licensing authority may also develop pools of conditions based on the Home Office Guidance from which necessary and proportionate conditions may be drawn should relevant representations be received.

9.5 The Prevention of Crime and Disorder

Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 imposes a duty on the Council and licensing authority to consider crime and disorder reduction in the exercise of their duties. When addressing crime and disorder, applicants should initially identify any particular issues (having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities) which are likely to adversely affect the promotion of the crime and disorder objective. Such steps as are required to deal with these issues should be included within the operating schedule. Conditions should be targeted on deterrence and preventing crime and disorder, for example:

- a) The installation and maintenance of CCTV inside and outside the premises, to include the precise location of cameras on plans to ensure that areas are properly covered.
- b) A written drugs policy covering searches of patrons, seizures, and storage of seized drugs at the premises.
- c) The use of SIA registered Door Staff and an agreed per capita rate of door persons to customers.
- d) A training policy relating to the prevention of crime and disorder at the premises.
- e) Information on and/or the provision of transport for customers.
- f) The adoption of Nitenet or similar direct radio link.
- g) Membership of schemes with other licensees to prevent crime and disorder.
- h) Maintenance of incident books to record crime and disorder.
- i) Adherence to the best practice issued in relation to nightclubs, dance venues, outdoor dance events and the like.
- j) The use of plastic containers and toughened glass at all times or at specific times, or for specific events or periods during the year.
- k) A policy with regard to the management of patrons drinking outside the premises in order to minimise the potential for crime, disorder anti-social behaviour and nuisance to the public, which may include measures to prevent glasses and bottles being taken outside.
- l) A written policy to advise staff on protection of young persons and vulnerable adults.
- m) The use of clickers or other measures to prevent overcrowding.
- n) A last admission or re-admission policy at the premises including measures to manage customers who smoke where there is no suitable area within the premises curtilage for such customers.
- o) Measures to prevent crime and disorder arising if entertainment of an adult or sexual nature is provided and/or involves strong or offensive language.
- p) Measures to prevent under age sales, for example till prompts and refusals registers.
- q) Crime prevention/Get Home safely posters.
- r) A prohibition on the admittance of customers carrying open or sealed bottles into the premises.

- s) A prohibition on customers taking alcoholic and other drinks from the premises in glasses and open bottles to prevent the use of these containers as offensive weapons in surrounding streets after individuals have left the premises.
- t) Queue management systems inside and outside the premises.
- u) Internal patrols by management.

9.6 Public Safety

Where an applicant identifies an issue with regard to public safety (including fire safety) which is not covered by existing legislation, he or she should identify in their operating schedule the steps which will be taken to ensure public safety, for example:

- a) The number of people attending the premises.
- b) Customer profile (age, disability etc).
- c) Fire safety and fire prevention measures not covered by other regulatory regimes.
- d) Measures of management control within the premises.
- e) Design, construction and operation of premises, including toilets, lighting, strobe lighting etc.
- f) Staff training in disability awareness and evacuation procedures.
- g) The use of special effects such as pyrotechnics, lasers, smoke machines, foam machines.
- h) Regular testing of electrical systems and the provision of RCD protection.
- i) Awareness of the effect of alcohol and other substance misuse.

9.7 Public Nuisance

Licensed premises have the potential to have an adverse impact on the local community. The licensing authority recognises that a balance should be struck between local businesses, cultural diversity and the need to protect the local residents from nuisance.

The licensing authority understands public nuisance to include the following: noise and disturbance, odour, litter and anti-social behaviour.

When addressing public nuisance, the applicant should identify any particular issues (having regard to the vicinity of the premises, the type of premises and the type of entertainment or activity) which are likely to adversely affect the promotion of the objective to prevent public nuisance. The licensing authority will expect the

operating schedule to indicate that, in respect of those premises which are located in primarily residential areas; steps will be taken to reduce the impact of noise from patrons congregating outside. Other measures could include:

- a) Measures to control amplified and non-amplified sound, music and speech within and outside the premises.
- b) Sound proofing measures to contain sound and vibration.
- c) Reducing sound levels and installing a sound limiting device to prevent amplified music exceeding the level agreed by the Council.
- d) Keeping doors and windows closed and providing adequate alternative mechanical ventilation (and ensuring the mechanical ventilation itself does not cause a noise problem).
- e) The management of gardens, play and other outside areas to ensure minimal disruption to the neighbourhood – this may include restricting areas where alcoholic drinks may be consumed or the times they may be consumed.
- f) Providing quieter areas for patrons.
- g) Where there are beer gardens or similar outdoor areas, ensuring the amplified music is not relayed to such areas and that these areas are properly screened.
- h) The operation of plant and machinery so as to minimise disruption to the neighbourhood.
- i) The impact of car parks at the premises and access roads on the local community.
- j) The impact of deliveries on the local community.
- k) The location of premises in relation to residential properties, hospitals, places of worship etc.
- l) The adoption of a “last admission” policy.
- m) Erecting prominent notices at the exists to premises asking customers to leave quietly and not to slam car doors and at appropriate times making announcements to the same effect.
- n) Instructing door staff or other staff to ask customers leaving the premises to leave the area quietly.
- o) Regular assessments by staff or managers to assess whether there are problems and how best to deal with them.
- p) Reducing the volume of music towards the end of the evening and, where appropriate, playing quieter more soothing music as the evening winds down.

- q) Considering excluding people from the premises who often leave in a noisy fashion.
- r) Increasing outside lighting levels (but in such a manner that does not cause a nuisance to the local residents).
- s) Vacating smoking shelters, patios or any other such areas where customers smoke, by no later than 11.00 pm.
- t) encouraging patrons to return indoors as quickly as possible e.g. preventing drinks from being taken outdoors, restricting the number of tables and chairs, refraining from erecting smoking shelters and from using patio heaters.
- u) Provision of door staff or other staff to supervise the smoking areas and to ensure that doors are kept closed when amplified music is being played.

9.8 The Protection of Children from Harm

Such steps as are required to address this licensing objective may include:

- a) Types of entertainment provided, especially if aimed primarily at children.
- b) Applicants should specify whether entertainment of an adult or sexual nature is involved or involves strong or offensive language to enable the Council to consider the risk to the promotion of the licensing objectives, particularly the protection of children from harm.
- c) Staff training for awareness of offences.
- d) Staff training for the protection of children, young persons and vulnerable adults at the premises including proof of age measures and awareness of proxy sales of alcohol.
- e) Active support and enforcement of a Proof of age Scheme (e.g. Challenge 25). The Council's Trading Standards Department can give advice on Proof of Age Schemes.
- f) Age limitations.
- g) Exclusion of children from certain areas.
- h) Requirements for adult supervision.
- i) The location of cigarette machines in areas that can be easily seen by staff.
- j) Where alcohol deliveries take place the inclusion of age verification procedures at both the point of sale and delivery.
- k) In respect of alcohol deliveries consideration should be given to deliveries only being made to a fixed physical address.
- l) Not to provide alcohol deliveries to highly intoxicated customers and to provide adequate training to staff in that respect.

10. Compliance

- 10.1 Where necessary, enforcement action will be taken in accordance with the principles of the Enforcement Concordat issued by the Government and the Hampton Principles.
- 10.2 The Council is developing a strategy with responsible authorities which provides for the targeting of agreed problem and/or high-risk premises which require greater attention, while employing a “light touch” approach to low risk premises or those which are well run. The licensing authority and responsible authorities will give licence holders and businesses early warning of problems, clear explanations of what needs to be done, action plans, and timescales in order to resolve problems. Formal action will be taken if this is deemed essential to promote the licensing objectives.
- 10.3. The licensing authority will carry out inspections to determine if licence conditions are being complied with. These visits may be carried out as joint inspections with other statutory bodies or responsible authorities.
- 10.4 Although the review process is a key protection for the local community, local residents or businesses who have concerns about premises should contact the relevant agency in the first instance. The Council can also act as the point of contact for concerns via licensing@bridgend.gov.uk

11. Administration, Exercise and Delegation of Functions

- 11.1 In determining applications, the licensing authority will adopt the principle of delegation as laid down in the Act and Guidance in the interests of speed, efficiency and cost effectiveness. The Council’s Constitution, Scheme of Delegation to Officers and Member Code of Conduct can be accessed at www.bridgend.gov.uk

12. Reviews of Licence

- 12.1 Reviews of premises licences represent a key protection for the local community in respect of problems which may arise during the term of a premises licence. Any person and responsible authority has the right to make representations in respect of an application or seek a review of a licence or certificate within the provisions of the Act. Each case will be dealt with on its merits.
- 12.2 The licensing authority considers that it is good practice for responsible authorities to give licence holder’s early warning of problems and of the need to improve.
- 12.3 Individuals or groups may request a representative to make representations on their behalf, for example a legal representative, friend, Member of Parliament, Member of the Senedd. Licensing authority Members are bound by the Member Code of Conduct when participating in the licensing process.
- 12.4 Where the licensing authority makes a decision on an application it will provide reasons in writing and in other formats on request.

- 12.5 In the interests of transparency and fairness, the licensing authority will normally make personal details of residents and other parties available as part of the hearing process unless the person withholds permission or there are exceptional and compelling reasons why this is necessary. Each case will be determined on its merits in consultation with the person concerned.
- 12.6 Any person may submit representations electronically to the licensing authority via licensing@bridgend.gov.uk to include the name of the person or persons making the representations and a postal address. Accessibility enquiries should be addressed to the Licensing Section in the first instance.

13. Temporary Event Notices (TENs)

- 13.1 Certain small-scale events held in unlicensed premises and on an occasional basis are not required to be licensed but must be notified to the licensing authority at least 10 working days before the event.
- 13.2 Temporary Event Notices (TENs) can also be used for licensable activities to take place on licensed premises outside the permissions of the Premises Licence e.g., a pub may wish to extend the hours they can sell alcohol to cover a sporting event.
- 13.3 There are no special policies applicable to Temporary Event Notices. Full details of the process can be found on .GOV.uk. Event organisers should take particular notice of the references and meaning of the term “working days” when calculating when to serve a Temporary Event Notice; working days do not include the date the TEN was submitted, the first day of the event, weekends or bank holidays.
- 13.4 Whilst not a mandatory requirement, early engagement and discussion with the South Wales Police and Council Environmental Health team around proposed TENS may reduce the likelihood of an objection notice on the grounds of crime and disorder or public nuisance. The Council would strongly urge all persons to give the Council at least 28 days’ notice of an event (and at least two to three months’ notice or longer for larger outdoor events) in order that the organiser can access Events Safety Information, contact points and advice through the Council.
- 13.5 Unless a TEN is submitted electronically to licensing it should also be served on the Police and the Council’s Environmental Health team.
- 13.6 Where an objection notice is received from the Police or the Council’s Environment Health team, the matter will be referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee for a decision as to whether or not the event can take place. Where representations relate purely to the addition of conditions to the TEN which are consistent with an existing Premises Licence, a statement of conditions will be issued with the TEN by an authorised officer without the need for a Licensing Sub-Committee hearing, unless the applicant disagrees.
- 13.7 Late Temporary Event Notices

Late TENs are intended to be used by premises users who are required for reasons outside of their control to, for example change the venue at short notice.

13.8 Late TENs can be given up to five working days but no earlier than nine working days before the event is scheduled and, unless given electronically to the licensing authority, must also be sent by the premises user to the Police and the Council's Environmental Health team.

13.9 It should be noted that in case of any relevant objections to a late TEN a counter notice will be served and the event cannot take place. There is no sufficient time for a hearing of the Licensing Sub-Committee.

14. Large Scale Events

14.1 Events with a capacity of over 499 people on the premises will require a Premises Licence if licensable activities are taking place.

14.2 Such events of a temporary or more permanent nature will generally require detailed planning and more consultation with Responsible Authorities and representatives of other organisations concerned with safety.

14.3 The Council operates an Events Liaison Panel consisting of various Council officers, Police, Fire and Emergency Services who provide advice and assistance to event organisers to ensure they are aware of their responsibilities and that all events run safely. It is recommended that applicants contact licensing and the events team at their earliest opportunity to discuss their proposals so a decision can be made as to the suitability of the event and consideration by the Panel. The events team can be contacted on: events@bridgend.gov.uk

15. Special Notes

15.1 Where extracts from the Licensing Act 2003 are reproduced, they are provided as an information guide only. They are not a full and authoritative statement of the new licensing law. In particular, it must be noted that, although the Council has made every effort to ensure that the information in these pages is correct, changes to the law and the implementation of specific regulations for licensing mean that the supporting information in these pages may be subject to change.

16. Consultation

16.1 The draft policy statement, including the information provided by the South Wales Police at Appendix Two, was published via the Bridgend County Borough Council website between XX/XX/XXXX and XX/XX/XXXX. Consultation also took place with, amongst others, the Responsible Authorities, partner agencies, Members of Bridgend County Borough Council and Town and Community Councils and trade representatives.

16.2 This Statement of Licensing Policy was prepared by the Licensing Section, Bridgend County Borough Council and approved by the Bridgend County Borough Council at their meeting held on XX/XX/XXXX.

17. Appeals

- 17.1 In the case of a premises licence, an appeal should be made to the Magistrates' Court for the petty session's area in which the premises are situated (Cardiff Magistrates' Court).
- 17.2 In the case of a personal licence, an appeal should be made to the Magistrates' Court for the petty session's area where the personal licence was granted.
- 17.3 Entitlements to appeal for parties aggrieved by decisions of the licensing authority are set out in Schedule 5 to the Licensing Act 2003.

Responsible Authority contact details are published separately on the Licensing webpages at www.bridgend.gov.uk or are available by contacting licensing@bridgend.gov.uk

Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol



Bridgend County Borough Council

Cumulative Impact Assessment:

Bridgend Town Centre

2025 - 2028

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Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA): Bridgend Town Centre

1. Background

The Council area contains a mix of urban and rural communities and has a population of approximately 145,000. The main towns are Bridgend, Maesteg and Porthcawl.

The immediate population of Bridgend Town is approximately 15,000 distributed over three wards of Morfa, Newcastle and Oldcastle which is all within a two-mile distance of the centre. Some of the town centre streets are pedestrianised.

Since the inception of the Licensing Act 2003 in November 2005, Derwen Road, Market Street, Wyndham Street and Nolton Street have been the subject of a special policy to mitigate the negative cumulative impact of licensed premises.

2. Aims of the Cumulative Impact Policy

The policy aims to reduce incidents of alcohol related problems, crime, disorder, public nuisance, and risks to public safety particularly late at night. It aims to discourage an increase in the number of late opening, vertical drinking establishments with the intention of ensuring that the Town Centre is a safe environment for people visiting, working and living in the area.

The Licensing Authority recognises that a problem area can be improved by the introduction of new styles of business types such as food led premises, or high quality/speciality enterprises, rather than vertical drinking establishments.

Key Message

The Policy aims to encourage diverse, well-run licensed premises (to an exceptional standard), where the main focus of the premises is not high-volume consumption of alcohol.

Family friendly premises are encouraged together with cafes and restaurants.

3. Reasons for the CIA

There are a number of problems in the area caused by the cumulative impact of large numbers of licensed premises. These problems undermine the licensing objectives:

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- Prevention of public nuisance
- Public safety
- The protection of children from harm

The Cumulative Impact Assessment is in place to minimise these problems further and promote these objectives.

4. Evidence

South Wales Police (SWP) have submitted a detailed analysis of licensed premises that authorise the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises within Bridgend town centre. The Police are acknowledged by the Home Office as the lead Responsible Authority for crime and disorder.

The evidence submitted shows that there has been an 8% increase in incidents relating to licensed premises within the town centre from 2023 to 2024. The largest types of incidents logged were Violence Against the Person offences, this was followed by Concern for Safety incidents which were largely in relation to heavily intoxicated individuals.

The report details an area where 70% of the incidents linked to licensed premises in the town centre have been logged. This area includes Wyndham Street and Market Street. These areas are currently part of the Cumulative Impact Assessment alongside Derwen Road and part of Nolton road; these areas do not feature in this highlighted area of concern.

Although the Police have pinpointed this area where the highest number of incidents are logged their analysis of the problem profile covers the whole town centre which includes Brewery Fields and to Cowbridge Road licensed premises. The total number of incidents logged which related to licensed premises in 2024 for the town centre was 313.

In accordance with the report, the types of premises which cause the most police incidents of crime and disorder are pubs, bars and nightclubs.

A copy of the report submitted by South Wales Police which includes the map of the area analysed is details in **Appendix A**.

5. Other evidence considered

Other evidence considered included noise complaints relating to licensed premises which were made to the Council's Pollution team within Shared Regulatory Services between 2018 and 2024. The complaints relate to licensed premises within the Bridgend town centre.

Year Received	Number of complaints
2018	11
2019	8
2020	3
2021	37
2022	19
2023	17
2024	13

6. Consideration of other initiatives and partnership working

There are a number of measures in place in Bridgend Town Centre that are aimed at providing a safe environment and minimising problems of crime, disorder and nuisance. These measures have been taken into account when determining the Cumulative Impact Assessment. They include:

- Pubwatch Schemes.
- Provision of CCTV in public areas.
- Taxi Marshalls are employed to aid dispersal of customers from late night premises.
- Enforcement powers available to the Police, Licensing Officers and Trading Standards Officers under the Licensing Act 2003.
- Restrictions through planning controls.

7. Conclusion

The Licensing Authority is satisfied that there is evidence to support the adoption and publication of a Cumulative Impact Assessment for Grants and Full Variation applications of a Premises Licence which relate to the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises in the following named streets for Bridgend town centre:

- Wyndham Street
- Market Street

Having taken into consideration other existing initiatives, it believes that it is proportionate and the most effective measure to address the problems identified.

8. Application of the policy

Having regard to the Guidance issued by the Secretary of State under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, Bridgend County Borough Council has consulted upon the issue of cumulative impact in Bridgend town centre. It has taken into account the views of the South Wales Police and other respondents and has adopted a CIA for Grants and Full Variations of Premises Licences for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises in respect of those premises situated on Market Street and Wyndham Street.

Regard will also be given that where relevant representations are received for a premises adjoining or in close proximity to the CIA area, and where those representations raise a material impact on the area then the CIA will apply if the licensing authority reasonably judges that to grant the particular application would be inconsistent with its inconsistent with its duty to promote the licensing objectives.

This CIA should be read in conjunction with Bridgend County Borough Council's Statement of Licensing Policy.

The CIA applies to applications for the grant and full variation of Premises Licence relating to the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises. It does not apply to off sales of alcohol, Club Premises Certificates or Temporary Event Notices.

The publication of the CIA does not change the fundamental way that decisions are made under the Licensing Act 2003. The licensing authority will make all decisions on applications within the cumulative impact area on a case-by-case basis and with a view to what is appropriate to promote the licensing objectives.

The CIA does not remove the need for a relevant representation to be submitted by a responsible authority or 'other persons' in response to an application, where they consider it appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives and for the application to be determined by the Licensing Sub-Committee. Anyone making a representation may base it on the evidence published in the CIA.

Applicants are expected to address the effects of cumulative impact within the Operating Schedule. They are expected to clearly demonstrate how the operation of the premises would not add to the negative cumulative impact being experienced in the area.

If relevant representations are received during the consultation period for an application falling within the CIA, then the application will proceed to hearing to be determined by the Licensing Sub-Committee. If the applicant is able to demonstrate that their application and operation will not likely add to the cumulative impact a licence may be granted. If an applicant is not able to demonstrate this, the policy of the Licensing Authority is to refuse the application.

If no relevant representations are received, then the licensing authority will grant the application subject to conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule and any relevant mandatory conditions required by the Licensing Act 2003.

9. List of Appendices

Appendix A – Police Evidence



SOUTH WALES
POLICE
HEDDLU
DE CYMRU

Fighting Organised Crime in Partnership

PREVENT | PURSUE | PROTECT | PREPARE

Problem Profile

Date: 20th August 2024

Author: 58318 Georgia Christensen, Intelligence Analyst, Mid Glam

Report Owner: 5435 Daniel Parry, Community Safety

Handling

Using the government security classification scheme (GSC), this document has been classified with a handling code of **OFFICIAL**. The report can be widely shared within the force to any staff who would benefit from access to the information. This is a strategic product and does not contain personal or tactical information so may be appropriate for sharing with trusted partners. However, it should only be shared with the authorisation of the report owner and with the caveat that it cannot be further disseminated, referenced, or published in full or in part, through any media without prior consent.

HEDDLU DE CYMRU | SOUTH WALES POLICE

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1

Introduction

This report will focus on occurrences in Bridgend town centre that are linked to licenced premises. The purpose of this is to understand the impact of licenced premises on the crime and occurrences experienced in Bridgend town centre and the subsequent policing demand.

2 KEY FINDINGS

2.1 Overview

During the time period 01/07/2023 – 30/06/2024 there were 311 occurrences, and 8% increase on the previous year, which saw 287 occurrences. 37% of these occurrences were offences of Violence Against the Person (116) a small increase on last year, with the second highest occurrence type being Concern for Safety at 13% (40). Violence Against the Person occurrences were 72% in relation to Assault with Injury and Common Assault and Battery. Both of these offence types saw increases, with assault with injury almost doubling. Concern for Safety occurrences were largely in relation to heavily intoxicated individuals. The third most frequent occurrence type is crime related incidents which is an amalgamation of difference occurrences including things such as theft, rape, and driving a motor vehicle whilst over the prescribed limit.

After assaults, the most common offence type was drunk and disorderly (21), possession of cocaine (11) and fear or provocation of violence (4). Few occurrences saw involvement of weapons (12) and only 1 saw a weapon being used, which was glass. 20 occurrences (6%) involved drugs, the majority of which were possession, or individuals being removed from premises after being sighted using or dealing drugs and becoming aggressive as a result of this. The drugs involved were (suspected) cocaine in 90% of occurrences, with the remaining being cannabis. The majority of these took place at Edens Bar on Market Street.

The Phoenix experienced the highest volume of occurrences and violence, closely followed by Edens. The top 5 licenced premises in terms of volume, also including Tair Pluen, The Roof and The Wyndham Arms, account for 70% of all occurrences. All of these premises are in close proximity to one another one neighbouring streets; Wyndham Street and Market Street. There has also been a rise in occurrences at the Railway Inn, Kings Head and the Three Horse Shoes. The Railway Inn, however, has just announced it's closure.

The peak day for occurrences is Saturday evening going in to Sunday morning, with the exception of the Tair Pluen which sees its peak on a Thursday between 6pm – 9pm. The peak time overall is between 2am and 3am, remaining high until 5am. 2am is when the first premises begin to stop selling alcohol and begin to close, which is likely to explain the rise in violence due to the influx of intoxicated and vulnerable individuals making their way out onto main streets and to public transport. with peak months being December, April and May, which is expected due to the holidays that occur in these months.

Victims were more likely to be male and aged between 18-34 and suspects were significantly more likely to be male and aged between 18-44. The heavy involvement of males suggests that an element of culture amongst



younger – middle aged men may make these individuals more likely to become involved in alcohol consumption beyond capacity and subsequently violence.

It is likely that the close proximity of sites is an aggravating factor as it is likely to lead to a sudden influx of intoxicated and vulnerable individuals, exacerbated by 3 of the top five premises having the same closing hours on the peak day, a Saturday. It may be beneficial to therefore, stagger closing times, particularly on a Saturday into the early hours of Sunday.

Policing simply does not have the resources to moderate and parent the nighttime economy, however there are other steps that may lessen the volume of occurrences. One potential method may be to use barriers, such as implemented at stadiums during events, that direct individuals leaving premises in different directions. This could help reduce the volume of individuals at hotspots during the alcohol sale and closing time hours. One area that individuals gather are at taxi ranks, therefore it could be useful to implement taxi marshalls to control queues and gatherings. It could also be useful to convey messaging through posters, placed strategically to be eye level where individuals in licenced premises linger, e.g. toilets, at the bar, queueing outside. Posters cannot physically support policing, however the notion of causing an individual to think twice about their actions, particularly by using emotive languages and displaying consequences, should not be overlooked. Particularly in relation to violence and its potentially fatal result, knowing your limits and not providing alcohol to intoxicated friends.

3 METHODOLOGY

Using occurrences extracted from Niche fitting the parameters of taking place between 01/07/2023 – 30/06/2024 and inside or outside a licenced premises in Bridgend town centre. Bridgend town centre is the meeting point between three beats; **Newcastle**, **Morfa**, and **Bridgend**. Occurrences outside a licenced premises have been included if the nominals had recently been inside that licenced premises. Occurrences have also been included where it is clear that the nominals had recently been in a central licenced premises even if it cannot be linked to a specific site. The town centre parameters will be displayed on a map. It includes the town centre and has been expanded slightly to include Brewery Field and the licenced premises along Cowbridge Road as these are easily accessible from the town centre, and therefore it is likely that nominals will move between these premises and the city centre locations.



4 ANALYSIS

4.1 What

During the time period there were 311 occurrences involving licenced premises. This is an 8% increase on the previous year, which saw 287 occurrences. These occurrences include events that happened inside a licenced premises, directly outside a licenced premises immediately after the nominal left or in close proximity after leaving the premises. Occurrences are only included if they can be clearly linked to licenced premises. The licenced premises included have been listed in the Appendix.

Occurrence Type	Number of Occurrences 2022-2023	Number of Occurrences 2023-2024
CR37 Violence Against the Person	92	116
PS10 Concern for Safety	36	40
CR45 Crime Related Incident	31	29
AN18 ASB Nuisance	35	25
CR31 Drugs	22	18
TR6 Road Related Offence	17	15
CR41 Theft and Handling	11	14
CR43 Damage	4	11

Table 1 : Occurrence types by volume

The most common occurrence type seen relating to licenced premises was Violence Against the Person, accounting for 37% of all occurrences. This is followed by Concern for Safety at 13%. The proportion of offence types is relatively similar to last year, however violence against the person has seen an increase and ASB nuisance has decreased.

CR37 Violence Against the Person was largely offences of assault with injury and common assault and battery with these 2 offence categories accounting for 72% of CR37s. Concern for safety occurrences were largely surrounding individuals who were heavily intoxicated and as a result either causing a disturbance or unable to get themselves home safely. 4 of these occurrences involved concern for child welfare where intoxicated adults had children in their care and 3 were mental health related.

CR45 Crime Related Incidents were an amalgamation of different offences including 5 Assaults, 5 aggressive individuals, 5 fights, 2 drunk and disorderly, 2 sexual assaults and 2 thefts. This occurrence type also saw 1 respectively of Driving a M/V with excess alcohol, threat with a bladed article, rape, natural death, concern for safety and attempted harm.



Offence	Number of occurrences 2022-2023	Number of occurrences 2023-2024
S.47 Assault with Injury	26	51
Common assault and battery S.39	30	33
Drunk & disorderly	21	17
Cocaine: Having possession of a Class A controlled drug	11	7
S4 Fear or provocation of violence	4	7

Table 2: Offence type by volume

Offences of violence are clearly the prevalent issue when assessing occurrences surrounding licenced premises in Bridgend town centre, with a large proportion being assault with injury offences. Assault with injury and common assault and battery have seen a consistently higher level of offences over both years.

A small minority of offences included the possession or use of a weapon. 12 occurrences involved weapons, 1 was used to cause injury which was glass.

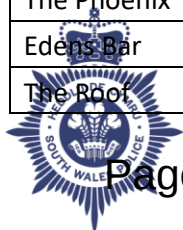
Weapon	Number of Occurrences 2022-2023	Number of Occurrences 2023-2024
Knife	9	5
Non bladed article	2	4
Glass	2	3

Table 3: Weapons by type and volume

20 occurrences involved drugs being found on an individual or the individual being removed from the premises by bouncers who witnessed the individuals' taking drugs. These premises are adhering to a proactive no tolerance approach to drug use. The drugs concerned were largely cocaine or "white powder" with few occurrences also relating to cannabis. During the previous year there were 27 licenced premises occurrences relating to drugs.

The below section will focus on the top 5 licenced premises in terms of volume of occurrences and will break down the occurrence types as well as peak days and times for occurrences to take place.

Licenced Premises	Peak Day	Alcohol Sales End Time	Premises Closing Time	Peak Occurrence Time
The Phoenix	Sunday	03:00hrs	04:30hrs	03:00hrs
Edens Bar	Sunday	04:00hrs	04:30hrs	02:hrs
The Roof	Saturday	04:00am	04:30hrs	23:00hrs



Tair Pluen	Thursday	02:00am	02:45hrs	18:00hrs-21:00hrs
The Wyndham Arms	Sunday	01:00am	02:00hrs	21:00hrs

Table 4: Licenced premises and their peak times compared to end of alcohol sales and closing times

The Phoenix, Edens and The Roof all close at 04:30hrs, which would mean a sudden influx of individuals at this time. Many of these individuals will be intoxicated within close proximity to one another and are likely to congregate in similar places when seeking public transport home.

Excluding the Tair Pluen, the peak times are all Saturday evening into the early hours of Sunday.

4.1.1 The Phoenix

Occurrence Type	Number of Occurrences
CR37 Violence Against the Person	27
CR45 Crime Related Incident	9
AN18 ASB - Nuisance	4
PS10 Concern for Safety	4

Table 5: Top occurrence types by volume at The Phoenix

The Phoenix has seen the highest level of violence this year, peaking at 03:00hrs, coinciding with the end of alcohol sales at the venue.

4.1.2 Edens Bar

Occurrence Type	Number of Occurrences
CR37 Violence Against the Person	23
CR31 Drugs	8
PS10 Concern for Safety	5

Table 6: Top occurrence types by volume at Edens Bar

Edens bar also saw a high level of violence against the person, as well as the highest volume of drug related occurrences, largely in relation to the dealing and possession of cocaine.

4.1.3 Roof

Occurrence Type	Number of Occurrences
CR37 Violence Against the Person	18
AN18 ASB - Nuisance	4
TR6 Road Related Offence	4



Table 7: Top occurrence types by volume at The Roof

The Roof saw slightly lower levels of violence but also saw higher levels of customers leaving the venue and immediately driving a vehicle whilst intoxicated. This could be due to the proactiveness of staff watching when customers leave the venue rather than higher numbers than other venues.

4.1.4 Tair Pluen

Occurrence Type	Number of Occurrences
CR37 Violence Against the Person	13

Table 8: Top occurrence types by volume at the Tair Pluen

The Tair Pluen saw a longer period of elevated levels of occurrences rather than having a peak time. There may be an event taking place on a Thursday between 18:00hrs-21:00hrs that is causing this influx.

4.1.5 The Wyndham Arms

Occurrence Type	Number of Occurrences
PS10 Concern for Safety	14
CR37 Violence Against the Person	9
CR41 Theft and Handling	4
CR45 Crime Related Incident	4

Table 9: Top occurrence types by volume at The Wyndham Arms

The Wyndham arms was the only licenced premises to not see Violence Against the Person as their most common occurrence type. Here, it was Concern for Safety offences that were most common. The Wyndham Arms also saw theft and handling incidents more frequently than other premises.

4.2 Where

During this time period there were 313 occurrences that took place inside, directly outside or immediately after a nominal departed a licenced premises in Bridgend town centre.

Licenced Premises	Number of occurrences 2022-2023	Number of occurrences 2023-2024
The Phoenix	58	57
Eden Bar Bridgend	63	49
The Roof	49	41
Wyndham Arms Hotel	27	41
Tair Pluen	34	29
The Railway Inn	1	12

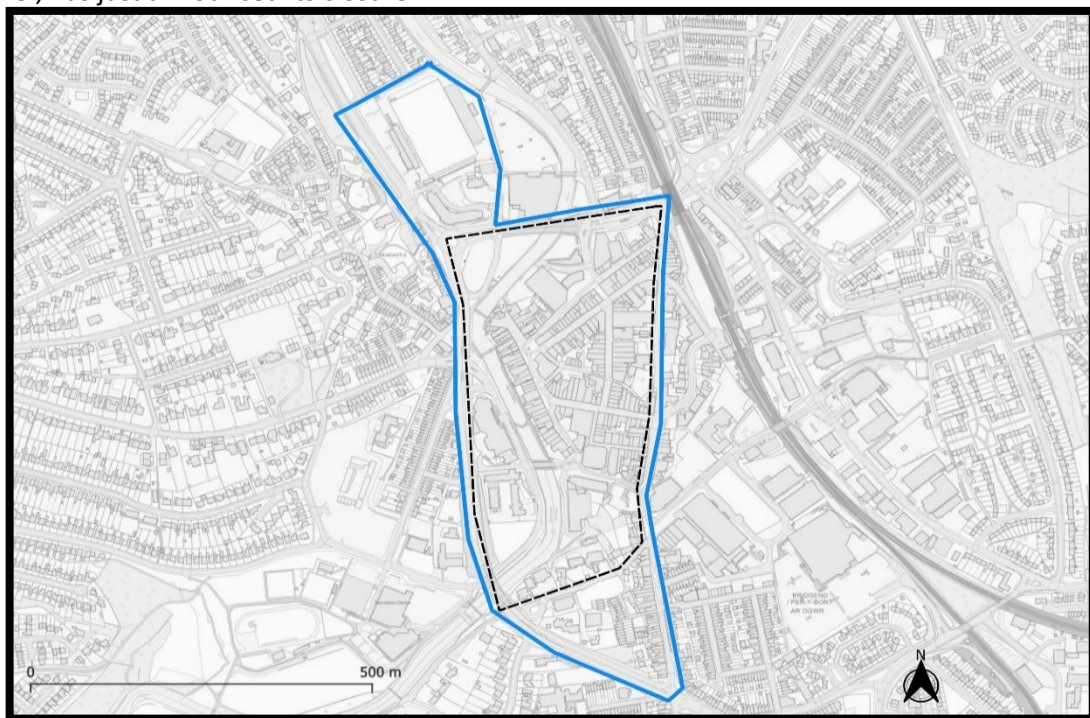


The Star	4	8
The Kings Head	1	7
The Three Horse Shoes	1	7
Brewery Field	7	5
The Old Castle	0	5
Dunraven Arms Hotel	4	4
Nolton Corner	2	4
Corvo Lounge	7	4
The Riverside Tavern	7	1

Table 10: Premises that saw more than 3 occurrences during either time period

The top 5 licenced premises account for 70% of all occurrences, therefore they will continue to be the focus across the report.

Incidents have decreased at Edens bar, despite still accounting for a large proportion of offences. Offences have increased at the Wyndham Arms hotel and have stayed relatively similar for all other locations. The Railway Inn, The Star, The Kings Head and The Three Horse Shoes have seen slight increases in figures. The Railway Inn, however, has just announced its closure.



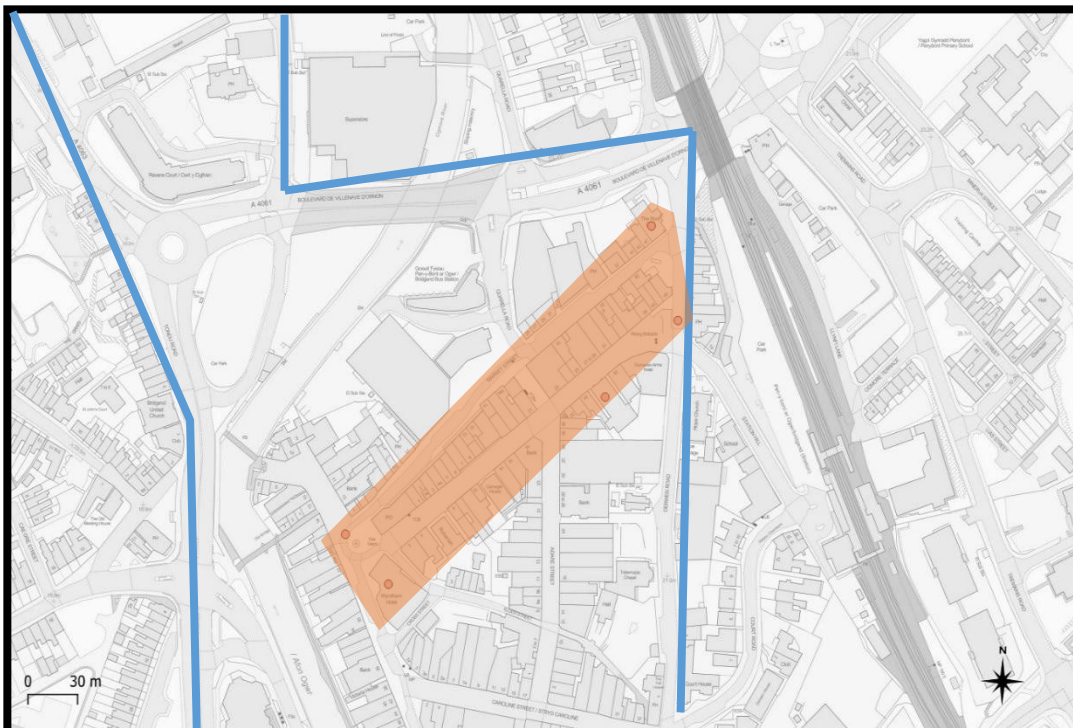
Map 1: Bridgend town centre parameters

The above map shows the area considered as Bridgend town centre for this problem profile. The dashed black line shows what is most likely considered as the town centre, the solid blue line shows the area being used in this problem profile. This area covers the town centre but has been expanded to include the Brewery Field and Cowbridge Road licenced premises. This is due to their close proximity and the likelihood that the individuals frequenting the immediate town centre will likely be the same individuals visiting these nearby premises.



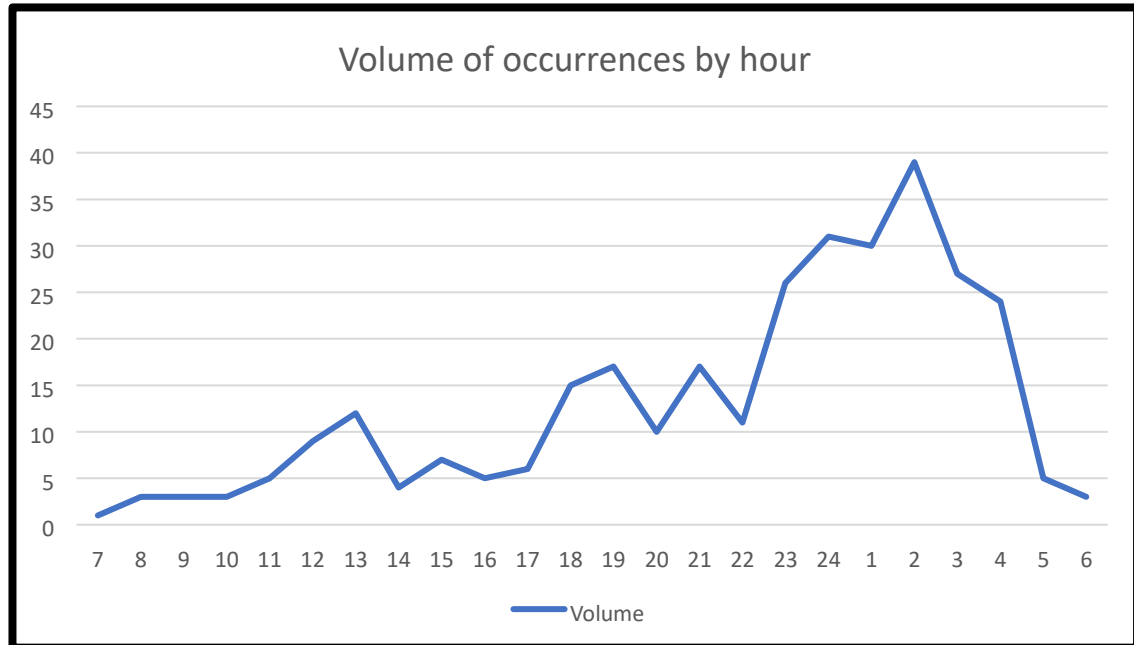
Map 2: Top 5 locations in relation to volume of occurrences

The above map shows the top 5 locations within the town centre highlighted in orange. This orange area shows where the highest volume of occurrences are taking place, and therefore where resources need to be directed



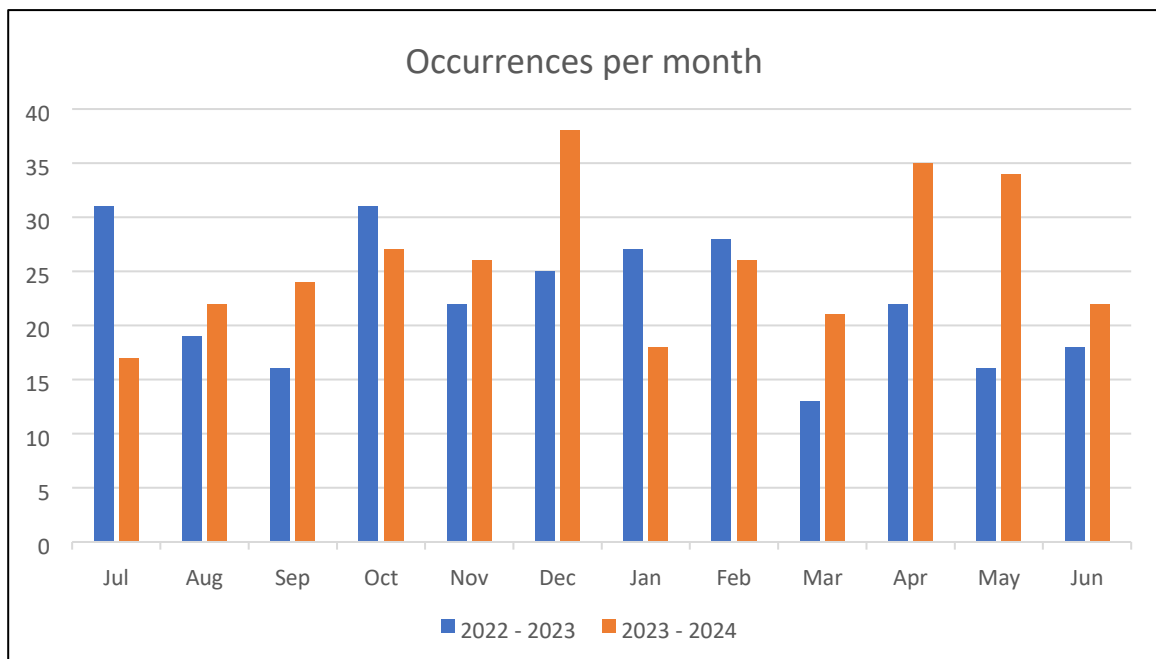
Map 3: Close up image of the 5 locations in relation to volume of occurrences

4.3 When



Graph 1: volume of occurrence at licenced premises in Bridgend town centre by hour

Rates are exponentially higher during 22pm – 5am, peaking between 2-3am. Closing times for the top 5 licenced premises begin at 2am, with the final premises shutting at 4:30am.



Graph 2: A comparison of volume of occurrences per month from Jul 22 – Jun 23 to July 23 – June 24

During 2023 – 2024 occurrences peaked in December, followed by April and May. In 2022 - 2023 volume peaked during July and October. 2023 – 2024 seems to follow a more standard pattern in terms of



predictability as April and May are key bank holiday dates and December is the holiday season. 2022-2023 is potentially lower due to the aftermath of COVID and the strain it placed economically and legislatively.

4.4 Who

4.4.1 Victims

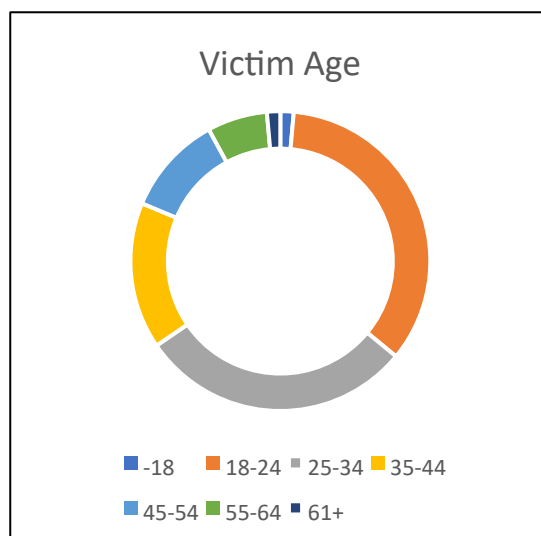
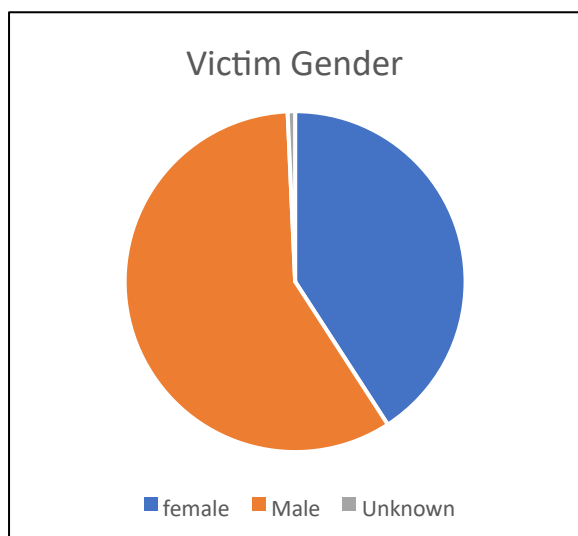
There were 197 victims in total with 129 distinct victims, as well as 8 repeat victims accounting for 20 occurrences between them. Across the occurrences there were 54 where the victim was REX, therefore meaning there was no specific victim.

Victim	Gender	Number of Occurrences 2022-2023
11147444	Female	4
1161557	Female	2
10010158	Male	2
9584768	Male	2
10394405	Female	2
1144762	Male	2
1049009	Male	2
1017436	Male	2
875570	Female	2
10061173	Male	2

Victim	Gender	Number of Occurrences 2023-2024
11201967	Female	4
7209344	Male	4
10010158	Male	2
99638	Male	2
290621	Male	2
1733299	Male	2
743559	Male	2
11176405	Male	2

Tables 11 & 12: Repeat victims including Niche ID, Gender and number of occurrences for both time periods.

Repeat victims in 2022-2023 were slightly more likely to be male, however during 2023-2024 they were significantly more likely to be male



Graph 3: Gender split amongst victims

Graph 4: Age of victims

Victims were most likely to be Male and aged between 18-34.



4.4.2 Suspects

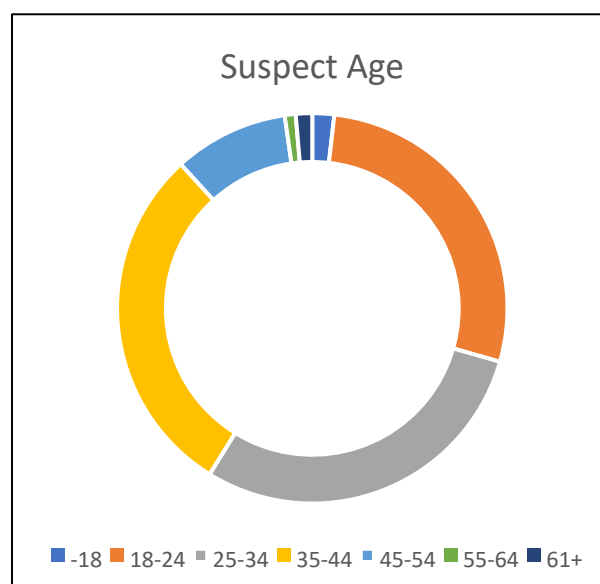
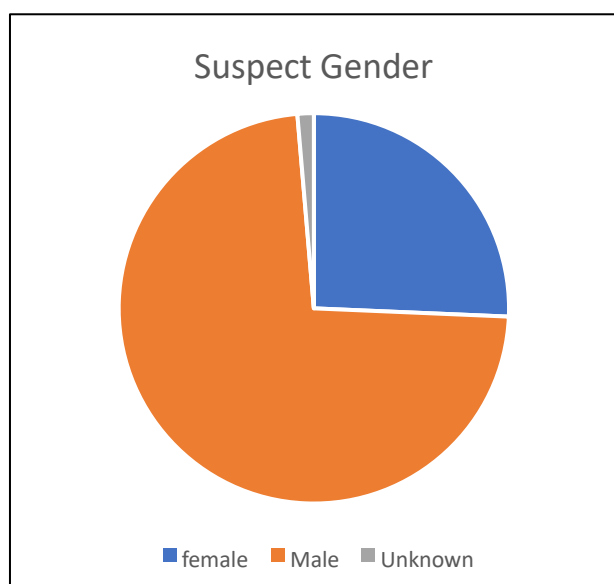
There were 223 suspects, 193 of which were distinct nominals. There were 19 repeat individuals, accounting for 49 occurrences. One of the repeat suspects with 2 occurrences, was also a repeat victim with 2 occurrences, nominal 10010158.

Suspect	Gender	
1147099	Male	
1145075	Male	

Suspect	Gender	Number of Occurrences
1177997	Male	7
9418938	Female	4
9500620	Male	4
824155	Male	3
1145075	Male	3

Tables 13 & 14: Suspects including Niche ID, gender and number of occurrences. 2022-2023 figures on the left and 2023-2024 figures on the right.

One suspect appears in both time periods 3 times respectively, these offences were in relation to assaults and being drunk and disorderly. The highest repeat nominal in the 2023-2024 time period, 1177997, is mainly involved in offences relating to fights and disturbances, but also had 1 relating to cannabis possession and 1 relating to breaching a CPN.



Graph 5: Gender split amongst suspects

Graph 6: Age of suspects

Suspects were significantly more likely to be male, but unlike victims, saw a relatively even split between the age groups of 18-24, 25-34 and 35-44.



4.5 Why

A clear factor is that the vast majority of occurrences involve individuals who are heavily intoxicated and whose actions potentially only arise or are worsened as a result of this factor.

The victims and suspects are largely male, one would suggest that the culture amongst men when in groups and with friends on nights out is an aggravating factor. This raises the question of how can we encourage men to resolve disputes without turning to violence? Or prevent disputes arising in the first place. This certainly won't be an easy or actionable change to make, however there may be small steps to support this that can be taken. It is clear that policing does not have the resources to police everything, especially when occurrences peak during the night time economy, however, messages could be purveyed in alternative ways. It could be recommended that licenced premises be given posters to be displayed in places where individuals often linger or pause, predominantly places such as the toilets or queueing at the bar. These could demonstrate thought provoking messages relating to things such as; how one punch can take a life, knowing when to stop, buying alcohol for drunk friends is illegal and not letting one drunken night ruin your life. Posters provide no physical restriction or support, but they can provide the potential to make someone think twice. Negative and violent behaviour can also be discouraged by strictly enforcing bans on individuals who display these behaviours.

The three largest and most problematic premises in terms of volume are in close proximity to one another and have the same closing hours, meaning a large influx of intoxicated and vulnerable individuals at one time from multiple venues. This is likely to be an aggravating factor in disputes and fights. One could suggest that if times were to be staggered, particularly on a Saturday night, this could reduce this influx. It could also be beneficial to direct individuals who leave these venues in opposite directions so they're less likely to meet, or at least begin to disperse first, potentially using barriers, in a similar method used at train stations for events but on a smaller scale. It is not to restrict individuals but simply encourage them into different directions.

Similarly, the use of taxi marshalls to direct and control crowds of individuals waiting at taxi ranks may be beneficial.

Focusing on the issue of drug use, specifically prevalent in Edens bar, one would suggest an increased police presence outside this venue. It may also be beneficial to occasionally deploy a drugs dog or rapid narcotics scanner to act as a deterrent to those using this venue as a platform to buy and sell drugs.

5 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is clear that the licenced premises in Bridgend town centre predominantly see occurrences of violence, resulting in assault with injury or common assault and battery. As well as seeing occurrences of concern for safety. The licenced premises seeing the highest volume of occurrences all reside within close proximity of one another and therefore Wyndham Street and Market Street are the streets that need additional focus and resources, particularly The Phoenix and Edens Bar. These licenced premises hold the highest rates of occurrences and violence, with Edens Bar also being a hotspot for drugs, predominantly cocaine.

The most critical times for licenced premises are between 02:00hrs-03:00hrs, likely a result of this being a popular time to leave, with alcohol sales ending at 03:00hrs in the Phoenix. Rates remain high at 04:00hrs, likely a result of closing time and the remaining alcohol sales times being between 04:00hrs and 04:30hrs. The premises closing at these times



are in close proximity of one another, likely creating an influx of intoxicated and vulnerable individuals, and this is likely an aggravating factor in the high rates of violence.

Another apparent factor appearing to explain an aspect of the high violence levels is the culture amongst younger – middle aged men. Around 75% of the suspects are male, and therefore tackling the notion of males reacting with violence is critical, albeit vastly more difficult to action.

In terms of actions the premises can take, banning repeat offenders, staggering closing times and redirecting individuals leaving licenced premises so that they don't cross paths are likely to be the most affective options that can plausibly be enacted. In terms of policing actions, an increased presence on the two hotspot streets, especially outside Edens bar appear the most beneficial, combined with the presence of a drugs dog and narcotics scanner to act as a deterrent.

6 APPENDIX

Licensing list, Bridgend town centre using the licensing database.

- (Dunraven) Brewery Field
- Bridgend Raven's RFC, Top up bar, Naadaan Bwyd, Prime Burger, Taqueria (all inside Brewery Field) • Little Bar on the Bridge (3 old bridge)
- Wyndham Arms
- Il Panino
- Zia Nina
- Poco Poco
- Fone zone
- Nolton Corner
- The Three Horseshoes
- Il Vecchio (the old cottage)
- Morgan's Bistro
- Aroma Coffee Shop
- Natraj Tandoori



- Bryggen Eynde (formally, and still recorded as, Dorothy Perkins)
- Corvo Lounge
- The Phoenix (barracuda group)
- Dunraven Arms
- The Roof
- Coity Castle
- Luna Live Lounge (formerly sax nightclub)
- The Kings Head
- Eden bar
- The railway inn (closed June 2024)

Extended Area

- Ashoka Tandoori
- Exotic Shaad
- The Old Castle
- The Five Bells Inn
- Cabo Roche
- Bridgend RFC
- The Coach



**Statement of Licensing Policy (SLP) and Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA)
Consultation Responses**

Date	Source	Summary of Consultation Response	Response	Details of Amendment
01.09.2025	The Licensing Guys	That the phrase “rebuttable presumption” has been removed from the statutory guidance and replaced by a strong statement of intent – a much lower hurdle. The requirements to demonstrate that the premises will not add to the cumulative impact is replaced in the guidance with “not likely to add”.	Agree to remove the phrase and provide a strong statement of intent as detailed in the Statutory Section 182 guidance. Agree that the Statutory guidance details the test is “not likely to add”	Section 8 of the Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) updated to that effect and paragraphs 6.6.4 to 6.4.8 of the Statement of Licensing Policy updated. Both SLP and CIA updated.
19.08.2025	Alcohol Change UK	The policy should address alcohol delivery services, including training, age verification and the delivery of alcohol to intoxicated customers.	Agree some considerations to be included.	Considerations added to Section 9.8 of the Statement of Licensing Policy

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