

13. The Respondent relies on the evidence provided in the witness statements provided by various officers as well as supporting intelligence reports. The page references for this evidence are set out in the appended chronology. The court is invited to take particular note of the evidence supporting the conclusion that the Appellant was integrally involved in the organization of raves and/or the supply of equipment:
- (i) The Appellant was identified by gate security as the organizer of a rave of about 300 people on 7/8 June 2014 (see evidence of Insp. Hamill [R38], and supporting evidence of PS Miles [R36]);
  - (ii) The Appellant admitted to Insp. Skinner that he was the organiser of the rave on 7/8 June 2014 [R41];
  - (iii) The Appellant admitted to Insp. Skinner that he was the organiser of the rave organised and prevented on 19 July 2014 [R39, R41];
  - (iv) The Appellant admitted to PC Edgoose that he lent his sound equipment for use at raves and that he could get a significant number of people to turn out for a rave [R48, R88] ; and
  - (v) The Appellant was the organiser of the rave on 9 August 2014 and provided the sound equipment as well as laughing gas [R42, R44-5, R47]. When a crowd turned up and tried to force entry, the Appellant encouraged them to break the police line [R43, R45-6].
14. The Respondent further relies on the information set out in the intelligence reports and the documents provided to the court in the Respondent's bundle. The evidence shows the Appellant has witnessed by many different police officers supplying equipment for or helping to organise a rave.
15. The court will be invited to reject the Appellant's account as to his activities on the relevant days as not credible.

The second limb of the test under s.1(l)(b) of the Act

16. It is first submitted that an ASBO is, in general terms, necessary.
17. There is a significant body of evidence showing the impact of raves on people who live