

Licensing Act 2003
Section 51 and 87



Application for Review of a Premises Licence under Section 51 of the Licensing Act 2003

(1)

Reference number:
B.3-332/2016

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Before completing this form please read the guidance notes at the end of the form.
If you are completing this form by hand please write legibly in block capitals. In all cases ensure that your answers are inside the boxes and written in black ink. Use additional sheets if necessary. You may wish to keep a copy of the completed form for your records

We SOUTH WALES POLICE

Apply for the review of a premises licence for the premises described in Part 1 below

Part 1 - Premises details

Postal address of premises: CAERAU VILLAGE STORES PREMIER, 8-9 CAERAU ROAD, CAERAU	
Post town: MAESTEG	Postcode (if known): CF34 0PD
Telephone number: (01656) 734351	

Name of the premises licence holder: HARMINDER KAUR MALHI
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Number of the premises licence holder: BCBCLP066, ISSUE 4 OF 14TH JANUARY 2014

Part 2 - Applicant details

I am

1) an interested party (Please complete section (A) or (B) below)

- a) a person living in the vicinity of the premises
- b) a body representing persons living in the vicinity of the premises
- c) a person involved in business in the vicinity of the premises
- d) a body representing persons involved in businesses in the vicinity of the premises

Please tick / yes

Delete any words that do not apply

- (1) Insert name and address of relevant licensing authority and its reference number (optional)
- (2) Insert name(s) of applicant(s)

2) A responsible authority (please complete (c) Below)

3) A member of the club to which this application relates (Please complete (A) below)

(A) Details of Individual Applicant (fill in as applicable)

Licensing Act 2003

Section 51 and 87

Mr

Mrs

Miss Ms

Other title
(for example, Rev)

--	--

Surname

First Names

Please Tick / Yes

Day	Month	Year
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I am 18 years old or over

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Current address

Post town

Postcode

Daytime Contact telephone number

Email Address
(optional)

(B) Details of other applicant

Name and Address

Post Town

Postcode

Date of Birth

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Telephone Number (If any)

C) Details of Responsible Authority (please see guidance note 5)

South Wales Police

The Chief Officer of Police
Chief Constable 4395 Vaughan
Police Headquarters
Cowbridge Road

Post Town **Bridgend**

Postcode **CF31 1BZ**

Telephone number

(01656) 655555

Email Address
(Optional)

This application to review relates to the following licensing objective(s)

Please tick one or more boxes ✓

1) The Prevention of Crime and Disorder

2) Public Safety

3) The Prevention of Public Nuisance

4) The Protection of Children from Harm

✓
✓

Please state grounds for review (please see guidance note 1)

Please provide as much information as possible to support the application (please see guidance note 2)

The grounds for this review are based on promoting 2 key licensing objectives and the application is based on a failure to promote those objectives.

THE DESIGNATED PREMISES SUPERVISOR (DPS)

Harminder Kaur Malhi has held the position of both Premises Licence holder (PLH) and Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) since **24th April 2012**.

THE PREMISES

The business is located in a mid-link building situated in a row of terraced dwellings within the ex-mining community of Caerau.

The street comprises other businesses including a number of licensed premises although the area is predominantly made up of residential properties.

In essence the premises are an off-licence/grocery store/newsagent.

THE PREMISES LICENCE

It is important that the Sub-Committee familiarise themselves with the licence briefly however; the following activity is permitted: -

The licensable activities authorised by the licence are:

Supply of alcohol

Standard times the licence authorises the carrying out of licensable activities:

Monday to Saturday : 0800 - 2300 hours

Sunday : 1000 - 2230 hours

Christmas Day: 1200 to 1500 hours & 1900 and 2230 hours

Good Friday: 0800 - 2230 hours

Opening hours of the premises:

As above

There are mandatory conditions attached at *Annex 1*, one condition attached at *Annex 2* whilst there are no conditions appended to *Annex 3*.

THE LICENSING OBJECTIVES

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

There is a strong association between Caerau Village Stores and Costcutter, another off-licence situated opposite at numbers 175-176 Caerau Road, and disclosure of information in respect of Costcutter is relevant and necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

As licence holder and DPS of Caerau Village Stores **Mrs Harminder Malhi** has given her address on the Premises Licence as 175-176 Caerau Road.

The licence holder of Costcutter is **H & G Trading Ltd.** and **Mr Hardev Singh Johal** is the DPS however; he resides in London.

In fact **Harminder Malhi** manages both premises.

For reasons outlined in this review Costcutter is also subject of the review procedure as it is inextricably linked to Caerau Village Stores and this information is disclosed as being relevant and necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

Occurrence 1500254846

On **14th July 2015** a member of the public reported a suspicious incident to South Wales Police which took place at Costcutter and involved an Indian male staff member (subject 1) whose details were obtained by the investigating officer.

On **29th July 2015** Licensing Officer Colwill of the local authority and PC 5102 Rowlatt of South Wales Police undertook a joint enforcement visit at Costcutter and found **Harminder Malhi** working at the premises with an unknown 31 year old female Indian staff member (subject 2).

Upon questioning both women the employee said she was a student which seemed extremely dubious to the officers.

She also provided a name and date of birth however; the officers also suspected that these details were false.

Harminder Malhi fully supported her employee in the deceit and also provided details of the college she purported to attend.

The college closed sometime ago.

A person obstructs a constable if they prevent them from carrying out their duties or make it more difficult for them to do so.

Occurrence 1500302778 - Visit by the Immigration Compliance & Enforcement Team (ICET) of the United Kingdom Borders Agency (UKBA)

The officers duly passed their suspicions onto the ICET and on **20th August 2015** they conducted an enforcement visit to Costcutter, whereupon an immigration warrant was executed enabling a power of entry.

They were accompanied by Officer Colwill who identified the female who she found working at the premises in **July** however; on this occasion the staff member was alone and unsupervised.

Once again the employee was particularly evasive when questioned and provided Immigration Officers with false details.

However; she was identified as what UKBA term a Section 10 "*overstayer*" in the UK (see below) thereby confirming the officer's original reservations.

Infact on **15th July 2015** she had been served with deportation documents by UKBA and placed on reporting restrictions which she failed to adhere to and she was therefore also classed as an "*absconder*" in the UK.

She was duly arrested.

Clearly the licence holder was deliberately obstructive to officers of South Wales Police whilst the employee was similarly uncooperative not only with the police but also ICET.

Information obtained from that visit led ICET officers to Caerau Village Stores where subject 1 was located.

He was the same individual who was working at Costcutter during the incident of **14th July 2015** and enquiries revealed that he had illegally entered the UK in the rear of a heavy goods vehicle (HGV).

He disclosed that he had been working at the premises for a number of months and he too was arrested.

As a consequence of the two arrests South Wales Police conducted further enquiries with UKBA which revealed that on **25th August 2011** ICET executed a warrant at Costcutter and a male Indian migrant (subject 3) was found at the premises.

Immigration checks also detailed that he had illegally entered the country and had infact been previously served immigration papers and was therefore liable to be removed from the UK.

He was duly arrested and it was discovered that he had been employed on a number of occasions.

Knowingly employing or employing an individual who has no authorisation to work, entering the UK illegally, "*overstaying*" in the UK, obstructing an immigration officer and "*absconding*" are **6** separate offences which are contrary to immigration legislation and are highlighted in more detail within the review.

Home Office guidance strongly suggests that the former offence in itself should trigger the review procedure and in so doing goes further and directs Licensing Sub-Committees to seriously consider revocation of the licence even in the first instance.

However; other immigration offences have been committed whilst both females also obstructed PC Rowlatt in the execution of her duty.

PUBLIC SAFETY

The objective is compromised as nothing is known of the antecedent history of those migrants who have illegally entered the UK.

BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL'S "STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY"

Section 12 refers to REVIEWS OF LICENCES:

Paragraph 12.1 *"Reviews of Premises Licences represent a key protection for the community in respect of problems during the term of a Premises Licence."*

HOME OFFICE GUIDANCE UNDER SECTION 182 OF THE ACT

Section 11 relates to REVIEWS: -

Sub-section 11.1 *"The proceedings set out in the 2003 Act for reviewing Premises Licences represent a key protection for the community where problems associated with the licensing objectives occur after the grant or variation of a Premises Licence."*

Sub-sections 11.27 and 11.28 refer to *Reviews arising in connection with crime* and the application meets the guidance criteria outlined in this section which clearly directs Licensing Sub-committee's to consider revocation of the licence.

IMMIGRATION ISSUES

The guidelines are clear and unambiguous and are freely available to all employers on the Home Office website in detailed documents which the Sub-committee are invited to peruse such as: -

AN EMPLOYERS GUIDE TO RIGHT TO WORK CHECKS FULL GUIDE FOR EMPLOYERS ON PREVENTING ILLEGAL WORKING IN THE UK

UKBA offer an employee checking service which is freely available to employers who can and must verify the immigration status of potential migrant employees by conducting document checks.

There is also a help line manned by UKBA officials.

The following has been extracted from the Home Office UKBA website and is a:

SUMMARY GUIDE FOR EMPLOYERS ON PREVENTING ILLEGAL WORKING IN THE UK

"Illegal working has harmful social and economic effects on the UK; it undercuts British businesses and their workers that stay within the law and exploits migrant workers. As long as there are opportunities for illegal working the UK will be an attractive place for illegal migrants. That is why we need to put a stop to employers breaking the law by taking tough action against those who do so."

There is evidence that some workers employed illegally are paid less than the minimum wage, do not pay tax, and may be doing dangerous work that breaks health and safety regulations. Employers who use illegal workers may do so because they want to avoid providing minimum standards, such as the National Minimum Wage and paid holidays."

This is harmful to the workers involved and enables dishonest employers to gain an unfair advantage over competitors who operate within the law".

Illegal working is defined in more detail below but briefly persons working unlawfully include: -

- students with expired visas
- students working more hours than they are allowed to
- persons who work on a visitor's only visa
- persons who have illegally entered or unlawfully remain in the UK

IMMIGRATION, ASYLUM & NATIONALITY ACT 2006 (KNOWN AS THE 2006 ACT)

The following information is freely available on the Home Office UKBA website and is summary guidance for employees and Human Resources (HR) staff involved in recruiting people and aims at preventing illegal working in the UK: -

It contains important information and advice on:

- *the law on illegal working*
- *your role and duty as an employer*
- *the document checks you should carry out*
- *the various documents you could be given*
- *the various types of immigration statuses held by people; and*
- *the consequences if you do not carry out your duty and UKBA find you employing an illegal worker.*

THE LAW AND YOUR DUTY AS AN EMPLOYER

"The law on preventing illegal working is set out in sections 15 to 25 of the 2006 Act.

These rules came into force on 29th February 2008.

You are breaking the law if you employ a person who does not have the right to work in the UK.

You can be fined up to £20,000 for each illegal worker or face criminal prosecution."

YOUR DUTY UNDER THE 2006 ACT

"Under the 2006 Act you have a duty to prevent illegal working by carrying out document checks to confirm if a person has the right to work in the UK.

You should check and keep copies of original, acceptable documents before someone starts working for you.

If a person has a time limit on their stay then you should carry out repeat checks at least once every 12 months.

If a person has a restriction on the type of work they can do and, or, the amount of hours

they can work, then you must not employ them in breach of these restrictions.

You should also verify that a person has the right to work when certain documents or scenarios are presented to you.

You can find out more about carrying out document checks in the section 'Right to work document checks'.

This duty applies to anyone who starts working for you on or after 29 February 2008."

PENALTIES IF YOU FAIL TO CARRY OUT YOUR DUTY

If you do not carry out these checks you may be required to pay a fine, known as a civil penalty, under Section 15 of the 2006 Act if you employ an illegal worker.

An illegal worker is defined as someone who:

- is subject to immigration control; and*
- is aged over 16; and*
- is not allowed to carry out the work in question because either they have not been granted leave to enter or remain in the UK or because their leave to enter or remain in the UK:*

is invalid,

has ceased to have effect (meaning it no longer applies) whether by reason of curtailment, revocation, cancellation, passage of time or otherwise, or

is subject to a condition preventing them from accepting the employment.

A civil penalty up to a maximum amount of £20,000 for each illegal worker can be imposed on you.

We can serve you with a Notice of Liability to pay a penalty for a specific amount on behalf of the Secretary of State."

A Notice of Liability has since been replaced by a Referral Notice.

At the conclusion of the enforcement visit as **Harinder Malhi** was not present, or indeed any person of any responsibility, ICET were unable to personally serve a *Referral Notice*.

The notice was subsequently served by post on **Harinder Malhi** on **20th August 2015** and related to the illegal migrant arrested at Caerau Village Stores and the other who was detained at Costcutter and such a notice informs offenders that the case is being considered by the Home Office for a civil penalty.

ICET duly passed details of the case to the Home Office Illegal Working Civil Penalties Compliance Team (IWCPCT) and the evidence was such that on **6th October 2015** a *Civil Penalty Notice* was served on H & G Trading Limited (trading as Costcutter) for £30,000.

SECTION 10 OF THE IMMIGRATION & ASYLUM ACT 1999

Section 10 contains the provisions under which certain categories of people who are in the UK unlawfully may be subjected to administrative removal procedures i.e. deportation.

A person who is not a British citizen may be removed from the UK, in accordance with directions given by an immigration officer, if:

He/she does not observe a condition of his limited leave to enter/remain or remains beyond the period of his limited leave.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES COMMITTED UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT 1971 BY THE EMPLOYEE

1) Offence: Enter/remain in the UK without leave contrary to Section 24(1)(a)

Penalty: Six months imprisonment and / or a fine not exceeding level five (£5,000) on the standard scale.

2) Offence: Knowingly remaining beyond the time limited by leave i.e. "overstaying" in the UK. contrary to Section 24(1)(b)(i)

Penalty: Six months imprisonment and / or a fine not exceeding level five (£5,000) on the standard scale.

A person commits the offence on the day when he or she first knows that leave to enter or remain has expired, and continues to commit it until such time as his or her position is regularised, for example through a further grant of leave in any category.

ASYLUM & IMMIGRATION ACT 2004

3) Offence: Entering the UK without a passport contrary to Section 2(1).

Not having at a leave an immigration document which is in force and which satisfactorily establishes identity and nationality/citizenship.

Penalty: Indictment – unlimited fine, 2 years imprisonment or both.

Penalty: Summary –: Statutory maximum 6 months imprisonment, an unlimited fine or both.

IMMIGRATION ACT 1971

4) Offence: Obstructing an Immigration Officer: contrary to Section 26(1)(G) (see below)

5) Offence: Without reasonable excuse, fails to observe any restriction imposed on him under Schedule 2 or 3 to this Act as to residence or as to reporting to the police, an immigration officer or to the Secretary of State: contrary to Section 24(1)(e).

Penalty: Six months imprisonment and / or a fine not exceeding level five (£5,000) on the standard scale.

OBSTRUCTING A CONSTABLE: POLICE ACT 1964

Offence: Willfully obstructs a constable in the execution of their duty contrary to Section 15(3)

Penalty: Maximum one month imprisonment and / or a fine not exceeding level 3 (£1,000) on the standard scale.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES COMMITTED BY HARMINDER MALHI AS EMPLOYER

As an employer she is also liable for the offence of aiding and abetting employees to enter the UK without leave or remain in the UK unlawfully as they are providing job opportunities for such individuals.

OFFENCES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION, ASYLUM & NATIONALITY ACT 2006

1) Offence: Section 15

It is contrary to this section to employ an adult subject to immigration control if:

- a) He has not been granted leave to enter/remain in the UK OR
- b) His leave to enter/remain in the UK:
 - i) Is invalid
 - ii) Has ceased to have effect (whether by reason of curtailment, revocation, cancellation, passage of time, or otherwise) OR
 - iii) Is subject of a condition preventing him from accepting the employment

Section 18

A sum payable to the Secretary of State as a penalty* under Section 15 may be recovered by the Secretary of State as a debt due to him.

** Where a breach of Section 15 has occurred on or after 16th May 2014, the maximum civil penalty amount that can be imposed increased from £10,000 to £20,000 per illegal worker.*

One will note that the penalties for employing such persons are extremely severe but this has not deterred the management.

2) Offence: Section 21

A person commits an offence if he employs another (the employee) KNOWING that that person is an adult subject to immigration control and that

- a) He has not been granted leave to enter/remain in the UK or
- b) His leave to enter/remain in the UK:
 - i) Is invalid
 - ii) Has ceased to have effect (whether by reason of curtailment, revocation, cancellation, passage of time, or otherwise) or
 - iii) Is subject of a condition preventing him from accepting the employment

Penalties in respect of Section 15 and 21 offences: -

Indictment - Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, a fine, or both.

Summary - Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months in England and Wales or a fine, or both.

OBSTRUCTING A CONSTABLE: POLICE ACT 1964

3) Offence: as above

CONCLUSION

In order to promote the licensing objectives South Wales Police feel that there is no alternative but to review the Premises Licence given the seriousness and persistence of the offending and:-

- the clear guidelines given by the Home Office in respect of the serious offences committed under the Immigration Acts
- the number of like offences committed
- the concerns of both South Wales Police and the Home Office of employing illegal migrants
- the impact on these illegal activities on the licensing objectives

As previously highlighted reviews represent a key protection for the community in respect of problems which arise during the term of an authorisation.

The guidance dictates that licensing authorities, the police and other law enforcement agencies will use the review procedures effectively to deter criminal activities one of which is knowingly employing a person who is unlawfully in the UK or who cannot lawfully be employed as a result of a restriction on that person's permission to enter.

Particular focus is placed on reviews in connection with crime which details that certain immigration offences should be treated very gravely and lead to review and emphasises that revocation of the licence, even in the first instance, should be seriously considered by Sub-Committees if it is determined that the premise is being used to further crimes which impacts on the crime prevention objective.

This is such a case as both premises are being used to commit offences under the Immigration, Asylum & Nationality Act 2006 whilst staff have committed offences under the Immigration Act 1971 and the Asylum & Immigration Act 2004.

Officers have also been obstructed when attempting to carry out their duties.

The guidance dictates that the immigration offences detailed in the 2006 act warrant review and forfeiture of the authorisation and South Wales Police respectfully suggest that the situation will not change and feel that the only option open which would address the systematic and deliberate failures outlined in the application and promote the objectives is to review the premises licence.

Please tick ✓ yes

Have you made an application for review relating to these premises before?

If yes, please state the date of that application

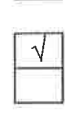
Day		Month		Year	

If you have made representations before relating to these premises, please state what they were and when you made them.

South Wales Police made application to review the licence on **14th October 2015** for similar reasons outlined in this application and a hearing was listed for **9th December 2015** however; the application was withdrawn on **26th November 2015** pending further investigation into the premises. Costcutter was subject of similar action.

Licensing Act 2003

Section 51 and 87



- I have sent copies of this form and enclosures to the responsible authorities and the premises license holder
- I understand that if I do not comply with the above requirements my application will be rejected

It is an offence, liable on conviction to a fine of up to level 5 on the standard scale, under section 158 of the licensing act 2003 to make a false statement in or in connection with this application

Part 3 - Signatures (please read guidance notes 3 and 4)

Signature if applicant or applicant's solicitor or other duly authorised agent (please read guidance note 4)
If signing on behalf of the applicant please state in what capacity.

Signature N. DEW Insp 3675. on behalf of the Chief Officer of Police

Date 4-10-16
Capacity **Chief Constable 4395 Peter Vaughan**

Notes for guidance

1. The grounds for review must be based on one of the licensing objectives
2. Please list any additional information or details, for example dates of problems which are included in the grounds for review, if available.
3. The application form must be signed
4. An applicant's agent (for example solicitor) may sign the form on their behalf provided that they have actual authority to do so.
5. This is the address we shall use to correspond with you about this application

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

CAERAU VILLAGE STORES



Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr
Mwy Diogel



Safer Bridgend

www.saferbridgend.org.uk

APPLICATION FOR A REVIEW OF THE PREMISES LICENCE

HOME OFFICE CHECKS TO ASCERTAIN IF SOMEONE CAN WORK IN THE UK AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

The following information was freely obtained from: -

- 1) Prevention of illegal working – This is the link to the Home Office employers guidance. The ‘Comprehensive Guidance for Employers on Preventing illegal working’ contains details of all the documents to prove entitlement to work:
<http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/employersandsponsors/preventingillegalworking/>
- 2) Document verification – This site contains the information on forged & counterfeit documentation:
http://www.cpni.gov.uk/documents/publications/2007/2007044-gdg_document_verification_guidance.pdf?epslanguage=en-gb
- 3) Right to work (SEE BELOW) – This site guides you through the process of establishing whether or not a person has permission to work in the UK:
www.gov.uk/legal-right-to-work-in-the-uk

If employers are unsure of the steps required to avoid employing illegal workers there is also a UKBA help line available: 03000 123 4699

3) RIGHT TO WORK CHECK IF SOMEONE CAN WORK IN THE UK

1. Does the worker have a UK passport?

Yes/No

2. Is the worker:

A British citizen? Yes/No

From Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Republic of Ireland? Yes/No

From EU, EEA or Switzerland? Yes/No

From somewhere else? Yes/No

3. Does the worker have a permit or visa showing their ongoing right to work in the UK? Yes/No

A permit or visa would show one of these:

They're exempt from immigration control

They have indefinite leave to remain

They have no time limit to their stay in the UK

They have a Certificate of Entitlement to Right of Abode (in a current, valid passport)

4. Does the worker have documents entitling them to work in the UK? Yes/No

The worker should have both of these documents to work in the UK:

An official document from a UK government agency (e.g. HM Revenue & Customs, Department for Work and Pensions, or the Social Security Agency in Northern Ireland) showing their National Insurance number

Either an ‘immigration status document’

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Or

A letter from the Home Office saying that they have a right to permanent residence

5. Does the worker have a visa, biometric permit or residence document? Yes/No

The worker needs one of these:

***Visa for the relevant type of work**

***Biometric residence card for the right type of work (or a 'Certificate of Application' for a card less than 6 months old)**

***Document issued by the Home Office to a family member of an EU/EEA/Swiss national showing that they can work in the UK**

The worker MAY NOT be currently entitled to work in the UK.

If the worker can't produce any of these documents, they may not be entitled to work in the UK. They might need to be sponsored.

BEFORE YOU CAN SPONSOR AN EMPLOYEE

Before you can apply for a sponsorship licence you need to know which type of licence you need.

There are different categories (or tiers) of sponsorship for employees:

Tier 2 - skilled workers with a job offer

Tier 5 - temporary workers

TIER 2 - Skilled workers with a job offer

Tier 2 sponsorship can be:

*General - for people coming to work in the UK with a skilled job offer which is National Qualifications Framework (NQF) level 6 or above.

*Intra-company transfer - for multinational companies sending their employees to the UK for jobs of NQF level 6 or above

*Sportsperson - for elite sportspeople and coaches that will be based in the UK

*Minister of religion - for people coming to work for a recognised religious organisation (for up to 3 years)

TIER 5 - Temporary workers

Tier 5 sponsorship can be:

*Creative and sporting - to work as a sportsperson (up to 12 months), entertainer or artist (up to 24 months)

*Charity worker - includes both paid and voluntary workers (up to 12 months)

*Religious worker - for those doing preaching, pastoral and non-pastoral work (24 months)

*Government authorised exchange - for those coming to the UK through an approved scheme (24 months)

*International agreement - for those coming to the UK for a job that is covered under

*international law, e.g. employees of overseas governments

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME & DISORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY OBJECTIVES

The following reported incidents have taken place at Costcutter but are included as they are relevant for the promotion of the objectives as the licence holder and DPS at Caerau Village Stores also manages and has day to day responsibility for Costcutter: -

- 1) Reference 1600309024 of 14th August 2016 @ 13.11hrs – Assault on a staff member.
- 2) 1600138851 of 19th April 2016 @ 19.16hrs – Suspicious incident involving staff member.
- 3) 1500302778 of 20th August 2015 @ 07.12hrs – A warrant obtained by the UK Borders Agency was executed and staff members were arrested at Costcutter and Caerau Village Stores for being illegally in the UK.
- 4) 1500254846 of 14th July 2015 @ 19.44hrs – Suspicious incident involving staff member.
- 5) 1400082325 of 11th March 2014 @ 21.10hrs – Staff member making a complaint of racially aggravated assault.
- 6) 62130267704 of 25th August 2013 @ 19.30hrs – Theft of alcohol. Reported by staff member.
- 7) 62130076242 of 15th March 2013 @ 12.16hrs – UK Borders Agency executed a warrant. No arrests made.
- 8) 62110285252 of 25th August 2011 – UK Borders Agency executed a warrant and arrested a staff member for being illegally in the UK.
- 9) 62090290794 of 20th August 2009 @ 20.15hrs – Suspicious incident involving staff member.
- 10) 62090227045 29th June 2009 @ 19.46hrs (3 x calls) – Assault on a staff member and criminal damage to premises. Reported by a staff member.
- 11) 62090221132 of 26th June 2009 @ 15.08hrs – Assault by a staff member.
- 12) 62090289076 of 5th June 2009 @ 19.54hrs (2 x calls) – Racially aggravated Common Assault and Affray. Reported by staff member.

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED