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Sent time: 04/04/2016 11:55:21 AM
To: JOSEPHINE WARD <josephinewardsolicitor@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Simon Cordell v. Metropolitan Police Commissioner for mention at 2pm at Wood Green Crown Court on 4th April 2016.
Attachments: RESPONSE TO HHJ PAWLAK (6).docx

Hi Josie

I sent the last one over last night but i will resend it now. i will also bring copies to court with me.

On Monday, 4 April 2016, 11:47, JOSEPHINE WARD <josephinewardsolicitor@gmail.com> wrote:

Simon
I refer to the above.
Can you please send across any further documents so that I can forward to the barrister.
Thanks
Josephine

RESPONSE TO HHJ PAWLAK'S LETTER DATED 22ND FEBRUARY 2016

(1) WHAT INVOLVEMENT IN EACH EVENT (RAVE) RELIED ON BY THE RESPONDENT, THE APPELLANT ADMITS TO HAVING HAD.

(A) 25.05.2014 – 5 ST GEORGES INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, WHITE HART LANE

The Appellant relies on his previous statement served.

The Appellant will state that he was delivering food to some homeless people.

The Appellant will state that there was no rave, no sound equipment, lights, generators etc in his van.

The Appellant will state that there was no rave in progress and no intention for any event to take place.

The Appellant will state that there was a section 144 LAPSO notice clearly displayed by the occupants who were treating the premises as their home.

The Appellant will state that he had empty speaker cases in his van which would not have been able to play any sound as they never had any drivers in the speaker boxes. The van was used to store the speakers. The Appellant will state that he specifically requested that the officers who attended note down the fact that he had only non working speakers inside his van and no other component parts for a sound system.

The Appellant will state that he did not commit any criminal offences on 25th May 2014. The Appellant will state that the premises were not broken into as alleged but were being legally used as a home. The Appellant will state that the occupation was legal by virtue of section 144 LAPSO notice being clearly displayed and this is within the law.

The Appellant will state that no Licensing authorisation was required as there was no music being played or intended to be played.

The Appellant will state that he did not engage in any acts of Anti-social behaviour as defined by section 1 of the Act.

The Appellant requests disclosure of the CCTV of the persons breaking in to the premises, the CRIS and details of any persons arrested for criminal damage / burglary.

The Appellant will state that he did not break any laws on 25th May 2014 nor did he engage in any acts of anti-social behaviour.

The Appellant will state that the description of events on this day has been altered and recorded in a biased way towards him.

The Appellant requests full details of the original intelligence report inputted on 25th May 2014 and also reasons why there was a need to update this report on 19th June 2014. The Intelligence report should not be allowed in evidence under the hearsay rules as it is prejudicial to him. The report has been amended.

(A) PROGRESS WAY 6TH, 7TH AND 8TH JUNE 2014

The Appellant disputes any involvement whatsoever in the event at Progress Way.

The Appellant accepts that he approached the gates on the 08th June 2014 with a view to dropping off house keys to a friend that had been left at his house on an earlier date. The Appellant did not enter the premises / venue at Progress Way.

The Appellant did not provide any sound equipment, speakers, generators to any person inside Progress Way.

The Appellant will state that he is being wrongly accused of organising this rave / event. The Appellant will state his brother is also wrongly named as being involved. The Appellant will state that his brother was severely disabled at the time and in a wheelchair following a very serious road traffic accident which the police are aware of.

The Appellant questions the accuracy and truthfulness of the statements, CADs etc served in support of the above. The Appellant questions why some of the CAD reports have been redacted. The Appellant believes that the CAD's may well confirm the names of the real organisers, vehicle registrations etc that will confirm no vehicle belonging to the Appellant being inside the venue. The Appellant also questions the chronological sequence of the CAD reports due to the time stamps.

CAD	Num	Date	Time	Page
CAD	2637	07/06/2014	08:18	Page 191 to 195
CAD	2672	07/06/2014	08:16	Page 196 to 198
CAD	3005	07/06/2014	09:22	Page 203 to 205
CAD	3037	07/06/2014	09:20	Page 179 to 183
CAD	10481	07/06/2014	22:47	Page 233 to 237
CAD	10506	07/06/2014	22:44	Page 238 to 241

The Appellant believes that some of the complainants are police officers and no civilians. The Appellant believes that some of the Cads' may relate to completely different areas but are being added incorrectly and linked to Progress Way.

In the interests of a fair hearing the Appellant requests all Cad's cross linked and referred to should be served in an unedited format. All Cad's that do refer to a different location should be removed from the Respondent's bundle as they are too prejudicial.

The Appellant will state that this is yet another example of the police manipulating the evidence to paint him in a bad light. The Appellant strongly believes that the police are presenting their evidence to persuade the court that he was an organiser of this event.

The statements presented are unreliable and prejudicial. The Appellant will state that he cannot possibly have a fair hearing as a result too a breach of regulations inclusive of his Human Rights one of which is article six his right to having a fair hearing will be violated due to the way the Respondent is selecting editing and presenting Cad's. The Appellant specifically requests that the redacted CADS be served unedited or excluded from the Respondent's bundle.

The Appellant will state that he is being deliberately targeted by the police as was his younger brother. Neither organised any event at Progress Way.

The Appellant specifically asks the Respondent to confirm why the event was not closed down or proof of trespass or evidence of profit being made as required under the licensing act 2003 and section 63 of the CJPOA, if it was in fact a rave. The Appellant also asks why went the sound system's not seized under section 63 of the CJPOA.

The Appellant seeks clarification as whether a section 144 LAPSO notice was on display or tress pass had taken place.

The Appellant also questions why the Respondent has not supplied any Cads from 6th June 2014; which is in fact the date when this event started and why so many Cads' are missing from the 07th and the 08th June 2014.

For the purposes of clarity the Appellant denies being an organiser. He denies providing any sound system equipment to the organisers of this event. He denies entering the venue but accepts that he approached to deliver keys. The Appellant did not commit any criminal offences. The Appellant did not engage in any anti-social behaviour.

(c) FALCON PARK 20TH JUNE 2014

The Appellant was not present at this event.

The Appellant accepts that he hired out his sound equipment in good faith for what he believed to be a house party.

The Appellant will state that he was at home when he was contacted by the hirer to come to collect his equipment which was then seized by police. The Appellant will state that his equipment was restored to him by the police.

The Appellant will state that he did not commit any criminal offences nor did he engage in any acts of anti-social behaviour.

The Appellant will state that he was not an organiser and merely hired out his equipment in good faith.

The Appellant did not commit any criminal offences. The Appellant did not engage in any anti-social behaviour.

(d) CARPET RIGHT 19TH JULY 2014

The Appellant denies organising or supplying equipment for the above event.

The Appellant never entered the premises Carpet Right. The Appellant will state that the true organisers were inside the premises and the police ought to be in possession of their details. This has never been disclosed to the Appellant.

The Appellant will state that none of his vehicles were inside the premises.

The Appellant notes from the Respondent's bundle there was no rave /event, no sound recording equipment inside the premises, and therefore no rave was taking place. Police office "274ye states group of 10-20 squatters inside, police entered to make sure no audio equipment inside which there wasn't". And a comment which states "caller states they are males and females and are all white people a/a 20 years. The police also state "they have a section 144 up".

The Appellant did not commit any criminal offences. The Appellant did not engage in any anti-social behaviour.

(e) ALMA ROAD – 24TH JULY 2014

The Appellant disputes the conversation with PC Edgoose regarding raves.

The Appellant will state that he did discuss with PC Edgoose his entertainment company and his dream of hosting a local festival at Pickets Lock for the benefit of the community. He will also say that he discussed other charitable events that he had participated in and events in the pipeline.

The Appellant will state that this date should be struck from the Respondent's bundle as there was no rave / Event. The Appellant did not supply any sound recording equipment.

The admission of this disputed conversation is extremely prejudicial to the Appellant. The Appellant finds it bizarre that he was not arrested for any criminal offences bearing in mind the manner of driving described. The Appellant will state that he did not engage in any anti-social behaviour on this date. The Appellant will also state that he was in his private motor vehicle.

(f) MILLMARSH LANE- 9th AUGUST 2014

The Appellant will state that he was invited to a private birthday party by one of the persons occupying the premises at Millmarsh Lane, and that they had been occupying these premises since before the 27/07/2014 which the police were aware off.

There is also a missing CAD 9717 which related to some intelligence received, The Appellant believe this intelligence will hold information that will show he had done nothing wrong.

The Appellant will state that there was a section 144 LAPSO notice displayed and the building was being treated as a home. The Appellant will state that he was an invited guest and not a trespasser.

The Appellant will state that there was no rave as the location was not open air and by virtue of him being invited by one of the occupiers who had established a section 144 LAPSO notice he was not a trespasser so the legal definition of a rave could not be made out.

The Appellant was a guest at the location and not an organiser. He attended the location in his private motor vehicle. He did not provide any audio or sound equipment.

The Appellant did not commit any criminal offences. The Appellant did not engage in any anti-social behaviour.

The second event at Millmarsh Lane on the 27/07/2014 the Appellant disputes that he was an organiser. He disputes that he was operating the gate as stated by police.

The Appellant will state that this was not an illegal rave but a private birthday party for a girl who lived there, that he attended as a guest and not as an organiser.

The Appellant did not commit any criminal offences. The Appellant did not engage in any anti-social behaviour.

(2) WHETHER THE APPLICANT CONTENDS THAT THE INVOLVEMENT HE ADMITS, WAS IN FACT WITHIN THE LAW, IF SO WHY

Please see above.

(3) WHETHER THE APPELLANT AGREES THAT ANY OF THE RAVES DID OR COULD HAVE CAUSED DISTRESS TO LOCAL RESIDENTS BY WAY OF NOISE OR MOVEMENT OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN RAVES

The Appellant can only comment on his own behaviour and he refers the court to the fact that he himself has not acted in an anti-social manner. He has not been arrested for any criminal offences.

The Appellant accepts that such events could cause noise nuisance but he is adamant that he did not organise or supply equipment for any of the events cited in the Respondent's application.

(4) WHETHER THE APPELLANT AGREES THAT A PREMISES LICENCE WAS REQUIRED FOR EACH RAVE

The Appellant will state that he believes that no licence was required for Millmarsh Lane as the premises were being occupied and treated as a home due to a section 144 LAPSO notice being displayed. The building was being used as a home and not as a commercial building. The Appellant will also state that as the building was being occupied as a home then no licence was required for a private house party.

(5) WHETHER THE APPELLANT CONCEDES THAT FOR ANY OF THE RAVES IN WHICH HE WAS INVOLVED, WHETHERBY HELPING TO ARRANGE OR BY PROVIDING SOUND EQUIPMENT HE BELIEVED THE EVENT TO BE A LICENSED EVENT AND THEREFORE WAS AN INNOCENT SUPPLIER OF EQUIPMENT,AND IF SO FOR WHICH RAVE OR RAVES IN PARTICULAR.

The Appellant will state that he supplied equipment on one occasion only, in good faith to what he believed to be a private party. He did not attend the premises before hand and therefore did not know the equipment would be used at a different place. The Appellant will state that his equipment was restored to him by police after they concluded he had no part in the event and had innocently hired out his equipment. The event the Appellant is referring to is Falcon Road.

The Appellant on no occasions cited in the Respondent's bundle hired out any sound equipment, audio equipment or organised any rave in the London Borough of Enfield on the dates cited in the original application.

PROPORTIONALITY:

The Appellant will state that the current ASBO was imposed by the District Judge after the police had failed to establish that the Appellant had engaged in any acts of anti-social behaviour.

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 these 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

that of the district judge agreeing to take no weight in such statements, why has this not yet been deducted?

The Appellant feels as if he is now left with not understanding, with what has been proven against him and what he needs to prove for his appeal. As the conditions he is prohibited from doing is all for illegal raves and illegal raves were not proven.

It is unjustified also that The Appellant's name has been slandered in the metropolitan police website, stating that he was given an ASBO for organizing illegal raves, when the case for the ASBO was not proven for organizing illegal raves.

The Appellant understands that it was proven, that he had acted in an Anti social manner, to which if justice profiles he intends to prove his innocence at his appeal.

The Appellant address was put into the metropolitan police website stating that illegality had been proven in the case of illegal raves, which the prosecution rest there case upon. It has also been stated that The Appellant is well known for organizing illegal raves in Enfield and across London, to which he has never been arrested for any think of that nature or been found guilty off.

- <http://content.met.police.uk/News/Man-given-a-five-year-ASBO/1400033211719/1257246745756>

This has led him to having his life turned upside down. He has had his name put into all the local news papers, stating that he has been found guilty for illegal raves when the judge clearly stated that no illegality had been proved.

- http://www.enfieldindependent.co.uk/news/13595919.Man_given_ASBO_for_organising_illegal_raves/
- http://www.redhillandreigatelife.co.uk/news/13595919.Man_given_ASBO_for_organising_illegal_raves/
- <http://www.parikiaki.com/2015/08/enfield-man-given-5yr-asbo/>
- <http://www.enfield-today.co.uk/article.cfm?id=1653&headline=No%20more%20raving.....%20party%20organiser%20slapped%20with%20ASBO&searchyear=2015>
- <http://www.northlondon-today.co.uk/article.cfm?id=1653&headline=No%20more%20raving.....%20party%20organiser%20slapped%20with%20ASBO&searchyear=2015>
- <http://www.barnet-today.co.uk/article.cfm?id=1653&headline=No%20more%20raving.....%20party%20organiser%20slapped%20with%20ASBO&searchyear=2015>
- <http://www.haringey-today.co.uk/article.cfm?id=1653&headline=No%20more%20raving.....%20party%20organiser%20slapped%20with%20ASBO&searchyear=2015>

This has led The Appellant health, to being effected in a negative manner. He was already ill before this case started due to other allegations made by members of the police, and what the police have done over many years, not only to The Appellant but his whole family, there has been many complaints put into the police, due to the way they treated and intimidate him and his family over many years, there is only so much a person can take and The Appellant has taken so much over the past 20 years from the police. He is not coping any longer and he thinks the police wanted this, they knew he had hopes with what he wanted to do with his life and the way the police could hurt him was by taking his dreams away, of ever doing anything that he had dreamed of doing.

The Appellant will state that he has attempted to engage in legitimate business activities and he has been spurned at all attempts by the Police.

The Appellant has designed a business plan, created a website, researched and developed a proposal for an open air licensed festival.

The Appellant feels that there is so many irregularities within the case bundle that this should be invested and feels without this being done he will not stand a fair trial.