

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

To put an even further burden on the justices system officers done such claims, while reciting and seeking for issue of wrongful jurisdiction of law as for fact section 63 crime and disorder act 1998 regards out door events as omitted unless trespass has taken place, no incidents that Mr. Simon Cordell is being accused of is in fact on open air land and trespass did not take place neither do the police provided any evidence supporting such claims. Please see article from The World Wide Web of section 63 public and disorder act 1994 at;  
<http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN01889/SN01889.pdf>

What is stated in the Pdf web linked above is typed below;

Under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, the police have the power to stop raves.

Until January 2004, these were defined as unlicensed open air gatherings of 100 or more people at which loud music is played during the night. New provisions introduced into the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003, which came into effect in January 2004, reduced the number of people who constitute a rave from 100 to 20, and removed the requirement for the gathering to be in the open air.

It also introduced an offence of attending another trespasser rave within 24 hours of a police direction, to stop people simply moving the rave to another place.

There have been press reports of police in some areas holding back from using their powers for health and safety reasons, either because of the dangers of dispersing large crowds in the dark or because of other dangerous local conditions.

However, there have also been reports of successful police action to control raves in particular areas.

Gatherings for which an entertainment licence has been obtained are not counted as raves within the meaning of the legislation.