

The Appellant will also argue that the Respondent could not establish that the Appellant engaged in any illegal acts. The Appellant will state that the Respondent could not establish that any of the events cited came within the definition of an illegal rave as defined under section 63 of the CJPOA 1994.

The Appellant will state that the ASBO has significantly impacted his ability to run his Entertainment Company and also his future plans to hold an open air festival. The ASBO would significantly prevent his ability to apply for licences to run out-door festival events. No other entertainments company is subject to the same due diligence when hiring out equipment.

The Appellant will argue that the terms of the ASBO are too restrictive and the geographical restriction too broad, being that the ASBO was put in place for the whole of the UK. Also that the ASBO conditions have never been defined, and due to this does not know what he is allowed to do and what he is not, due to how broad the conditions have been set.

The Court did not take into consideration the fact that the Appellant was made subject an interim ASBO and the duration was not reduced accordingly.

The Appellant will argue that the court was wrong in principle in granting the original ASBO application as the Respondent made the original application based on the Applicant being involved in illegal raves. The Respondent did not establish this at the initial hearing and the District Judge erred in granting this ASBO.

The Appellant questions the facts of their being so many inconsistencies contained within the police statements, as can be recognized by so many irregularities that he knows that he has not committed nor has he had the right to challenge under the criminal justice acts.

The Appellant feels the need to defend his legal rights against such allegations of illegal statements and so many irregularities within the case put against him, made by police officers against him self the same as he would if the allegations were made by any member(s) of the public such as offences of (organizing illegal raves) in the understanding of civil and criminal law.

The Appellant has learnt in the understanding of all criminal cases were some think is alleged to have taken place that is said to have been illegal the correct Police procedure in them circumstances is that a crime will be created under the crime and disorder act 1998 by way of a victim or witness making a report then members of the police will be allocated to the incident and start investigations depending on the matter of relevance to the initial report to the resources available at the time.

The investigations may lead to an arrest what will lead the detainee to his or her statutory legal rights.

If charged any persons rights are gained under section 24 and 25 which does relate to the rights of any person charged and the minimum standards of criminal procedure. But my case seems to sit in it civil capacity at court with none of the above regulations and my rights being carried out in accordance of the United Kingdom laws; please can you explain this to me?

It has been noted and said by PC. Parcel that the Applicants is known for class A drugs and or supplying drugs this was proved not to be true as can be read in a copy of the magistrates court transcripts and