

area of law under review. These provisions would not apply to the kind of illegal raves covered by the 1994 Act, which by definition are unlicensed.”

As far as I know all locations contained within this ASBO application were in a place of fixed residence and all occupiers / residents were living under section 144 Lasbo as stated governed under United Kingdom Law here:

LEGAL WARNING

TAKE NOTICE

THAT we live in this property, it is our home and we intend to stay here.

THAT at all times there is at least one person in this property.

THAT any entry or attempt to enter into these premises without our permission is therefore a criminal offence as any one of us who is in physical possession is opposed to such entry without our permission.

THAT if you attempt to enter by violence or by threatening violence we will prosecute you. You may receive a sentence of up to six months’ imprisonment and/or a fine of up to £5,000.

THAT if you want to get us out you will have to issue a claim for possession in the County Court or in the High Court.

The Occupiers

N.B. Signing this Legal Warning is optional. It is equally valid whether or not it is signed.

Part of the Barrister submissions that represented Simon Cordell, had been that the allegations were that he was involved in the organizing of illegal raves, but the applicant hadn’t adduced evidence, of trespass which is a requirement for proving, that an indoor rave was illegal. The Deputy District Judge ruled that the applicant did not need to prove illegality, - all the needed to proven was he had acted in an anti social manner. In the view of the barrister this was a very questionable decision: firstly, the applicant based their case on the illegality of the raves rather than the fact of the raves themselves and secondly, without proof of illegality the presumption of innocence leads to the conclusion that the raves were legal, and thus, Simon being prohibited from engaging in an ostensibly lawful activity requires more careful consideration on issues of proportionality.

It should be agreed with my barrister statement as when dealing with this case I was addressing the applicant case to prove that I had not been involved in organizing illegal raves, as this is what the application against him was.

The case was proven that Simon had acted in an in an anti social manner, **yet not one police officer who stood up to give evidence said Simon was rude to them or acted in an anti social manner to them, also all witness statements have not given an ID of any person on the dates that are within the ASBO application.** but if law states such facts how can this be correct. The case against Simon was that he had organized illegal raves and this should have not been proven as trespass is present and all location refer to in private air.

The word rave can not be used, unless tress pass or money laundering is present when on private land, governed within the constraints of the United Kingdom Laws.

An abatement Notice should have been severed as all dates contained within the ASBO application, are of a fixed private air of residence.

Under Section 80 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 The Local authority Council are able to serve an Abatement Notice. A noise abatement notice requires that the noise reduces or stops by prohibiting its occurrence or recurrence. It can also require a person to carry out works and/or take other steps to stop the noise nuisance, such as seizing the noise-making equipment. Breaches of the notice can incur a fine of up to £5,000. An abatement notice can not always be served following an initial visit by an officer. Depending on the type of noise nuisance it may take several weeks; any occupiers will be advised by the officer dealing with their case of