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Subject: [No Subject]

From: Rewired

[re\\_wired@ymail.com](mailto:re_wired@ymail.com)

To: [lorraine32@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:lorraine32@blueyonder.co.uk)

<http://www.hardwicke.co.uk/assets/managed/docs/public/ASCPA%20REPO RT%202014.pdf>

Sections 63, 64 & 65 of the Act targeted electronic dance music played at raves.

The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act empowered police to stop a rave in the open air when a hundred or more people are attending, or where two or more are making preparations for a rave.

Section 65 allows any uniformed constable who believes a person is on their way to a rave within a five-mile radius to stop them and direct them away from the area; non-compliant citizens may be subject to a maximum fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale (£1 000).

The Act was ostensibly introduced because of the noise and disruption caused by all night parties to nearby residents, and to protect the countryside.

It has also been claimed that it was introduced to kill a popular youth movement that was taking many drinkers out of town centres drinking taxable alcohol and into fields to take untaxed drugs.

The number of people attending and organising such an event for it to be deemed illegal were altered in the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 section 58 to cover indoor parties and outdoor parties of more than 20 people.

It is also a crime if, within 24 hours of being told by a police officer to leave a rave, a person makes preparations to attend a rave.

More recently in the United Kingdom, Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) have been used against unlicensed rave organisers if the police receive repeated complaints about noise and littering from locals.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmbills/069/2008069.pdf>

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