

Appendix 4

Objection to Renewal of SEV at Kellys 35- 41 London Road 2020/02208/19/SEXE
The hours to serve alcohol /use the SEV until 05.00 is not acceptable underneath and opposite blocks of residential flats.

The Police describe London Road as a residential area and stress it is also a Cumulative Impact Area, meaning that more Night Time Economy use is unacceptable.

Residents gave in evidence of horrific drunken behaviour and violence in the district over the past 30 years.

Of course , crime statistics since the issue of the first SEV will be very low due to lockdown and these figures will be out of proportion to those at other times, about 300 or more call outs a month in London Road and nearby streets.

The Prevention of Crime and Disorder and Public Nuisance.

From Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment. 2018/ 2019

6. Key Themes

6.1 Violence Against the Person Violent crime covers a range of offence types from minor assaults, such as pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm, to murder. It includes offences where the victim was threatened with violence whether or not there is any injury. A change in Home Office counting rules in 2018/19 in relation to types of violence without injury (harassment, malicious communication and stalking) means that these are now counted as discrete offences and trends should be interpreted with caution. 6.1.1 Trends and Benchmarking Rates of Recorded Violent Crime In a continuation of the recent national trend, the number of police recorded violent crimes increased over the past year to over 1.5 million crimes. Some of this increase is thought to result from improved recording practices but it is likely that rises in the most serious categories reflect genuine rises in violent crime. 46 The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimates that there were 1.3 million incidents of violence experienced by adults aged 16 and over in the latest survey year ending March 2019. This figure has not changed significantly compared with last year and continues the relatively stable trend seen over the last five years. Although CSEW includes offences not reported to the police, and provides a good picture of the overall trend in violent crime, police recorded crime figures cover a wider range of offences than the CSEW and provide a better measure of higher-harm but less common types of violence.

Southampton has a relatively high recorded rate of violent crime at 43.8 recorded crimes per 1,000 population in 2018/19 (figure 6.1.1). As with in all years since 2011/12 this is significantly higher than the England rate (27.4 in 2018/19) and places Southampton third highest among its group of most similar community safety partnerships, and 19th highest of community safety partnerships in England.⁴⁷ The rate of violent crime recorded in Southampton is not significantly different from that recorded in its local comparator city of Portsmouth, which has the second highest recorded rate of 44.6 recorded crimes per 1,000 population. **Similarly, Southampton is also placed third highest amongst its most similar group of community safety partnerships in terms of the severity of the violent crime experienced.** UNQUOTE

Appendix 4

Obviously, there is no evidence of problems during the time span of the previous licence as with no planning consent at the time of my writing the club cannot open. Having been an objector at the licence hearing and previous SEV hearing I was horrified that the smoking area for both staff and customers is **outside** the fire doors in the dingy alley at the back of the club and anyone drunk will be thrown out at the same place.

The nearby industrial wheelie bins could hide anyone intent on robbery or assault. This alley gives on to an area with bars and clubs turning out all night and has seen incidents of violence for many years past. This would put club patrons in danger. This would be contrary to Public Safety, Prevention of Crime and Disorder. The fire doors are only 4 metres away from the windows of the five storey flats called Mede House in Salisbury Street.

The sound of doors opening and closing and smokers talking, using phones will mean all night sleep deprivation. There are also several flats, two floors of them above the row in which the club is situated, meaning that residents there and in Mede House would be disturbed by patrons entering and leaving from 9 p.m. to after 05.00 a.m

How will the smokers get back in ?

What kind locks are on the doors ? If they can be opened from outside by the smokers / dancers could intruders intent on robbery get in the same way ?

If smokers need to phone in to re-enter then that would disturb flat dwellers.

Contrary to Prevention of Crime and Disorder and Public Safety.

What level of noise is made by the doors opening and closing ? Has anyone tested this out ?

I do realise that many nearby flats are empty this summer owing to fewer students residing, they are learning in their home towns and cities.

However, if the capacity is only 60 , when club is already full, where will waiting patrons be asked to sit or stand, in their cars ,taxis, or on pavement ?

In all these places they will cause noise and disturbance, talking or with the banging of vehicle doors.

Contrary to Public Nuisance..

They cannot wait in the pizzeria, as that has a midnight closing hour. ?

On Tuesday June 16th 2020 I noticed that there was a boarded up front door panel at the premises Kellys Black Diamond and this week Tesco across the road had boarded up window, previously

smashed ,as well as cracked window at Corals Betting shop in same row as Diamond at junction of Vernon Walk.

Quite surprising ,considering that there are now fewer people in the area .

I may add further comments before the end of the consultation period.

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