



RESTRICTED
(When Complete)

WITNESS STATEMENT
Criminal Procedure Rules, r 16.2; Criminal Justice Act 1967, s. 9
&
The Civil Procedure Rules 1998

URN

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- **Statement of:**
- **Age if under 18:** (if over eighteen inserts 'over 18')
- **Occupation:**

- 1+ **Delivery:** To,
- 2+ **Name:** The Metropolitan Police Force
- 3+ **Address:** Victoria Embankment, London SW1A 2JL

This statement (consisting of **50** page(s) each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have willfully stated in it anything which I know to be false, or do not believe to be true.

- **Date:**
- **Subsequent References:**
- **Similar Judgments:**

➤ I, Mr. Simon Paul Cordell, of 109 Burncroft Avenue PO BOX EN3 7JQ.

• **I WILL SAY AS FOLLOWS**

- 1+ I am a client of the London Borough of Enfield by way of being a secure tenant and have lived on my rented property since the year 2006.
- 2+ I Mr. Simon Paul Cordell am making this Insurance Claim and am also, requesting for an investigation to take place in respect of certain aspects of my claims that we supported with evidence.

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Signature witnessed by:



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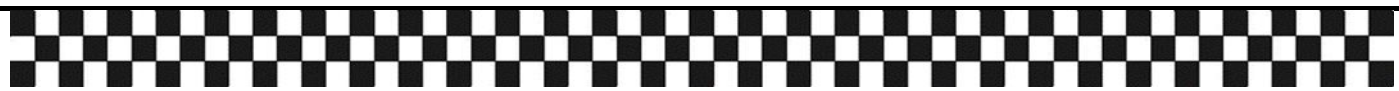
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Definitions and Interpretations.
[EXHIBIT J1]

Num	Definitions and Interpretations	Means
1)	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Means:</u> -- Material That the Now Claimant Produces as Official Evidence
2)	<u>The Asbo</u>	<u>Means:</u> -- a Forged Anti-Social Behaviour Court Order Applied for!
3)	<u>The 1st Possession Order</u>	<u>Means:</u> -- the 1st Forged Housing Possession Court Order Applied for!
4)	<u>The 1st Injunction Order</u>	<u>Means:</u> -- the 1st Forged Injunction Order Applied for!
5)	<u>The 2nd Injunction Order</u>	<u>Means:</u> -- the 2nd Forged Injunction Order Applied for!
6)	<u>The 2nd Possession Order</u>	<u>Means:</u> -- a 2nd Forged Housing Possession Court Order Applied for!

7)	<u>The Now Claimant</u>	Means: -- the Claimant of These Claims Documented Within This Document.
8)	<u>The Now Claimant Mother</u>	Means: -- the Claimant Mother of These Claims Documented Within This Document.
9)	<u>The Now Claimant Barrister</u>	Means: -- a professional lawyer hired by an acting solicitor firm to represent the defender in a legal battle as his or her defending barrister for a court case.
10)	<u>The Now Claimant Solicitor</u>	Means: -- the legal representative hired by the Now Claimant to provide legal counsel and services.
11)	<u>The Government</u>	Means: -- the governing body responsible for making and enforcing laws in the district's
12)	<u>Officials</u>	Means: -- the governing body responsible for making and enforcing laws in the district's
13)	<u>The Enfield Council</u>	Means: -- the local government authority for the Enfield area.
14)	<u>The Police</u>	Means: -- the law enforcement agency responsible for maintaining public order and safety.
15)	<u>The Neighbourhood Team Watch</u>	Means: -- a community-based group or organization focused on monitoring and improving neighbourhood safety.
16)	<u>The Neighbours</u>	Means: -- individuals residing in proximity to the Now Claimant.
17)	<u>The Lordship Lane Old Magistrates Court</u>	Means: -- the former magistrates' court located on Lordship Lane.
18)	<u>The Highbury & Islington Court</u>	Means: -- the magistrates' court located in Highbury & Islington.
19)	<u>The Wood Green Crown & Islington Court</u>	Means: -- the Crown Court located in Wood Green and Islington.
20)	<u>The Edmonton Lower Court</u>	Means: -- the lower court located in Edmonton.
21)	<u>Judge</u>	Means: -- a legal official responsible for presiding over court proceedings and making legal decisions.
22)	<u>The Doctors or the NHS</u>	Means: -- medical professionals or the National Health Service, responsible for providing healthcare services.
23)	<u>The St Ann's Mental Hospital</u>	Means: -- a mental health institution known as St. Ann's.
24)	<u>The Chase Farm Mental Hospital</u>	Means: -- a mental health institution known as Chase Farm.
25)	<u>Interrelating Side Issues with Members of his Neighbours due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice.</u>	Means: -- People That Tried To [Please provide additional context or details for this definition if necessary]
26)	<u>Human Rights</u>	Means: -- fundamental rights and freedoms to which the Government entitle all individuals
27)	*****	Means: -- [Specify the definition for this term if applicable]

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About Anti-Social Behaviour Orders; [EXHIBIT J2]

15. Understanding: “The History of Asbo’s:”

A. Purpose for Including “The History of ASBOs”:

- We have included information about “The History of Asbo’s” with the aim of addressing any controversies surrounding Asbo’s while enriching and updating our collective knowledge and understanding.

16. The History of Asbo’s:

A. An Introduction to The History of Asbo’s Within the United Kingdom. (Part 1 Of 10)

- The: - “Labour Party” under: - “Tony Blair” in the year of 1998 introduced: - “ASBOs” as an act of law in England, and/or Scotland, and Wales or Ireland.
- The Home Office of the United Kingdom was the department responsible for overseeing this initial development and they became a part of the Labour Party's manifesto under the leadership of Tony Blair until James Gordon Brown later carried them forward.
- During the 1997 election campaign Tony Blair made his firm commitment to the United Kingdom that Labour will introduce a: - “Crime and Disorder Bill” that will: - “Target Crime” and/or: - “Anti-Social Behaviour” within his: - “First Year in the Government Office.”
- Labours legislative journey had begun in pursuit of Asbo’s as they commenced the Bill of Rights in the House of Lords in December 1997, were they as the Government secured the Bill of Rights for Asbo’s as royalty assessed by the date of July 1998.
- Labours design of “Asbo’s” Anti-Social Behaviour Orders made them to be Civil Court Orders made against someone who has engaged in anti-social behaviour and they granted the governments more powers to regulate repeat offenders through the enactment of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

B. Throughout The 1997 & 1998 Election Campaign: -

- “Crime Was a Key Election Issue,” and: - “Both Major Parliamentary Parties” who were running for Governance of the United Kingdom competed against one and other in a bid to prove to the world that they were tougher on crime than the other.

C. Labour's Manifesto Promised to The Public: -

- “Fast-Track Punishment” for: - “Persistent Young Offenders” by issuing out: - “Community Safety Orders” and these Orders people later called: - “Anti-Social Behaviour Orders” and were set out to accomplish order of Law by managing aspects such as: - “Repeat Threatening Behaviour” and: - “Repetitive Disruptive, Criminal Neighbours.”

D. With Mr. Tony Blair in The Driving Seat for The Labour Party They Together: -

- “Echoed Through the Worlds Capitals Streets” to the people in the: - “Suburb’s” & “Urban’s” aloud, their now famous pledge, by stating: “*We should be tough on crime and tough on the underlying causes of crime. We should be prepared and eager to give people opportunity.*”

E. Tony Blair Told Voters That Labour Would Take: -

- A “Zero Tolerance Approach” to: - “Crime,” while he represented the Labour Party by promising more: - “Convictions” and a drop in: - “Violent Crime.”
- When Labour introduced their then new “Crime and Disorder Act 1998” the home secretary at the time was a Jack Straw and he: -- “Made It Clearer of Their Latest Changes in Support of New Laws to Help Build Safer Communities.”
- The Governments Candidates aims were to target persistent troublemakers and to allow their new Crime and Disorder Acts of Law to abide in the freedom: -- “For Neighbours to Be Free from Fear and Harassment.”

F. To Numerous People It Seemed That the Labours Campaign Was Based On “Wholesale”: --

- As they stated that Labour had built Asbo’s of the reform of the “Youth & Justice System,” by targeting Children and their parents alike due to its imperilled key plank of principles instated into its Bill of Right, namely the Crime and Disorder Act **1998**, and those laws designed being a policy to walk the parents of the plank as a Criminal punishment alongside with their children who may be the accused and found guilty, based upon Civil wrongs. These actions of the Labour party are even debateable today within this Official Statement.

G. In The Year Of 1998, The Crime and Disorder Act Was Based On: -

- 1+ Penalties Aimed at Young Offenders,
- 2+ Parental Responsibility,
- 3+ Criminal Neighbours Who Were Threatening and Disruptive.

H. Because The Government Introduced: --

- Asbo’s as their new range of penalties for what they aimed at young offenders and also, that of their parents and/or carers, it never took to long of a time till Asbo’s turned and hit back at the same people that had developed them, who were, obviously: -- “The Governments Representatives The Labour Team,” the very same whip they had created, whipped-out and they were the ones that felt it.
- The Asbo’s enriched enhancements of probations that they as the Government aimed at parents as parenting orders across the United Kingdom and lands alike, displayed to all that no person was untouchable.
- The Asbo demonstrated how its methodology created by the Labour Team demoralises good parents by being able to penalise them for their “Children’s Trivial Minor Civil Offences” to which they their Children may or may not of committed and this is a fact due to the fact being that if the Asbo was ever breached by any parents children that any Courts of the Land had Granted it Upon they as the parents, would then afterwards face criminal prosecution as would their child, causing innocent parents or individuals to be Criminalized with Criminal Records.
- **The Whip:** -- As the insiders felt the blunt of the whip of the Asbo abilities of reckoning they as the Labour Team implemented themselves, they as the government realised the overpower strength demonstrated to all that they were no different from any over members of the public, as the very same laws they had implemented started to penalise themselves.
- Labour ‘s Asbo Probations were as if they could penalise whoever the public aimed them at next, as they as the parliamentary team named as Labour’s: -- “Embarrassing Moment Came:” --
- A knock at a front door or a telephone call may have started the alarms going off for Jack Straw the Home Secretary, when the police cautioned his 17-year-old son for supplying cannabis in January **1998.**
- The Home Secretary Mr. Straw made light of the affair, when he admitted that due to the incident cabinet colleagues of his had made jokes to him along the line of, he had become a prime candidate for an “Anti-Social Behaviour, Parenting Order.”

- As time continued to pass the Anti-Social Behaviour formed the basis for a new strength in the youth justice system framework by becoming a document that legally enshrined preventing Children and young people from offending.

17. The History of Asbo's:

A. The Fundamental Principles for An Asbo to Be Governed Is the Three Strikes Warning System Dedicated for Official Use in Pursuit of An Asbo: --

- Labour's intent was to equip the United Kingdom with tools to prevent and manage lower-level and high-level criminal activities. They achieved this by introducing a comprehensive toolkit for local councils and police to manage Asbo's.

1+ **File One:** 45. Tackling-Anti-Social-Behaviour-Tools-&-Powers 2007

2+ **File Two:** 46. A-Guide to-Anti-Social-Behaviour-Orders 2008

B. Due to the Governments implementation of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders "Asbo's" the fundamental principles balancing the United Kingdom's Judicial Laws became more entangled.

Traditionally, one might say that Anti-Social Behaviour Orders "Asbo's" in the United Kingdom were typically used to address persistent anti-social behaviour, which means behaviour that had occurred repeatedly over an extended period of time and had a detrimental impact on the community, as Asbo's were often considered by Government Official's as an after remedy, for once warnings had been tried but had not succeeded in addressing the behaviour.

• And Here Are Some Common Circumstances in Which an ASBO Or A Similar Order Could Have Been Issued: --

1+ **Persistent Anti-Social Behaviour:** ASBOs were typically issued when an individual engaged in persistent anti-social behaviour that had a negative impact on the community. This behaviour could include vandalism, harassment, graffiti, noise disturbances, drug-related activity, and more.

2+ **Evidence of Harm:** To obtain an ASBO, authorities needed to provide evidence that the behaviour in question was causing harm, distress, or alarm to others in the community.

3+ **Court Proceedings:** ASBOs were issued by the courts, typically following a legal process that involved presenting evidence and arguments to demonstrate the need for such an order.

4+ **Individuals and Organizations:** ASBOs could be issued against individuals as well as organizations or groups engaged in anti-social behaviour.

5+ **Restrictions and Requirements:** ASBOs could impose various restrictions and requirements on the person subject to the order. For example, they might prohibit the person from entering specific areas or require them to attend rehabilitation programs.

6+ **Breaching an ASBO:** Violating the terms of an ASBO was a criminal offense and could result in penalties, including imprisonment.

- Because of the nature of this Official Document were going to be addressing: --

1+ **List Number:** "1+ Persistent Anti-Social Behaviour"

- In general, "persistent" implies a continuation or recurrence over an extended period, and it often suggests that the behaviour or action has happened more than once. However, the exact number of times required for something to be labelled as "persistent" can vary widely depending on the specific circumstance and the perspective of those involved.

- **Here's A General Guideline: --**

- 1+ **1st Time:** The first occurrence of something is typically not described as "persistent." It may be viewed as an isolated incident.
- 2+ **2nd Time:** When something happens for the second time, it may start to be seen as a pattern, but it might not necessarily be labelled as "persistent" at this point.
- 3+ **3rd Time:** By the third occurrence, some people might begin to consider it persistent, especially if the actions or behaviour continue to have a negative impact or if prior warnings or interventions have not been effective.
- 4+ **4th and 5th Time:** If something happens for the fourth or fifth time, it is more likely to be viewed as persistent, especially if it is causing harm, distress, or problems for others.

what does persistent mean

"Persistent" is an adjective that describes a behavior or condition that continues or occurs repeatedly over an extended period of time. It implies that something is ongoing or recurrent, rather than isolated or occasional. Here are a few examples to illustrate the use of the word "persistent":

1. **Persistent Rain:** If it has been raining continuously for several hours or days without stopping, you might describe it as "persistent rain."
2. **Persistent Cough:** If someone has been coughing repeatedly for an extended period, it may be referred to as a "persistent cough."
3. **Persistent Effort:** When someone makes continuous and diligent efforts toward a goal over a long time, you could say they are showing "persistent effort."
4. **Persistent Behavior:** In the context of anti-social behavior, "persistent behavior" refers to actions that occur repeatedly and are not isolated incidents.

In essence, "persistent" conveys the idea of something enduring or recurring over an extended duration, rather than being brief or sporadic.

It is also, important to note that ASBOs have been replaced by other measures under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime, and Policing Act 2014, including **Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs)**, Public Space Protection Orders (**PSPOs**), and others.

We have included more detailed information that is equiseta to the **Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs)** and also, that of these proceedings and that information is contained in: --

- 1+ Within the Response Letter from the Now Claimant About the Prosecutor Robert Tataly Skeleton Argument that is Contained in the Evidence structure of this Official Document under: -
- ****
- 2+ Contained within this Official Document at Section: ****
- 3+ The Now Claimants Response to An Asbo Bundle at Pages: --
 - a. ****
 - b. ****
 - c. ****
- 4+ Also, contained in the Now Claimant New Statement dated the: ****

CBO Asbo or Standalone Asbo

- A. The Highbury Magistrates Court wrongly issued to the Now Claimant a guilty Verdict in relation to a standalone Asbo Order on the **05th of November 2014**.

The Anti-Social Behavior, Crime, and Policing Act 2014, which introduced Criminal Behavior Orders (CBOs) in the United Kingdom, received Royal Assent on **March 13, 2014**. This is the date on which the bill became law.

Criminal Behavior Orders (CBOs) replaced Anti-Social Behavior Orders (ASBOs) as a measure to address anti-social behavior. CBOs provide the courts with the authority to impose restrictions and requirements on individuals convicted of criminal offenses in order to prevent further criminal behavior.

Please note that the information is accurate as of my last knowledge update in September 2021. Any updates or changes to the law that may have occurred after that date are not reflected in this response.

C. Contradicting Information

- D. **The Government Technically Integrated the Three Strikes Warning System:** into the Crime and Disorder Act of **1998**, when they were aiming to incapacitate repeat offenders who: -- "**Triggered as a Persistent Offender**".

E.

And it seems as if they never took in to account the fact

F.

- G. **"Triggered A Third Similar Offense."**

- This system mandated lengthy prison sentences for individuals convicted of certain types of crimes more than once, typically involving serious violent and sexual offenses.
- When an individual triggered a third offense of the same kind, they faced severe penalties.

- The Government designed the so-called 'three strikes' laws to address disruptive behaviour that, while police had the authority to arrest for, The Government Official Persons often perceived as time-consuming or indicative of law enforcement inefficiency.
- Convicted offenders typically would not face criminal prosecution, but their actions brought fear and hardship to those living in proximity.
- The Government ASBOs enacted Asbo's as a means to regulate and correct the behaviour of recipients. For example, they could prohibit individuals from returning to specific areas or shops or restrict public conduct, such as the use of offensive language or public drinking.
- Since ASBOs are civil orders, defendants do not have the right to evidence that might disprove the claims against them. However, violating an ASBO could result in imprisonment for up to five years, underscoring that while obtaining an ASBO does not lead to a criminal record, breaching it carries severe consequences.

https://www.google.com/search?q=a+three+strikes+policy+w&rlz=1C1CHBF_en-GBGB885GB885&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8

Three Strikes Rule |

Domestic Burglary and

Class A Drug Trafficking

The Sentencing Act 2020 ('the Act') makes special provision for sentencing those convicted on three occasions for offences of Domestic Burglary or on three occasions for offences of Class A Drug Trafficking.

Wed 1 Dec 1999 13.32 GMT

The government's controversial US-style "three-strikes-and-you're-out" policy for persistent burglars comes into effect today.

From now on, burglars convicted of breaking into private homes three times will be sentenced to a minimum of three years in jail.

The measure, which was first introduced by the Conservatives, is implemented by the home secretary Jack Straw. It is expected to swell the prison population by 4,000-5,000 over the next ten years.

Rapists and drug traffickers who repeat their offence will also be subject to minimum sentences.

At the moment burglars convicted for a third time can expect a sentence of around 19 months. But one fifth are not sent to jail.

Home secretary Jack Straw said: "Burglary is a sickening crime and having one's home violated by an intruder can be a terrifying experience. I am determined to ensure that the courts have at their disposal the power to deal with persistent burglars. People need to know that criminals who make a living from housebreaking will face a period of imprisonment which reflects their crime."

However, the measure has come under fire from penal reformers who claim the money spent locking up offenders would be more effective in cutting crime if spent on crime prevention measures.

The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders said the minimum sentences were "crude and unjust".

Director Paul Cavadino stated: "Repeat burglars range from persistent professional offenders to inadequate young people, whose amateurish burglary attempts arise from problems which would best be tackled by intensive probation programmes. Courts should be able to choose sentences which fit the varying circumstances of each case."

He added many burglaries were committed to feeding a drug habit and it would be more effective to sentence them to treatment programmes than jail.

The law setting out the three strikes policy also requires courts to:

impose life sentences on criminals convicted of serious offences such as rape for a second time.

impose a minimum seven-year term for repeat drug traffickers.

From today, courts will also have the power to impose curfew sentences on offenders. The curfews will be monitored by electronic tagging and are expected to be used for a range of offenders.

In the United Kingdom, there have been multiple policies and initiatives that involved the concept of a "three-strikes" rule, but they were not uniform or consistent across all types of offenses. These policies varied in their scope and application, targeting specific types of criminal behavior and often aimed at repeat offenders. Here are a couple of examples:

1. **Three-Strikes Policy for Burglary (1999)**: As mentioned earlier, in December 1999, the UK government introduced a "three-strikes-and-you're-out" policy for persistent burglars. Under this policy, burglars convicted of breaking into private homes three times would be sentenced to a minimum of three years in jail. This policy was specific to burglary offenses.
2. **Other Offenses and Policies**: There have been discussions and proposals related to "three-strikes" policies for other offenses, such as certain drug offenses. However, these policies were not consistently implemented nationwide and may have been proposed or piloted in specific areas or jurisdictions.

It's important to note that these policies were not part of a uniform, comprehensive "three-strikes" system like that seen in some other countries, such as the United States. Each policy was tailored to address specific concerns related to repeat offending in certain categories of crimes.

[Review of the Youth Justice System \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

Children seem to have been disproportionately affected by these targets as their offending is often easy to detect – much of it is unsophisticated and takes place in public. The effects of children having increased contact with the **Youth Justice System** were compounded by a **three-strikes policy** which required that a third offence, no matter how trivial, would result in a child being prosecuted at court. By **2008** the number of children in youth custody stood at around **3,00018**

but what about the children and the three-strike rule for any offence

The passage you shared does indeed refer to a "three-strikes" policy that was applied to children for any offense within the youth justice system in the UK.

Here are the key points from the passage:

1. **Introduction of "Three-Strikes" Policy:** The introduction of Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) in the UK coincided with a target-driven approach to policing. This approach included a government aim to increase the number of offenses brought to justice.
2. **Impact on Youth Offenders:** The combination of targets and increased confidence in the youth justice system led to a significant rise in the number of children being cautioned or convicted between 2000/01 and 2006/07.
3. **Formal Handling of Youth Crime:** Police officers were encouraged to deal more formally with youth crime, even minor incidents that might have been resolved informally in the past.
4. **"Three-Strikes" Policy for Children:** A "three-strikes" policy was in place, which required that a child who committed a third offense, regardless of its triviality, would be prosecuted in court. This policy contributed to a significant increase in the number of children in youth custody, reaching around 3,000 by 2008.
5. **Change in Targets:** In 2008, the government removed police targets for bringing minor offenses to justice and established a new target to reduce first-time entrants to the youth justice system by 20% by 2020. This target was met within one year.
6. **Impact on Youth Justice System:** The passage highlights the impact of target-driven policies on behavior and how such policies can lead to unintended consequences, including a substantial number of children being drawn into the youth justice system.
7. **Effect on Youth Offenders:** Evidence suggested that contact with the justice system could have a tainting effect on children, making them more likely to reoffend rather than deterring their behavior.

This passage provides valuable insight into the challenges and consequences of target-driven policies within the youth justice system in the UK, including the implementation of a "three-strikes" policy for children. It also underscores the importance of considering individual cases and the long-term effects of youth justice interventions.

The courts have yet to use their powers to imprison a persistent burglar under the home secretary's controversial "three strikes and you're out" mandatory sentence.

Home Office figures demonstrate that the courts have failed to embrace a range of law and order initiatives introduced over the past 18 months. The police and local authorities have also not yet used a child curfew order since the changes.

Recent parliamentary questions confirm that the courts, like the police, have failed to use their powers to impose mandatory three-year sentences on persistent burglars, or to issue a child safety order, a measure that is similar to a curfew but involves a single named child.

Only four convicted drug dealers have received a statutory mandatory seven-year sentence for a second trafficking offence since the rule was introduced in October 1997.

Mr Straw's anti-social behaviour orders, designed to tackle the problem of "neighbours from hell", have been a little more successful, with 140 orders made by the courts from the time the orders were introduced in April last year until the end of October. The much trumpeted "parenting orders" are also beginning to take off and the courts have made more than 400 such orders during the past six months.

Some government measures aimed at tackling juvenile crime have been more successful, too. Reparation orders - under which the child offender has to make some kind of restitution to the victim - have been used 2,148 times, and action plan orders - which set out a programme of community service and conditions - used 2,408 times.

The most popular measures with the courts were orders that were improved versions of long-standing sentences used by magistrates. There have been more than 18,000 supervision orders, and more than 2,000 detention and training orders under which juveniles are sent to secure units and young offenders' institutions.

But most party political interest is likely to focus on the failure of the courts to embrace the "three strikes and you're out" law with regard to burglars. This measure was put on the statute book by the last Conservative home secretary, Michael Howard. The present home secretary, Mr Straw, said it would only be implemented when there was sufficient prison space to house extra inmates.

The National Association of Probation Officers has calculated that thousands of burglars could be imprisoned when the courts start to use the "three strikes" policy. Napo estimates that by 2004 about 8,000 offenders will have been convicted of three house break-ins and so will face the automatic three-year jail term.

It is believed that the courts' failure to use the new mandatory sentence stems largely from the limited discretion they have in avoiding imposing it in cases where it would be "unjust in all the circumstances". It may also be due to delays in the courts which have meant that few burglars have been convicted three times in the past year since the authorities began using the new power.

Harry Fletcher, of Napo, said: "We are pleased that the courts are exercising their discretion, otherwise Britain's jails would not be able to cope.

"The previous records of those on probation suggest that if the provision for three strikes were implemented in every case, the jail population would rise by nearly 5,000 over a full year. At the moment the prison population stands at 64,075."

Last orders for Booze Britain's poster girl

Simon Hattenstone

A Now Unnamed Lady is the only person to have been given an alcohol asbo. Now it's time to quit, she tells Simon Hattenstone

<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2011/jan/22/poster-girl-booze-britain-interview>

What happens if you get 3 cautions?

If a second caution is to be issued to an individual the Superintendent must get permission from the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). Upon a third offence, there is no option except criminal prosecution. 21 Oct 2022

I appreciate your clarification. It seems there may be some confusion, and I apologize for any earlier inaccuracies in my responses.

Thank you for providing additional information. It appears that you are referring to a policy in the UK where individuals, whether youth or adults, who receive three cautions for criminal offenses may face criminal prosecution upon a third offense.

The policy you described indicates that after a person receives two cautions, further cautioning may require permission from the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). Upon a third offense, criminal prosecution becomes the only option.

This policy suggests that there is indeed a "three-strikes" principle in place for certain offenses in the UK, where a series of cautions are allowed before criminal prosecution becomes mandatory upon a third offense.

I appreciate your patience and the additional information you provided to clarify the existence of this policy.

Asbo are More than dead Already.

The orders were introduced by Prime Minister Tony Blair in 1998 and continued in use until abolished in England and Wales by the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 on **20 October 2014**—although they continue to be used in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Monday April 03, 2023, 11.00pm, The Times

Labour's tougher Asbo's to tackle nuisance offenders.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/labours-tougher-asbos-to-tackle-nuisance-offenders-dn6l2jn37>

18. The History of Asbo's:

A. History Of Asbo's P3 of 10 By the Year Of 2001 & 2002: --

- In the year of **2001** “Tony Blair” was still driving the Labour Party forward in victory as Labour won the general election with another landslide, with 167 seats won, as Labour retained most all of their seats won in the **1997** landslide victory, the media dubbed the **2001** election: - “The Quiet Landslide.”
- By the year of **2002** Tony Blair went on to become the first Labour Prime Minister to serve two consecutive full terms in office.
- Labour continued with their: - “Zero Tolerance Approach” to: - “Crime.” and introduced the Police Reform Act **2002** as it received its Royal Assent on **24 July 2002.**
- As we have explained above Labour introduced ASBOs into section 1 of the Crime and Disorder Act **1998** in England and Wales.
- But they also introduced similar power into the Police Reform Act **2002** so that officials can make similar Asbo orders on conviction in criminal proceedings the government themselves called these Court Orders CRASBOs and they became available in December **2002.**
- Both types of ASBO have a minimum duration of two years but a judge can order an Asbo Application until further order, meaning that they can be in force for an indeterminate period of time until discharged or withdrawn by a court.

19. The History of Asbo’s:

A. History Of Asbo’s P4 of 10 By the Year Of 2003: --

- Later legislation strengthened its application: in England and Wales this has been via the Anti-social Behaviour Act **2003**, in Northern Ireland through an Order-in-Council and in Scotland with the Antisocial Behaviour.

a. Background and summary

- In March **2003**, the Government published a white paper outlining its proposals for tackling anti-social behaviour. *Respect and Responsibility – taking a stand against anti-social behaviour* focussed on providing local authorities and the police with a wider, more flexible range of powers to meet their existing responsibilities and respond to the needs of their local communities.
- The Government designed the Act to ensure that the police have the appropriate powers to deal with serious anti-social behaviour. It introduces new powers for tackling the problem of premises used for drug dealing and for dispersing intimidating groups. It enables the police to tackle the nuisance that young people cause with air weapons and supports action against gun crime by banning the possession of imitation guns and air guns in public without good reason. It also tackles the danger of air weapons that people can easily convert to for the use of conventional ammunition. It also amends existing police powers to place conditions on public assemblies, deal with illegal raves and to deal with unauthorised encampments.
- The Act also provides powers for local authorities and those collaborating with them to tackle anti-social behaviour in local communities. It extends property owners’ powers to deal with anti-social behaviour in social housing, including developing the use of injunctions and demoted tenancies. It also includes provisions aimed at dealing with noise nuisance. It develops the sanctions that are available for use against those who engage in anti-social behaviour and extends the range of agencies that can use them. It provides a means for schools, local authorities, and youth offending teams to collaborate with the parents of children who are behaving anti-socially and creates the mechanisms for enforcing this work. The Act extends local authorities’ powers in relation to cleaning land. It extends the measures that officers can take to remove graffiti and restricts the sale of aerosol paint to children. The Act also gives local authorities powers to intervene in disputes over high hedges.

a. The Act is in ten Parts.

- 1) **Part 1:** Creates New Powers to Close Premises That Are Being Used for Drug Dealing or Use.
- 2) **Part 2:** Extends Powers for Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour in Social Housing.
- 3) **Part 3:** Develops Mechanisms for Enforcing Parental Responsibility for Children Who Behave in An Anti-Social Way in School or In the Community.
- 4) **Part 4:** Creates A New Power for The Police to Designate Areas Where They Can Disperse Groups Causing Intimidation.

- 5) **Part 5:** Deals with The Misuse of Air Weapons.
- 6) **Part 6:** Extends Powers for Local Authorities to Clean the Environment.
- 7) **Part 7:** Amends Police Powers for Dealing with: - “Public Assemblies” and: - “Trespassers.”
- 8) **Part 8:** Provides New Powers for Local Authorities to Intervene in Disputes Regarding High Hedges.
- 9) **Part 9:** Develops the Existing Sanctions of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders, Fixed Penalty Notices and Supervision Orders.
- 10) **Part 10:** Contains General Provisions.

1. Strengthening ASBO Legislation in 2003 (Part 4 of 10)

- In 2003, further legislation strengthened ASBOs, including the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 in England and Wales.
- The Northern Ireland and Scotland Government; s enacted similar legislation.
- The government aimed to provide local authorities and police with flexible powers to address anti-social behaviour.
- The Act introduced new measures to address drug dealing, intimidating groups, and gun crime.
- Local authorities gained enhanced powers to address noise nuisance, high hedges, and other issues in communities.

20. The History of Asbo's:

A. History Of Asbo's P5 of 10 By the Year Of 2004, 2005, 2006: --

- In a press release of **28th October 2004**, Tony Blair and David Blunkett announced further measures to extend the use and definition of ASBOs.
- The Press Release Concluded by Remarking:
1+ “In the past year around the Government has dealt with: - “**100,000 Cases**” of anti-social behaviour and issued out: - “**2,633 ASBOs**” and: - “**418 Dispersal Orders**” in the same period.”
- On **25 October 2005**, Transport for London announced its intent to apply for a new law giving them the authority to issue orders against repeat fare dodgers, and increased fines.
- Kat Richards was the first offender ever given a Asbo and for repeated drunk and disorderly behaviour. As of **31st March 2004**: - “**2455, ASBOs**” had been issued in England and Wales.
- On **30th March 2006**, the Home Office announced that: - “**7,356 Anti-Social Behaviour Orders**” have got issued out since 1999 in England and Wales.
 - a. **The remit would include:**
 - 1) Extension of the Witness Protection Programme in anti-social behaviour cases.
 - 2) More Courts dealing with cases.
 - 3) More offences including: - “Dog-Fouling.” “Litter.” “Graffiti.” and: - “Night-Time Noise” liable for Fixed Penalty Notices.
 - 4) Giving Parish councils the power to issue fixed penalty notices for infringements.
- (Scotland) Act 2004.
- Scotland, however, has an existing tribunal charged with dealing with children and young persons who offend, the Children's Hearings System.

2. Developments in 2004, 2005, and 2006 (Part 5 of 10)

- In 2004, Scotland introduced its own legislation related to ASBOs.
- The government continued to extend the use and definition of ASBOs in response to anti-social behaviour.
- Statistics on ASBOs issued indicated a growing focus on addressing anti-social behaviour across the UK.

21. The History of Asbo's:

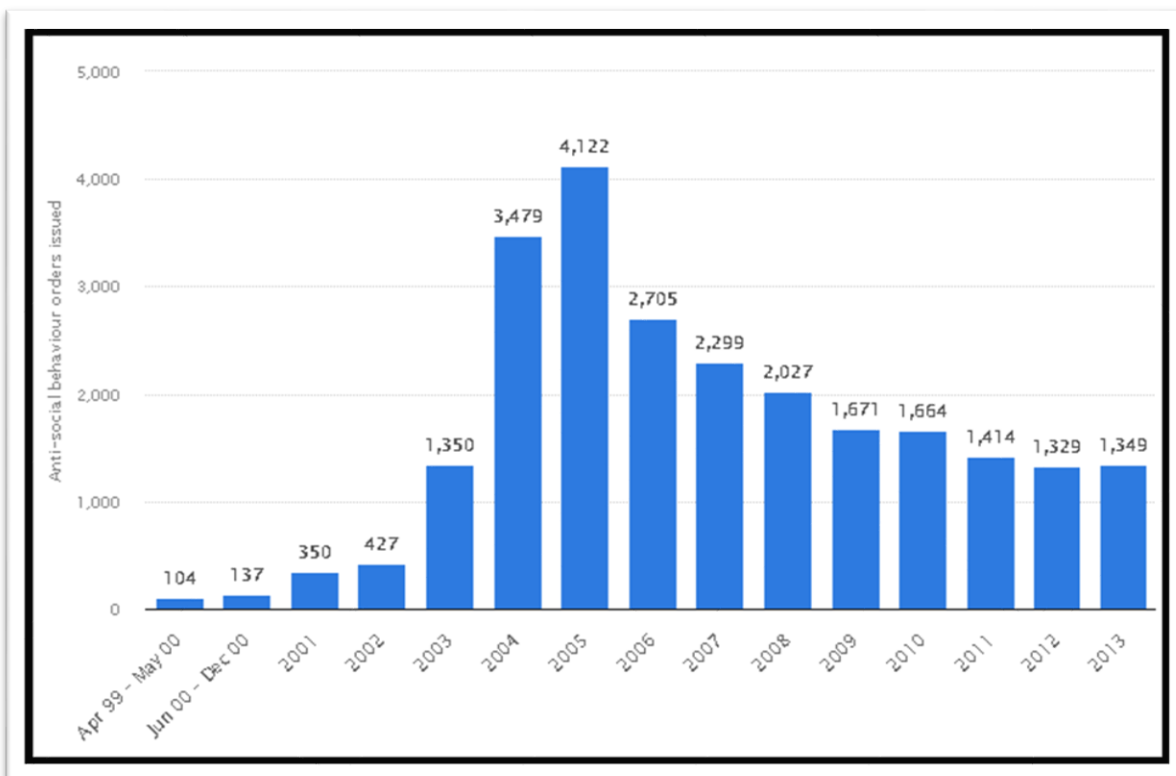
A. History Of Asbo's P6 of 10 By the Year Of 2007: --

- In an emotional 17-minute speech on the **27th of June 2007** Mr. Tony Blair announced to the public he was stepping down after 10 years as prime minister and Thirteen Years as the Labour leader This was indeed a significant political event in the UK, as he stated that he will be tendering his resignation to the Queen on that very same day. This was indeed a significant political event for all people alike and a significant moment that remains as the United Kingdom Heritage.
- Mr. Blair concluded with his words of thought by stating the following: -- "Hand on heart, I did what I thought was right. I may have been wrong - that is your call. But I did what I thought was right for our country."

22. The History of Asbo's:

A. History of Asbo's P7 of 10 By the Year Of 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012: --

- The statistics documented in the table below show, the Governments statistics during their "Out-Roll" of Asbo's during their period...



23. The History of Asbo's:

A. History of Asbo's P8 of 10 By the Year Of 2013: --

- Critics raised concerns that people who received Asbo's could perceive Asbo's as a "badge" of honour among individuals.
- ASBOs were issued in response to behaviour likely to cause harm, alarm, distress, or harassment to others.
- In the UK, ASBOs were issued by Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales and Sheriff Courts in Scotland.

a. Anti-Social Behaviour Includes a Range of Problems Including:

- 1+ Noise Pollution - Playing Music Persistently Too Loud or Persistently Making Other Loud or Intrusive Noise.
- 2+ Drunkenness.
- 3+ Abandoned Cars, Burned-Out Cars, Joyriding.

- 4+ Stealing/Mugging/Shoplifting.
- 5+ Begging.
- 6+ Vandalism, Graffiti, Criminal Damage to Property.
- 7+ Loitering.
- 8+ Dropping Litter/Fly Tipping/Dog Fouling.
- 9+ Drug Dealing or Drug Taking.
- 10+ Intimidation And Bullying.
- 11+ Spitting.

24. The History of Asbo's:

A. History of Asbo's P9 of 10 By the Year Of 2014: --

- The Government replaced Anti-Social Behaviour Orders "**Asbo's**" with: - Civil Injunctions and Criminal Behaviour Orders "**CBOs**" in **2014**.
- Police, councils, and other organisations **can apply to court to give a Civil Injunction** to anyone over 10 years old for anti-social behaviour such as: Graffiti.
- The Anti-social Behaviour, **Crime and Policing Act 2014** replaced nineteen existing mechanisms to tackle anti-social behaviour with six reformed remedies.
 - a. **These are: -**
 - 1+ **One: Civil Injunctions**
 - 2+ **Two: Criminal Behaviour Orders**
 - 3+ **Three: Community Protection Notices**
 - 4+ **Four: Public Spaces Protection Orders**
 - 5+ **Five: New Closure Powers and Dispersal Powers**
 - 6+ **Six: New Dispersal Powers**
 - 7+ **The Crime and Policing Act 2014 States that the responsibility for dealing with anti-social behaviour is between all agencies and in particular the police, councils, and social property owners.**

3. **ASBO Application and Hearsay Evidence (Part 9 of 10)**

- ASBO applications underwent scrutiny in Magistrates' Courts, applying a standard of proof similar to criminal cases.
- The burden of proof rested on the applicant, who could use hearsay evidence, but courts would consider the reliability of such evidence.
- The standard of proof for ASBOs was set high, making it challenging to rely solely on hearsay evidence.

25. The History of Asbo's:

A. History of Asbo's P10 of 10 Asbo's Are Not Without Controversy: --

- Critics suggest that Asbo's may be "desirable" to certain people as a "badge", amongst peers to respect.
- In the United Kingdom, an ASBO may be issued in response to "conduct which caused or was likely to cause harm, harassment, alarm or distress, to one or more persons not of the same household as him or herself and where an ASBO is seen as necessary to protect relevant persons from further anti-social acts by the Defendant."
- In England and Wales, Magistrates' Courts issue them, and in Scotland by the Sheriff Courts.
- The British government introduced ASBOs by the Crime and Disorder Act **1998**.

- In the UK, a CRASBO is a "criminally related" ASBO.
- One local authority has published photos of those given ASBOs on an Internet site, but this is not standard practice.

4. Freedom of Speech and Noise Complaints (Part 10 of 10)

- The UK had limitations on freedom of speech in public spaces, and ASBOs could be issued for conduct causing public disturbances.
- Councils had responsibilities to address noise complaints that constituted a statutory nuisance, and penalties applied for non-compliance with abatement notices.

26. The History of Asbo's:

A. Please See **[EXHIBIT J8] Why ASBOs are Issued:** --

- Applications for ASBOs get trialled by magistrates sitting in their civil ability. Although the proceedings are civil, the Court must apply a heightened civil standard of proof.
- This standard is indistinguishable from the criminal standard.
- The applicant must satisfy the Court "so that it is sure" that the defendant has acted in an anti-social manner.
- The test for the Court to be "satisfied so that it is sure" is the same direction that a Judge gives to a jury in a criminal case heard in the Crown Court.
- This is also known as satisfying the Court "beyond reasonable doubt": R vs Kritz **[1950]** 1 KB 82, approved by the Privy Council in Walters v R **[1969]** 2 AC 26 at 30.
- As a matter of law, the burden of proof stays on the applicant and the standard is, effectively, the criminal standard. A Court may not order an anti-social behaviour order unless it is satisfied so that it is sure that the defendant has committed one or more of the anti-social acts alleged.
- In pursuant with section 1(1) Civil Evidence Act **1995**, an applicant (and a defendant) has the right to rely on witness statements without calling the makers of those statements - known as hearsay.
- If a party proposes to rely upon a hearsay statement, then the other party become entitled to ask the Court for permission to call that witness for cross examination: section 3 Civil Evidence Act **1995** and Rule 4 Magistrates' Courts (Hearsay Evidence in Civil Proceedings) Rules **1999**.
- If the Court refuses to grant such an application, then the defendant will be unable to challenge the makers of the hearsay statements. Nevertheless, it is open for them to submit that the Court should place little or no weight upon material that has not yet to be cross examined.
- Section 4(1) Civil Evidence Act **1995** states that:
- ...in estimating the weight (if any) to hearsay evidence in civil proceedings the Court shall have regard to any circumstances from which any inference a Judge can draw as to the reliability or otherwise of the evidence.
- The High Court has emphasised that the use of the words "if any" shows a Judge may give no weight at all to hearsay evidence.
- To create an ASBO the applicant must prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the respondent has behaved in an anti-social manner.
- The applicant can rely on hearsay evidence.
- However, the Court of Appeal has said that it does not expect a Court to find that the Judge can reach the criminal standard by relying solely on hearsay evidence.
- The Civil Evidence Act **1995** itself makes clear that Courts should consider what weight, if any at all, attaches to hearsay material.
- In Cleary, the Court of Appeal again restated that Courts should consider attaching no weight at all to such material, following the words of the statute: **Cleary v Highbury Corner Magistrates & (1) Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis and others (2007) 1 WLR 1272; [2006] EWHC 1869.**
- [citation needed]
- It is for the Court to decide what weight to give the hearsay evidence.
- The Court of Appeal has said that the high standard of proof is difficult to meet if the entirety of the case, or the majority of it, is based upon hearsay evidence.

- The proper approach will be for a Court to consider to what extent the hearsay evidence is, amongst other things, supported by other evidence, the cogency and similarity of supporting instances of hearsay evidence and the cogency and reliability of contradictory evidence supplied by a defendant.
- Where, for example, ten anonymous witnesses who are unrelated to each other each provide a witness statement as to the defendant's anti-social behaviour where each statement refers independently to the same particular events and where this is supported by a witness statement from a non-anonymous witness, such as a housing officer, who confirms that residents have made complaints about a particular person over a period of time then the Court may be justified in according the statements a fair degree of weight.

27. The History of Asbo's:

A. Please See **[EXHIBIT J9] Hearsay WLR 1272; [2006] EWHC 1869: --**

✓ <https://www.casemine.com/Judgement/uk/5a8ff75f60d03e7f57eabd50>

28. The History of Asbo's:

A. Freedom Of Speech: -- **It Was the Government Introduced the Words: - "In Open Air" into the bills of rights such as the "Raves Bill 1994" and this still is present in the act of law to the date of the 17/11/2022.**

- 15/ The words: - **"In Open Air" was also, induced into the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 but this gave police less powers "Over Domestic Violence in private homes."**
- The Labour party omitted out / amended the words as removed: - **"In Open Air"** from the crime and disorder act **1998** so, the officials could tackle violent disorder within a private dwelling effectively as this is what the Act of law was set out to achieve.
- The American saying as a couple of the United Kingdom Citizens wrongly Quote is. **"We Have The Freedom Of Speech"** the Americans are right as they have a different Legal system to the UK called the: - **"First Amendment"** and the First Amendment states the following: - **"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."**
- In the United Kingdom Government law states that a Citizen can cause a public disturbance which people recognise as: - **"A Breach of The Peace"** and/or a public disturbance which can occur easily due to having an opinion in a public place and another person within the vicinity being able to overhear you wording and take it as an offence.
- Councils must look into complaints about noise that could be a 'statutory nuisance' (covered by the Environmental Protection Act **1990**).

A. **For the noise to count as a statutory nuisance it must do one of the following:**

- 1+ Unreasonably And Substantially Interfere with The Use or Enjoyment of a Home or Other Premises.
- 2+ Injure Health Or Be Likely to Injure Health.
- 3+ If They Agree That a Statutory Nuisance Is Happening or Will Happen in The Future, Councils Must Serve an Abatement Notice.
- 4+ This Requires Whoever Is Responsible to Stop or Restrict the Noise.
- 5+ The Officers Will Usually Serve the Notice on The Person Responsible, But They Can Also Serve the Notice on The Owner or Occupier of The Premises.
- 6+ The Abatement Notice Can Sometime Face Delays for Up to Seven Days While the Council Tries to Get the Person Responsible to Stop or Restrict the Noise.

B. **Councils are responsible for looking into complaints about noise from:**

- 1+ Premises Including Land Like Gardens and Certain Vessels (For Example, Loud Music or Barking Dogs)
- 2+ Vehicles, Machinery, Or Equipment in The Street (For Example, Music from Car Stereos)

C. **Statutory noise nuisance laws do not apply to noise from:**

- 1+ Traffic Or Planes (They Do Apply to Model Planes)

- 2+ Political Demonstrations and Demonstrations About a Cause
- 3+ Premises Occupied by The Armed Forces or Visiting Forces.
- 4+ Councils Can Decide What Level of Service They Provide to Deal with Noise Complaints, For Example, Whether to Have Officers on Call at Night.

D. Noise at night: warning notices

- 1+ Councils Can Investigate Complaints of Statutory Nuisance to Tackle Noise Produced at Any Time of Day or Night.
- 2+ They May Also Issue Warning Notices in Response to Complaints About Noise Above Permitted Levels From 11pm To 7am.
- 3+ The Councils Can Use These Warning Notices for Noise That Is Not a Statutory Nuisance.

E. The warning notice must tell the recipient:

- 1+ That The Noise Is Coming from The Premises Between 11pm And 7am
- 2+ That The Noise Exceeds or May Exceed Permitted Levels as Measured from Within the Complainant's Dwelling.
- 3+ That The Accused Person Must Reduce the Noise to The Below Permitted Level in The Specified Period and Officials Persons Are to Advise the person making the disturbance Within the First 10 Minutes of themselves serving the Notice and Must End By 7am)
- 4+ What Time the Notice Is Issued

F. Noise from dwellings

- 1+ If The Noise Comes from A Dwelling the Warning Notice Must Say That the Person Responsible May Be Guilty of An Offence If He or She Exceeds the Noise Levels Made in The Period Specified Permitted.

G. Noise from other premises

- 1+ If The Noise Comes from Other Premises (Not A Dwelling), The Notice Must Say That the Person Responsible for The Premises May Be Guilty of An Offence If "Noise Exceeding Permitted Levels Is Made in The Period Specified."

H. If Occupiers do not reduce the noise




- 1+ If The Council Thinks the Noise Still Exceeds the Permitted Level After the Specified Period and Wants to Prosecute, They Must Measure the Noise Level from Within the Dwelling of The Person Who Complained.

I. Permitted noise levels.

- 1+ The Permitted Noise Level Using A-Weighted Decibels "The Unit Environmental Noise Is Usually Measured In" Is:
- 2+ Thirty-Four Dba (Decibels Adjusted) If the Underlying Level of Noise Is No More Than Twenty-Four Dba.
- 3+ Dba Above the Underlying Level of Noise If This Is More Than Twenty-Four Dba.
- 4+ Penalties For Not Complying with A Warning Notice.

J. If someone does not comply with a warning notice without a reasonable excuse, councils can:

- 1+ Give A Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) Giving Them the Chance to Pay a Fine (Up To £110 For Dwellings And £500 For Licensed Premises) Within 14 Days, Instead of The Officers Prosecuting the Accused Person.
- 2+ Prosecute Them If They Do Not Issue an FPN Or If the Person Responsible Does Not Pay the Fine on Time (If Convicted They Can Get a Fine of Up To £1,000 For Dwellings and An Unlimited Amount for Licensed Premises)
- 3+ Remove Noise-Making Equipment Like Loudspeakers.

<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Name</u> <u>(Birth–Death)</u>	<u>Term Of Office</u>		<u>Elected</u>	<u>Political</u> <u>Party</u>	<u>Previous, Concurrent, And</u> <u>Subsequent Political Offices</u>	<u>Education</u>
	MP Tony Blair Labour	2 May <u>1997</u>	27 June <u>2007</u>	0	Labour	<p>With his parents basing their family in Durham, Blair attended the Chorister School from 1961 to 1966. Aged thirteen, he spent his boarding school term-time at Fettes College in Edinburgh from 1966 to 1971.</p> <p>It is known that Blair hated his time at Fettes.</p> <p>His teachers were unimpressed with him; his biographer, John Rentoul, reported that "All the teachers I spoke to when researching the book said he was a complete pain in the backside, and they were very glad to see the back of him."</p> <p>Blair, modelled himself on Mick Jagger, lead singer of The Rolling Stones.</p> <p>During his time there he met Charlie Falconer (a pupil at the rival Edinburgh Academy), whom he later appointed lord chancellor. Leaving Fettes College at the age of eighteen, Blair next spent a gap year in London attempting to find fame as a rock music promoter.</p> 	0
	MP Jack Straw Labour	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Labour	Secretary of State for Justice Lord Chancellor	<u>0</u>

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Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



RESTRICTED (When Complete)

**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 5 of**

Requested Order; [EXHIBIT J3]

29. Our Requests in Respect of An Asbo Court Order.

- A. In This Official Document the Person We Name as The Now Claimant Is:** a Mr. Simon Paul Cordell and who is the Claimant of this claim.
- This application seeks a comprehensive review and reversal of the following decisions/orders, aiming to restore justice and uphold the right to a fair trial.
 - The Enfield Council, in collaboration with the Metropolitan Police force, jointly formulated an Interim Antisocial Behaviour Court Order against the Now Claimant during a meeting held at the Enfield Civic Centre on **00/00/2014**.
 - The Now Claimant implores the Court to reopen and reevaluate the case on the grounds that the police and council tainted the initial Asbo application by members of the companies fraudulently committing the fraud.
 - Our Request is to seek the annulment of the Asbo verdict, as the ongoing proceedings have perpetuated a glaring injustice, even after we reported them.

30. Our Requests in Respect of An Asbo Court Order.

- A. Highbury Magistrates Court:** --
- At The Highbury Magistrates Court on the **05th of November 2014**, the Justice System issued an erroneous guilty verdict as rendered against the Now Claimant who is a Mr. Simon Paul Cordell.
1+ The Now Claimant earnestly requests that the Courts guilty verdict decision in respect of the Asbo Court Order they review and then overturned in light of the New and old Evidence supported within this Official Statement.
- B. Wood Green Crown Court:** --
- At The Wood Green Crown Court on the **19th of January 2017**, the Justice System issued an erroneous guilty verdict as rendered against the Now Claimant at his right to an Appeal stage.
1+ The Now Claimant earnestly requests that the Courts guilty verdict decision in respect of the Asbo Court Order they review and then overturned in light of the New and old Evidence supported within this Official Statement.

31. Our Requests in Respect of An Asbo Court Order

- A. Our Request for Both of The Courts Decisions:** --
- The Now Claimant earnestly requests that the decision/orders issued at both Crown Courts pertaining to the Antisocial behaviour order, they expunged in his Right of a non-guilty conviction.

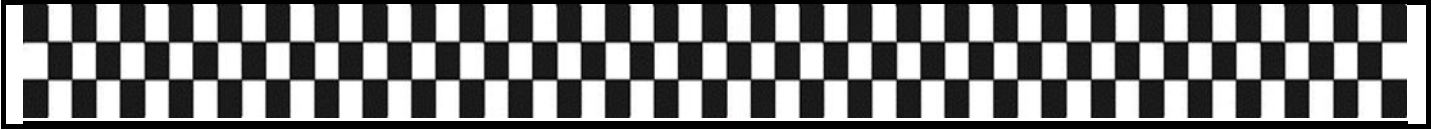
[EXHIBIT J3]

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Signature witnessed by:

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RESTRICTED (When Complete)

Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 6 of

Infringements; [EXHIBIT J4]

32. Infringements; [EXHIBIT J4]

- A. Infringements: More than one violation has egregiously transgressed and wrongly against The Now Claimant's Legal Rights: --
- 1) Breaches of The Now Claimant's Human Rights Has Occurred Unjustly.
 - 2) Violations Of the Now Claimant's Rights to Data Protection Have Occurred in Relation to The Proceedings of The Anti-Social Behaviour Order.
 - 3) A Breach of The Now Claimant's Right to A Fair Process within the Justice system Has Also unjustly been Imposed.

33. Definitions and Interpretations About Anti-Social Behaviour Orders

A. Requested Order For:

a. Infringements:

	<u>Preparation Of Service:</u>	<u>11/08/2014</u> On this date, the Court Laid down the groundwork for subsequent events.
1)	<u>Asbo Certificate / Notice:</u>	<u>13/08/2014</u> Formal issuance of the Asbo Certificate and Notice.
2)	<u>Failed Service of Court Order:</u>	<u>12/09/2014</u> The initial attempt to serve the Court Order failed on this date.
3)	<u>The 1st Court Appearance:</u>	<u>06/10/2014</u> The first court appearance, prompted by the forged Asbo application.

4)	<u>Asbo Certificates / Notices:</u>	<u>30/10/2014</u> Additional Asbo Certificates and Notices issued.
5)	<u>The 2nd Court Appearance:</u>	<u>22/10/2014</u> The second court appearance.
6)	<u>The 3rd Court Appearance:</u>	<u>05/11/2014</u> The third court appearance culminating in a verdict.
7)	<u>Seeing Debra Andrews:</u>	<u>30/11/2014</u> Taken from Diary Going to the shop and seeing Debra Andrews of 113 Burncroft Avenue & <u>02/12/2014</u> (Hearing for interim Driving) Events from the end of <u>November</u> to early <u>December 2014</u> .
8)	<u>Due to No Disclosure:</u>	<u>20/01/2015</u> Court proceedings hampered by a lack of disclosure.
9)	<u>Another Asbo Hearing:</u>	<u>10/03/2015</u> An additional hearing relating to the Asbo.
10)	<u>The Now Claimant's Mother Received a Phone Call.</u>	<u>02/08/2014</u> . Phone call received by The Now Claimant's mother.
11)	<u>Had to Attend Court for the Asbo Trial;</u>	<u>03/08/2014</u> / <u>04/08/2014</u> . Court appearances related to the Asbo trial.
12)	<u>The Magistrates Court Imposed Conditions:</u>	<u>04/08/2014</u> . Conditions imposed by the Magistrates Court.
13)	<u>Contacting the Local MPs about the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police Force.</u>	<u>01/05/2015</u> & <u>16/07/2015</u> Engaging with local MPs regarding concerns with the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police Force.
14)	<u>After The Magistrates Trial Getting a New Solicitor for An Appeal / Legal Aid.</u>	<u>03/08/2015</u> & <u>04/08/2015</u> & Or Keeping the Old Solicitors & In the Meantime. Transitioning to a new solicitor while managing ongoing matters.
15)	<u>The Metropolitan Police Service Posted on Their Website a Guilty Verdict:</u>	<u>13/08/2021</u> . Publication of a guilty verdict by the Metropolitan Police Service.
16)	<u>The Appeal Hearing:</u>	<u>26/10/2015</u> The date set for the Appeal hearing.
17)	<u>All Parties to Be Ready and At the Crown Court:</u>	<u>09/11/2015</u> . Instructions for all parties to be prepared for the Crown Court hearing.

18)	<u>Failed Meetings by the Now Claimants Solicitor:</u>	<u>December 2015</u> & Multiple Texts and Calls We Made & Exhibiting Just One of the Occasion Texts and phone Calls that Stayed Ignored. Failed meetings and communication with the solicitor in <u>December 2015</u> .
19)	<u>The Solicitor Left the Bundles with The Now Claimants Mother:</u>	<u>23/12/2015</u> & The Now Claimants Case Handlers; <u>23/12/2015</u> . Transfer of bundles to The Now Claimant's mother and case handlers.
20)	<u>After the Christmas and the New Year's Holidays:</u>	<u>01/01/2016</u> till the <u>19/02/2016</u> Events during and after the holiday period.
21)	<u>The Now Claimants then Solicitor Requested to Come off the Records:</u>	<u>19/02/2016</u> Failure of Any Received Disclosure & the Now Claimants Solicitor's request to the Judge their removal from the records.
22)	<u>The Case Was to be Ready for Trial as It Was The:</u>	<u>22/02/2016</u> & Interrelating Side Issues / Mental Health Team Workers & While still at Court Facing the Asbo & After the Court Hearing Status of the case in <u>February 2016</u> , along with related side issues and court proceedings.
23)	<u>Upon Attending Court:</u>	<u>04/04/2016</u> Details of a court appearance.
24)	<u>In Between The Two Past Dates of The Court Mention Hearings of the:</u>	<u>19/02/2016</u> & The Last Mention Hearing of the: <u>04/04/2016</u> Taking A Place Events occurring between two court mention hearings.
25)	<u>Finding an Email:</u>	<u>12/07/2016</u> Discovery of a crucial email.
26)	<u>Blank "Doctors Part" From the Housing Transfer Files 15-08-2022 =39.9.1 & Asbo:</u>	
27)	<u>14/08/2015 Asbo: 16/08/2015 Evidence: Exhibit 1 / 16/08/2015:</u>	The Newspaper articles: -- & Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews: <u>18/08/2015</u> & Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews: <u>20/08/2015</u> & Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews: <u>28/08/2015</u> & Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews: <u>29/08/2015</u> & Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews: <u>30/08/2015</u> . Various dates and events related to documents and evidence.
28)		<u>02/09/2016</u> Involvement of Sally Gilchrist on this date.

	<u>Sally Gilchrist:</u>	
29)	<u>From the Housing Transfer Files 15-08-2022 =39.9.1 & Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews:</u>	<u>18/09/2015</u> & At Court; <u>21/09/2016</u> + <u>22/09/2016</u> . Further details of housing transfer files and court appearances.
30)	<u>Collecting the Court Bundles from Michael Carroll's Office:</u>	<u>23/09/2016</u> & From the Housing Transfer Files <u>15-08-2022</u> =39.9.1 & Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews: <u>23/09/2015</u> . Actions related to collecting court bundles and housing transfer files.
31)	<u>At the Court on:</u>	<u>26/09/2016</u> . Court attendance on this date.
32)	<u>No Solicitor at Court:</u>	<u>14/10/2016</u> Absence of a solicitor in court on this date.
33)	<u>The Solicitor No Longer Worked for The Solicitor Firm:</u>	<u>19/10/2016</u> . Notification of the solicitor's departure from the firm.
34)	<u>Attended Court:</u>	<u>25/10/2016</u> . Attendance at court on this date.
35)	<u>The Now Claimant Mother Met with Ms. Ward:</u>	<u>27/10/2016</u> . Meeting between The Now Claimant's mother and Ms. Ward.
36)	<u>An Email to The Judge:</u>	<u>01/11/2016</u> . Sending an email to the judge.
37)	<u>An Email from The Judge:</u>	<u>02/11/2016</u> . Receiving an email from the judge.
38)	<u>More Email's to The Judge:</u>	<u>19/12/2016</u> . Additional emails sent to the judge.
39)	<u>More Email from The Judge:</u>	<u>21/11/2016</u> . Receiving more emails from the judge.
40)	<u>No Solicitor's Firms:</u>	<u>09/2016</u> . Absence of solicitor firms in <u>September 2016</u> .
41)	<u>The Mother and Uncle of the Now Claimant Attended the Court due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice:</u>	<u>17/01/2017</u> . Attendance of The Now Claimant's mother and uncle at court due to concerns about government figures evading justice.
42)		<u>18/01/2017</u> . Additional issues arising with neighbours in relation to government figures avoiding justice.

More Interrelating Side Issues with Members of his Neighbours due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice:

43)

END

B. Probation Conditions

a. JR Court Justice Review Court proceedings.

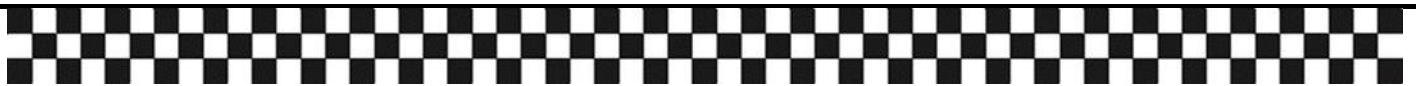
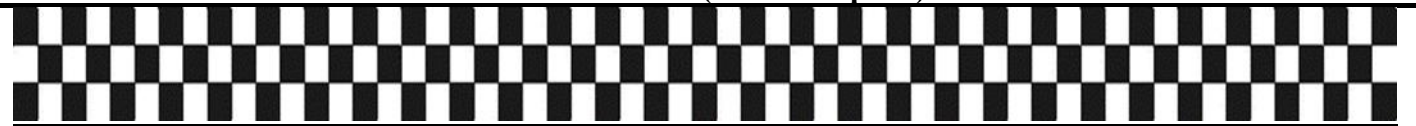
- 1) **In Section 1,** "Requested Order to be Made," the Claimant and his mother advocate for their rights.
- 2) **In Section 3,** "Failed Service of Court Order," it is essential to recognize the inaccuracies associated with this process.
- 3) **Section 4,** "The 1st Court Appearance," reveals the malicious wrongdoing inflicted upon the Now Claimant due to the forged Asbo application.
- 4) **Summing up Section 5,** "In the 2nd Court Appearance," it becomes evident that the Judge and prosecuting team could have taken more initiative measures to prevent the criminal and civil wrongdoing perpetrated against the Now Claimant. Regrettably, the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police force failed to address these issues despite the Claimant's reports.

NEXT PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



RESTRICTED (When Complete)

Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 7 of

Preparation Of Service: - 11/08/2014; [EXHIBIT J5]

34. Preparation Of Service: - 11/08/2014; [EXHIBIT J5]

A. Preparation Of Service

- 1) **Statements Comprising of:**
 - Witness Statements
 - Victim Statements
 - Police Officer Statements

B. [EXHIBIT J5]

- 2) **Background Steven Elsmore:**

- Whose name prominently features at the top of every page in the application, played a pivotal role in developing the Frauded Asbo against the Now Claimant through his access to the Enfield Council's and Metropolitan Police Force's computer systems.

3) 1st Asbo Folder / Pub Book Issue: One!

- Witness Statement of Hearsay Evidence by Steve ELSMORE / Police Officer 206372 "I am a police officer assigned to the Anti-Social Behaviour Team within the Community Safety Unit, located at the Enfield Civic Centre."
- ✓ **Page Numbers:** Mag 2 – 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
- ✓ **Appeal -** 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
- ✓ **Date:** 11/08/2014

4) 2nd Asbo Folder / Pub Book Issue: One!

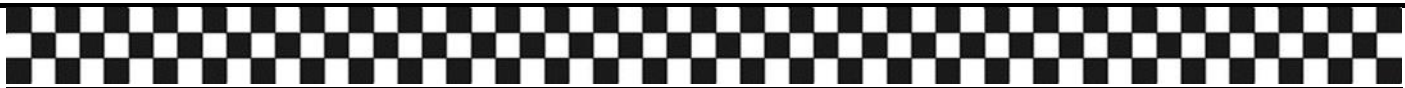
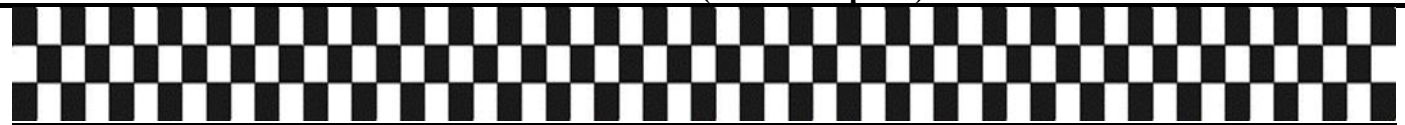
- Witness Statement of Hearsay Evidence by Steve ELSMORE / Police Officer 206372 "I am a police officer assigned to the Anti-Social Behaviour Team within the Community Safety Unit, located at the Enfield Civic Centre."
- ✓ **Page Numbers:** 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
- ✓ **Date:** 11/08/2014

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Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



RESTRICTED (When Complete)

**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 8 of**

Asbo Certificate / Notice: - 13/08/2014; [EXHIBIT J6]
Date; 13/08/2014
 &
Date; 30/10/2014

35. Asbo Certificate / Notice

A. All the Asbo's Bundles: That the Enfield Council, Metropolitan Police and Crown Prosecution served on the Now Claimant in the Lower Court and onto the Crown Court must have the same documentation held withinside, pertaining to the same files already submitted but the apps do not the exhibits below prove this as the Magistrates and Crown Court Asbo Bundles have Different Certificates inside of them. The certificates shown below also prove "Joint Circular" as a consultation, as required by s.1E (3) of the Crime and Disorder Act **1998** took place between the following Enfield Council & Subsidiary Companies including the Metropolitan Police.

B. [EXHIBIT J6]

1) 1st Asbo / Borough Commander Jane Johnson & Steve Hodgson

- A consultation, as required by s.1E (3) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998,
- ✓ Date: 13/08/2014
- ✓ Mag 2 – Page: ten.



IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED by the LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD ('the Local Authority') and the METROPOLITAN POLICE ('the Police') as required by S.1(2) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 that:

1. On the 13th August 2014 the Local Authority and the Police held a Consultation meeting together with other relevant organisations to discuss issues concerned in the case of:

(name)... Simon CORDELL

of (address)... 109 Burncroft Avenue, Enfield EN3.

and to reach a decision on action to be taken in this matter.

2. There is no conflicting work in progress with the above named which conflicts with the aim of an application under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

3. Consultation having taken place, the applicant is entitled to apply for the order sought. The Metropolitan Police certify that they are in full support of the application.

Dated this day of 13th August 2014

S. Hodgson

Signed
For and behalf of the
London Borough of Enfield

Signed
For and behalf of the
Metropolitan Police

C. Enfield Council & The Met Police "Working Together for A Safer London."

- 1) POLICE ('the Police') as required by S.1(2) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 that:

- On the: ****/**/2014** The Local Authority and the Police held a Consultation meeting together with other relevant organisations to discuss issues concerned in the case of: (name)... Simon CORDELL of (address) 109 Burncroft Avenue, Enfield EN3 and they together reached a decision for action that they will take against him in this matter.
- **There Is no conflicting work** in progress with the above-named which conflicts with the aim of an application under the **Crime and Disorder Act 1998**.
- After a Consultation having taken place, with just the Council and the Police they state that the applicant is then on afterwards entitled to apply for the order sought The Metropolitan Police certify that they are in full support of the application.”
- ✓ **Dated this day of:** **A**
- ✓ **Signed:** **A**
- ✓ **Signed:** **A**
- For and behalf of the London Borough of Enfield For and behalf of the Metropolitan Police

1) **Penalty**

- Is a conflict-of-interest illegal?

D. It Is Hereby Certified by The London Borough of Enfield (‘The Local Authority’) And the Metropolitan

- 1) Having a conflict of interest is not illegal. ... Simply put, a public official has a “Conflict of Interest” when his or her ability to be an objective decision-maker becomes impaired by his or her own interests, or the interests of family members or business associates.

E. Companies Act 2006


- ✓ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/46/section/175>



F. Duty To Avoid Conflicts of Interest

- 1) A director of a company must avoid a situation in which he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or may conflict, with the interests of the company.
This applies in particular to the exploitation of any property, information, or opportunity (and it is immaterial whether the company could take advantage of the property, information, or opportunity)

G. Conflicts of Interest and Confidential Information Act 1998

- ✓ https://www.icaew.com/-/media/corporate/files/technical/ethics/professional_ethics/1-205-conflicts-of-interest-and-confidentiality.ashx

<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Went To the Bar</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>History</u>
	<u>Commissioner Sir Bernard Hogan Howe Met Police</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>(Magistrates’ courts</u>	<u>M</u>

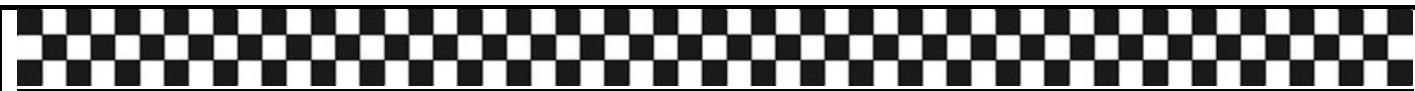
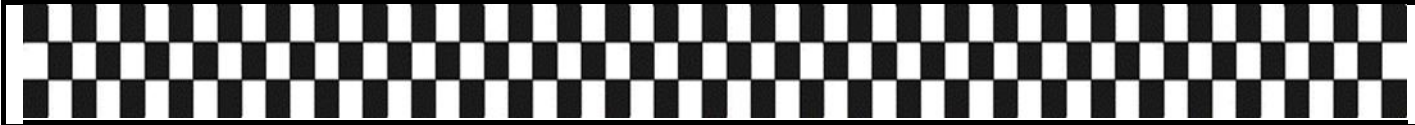
	<p align="center"><u>Borough Commander Jane Johnson Met Police</u></p>	<p align="center"><u>4</u></p>	<p align="center"><u>(Magistrates' courts</u></p>	<p align="center"><u>M</u></p>
	<p align="center"><u>Director Rob Leak Enfield Council</u></p>	<p align="center"><u>4</u></p>	<p align="center"><u>(Magistrates' courts</u></p>	<p align="center"><u>M</u></p>
<p>END</p>				

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Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



RESTRICTED (When Complete)

**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 9 of**

Failed Service of Court Order; 12/09/2014; [EXHIBIT J7] &; [EXHIBIT J8] &; [EXHIBIT J9]

36. Failed Service of Court Order

A. It is said that: -- on the on the **12th of September 2014** the police attended The Now Claimant home address of 109 Burncroft, Avenue, Enfield, EN3 7JQ, they knocked on his front door, the Now Claimant was not expecting anyone, the Now Claimant approached his front door and looked through his spy hole he could see people who appeared to be Police Officers, and asked them through the door what they wanted, the police stated they needed to speak to him, the Now Claimant opened his front door very slightly using his foot to keep the door safely locked but slightly ajar, then at that moment in time a female police officer that was present started to try to force an object into the front door, the Now Claimant soon become aware that the Police Officers were trying to trick him as their true intentions were different than what they had first said. When playing closer attention to the Police Officers' actions the Now Claimant realised the Police Officers were trying to serve documents on

him and due to the size of those files, they needed him to open his front door and get the paperwork into his hands as they would never have been able to fit into any standard letterbox.

- The Now Claimant's knew this to be unfair "Tricked by Police Officers with Other Intention Than What They First Explained for Those Officers to Gain Access to Any Premises Is Deceitful Behaviour of Them and Would Obviously Not Break Law."
- Words came out of the Now Claimant mouth in the effect of I have learning difficulties, followed by: - "He Will Not Accept Any Documents."
- Next the Now Claimant closed his front door and said: - "That He Was Not Being Rude to Any Police Officers, But He Does Not Accept Service of Any Files" and in the Now Claimant doing so, police present at 109 Burncroft Avenue did not manage to serve him.
- It is a well-known fact on the police's Computer system and now that of other government bodies databases that the Now Claimant does have learning difficulties and health problems.
- The Now Claimant could hear the police talking outside his front door and the lady police officer then questioned her colleagues and said, "What Shall We Do Now," a male police officer said put the application on the floor and in front of the door referring to the files in the lady officer's hands.
- The lady police officer then placed what is known to be an A4 size folder on the floor outside the Now Claimant's front door, just as the male Police officer had instructed her to do.
- The Female police officer then put what she had left in her hands into the Now Claimant's letterbox, which was a total of four pages of paper.
- The four pages of paper put into the Now Claimants Front door contain a part of an Asbo Court application but was not clear due to not being complete.
- The Now Claimant then made a phone call to his mother, who could not attend his home address on this day but did manage to do so, on the following day after.
- On her attendance, she found the folder the Police Officers had left on the floor somehow opened as her son had refused to go into his communal corridor until she arrived.
- The Now Claimant's mother was very shocked when she first took a glance at the mess on the floor of scattered files, once the Now Claimants mother had got over the disbelief of what she was looking at the clean-up begun.
- The mother of the Now Claimant collected what she could see and took a look inside of the battered files the police had left a mess. Dazed in amazement The Now Claimant's mother saw the data that was within pages and that Police Officers had left in the public's reach.
- The Now Claimant asked his mother what was in the folder while taking a look over her shoulder but she told him: - "To Be Quite As She Is Going Home To Photocopy What She Has Found," for his mother to then say that: "She Is Going To Bring It To The Edmonton Police Station Due To The Mess She Found It In," and before the Now Claimant knew it she had disappeared Quoting: "She Will Send Him A Copy Letter Of What She Had Found By Email."
- The data that the police officers left in such a mess outside of the Now Claimants front door contained people's personal information and was a breach of the data protection act **1998** by Police Officers leaving official data in a communal area of the block of flats.
- On the Claimants mother's arrival to the Edmon police station, she went into the front foyer of reception and spoke to an assistant in grave detail about what Police Officers had done wrong at her son's home when managing classified data.
- To the Now Claimants' mothers understanding the four pages of paper that Police Officers posted in the letter box of her son address would have amounted to be a complete Asbo application with the other found and missing associated documents that got left outside his home when all together and if served right so, she also, handed the four pages into the front desk of the police station at the same time.
- The Police assistant collected the file and brought it away to another room after inspection of the files he soon after came back and started to complete a lost property receipt and then handed it to the Claimants mother's, at the same time, the Now Claimant mother explained to that assistant that we had drafted a letter of our own and handed it him, the assistant documented notes in the police computer about this and gave out another receipt to the Now Claimants mother and to say farewell at the end of all of what had occurred to happened they said goodbye to each other and departed acquaintances.

- The Now Claimant and his mother put a letter of complaint into the police about the way police acted at 109 Burncroft Avenue on the **13th of September 2014**, when at the Police Station.
- But by **2016** this made no difference as it became clear that The Metropolitan Police Force and The Enfield Council alongside with Their Other Supplement Companies had frauded the whole Asbo application and would do nothing about it right, as more official staff forged more documents to cover up the events that really took place on this day of the **12/09/2014**. When the Now Claimant and his mother received a copy of the Asbo appeal Bundle they both noticed a that Police Officers who attended 109 Burncroft Avenue had induced their own frauded statements

B. Please See [EXHIBIT J8]

1) Police Officer PC Sophie Theodoulou:

- This Exhibit we contain herein is in the 2nd Asbo Folder PC Sophie Theodoulou Police Officer Who Lied and said that she Served the Now Claimant the First Asbo Folder, when she did not!
- The Prosecution did not sneek the file below in the Appel Stage until the date of: - **00/00/2016**
- ✓ **Date: 12/09/2014**
- ✓ **Page Numbers: 57,58**

WITNESS STATEMENT

CJ Act 1967, s.9; MC Act 1980, ss.5A(3)(a) and 5B; Criminal Procedure Rules 2005, Rule 27.1

Statement of Sophie THEODOULOU PC 577YE URN: [] [] [] []

Age if under 18 Over 18 (if over 18 insert 'over 18') Occupation: Police Officer

This statement (consisting of: 1 pages each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated anything in it which I know to be false, or do not believe to be true.

Signature: Sophie Theodoulou PC 577YE Date: 12/09/2014.....

Tick if witness evidence is visually recorded (supply witness details on rear)

On Friday 12th September 2014 I attended the address of Simon Cordell in Burncroft Avenue EN3 with A/PS 556YE PETRUCCI, PCSO NASSEER and PCSO TILLEY.

I knocked on Simon Cordell's front door at 1230 hours and he opened the door and asked what we wanted; I asked him if he was Simon Cordell, to which he replied, "Yeah." I stated to him that I was here to issue him with a summons to attend Highbury Corner Magistrates Court on 6th October 2014 at 1:30pm. Mr Cordell stated, "What is this for?" I informed him that it was for an ASBO; I showed him the summons and the folder and as I went to hand him the folder and the summons Cordell stated, "I'm not accepting that, I'm not having that." Cordell then placed the folder on the floor, outside his door, in the hallway. I stated to him that he does not have to accept it and that I have already informed him of the date, time and where to go. Mr Cordell then shut the door before I could hand him the summons, so I posted it through his letter box. Mr Cordell was also told to inform his solicitor of this.

Mr Cordell was a light skinned, mixed race male, with short black hair and was of medium build.

Signature: Sophie Theodoulou PC 577YE Signature witnessed by:

Witness contact details

Home address: **Enfield Police Station** Postcode: **EN1**

Home telephone number Work telephone number **0208 345 1123**

Mobile/pager number Email address:

Preferred means of contact:

Male-/ Female (delete as applicable) Date and place of birth:

Former name: Ethnicity Code (16+1): Religion/belief:

Dates of witness non-availability **23/12/14 - 02/01/2015**

Witness care

- a) Is the witness willing and likely to attend court? **Yes**. If 'No', include reason(s) on MG6.
- b) What can be done to ensure attendance?
- c) Does the witness require a Special Measures Assessment as a vulnerable or intimidated witness? **No**. If 'Yes' submit **MG2** with file.
- d) Does the witness have any specific care needs? **No**. If 'Yes' what are they? (Disability, healthcare, childcare, transport, language difficulties, visually impaired, restricted mobility or other concerns?)

Witness Consent (for witness completion)

a) The criminal justice process and Victim Personal Statement scheme (victims only) has been explained to me	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b) I have been given the Victim Personal Statement leaflet	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c) I have been given the leaflet 'Giving a witness statement to police — what happens next?'	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
d) I consent to police having access to my medical record(s) in relation to this matter: <small>(obtained in accordance with local practice)</small>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) I consent to my medical record in relation to this matter being disclosed to the defence:	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) I consent to the statement being disclosed for the purposes of civil proceedings e.g. child care proceedings, CICA	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
g) The information recorded above will be disclosed to the Witness Service so they can offer help and support, unless you ask them not to. Tick this box to <u>decline</u> their services:						<input type="checkbox"/>

Signature of witness: Print name:

Signature of parent/guardian/appropriate adult: Print name:

Address and telephone number if different from above:

Statement taken by (print name): **PC Sophie THEODOULOU** Station: **ENFIELD**

Time and place statement taken: **1310 hours at Enfield Police Station**

50

- Every complaint made by the Now Claimant and his mother to the Metropolitan Police and Enfield Council they treated unfairly in the standards.
- The Enfield council and metropolitan police staff did not treat the claimants and his mothers' complaints with the relevance they deserved and a failure of a professional response concluding any fair outcome appeared while staff displaying noncompliance for law when dealing with official complaints and company affairs.
- Please see a letter of the compliant and photos and receipt that was handed to Edmonton police station on **13th September 2014**.

- The CAD number for this the police have lost as when you call and give the information to the police station, they cannot find anything in regard to this, but I clearly have the CAD information and receipt for this when it was handed in.
- ✓ **See below:** --
- C. **Please See [EXHIBIT J9]**
 - 1) **The 1st Asbo Folder / pub Book Issue:** One, **Met Property Receipt.**
- **Page Numbers:**

METROPOLITAN POLICE PROPERTY RECEIPT

*Station/Branch/Court Edmonton TCH Custody No. 1335828

The property shown below in the case of Mr Simon Corbell

* charged with/arrested on warrant for 13/09/14

* Found in the street on/handed in to police on 13/09/14

* is restored to * owner/agent/person charged. (If agent, show address, after signature.)

* is forwarded to H.M. Prison via Prison Van/

The person receiving the property is required to sign for it *immediately under the last item*, and, where appropriate, endorse with official stamp, with date:

RECEIVED ONS items of property marked " ONS " below:

Blue Ford Focus (H1) MS LORNA L CORBELL
ONLINE LICENSE OF 104 BRUNNEN AVENUE
CONVOYS ONS 750



Restored by MM Date 13/9/14 Witnessed by [Signature]

* Delete as appropriate

METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE – MEMO

PC 50 BULL 713642
Reid Bull Sold +
Letter



Contact Name

Contact Phone

Crime / Ref. No. Date

METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE – MEMO

CAD of files.

13/09/2014

Called at 1:30 PM

CAD 5109 / 13/09/14

Brazier duty Inspector

Called 13/09/2014

at around 2 PM said
would look into things
and call me back today or
tomorrow

NEXT PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



RESTRICTED (When Complete)

The 1st Court Appearance; 06/10/2014; [EXHIBIT J10]

37. The 1st Court Appearance

- A. On 06th October 2014:** The Now Claimant was due to appear in Court and on this day the Now Claimant had arranged for Michael Carroll and Co Solicitors, to act on his behalf and this included for him to have his legal aid put into place.
- Ready for Court was we not, as problem after problem that we raised to our litigation friend and others did not get adhered towards and for an instance the application for legal aid we applied for; - "Legal Aid Had Refused." when the Judge sitting in the Courtroom heard Legal Aids decision, he himself Overturned their decision and granted legal aid in the Now Claimants favour and the case went ahead. The reason for the Judge overturning legal aid and granting it was due to the Now Claimant having known learning difficulties, health problems and due to the complexity of the case.
 - The Now Claimant asked for Disclosure so, that he could stand a fair and speedy trial, but the requested to the Asbo application developers never became complied with.
 - The case was relisted for the **22/10/2014**, for an interim Antisocial Behaviour Order hearing and the Judge ordered for all Police Officers that we requested to attend for the interim hearing.

**1 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 1 of 7 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.
At Highbury Court and the Judge was**

Date:	6th October 2014 Asbo Hearing
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Case Handler:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police and she was Present!
Court House:	Highbury Corner Magistrates
Reason:	Mention Hearing
Case Number:	1402490741
Judge s Name:	Defendant Judge Pigott Defendant Judge Cordell? Defendant Judge Williams
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	
Note 2:	


38. The Nature of The Role of The District Judge (Magistrates' Court)



- ✓ https://www.nijac.gov.uk/sites/nijac/files/mediafiles/District%20Judge%20%28Magistrates%27%20Court%29%202021_0.pdf

A. List Of Judges

- 1) ****
✓ <https://www.judiciary.uk/about-the-judiciary/who-are-the-judiciary/list-of-members-of-the-judiciary/dj-mags-ct-list/>
- 2) ****
✓ <https://www.judiciary.uk/about-the-judiciary/who-are-the-judiciary/list-of-members-of-the-judiciary/circuit-judge-list/>

- 3) ****
 ✓ <https://www.judiciary.uk/about-the-judiciary/who-are-the-judiciary/list-of-members-of-the-judiciary/district-judge-list/>
- 4) ****
 ✓ <https://www.judiciary.uk/about-the-judiciary/who-are-the-judiciary/list-of-members-of-the-judiciary/hc-masters-list/>
- 5) ****
 ✓ <https://www.judiciary.uk/about-the-judiciary/who-are-the-judiciary/list-of-members-of-the-judiciary/bench-chairmen-list/>

<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Judge Name</u>	<u>Went To the Bar</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>History</u>
	<u>DDJ Defendant Judge Pigott</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>(Magistrates' courts</u>	<p>Since her call in 1978 Diana has practiced entirely at the Criminal Bar. She prosecutes and defends. She has considerable experience in dealing with cases involving violence, drugs, grave sexual offences, and those involving children.</p> <p>Diana has been a Leading Junior in Law cases, particularly those involving sexual complaints. She is a Grade 3 prosecutor and is on the Rape List Panel. She has lectured defence solicitors on how to be successful in cases involving sexual offences. She also sits as a DDJ in the Magistrates Court.</p> <p>Diana has developed a specialist expertise in dealing with young and vulnerable defendants. Solicitors praise her patience and her ability to explain the law and facts in a way that defendants can understand. Her main field of work involves serious sexual allegations (including rape and historical complaints). Diana is often the first choice for someone charged with an offence of a sexual nature. Solicitors like her first-hand approach, the fact that she works hard and to deadlines and is familiar with the complexities of the law. Defendants praise her ability to fairly put forward their case and explain issues. The Court often praised her for conducting cross examination of vulnerable witnesses in a sensitive manner.</p> <p>She is frequently instructed to represent those charged with non-accidental injuries to children and has done 'baby shaking' cases. She has extensive expertise in cross examining co-defendants in 'cutthroat' defences and in dealing with expert evidence from the medical profession.</p> <p>She was also involved in the case of R v C (sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder impeding choice). This case involved</p>

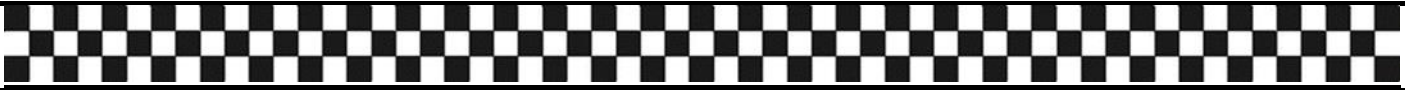
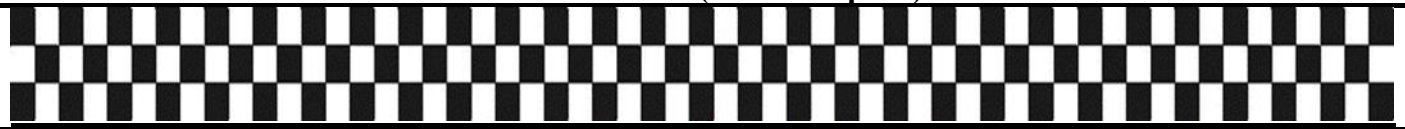
				<p>the cross examination of psychiatrists. An appeal to the Court of Appeal was successful. The Crown then appealed to the House of Lords. It is still the leading authority.</p> <p>Practice Area</p> <p>Diana's particular expertise is in dealing with cases involving sexual complaints. She prosecutes and defends. She has developed a particular expertise in dealing with young and vulnerable defendants. She has considerable patience and can explain law and facts in a way that a defendant can understand. She also represents defendants who are professionals in their field and who face grave consequences if convicted.</p> <p>https://www.187fleetstreet.com/barristers/diana-pigot</p>
	<p><u>District Judge Susan Williams</u></p>	<p>1978</p>	<p><u>(Magistrates' courts</u></p>	<p>District Judge (MC) Williams Southeast <u>03/01/22</u></p> <p>District Judge Susan Williams is a designated district Judge in The Magistrates' Courts.</p> <p>Susan Frances Williams retires with effect from <u>01st January 2022.</u></p> <p><u>Background information</u></p> <p>District Judge (Magistrates' courts) Williams (66) went to the Bar (Middle Temple) in <u>1978</u>. The bench appointed District Judge Williams as a Deputy District Judge in the (Magistrates Courts) in <u>1996</u> and also, as a District Judge in the (Magistrates' courts) in <u>2002</u>.</p> <p>As a Judge at Highbury Corner Magistrates' Court, she fined a care firm £300,000. District Judge Susan Williams criticised the company for trying to "cover up" sexual assaults.</p>
	<p>Cordell?</p>	<p>4</p>	<p><u>(Magistrates' courts</u></p>	<p><u>MAYBE</u></p> <p>https://www.legal500.com/firms/1819-joelson/278-london-england/lawyers/600732-sheldon-cordell/</p> <p>Defendant Judge Cordell is a real Judge.</p> <p>Judicial pay ranges from around £90,000 to £270,000 per year, depending on their seniority. Judicial roles can be part time and combined with earnings (and higher earnings) from private practice.</p>
<p><u>End</u></p>				

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Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 11 of

Asbo Certificates / Notices; [EXHIBIT J11] & [EXHIBIT J12]
Date; 13/08/2014
&
Date; 30/10/2014

39. Asbo Certificates / Notices

A. Appeal Stage 2nd Asbo Folder – Pages 5, 6 =

1) These are Two different documents to the first Asbo folder.

B. Please See [EXHIBIT J11]

2) The 2nd Asbo Borough Commander Johnson A consultation, as required by s.1E (3) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Date; 30/10/2014 and on **Page; five.**

C. Please See [EXHIBIT J12]

3) The 2nd Asbo Steve Hodgson a consultation, as required by s.1E (3) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Date; 30/10/2014 and on **Page; six.**

WITNESS STATEMENT

CJ Act 1967, s.9; MC Act 1980, ss.5A(3)(a) and 5B; Criminal Procedure Rules 2005, Rule 27.1

Statement of **Jane JOHNSON** URN:

--	--	--	--

Age if under 18 **Over 18** (if over 18 insert 'over 18') Occupation: **Borough Commander**

This statement (consisting of: **1**..... pages each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated anything in it which I know to be false, or do not believe to be true.

Signature:  **CA SWT YE** Date: **30th October 2014**

Tick if witness evidence is visually recorded (supply witness details on rear)

I am the Metropolitan Police Borough Commander for the London Borough of Enfield.

This statement is to confirm that on 13th August 2014, a consultation, as required by s.1E (3) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, was held between The Metropolitan Police and Enfield Council. This was to discuss an application by The Metropolitan Police for an Anti-Social Behaviour Order in relation to Simon Cordell.

 **CA SWT YE.**

Signature:  **CA SWT YE.** Signature witnessed by:

WITNESS STATEMENT

CJ Act 1967, s.9; MC Act 1980, ss.5A(3)(a) and 5B; Criminal Procedure Rules 2005, Rule 27.1

Statement of Steve HODGSON..... URN: [] [] [] []

Age if under 18 Over 18..... (if over 18 insert 'over 18') Occupation: ASB & Crime Manager

This statement (consisting of ... 1.... pages each signed by me) is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated anything in it which I know to be false, or do not believe to be true.

Signature: [Signature] Date: 30/10/14

Tick if witness evidence is visually recorded [] (supply witness details on rear)

My name is Steve HODGSON and I am the ASB and Crime Manager for the London Borough of Enfield Council.

This statement is to confirm that on 13th August 2014, a consultation, as required by S.1E (3) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, was held between Enfield Council and The Metropolitan Police. This was to discuss an application by The Metropolitan Police for an Anti Social Behaviour Order in relation to Simon CORDELL, which is supported.

Signature: [Signature] Signature witnessed by:

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Signature witnessed by:

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Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 12 of

The 2nd Court Appearance; 22/10/2014; **[EXHIBIT J13]**

40. The 2nd Court Appearance

- A. On the 22nd of October 2014:** The Now Claimant was due in Court for the Interim Antisocial Behaviour Order to be hearable and arrived in Court in advance of the required time.
- But due to the Now Claimant Barristers' home flooding with water due to having a burst pipe he could not attend Court.
 - The Now Claimant still wanted the Judge to hear the case, which the Judge would not allow.
 - The Interim Antisocial Behaviour Order hearing was then set for the **05/11/2014.**
 - All Police Officers did attend Court for the hearing as requested by the Now Claimant and his litigation friends, but the case did not go ahead.

B. Disclosure:

- Disclosure was also, asked for on this date and that included.

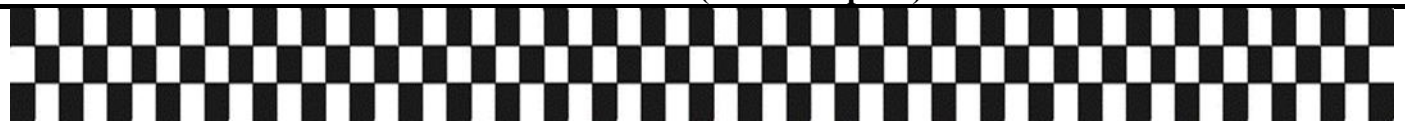
<u>2 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 2 of 7 appearance towards the 1st Asbo. At Highbury Court and the Judge was</u>	
Date:	<u>22/10/2014</u>
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Court House:	Highbury Corner Magistrates
Reason:	Mention Hearing
Case Number:	1402490741
Judge s Name:	
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Was Due to be interim)
Note 2:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police was Present!

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The 3rd Court Appearance; 05/11/2014; **EXHIBIT J14**

41. The 3rd Court Appearance

- A. In The Days Prior To This Hearing:** An ambulance rushed the Now Claimant into hospital due to kidney problems and while he was still in hospital, his Solicitor informed him on the **04/11/2014** that if he did not attend Court on the **05/11/2014** the case would go ahead without his presence.
- The Now Claimant then had to discharged himself from the hospital because he had no choice. (He was extremely unwell)
 - On **05th November 2014**, the Courts forced the Now Claimant to arrive at Court for the Interim Antisocial Behaviour Order hearing; He and his mother knew that all police had to attend Court yet again from the **22/10/2014** but they did not attend, and the Prosecutions reasons given to why they did not attend was the Prosecution did order them to attend.
 - The reason given was absolute nonsense as the case had only adjourned due to the Now Claimants Barristers Home flooding with water.

B. The Now Claimant and His Litigation Friend Had Prior Requested the Following Witnesses to Attend Court:

- 1+ Inspector Douglas Skinner; -
- 2+ Police constable Miles; -
- 3+ Acting police sergeant Edgoose; -
- 4+ Police constable Elsmore; -
- 5+ Sergeant King; -
- 6+ Police constable Ames; and: -
- 7+ Inspector Hamill.

<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Judge Name</u>	<u>Went To the Bar</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>History</u>
	Inspector Douglas Skinner Met Police	4	<u>(Magistrates' courts</u>	M
	Constable Charles Miles Met Police	4	<u>(Magistrates' courts</u>	M
	Sergeant Edgoose Met Police	4	<u>(Magistrates' courts</u>	M

	Constable Elsmore Met Police	4	<u>(Magistrates' courts</u>	M
	Sergeant King Met Police	4	<u>(Magistrates' courts</u>	M
	Constable Ames Met Police	4	<u>(Magistrates' courts</u>	M
	Inspector Hamill Met Police	4	<u>(Magistrates' courts</u>	M
End				

C. **Another Issue for The Now Claimant on This Day Was:** That his Barrister still could not attend Court with his given reason being: - **“Due to The Flooding of His Property That Had Taking Place on the 22/10/2014,”** and on stead another Barrister turned up in his place.

- The temporary Barrister did not have a copy of the Asbo application brought against the Now Claimant and knew truly little about the case.
- The temp Barrister who attended the Court produced a skeleton argument to strike-out the Antisocial Behaviour Order application and submitted the document on behalf of the Now Claimant but arguments from the Prosecution were raised that those which rely upon the civil procedure rules, are not applicable to these proceedings and advanced that the civil procedure rules only apply to proceedings in the County Court, the High Court, and the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal and as a result the Magistrate's Court had no jurisdiction to consider an application to strike-out the Asbo application that the Now Claimants Barrister had submitted and the Antisocial Behaviour Order hearing went ahead under the Judge s Orders.
- As the hearing continued for the Interim Asbo application the outcome became more of a gross injustice to the Now Claimant and easily showed disorder in the Court.
- The District Judge Newham granted the Interim Antisocial Behaviour Order and Upon delivering her judgment, the District Judge Newham ruled that it is just for her to impose an Interim Antisocial Behaviour Order, and that she had taken regard when considering the application due to the Now Claimants Article 6 and 8 Human Rights in respect of his business.
- The District Judge ruled that there are no provisions contained within the (amended) and proposed the Interim Antisocial Behaviour Order would not prevent the Now Claimant from conducting legitimate business.

42. The Judge Ordered the Following Directions:

- A. **The District Judge Also, ruled:** That parties are to exchange any added evidence on which they seek to rely by **20th January 2015,** and this is to include any witness statements from any witness, including the defendant himself; and: -

- The Judge then stated that she prohibits all parties involved in the Asbo application from relying on any evidence not already served or served following paragraph 1 of these directions, without the permission of the Court.
- District Judge Newham explained in the Court hearing; although not a formal direction, should any witnesses who are to attend Court become no longer needed then that party involved is to speedily serve their request in writing.

43. Our Raised Concerns

A. **Continuously Raised Thought Court Proceeding:** By the Now Claimant and his litigation team were concerns of the conditions set by the Judge as they breached the Now Claimants **Human Rights**, and this included: -

➤ **Article 6 right to a fair trial: -**

- The Now Claimant had to go ahead at the hearing without the Barrister having any other paperwork other than the application to strike out, which the Judge disallowed.
- Also on this date, the Police Officers did not attend when they knew they should.
- The Now Claimant was so unwell at this hearing, he was not coping he should never have had to discharge himself from hospital to try to defend himself.
- The police have it on the police systems who done what they say the Now Claimant has done and have not showed that information when requested.
- The Prosecution’s case also relied solely on hearsay, Magistrate's Courts (hearsay evidence in civil proceeding) rules **1999** and breached the Now Claimants right to challenge.

44. Disclosure

- A. **We Again Brought Up Disclosure:** And the District Judge played an excellent roll as an “Escape-Artist,” when avoiding the matter.
- The interim order comital got set to continue on the **10th of March 2015** when the Judge would hear a full hearing over two days.

<u>3 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 3 of 7 appearance towards the 1st Asbo. At Highbury Court and the Judge s was</u>	
Date:	<u>05th November 2014</u> Asbo Hearing
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Case Handler:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police and she was Present!
Court House:	Highbury Corner Magistrates
Reason:	Mention Hearing
Case Number:	1402490741
Judge s Name:	District Judge Newham = Julia Newton?
Contra’s Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Hearing for interim)
Note 2:	

<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Judge Name</u>	<u>Went To the Bar</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>History</u>
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District Judge
Julia Newton

4

(Magistrates'
courts

District Judge Julia
Newton Highbury
and Islington
Also known as Julia
Carolyn Newton

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Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 14 of

30/11/2014 Taken from Diary Going to the shop and seeing Debra Andrews of 113 Burncroft Avenue; **[EXHIBIT J15]**
&
02/12/2014 (Hearing for interim Driving); **[EXHIBIT J16]**

45. Please See **[EXHIBIT J15]**

A. Taken from Diary Going to the shop and seeing Debra Andrews of 113 Burncroft Avenue
1) **A**

46. Please See **[Exhibit 16]**

B. Hearing for Interim Driving: Notes taken from Diary!
1) Note 1: Driving license: I had to go to Highbury Court!

**4 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 4 of 7 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.
At Highbury Court and the Judge s was**

Date:	<u>02nd December 2014</u> Asbo Hearing
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Court House:	Highbury Corner Magistrates
Reason:	Mention Hearing
Case Number:	1402490741

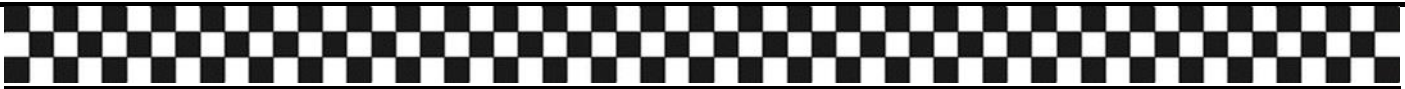
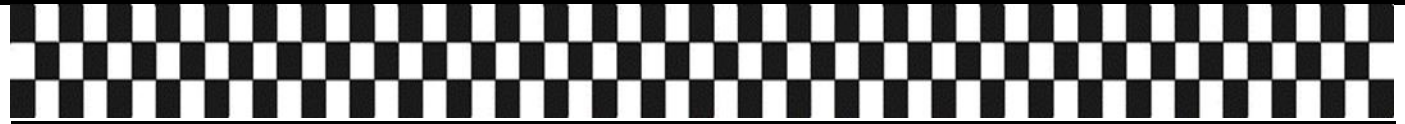
Judge s Name:	
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	
Note 2:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police was Present!

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 15 of**

Due to No Disclosure; 20/01/2015; [EXHIBIT J17]

47. Due to No Disclosure

- A. And From Before the First Court Hearing Took a Place:** The Now Claimant and his mother were constantly requesting via phone and emails for the acting Solicitors Michael Carrol and Co to obtain the relevant disclosure need to prove his innocence and the Jude disappeared at every intervention we made about disclosure.
- The Now Claimant asked his litigation friends to have his best interests at heart and find-out about disclosure for him to be able to have a fair trial and we asked this request in front of the Court Clerk on more than one occasion.
 - No receipt received of the disclosed documentation requested in return from the Prosecution seemed that justice could not easily be prevailed.
 - We understood that by the Judge not holding the Prosecution as accountable for not addressing the issues of disclosure to the correct standards and in a fair time the following occurred: -
 - A failure in the standardly important level of service that is set by Courts and that of the Enfield Council to stay remarkably high dropped below that set level and the upkeep of those services failed when waiting for disclosure.
 - The achieved marker set to be on and above the bar dropped below the average, due to the Prosecution team having a complete disregard for showing any or all relevant materials ordered or asked for.
 - The Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police Force created a Widley fabricated and inaccurate Asbo application that then got produced at a Court of Law and for them to prevent the detection of fraudulent activities within their office of workplace where they built their frauded Asbo app, they now involved denied the right of the Now Claimant to any right to Justice and in part by refusing him his legal right to disclose what they knew would prove his innocence.

- What seemed like Magic-Tricks of non-disclosure allowed to happen in Court that the Prosecution entertained and while all for the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police Force the Judge sitting the case proceedings could not seem to notice and for the Prosecution this gave them the courage to show no concern.
- “No Matter How Many Times,” the Now Claimants himself or that of his Legal Teams and/or support network explained to the Judge ’s bench that the case was a shambles of fraud and that disclosure of the prosecuting team was anon, the Judge allowed proceedings to continue.
- It is obvious that The Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police Force alongside with their prosecuting team just simply would not allow the Now Claimant to give the requested documentation, because they understood these documents would prove the Now Claimants claims of innocence and more fraud they had committed.
- By not providing nonredacted copies of Asbo application when requested and other associated materials the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police Force staff prevented Justice as did the Courts
- As the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police Force relevant procedures to this case continued to fail, they blinded the Now Claimant’s litigation team as if they were not present, by a continuation of non-attached receipts of any returned response of the Now Claimants requests and for this reason the Now Claimant did not have the correct correspondents ready for trial but even aloe the case should have got stuck out under these grounds.
- By the date of the 20/01/2015 the Now Claimant and his teams received No disclosure that they requested, and this continued to happen throughout the whole case proceedings.
- The disclosure we ask for would prove within the Asbo application the Now Claimant did not do what the police accused him of.

48. Solicitor Stuff

- A. Since The Start of The Asbo Court Hearings:** The Now Claimant’s Solicitor constantly cancelled meetings.
- At our times of interaction with the acting Solicitor firm, we asked them if they would go over the CADs, and Crimit’s Reports contained within as we understood there to be serious errors and fraud contained within its context, but our request never got adhered towards by the acting Solicitor firm.
 - We also, asked the representing litigation friends to create a list about the Asbo case of the relevant laws and then to question that made list and to highlight the facts about illegality’s we could prove.
 - The police have never arrested the Now Claimant for the Asbo application when the organisation of illegal raves is an arrestable offence.
 - Also noticed within the Now Claimant's bundles were other serious breaches of the data protection Act and breaches regulated by the codes of conduct within the Asbo application.
 - The Judge allowed Police Officers’ statements to remain within the Asbo applications bundles although we constantly showed proof of Corruption within them.
 - Also, the Asbo applications bundles contained witness statements that were solely wrote by just Police Officers and not the witnesses themselves.
 - The Judge stopped us from calling any witnesses or Police Officers whose information was within the Asbo applications by not enforcing our requests.
 - The Now Clamant Barrister could only question Police Officers that the Prosecution wanted to attend, and the Judge denied the Now Clamant Legal Rights of any other witnesses standing under oath and having the integrity of their statements questioned.

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 16 of**

Another Asbo Hearing; 10/03/2015; [EXHIBIT J18]

49. Another Asbo Hearing

A. At Each Court Appearance the Court Proceedings Become Weirder:

- On the **10th of March 2015**, the District Judge Williams was to complete a hearing for the Antisocial Behaviour Order to be ready for the trial, but the Court had made a mistake and only listed it for a one-day hearing when we all required two days more.
- The District Judge Williams, apologised for the error about the days needed to hear the case and gave two options.
- She said that a part hearing could take place.
- Or the Court can adjourn to a later date so that the full hearing could stand over two days.
- The Now Claimant wanted the Asbo case to be over but knew the production would not drop the Case and asked the Judge for a third option that he subjects, the District Judge asked the Now Claimant to say his request.
- What the Now Claimant asked the Judge for was: - the Asbo hearing to adjourn until the **03/08/2014** and the **04/08/2014** but only if she the District Judge Williams appeared in Court to hear the case herself.
- The District Judge Williams agreed with the Now Claimant request and said she will be in attendance on the dates agreed, the district Judge Williams then asked her Court Clerk to clear her diary and book the dates and while promising to all present in the Court that she would be the Judge that would preside over the Asbo Case.
- The Now Claimant requested disclosure again and all parties took notes involved.
- Judge Williams also, said that this was the first time she had ever seen a case in which the commissioner of the metropolitan police had brought an Antisocial Behaviour Order in front of her in this way in a civil capacity.

**6 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 6 of 7 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.
At Highbury Court and the Judge s was**

Date:	<u>10/03/2015</u>
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Court House:	Highbury Corner Magistrates
Reason:	Mention Hearing
Case Number:	1402490741
Judge s Name:	District Judge Williams
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Mention Hearing)
Note 2:	Was to be a full Hearing

Note 3:

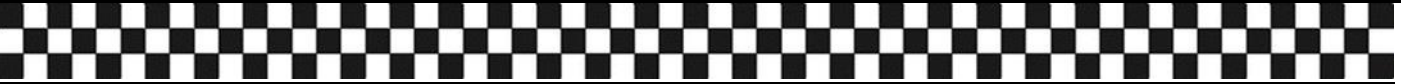
Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police
was Present!

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 17 of**

The Now Claimant's Mother Received a Phone Call; 02/08/2014; [EXHIBIT J19]

50. The Now Claimant's Mother Received a Phone Call

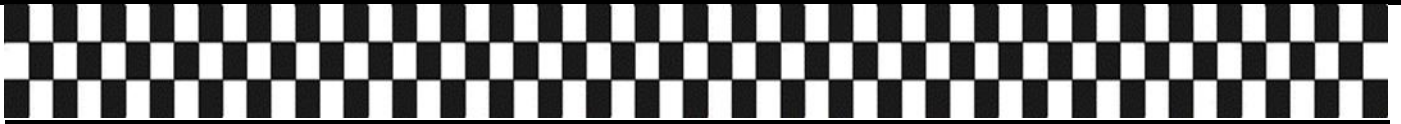
- A. On The 02nd Of August 2015 the Now Claimant's Mother Received a Phone Call:** From Miss Ward the Now Claimants' acting Solicitors, regarding a statement she had just found in her emails relating to Antisocial Behaviour Order, The Now Claimant's mother asked if this could be sent over via email to her, in knowing it was too late to do anything about it because the full hearing started the next day.
- Similar things were continuously happening throughout the case; the Solicitors only did anything on the case the day before the hearings, or a couple of days before it was due to take place.
 - We sent mutable emails, and this includes making mutable phone calls to get the right things done, those emails sent went not replied to for months, phone calls went unanswered, or if they were the claimant and his litigation team got the run around given to themselves and the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police members done this so, things never got fixed fairly.

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Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.

Had to Attend Court for the Asbo Trial; 03/08/2014 / 04/08/2014; [EXHIBIT J20] & [EXHIBIT J21] & [EXHIBIT J22] & [EXHIBIT J23] & [EXHIBIT J24] & [EXHIBIT J25] & [EXHIBIT J26]

51. Had to Attend Court for the Asbo Trial; [EXHIBIT J20]

A. Surprised at Court: --

- Well in advance of the start of proceedings we had shown prior evidence to the contrary of the Now Claimants innocence.
- There is also, the fact that no Judge had stopped the trial from going ahead under all the grounds presented to themselves.
- The Now Claimant attended Court on the **03rd of August 2015** to aspect to see District Judge Williams sitting the case but this Judge: - "Was Not to Be Seen." and while waiting for her the Claimant and his mother waited with others to start Court proceedings.
- When sometime afterwards and all of a sudden, while to all of our surprise: - Out-Pops District Judge D Pigott, she appeared out of the side door that leads back into the Judge 's chambers and within a flash took her place were District Judge Williams should have been.
- The Now Claimant and all present in the Courtroom knew that the stipulations had changed, the very reason the Now Claimant had allowed this trial to continue had magically faded away.
- The presiding Judge was not District Judge Williams, its fact it was District Judge D Pigott who would be hearing over the evidence on the dates of the **03/08/2014 & 04/08/2014.**
- District Judge D Pigott acted from the start of proceeding bios against the Now Claimant, and it was clear that she had already found that she was going to prove the case in favour of the Prosecution from the very get go.
- Before the hearing started the Now Claimants, mother informed the Judge the Now Claimant was extremely ill and she did not think he would cope due to health problems and even aloe, she alerted the Judge to these issues even if she could not see them herself, the District Judge D Pigot continued the case none the less and she did not ask the Now Claimant's mother to elaborate further or she would have explained in detail about the "**Interrelating Side Issues With Members Of His Neighbours Due To Government Figures Trying To Avoid Justice.**" But the Now Claimants mother knew the Judge would make the issues she raised to her disappear without any change anyway, so choose not to.
- Later within the hearing the Now Claimants mother told the District Judge D Pigott that there should have been medical records adduced for the Now Claimants response within his bundle and this was missing.
- We all talked about non-disclosure, but nothing came of this, and the Now Claimants' legal rights continued to dissolve out of plain sight for ever.
- The Now Claimant's bundle was only around eighty-two pages when it should have been around three hundred pages, and no one could explain why it was still like this.
- The trial went ahead nether the less and when the Now Claimant took the stand, the Judge asked where the Now Claimants bundle was, he stated he had never been given one, and did not know he needed one, the Judge did ask if there was a spare bundle that the Now Claimant could use which there was not so, she gave him her copy. This was the first time the Now Claimant received a copy of the Asbo application, and the Judge never gave him any time to prepare.
- District Judge D Pigott made one more comment aloud and that was to the Prosecution she asked Robert Talalay & a Ms Sally Gilchrist if they had seen the Now Claimants witness statement and had time to go other it, the Prosecution replied: "Yes," and she then asked if they were sure that they want to continue proceeding to a reply of: - "Yes Again."
- The Judge continued proceedings and allowed the Prosecution to cross-examine the Now Claimant and clearly this was an error and for more reasons than one.

- Continually through the Now Claimants Barrister cross-examination toward the Police Officers, the District Judge D Pigott kept interrupting and telling the Barrister he could not ask the questions he was asking even though what he was asking corresponded with what the police had put in their own statements.
- The Now Claimant's Barrister even commented to the Judge Pigott "I Am Only Asking Questions Pertaining to What the Police Have Put in Their Statements" also he said to the Judge "I Hope You Are Not Going to Have as Much Due- Diligence with My Client on Cross-Examination as You Have with Me" to which the Judge replied she would. This was certainly the case as in fact, the Judge allowed the prosecutor to cross-examine the Now Claimant and extremely harshly even when knowing they had infringed the Now Claimants Legal Rights within Court proceedings.
- The Now Claimant feels that if he had had been solicited correctly and the Judge had mandated the right to a fair trial then for sure he would have been prepared for the trial even better and this would have left him with access to his own copy of the Asbo bundle and in this situation of a Fair Trial taking a place then the Now Claimant is sure the Asbo proceedings would have got "Struck-Out" of the UK Court, as a Termination of Proceedings and/or a Discontinuance was accepted but this was wrongly not allowed by the Judge under any circumstances that got presented.
- We all now feel this was inappropriate for Mr Simon Cordell to have suffered the Judge was in the wrong by opposing the right to a fair trial and therefore the Now Claimant challenges the rightfulness of what the Judge allowed to happen.
- To the best of the Now Claimants Barrister abilities, he questioned the legitimacy of our concerns as best he could.
- When pinpointing out more than one of issues that took place throughout the Asbo Proceedings, please take note to the three following:
 - a. One of three of the concerns that we reported is the Cads that are in the Asbo application is a mockery to weighty evidence due to the obvious being that.
 - b. Two of three is that Crown Road
 - c. Three of three shows

B. Please See [EXHIBIT J21]

1) Magistrates Court Transcripts

- It is clear by the Court **Transcripts** that the Now Claimants mother requested that the Now Claimants Barrister brought to the Judge s attention on the 03/08/2014 / 04/08/2014 days at trial the following: -
 - A clever line of investigation that showed.
 - Supporting evidence insuring the Now Claimant's innocence
 - The Now Claimants Barristers' attributes of case law submitted to the Judge and Prosecution they diminished wrongfully, while rudely pushing aside causing an undermining of the right to justice.
 - And it is also, clear by the **Court Transcripts** that the Now Claimant's Barrister was.
 - 1+ Harshly, Treated
 - 2+ Inadvertently Disadvantaged
 - 3+ Abruptly Interrupted
 - 4+ Wrongfully Hindered from The Right of Contamination of Cross-Referenced Events.
 - On the 6th 7th & 8th June 2014, and at Progress Way an event is supposed to have taken a place and the Prosecution is accusing the Now Claimant of being the organiser, to which he disputes.
 - While Police Officers were in Court and under oath in the witness box, one after the other the Now Claimants Barrister questioned them while interrogating their falsehood and as he done this he reviled their inconsistent statements showing Police Officers devilish wizardry and this continued to the extent that Police Officers were coming out of the witness box and vanishing out of the Court room but you heard them saying to the Judge as they done this and to all who else was present in the same Courtroom: - "Sorry, Sorry, Sorry." So, we all present knew they had been caught for lying by the Now Claimant Barrister and all while under oath. One of these Police Officers was an Inspector Hamill.
 - In the Court Transcripts and as the Now Claimant's Barrister lead into his lines of questioning he asked: - if there was an illegal rave that took place 6th 7th & 8th June 2014, at Crown Road in

knowing that Crown Road is a road just ajar from Progress Way and we knew that there was an event that certainly did take place, be it private party or not.

1+ “Inspector Hamill Stated, there was a rave on an adjourning RD but not on that day.”

2+ “Inspector Hamill Stated, phone calls received were not relating to Crown Rd Rave on that day.”

- The Now Claimant asked the Now Claimant’s Barrister to make this line of questioning with the reason being: - “They Wanted No More Tricks,” he and others understood after reading the local newspapers and making other inquires and also, because of being able to check the cads submitted in the Asbo application such as the ones with Crown roads name and/or grid reference number present and while not forgetting attached linked cad numbers.
- Due to these facts and more we could be 100% sure that if the police officer said no then he would be lying.
- The Judge even Asked the same question to Inspector Hamill did any CADs in the Asbo application relate to other raves on the same date as progress way and the police officer replied to her honour: - “No.”
- The Now Claimants litigation team and support network had shown yet again inconsistencies in the Police Officers’ statements.
- Inspector Hamill and others lied to help themselves gain a guilty verdict against the Now Claimant, what the police officer said to the district Judge under cross-examination is a lie and not the truth.
- The Now Claimant and his Network can prove that the police officer named as Inspector Hamill lied due to a copy of a freedom of information act that we requested in receipt from the Enfield Council as well.
- Attached is a copy of the “Freedom of Information Act,” which we obtained.

C. Please See [EXHIBIT J22]

1) Solicitor Stuff

- It was latter revelled that the acting Solicitors had not gone over the CADs before the trial, although the Now Claimant and others had asked her too many times, and this should have been a standardly fair practice for them.
- If asked to by any official person involved in the on goings of the Anti-Social Behaviour Order, the defendant can and is happy to supply a list of correspondents.
- The Now Claimant and his mother asked for the prosecuting team and that of their own litigation friends to treat them fairly as they would them but the prosecuting team did not instead they “Spun-Around,” the Now Claimants request and faster than a small mist of smoke could disappear “Showed-the Request-In-Revers,” due to this he did not get any fair treatment of them when requesting disclosure by way of mobile texts and electronic emails and in those messages the Now Claimant and his teams had asked for the following.
- The Prosecution’s teams to oblige us by
- For the Now Claimants acting Solicitor firm at the time to make sure of all reductions that were proved to be wrongful submitted within the Asbo application being removed and as an example there are cads that had nothing to do with what the Now Claimant or what he has got accused for still present in the bundle and should not stand as any part of a case against his person.
- Other inconsistencies that the Now Claimants Barrister drew attention to within the CADs are the “Timestamps,” as they do not consist within the formal time boundaries of a normal time format as the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police and Crown Prosecution somehow made the time stamps go backwards in the Cads in all the Asbo Bundles they provided us with.
- Another issue with the Asbo application is the Now Claimant receiving redacted cads because if they were unredacted they would prove the Now Claimant’s innocence as those redacted Cads are clearly frauded in other aspects and this will strengthen the frauded fact.
- Another fact is that Police and the Council updated old intelligence reports and then induced them in the Asbo application, the tampering of evidence must not go on within applications brought before the Courts and Courts must simply not tolerate any such behaviour, but the Judge allowed this to continue once reported.

52. Data Protection Within the Now Claimants PNC Record

A. There are Too Many Breaches of the data protection Act:

- Within the Asbo application such as a copy of the Now Claimant Criminal Record that is inaccurate with-it's material facts and the Now Claimant disputes the Criminal Records inconsistencies.
- The Now Claimant Memorised by the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police and Crown Prosecution acts in and out of Court realised that there is also the fact that by a copy of the Now Claimant's criminal record being present in the Asbo application from the start of proceedings when no Judge had received a bad reference of character application of the Prosecution team the Now Claimants human Rights become infringed.
- To make things even worse late into Court proceedings the Now Claimants litigation friend brought this Cunning trick up to the Prosecution and the Judge and the Prosecution team then afterwards mesmerizingly drafted up an application and submitted it to his honour for the Judge to read, the Judge then made an order striking out the application, but the Criminal record was already seen by the Judge and not taken out of the Asbo Bundles.
- The inconsistencies breaching the Now Claimant's Legal Rights are uncanny towards the Data Protection Act 1998 as Amended 2018, and the Courts allowed breaches of the Now Claimant to exceed above the limit.

53. Police & Enfield Council Knew Crown Road Was Occupied by Other Persons on The Dates in Question.

A. We Know the Police Knew:

- About the illegal rave at Crown Road because police deployed police there and this can clearly be check within the CADs which are within the application's bundle and even when there is so many redactions within the Asbo applications pages.
 - We also, know that there is more Hocus Pocus tricks that pertains to Crown Road, which proves the police and council intend to victimise the Now Claimant by maliciously targeting him, while they blindfolded him from checking and now, we or no other person can see this in the Asbo Bundles due to the reductions not being unredacted.
- 1) I respectfully refer you to the case of *Dunn v Durham CC* which confirms that the CPR "Trump" data protection legislation.
- 1+ *Dunn v Durham County Council* [2012] EWCA Civ. 1654
- 2+ "Disclosure of the documents was agreed and passed to this Claimant" after he implied that by staff at a centre for young people run by Durham County Council (DCC) had assaulted him.
- 3+ The "Disclosure Was Redacted," due to people's personal data / "Names of Some Children (Other Service Users)" when received by this claimant and his solicitor, this was the prudence of the case
- 4+ This claimant requested that "The Documents Get Unredacted Because Of Section 35 DPA" this allows a party to be exempt from the provisions of DPA where litigation is: - intended or in proceedings. The district Judge refused by ruling.
- 5+ This Claimant appealed to the circuit Judge arguing that under DPA, section 35 unredacted disclosure was necessary.
- 6+ This Defendant argued against disclosure and that the request is: - governed by the disclosure rules of the Civil Procedure Rules (CPR), Part 31.
- 7+ The circuit Judge (HHJ Armitage in Manchester County Court) allowed the claimant's appeal on the basis that DPA, section 35 imposed a test of necessity. "It Was for The Applying Party to Show That the Document Was Needed for A Section 35 Purpose." Court action has not started yet.
- 8+ Judge Armitage accepted that such purpose: - "Was Clearly Established," by stating: - "The Residents May Be Material Witnesses and Their Names Should Be Disclosed."
- 9+ This was a unanimous decision.
- 10+ The leading Judgment is by Lord Justice Kay, and she held in essence that the circuit judge "Made the Right Decision but For the Wrong Reasons."

- 11+ The correct test was a balancing exercise between CPR duties of disclosure and the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), as enacted in English law in the Human Rights Act.
- 12+ The denial of disclosure or inspection: - “Is Limited,” to circumstances where such denial is strictly necessary.
- 13+ The onus of establishing necessity is upon the party refusing to provide disclosure or inspection.
- 14+ This includes a "train of enquiry" which is not merely a "fishing" expedition.
- 15+ The circuit Judge conducted a balancing exercise and applied a test of necessity. “However, He Was Wrong to Place the Burden on The Claimant Rather Than the Defendant and Was "Distracted by the DPA" Arguments.”
- 16+ Dunn involved a social services case of physical assault but will have application to all requests for disclosure of records where litigation is: “Intended” and is particularly relevant to issues that arise in claims involving social care, including fostering and adoption.
- 17+ We suggest that in social care cases, involving physical and/or sexual exploitation at least, that a broad view will be took of this.
- 18+ We consider that all of a service user’s records are potentially relevant to determine issues of negligence and to give context and understanding to arguments of causation.
- 19+ Redaction may still be necessary. However, the burden of establishing “Necessity,” after Dunn, is on the party with possession of the documents.
- 20+ The test of ‘necessity’ under Dunn is a high one and LAs will not be able to blank out names simply because a person is a non-party.
- 21+ There must be other cogent and compelling reason.
- 22+ In a civil claim, or intended claim, for damages CPR and Human Rights Act considerations are the key and not the Data Protection Act.
- 23+ Aspects of the Dunn v Durham Case
- 24+ The Enfield Council & Metropolitan Police redacted the Asbo, and the Now Claimant and his legal and support network requested for them to underact the files, but they would not!
- 25+ The Enfield Council redacted both of the Possession Orders and both of the Possession Orders as well and the Now Claimant and his legal and support network requested for them to underact the files, but they would not!
- 26+ The Enfield Council redacted both of the injunction Orders and both of the Possession Orders as well and the Now Claimant and his legal and support network requested for them to underact the files, but they would not!
- 27+ The reason the Enfield Council & Metropolitan Police would not underact the files is because they knew that this would prove by uncovering the fraud that the Now Claimant and his legal and support network caught them committing!

54. The Now Claimants Barrister Submission About Trespass

- A. Part Of the Now Claimant Barrister Submission on The Day of Trial Were: That the allegations the Prosecution wrongly accused the Now Claimant of involved the organising of illegal raves, but the Prosecution had not adduced evidence of trespass which is a requirement for proving that an indoor rave was illegal.
- B. When Proving Illegality
- At A Blink of An Eye Lid the District Judge ruled that the Now Claimant did not need to prove illegality - all that she needed to prove was the Now Claimant had acted in an Antisocial Manner.
 - In the Now Claimants Barrister view this is a very questionable decision: firstly, the Now Claimant based their case on the illegality of the raves rather than the fact of the rave's themselves and secondly, without proof of illegality the presumption of innocence leads to the conclusion that the raves were legal, and thus the Now Claimant being prohibited from engaging in an ostensibly lawful activity requires more careful consideration on issues of proportionality.
 - The Barrister continued to state that the Now Claimant could go to judicial review in regards to the case, but gave his legal advice that he did not think this decision was in the Now Claimants best interest as he believed there is little merit in doing so, the reason he gave was because the Now Claimant would then lose his right to Appeal to the Crown Court and even if he succeeded in the

high/div Court, they would merely remit it back to the Lower Court, who would then probably go through the motions of considering proportionality before coming to the same conclusion.

- To summarise the Judge stated she did not need to prove illegality, but she proved the Now Claimant had acted in an Antisocial Manner, how the district Judge came to this conclusion we do not understand, none of the Police Officers stated the Now Claimant had acted in an Antisocial Manner towards them and it is also a fact that any application for an Antisocial Behaviour Order has to be brought within six months of the dates of the accused incidents taking place, but the alleged offences in the Asbo application go back prior to the six months and the police and the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police should have only used these documents for reference Purposes, when following the correct guidance under the “The Prosecution Team Manual of Guidance For the preparation, processing and submission of prosecution files 2011,” but still the District Judge based her guilty verdict on these incidents wrong.

➤ **Temp Weblink:** -

- ✓ <https://library.college.police.uk/docs/appref/MoG-Final-2011-July.pdf>

55. **MG6C: - “Is the Schedule of Relevant Non-Sensitive Material!”**

- A. The: - “Prosecutor’s,” Are To: - “Disclose to The Defence the Schedule,”** and contained in it, any material produced by the: - “CPS,” the produced material is to be: - “Described,” as: - “Disclosed to The Defence,” and by the instruction of the: - “CPS,” named as: - “The Prosecutor,” and/or the: - “Judges” directions.
- The Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police and Crown Prosecution must list all the Material based in its context in the beginning pages of the schedule covers and this must include all relevant: - “Unused,” “Non-Sensitive Material,” “Recorded,” and “Retained,” or “Generated During the Course of Any Investigation.”
 - The exception to this: - “Is,” any: - “Material Seized,” during the course of a: - “Investigation,” which any Investigating Team Members have not yet examine due to its lack of immediate and apparent relevance to the investigation and this falls outside the, “CPIA,” and is not ‘Unused Material’ but the investigating Team Members must record its existence on an: - “MG11 form,” with the appropriate caption, i.e.: - “The Following Material Has Not Been Examined by The Investigator or Disclosure Officer And Is Considered Not To Fall Within The CPIA Definition Of Prosecution Material.”
 - All items of: - “Unused Material,” that contain: - “Sensitive” and/or: - “non-Sensitive” information, the Investigating Team Members must list those pieces of information, into the: - “MG6C,” as being an: - “Edited Version,” or: - “Edited,” and are: - “Not Tenable,” in Court.
 - **E.g.** The Investigating Team Members must: - “Never mark,” any of: - “there,” noted: - “Original Documents,” all: - “Pocket Notebooks,” containing: - “Entries,” of any: - “Personal Details of a Witness,” or the: - “Circumstances of The Arrest,” any Investigating Team Members: - “Must Submit,” into: - “MG6C.”
 - The Investigating Team Members: - “Must Never,” mark the original documents.
 - Team Members can: - “Redact Out,” the mandatory sensitive parts of: - “Witness Details,” **E.g.:** - “Telephone Numbers,” “Date of Birth,” and “Addresses,” in the: - “Copied Formats, Based on The Original Documents,” with a: - “Dark Marker Pen,” and: - “Never Use,” any: - “White-Correcting-Fluid.”
 - The Investigating Team Members: - “Must Never,” list the: - “Unedited Versions,” that the Investigating Team Members inputted into the: - “MG6D,” the relevant laws pertaining to this are covered in the: - “The Prosecution Team Manual of Guidance 2011,” - Section 1 (iii) MG6D, which states the following: - “The Schedule Of Relevant Sensitive Material Will Not Be Disclosed To The Defence If It Is Not In The Public Interest Not To Do So”
 - Team Members must: - “Clearly State,” their reasons to why the item should: - “Not Be Disclosed,” to the: - “Defence,” and for an example: - “Details That Identify an Observation Post Must Not Be Disclosed,” to: - “The Defence.”
 - If there is: - “No Sensitive Material,” in a case: - “Endorsed,” by the: - “Standards to Be Meet Within the MG6D,” or to that effect then the Investigating Team Members are to: - “Submit,” that: - “Material,” with the: - “MG6C” and: - “MG6E.”

- Where Team Members think they have material that is: - “Very Sensitive,” such as: - “Information from A Covert Human Intelligence Source (CHIS),” the Investigating Team Members are to: - “Make Contact,” with the: - “Prosecutor,” who will then refer the Team Members, as necessary, to the appropriate person for advice: - “(iv) MG6E – Disclosure of Officer’s Report.”
- It is important to note that: - “The Councils and Polices,” are to: - “Enter,” into the: - “MG6E,” that the following information: - “Must Be Brought to The Attention of the CPS,” such as: -
- Material which contains a first description of an offender (Para 7.3 CPIA Code of Practice); or
- Material which might undermine the prosecution case or assist the defence.
- The: - “Team Members,” and the: - “Courts,” Disclosure Officers must record on the form the following: -
- Whether the: - “Undermining or Descriptive Information Was Originally Listed on The MG6C or MG6D, Original Item Numbers,”
- Briefly, the Team Members: - “Must,” input into the: - “MG6E,” all: - “Intelligence,” that: - “Contains First-Hand Descriptions of Suspects,” and/or: - “May Cast the Doubt on Reliability of Witness.”
- And for: - “The Prosecutor,” it is a: - “Must,” for: - “Him Or Her,” to: - “Always Inspect,” the: - “Documents,” or any other: - “Reasonable Material,” by: - “Viewing It,” or: - “Listening,” to it, and with: - “Any Other Material Meaning” by nature: - “Any Material,” that: - “Could Reasonably,” be: - “Considered,” as: - “Capable Of Undermining The Prosecution Case Against The Accused Or Of Assisting The Case For The Accused.”
- The: - “Disclosure Officers” may need to: - “Consult With,” and: - “Allow,” the: - “Prosecutor,” to: - “Inspect the Retained Material.”

56. Public Order Investigation Unit

- A. Since The Asbo Application & Its Proceedings Started:** We knew the police and the public order investigation unit held information on the police systems that proved the Now Claimant was not the organiser of these illegal raves.
- In fact, the police knowingly went around to the known organiser's homes and also spoke with them on the telephone.
 - This proves they have the information we were asking for in disclosure.
 - (We found this information out via social media and Google the Now Claimant mother done the research) the Now Claimant mother even called the public order investigation unit and spoke to DS Chapman, and Val Turner.
- B. Upon Proving the Case**
- The Prosecutor seemed as if he were pulling cards out of his sleeves and dropping them on the floor by mistake throughout the case at every line of questioning he aimed at the Now Claimant but the District Judge Pigot had allowed the Trickster of the prosecutor to Run Rings Around the Frauded Facts pertaining to the Asbo Case by becoming a Fortune Teller and ruling the case against the Now Claimant by finding him guilty and against all odds set to the facts.
 - Upon proving the case the District Judge Pigott granted all the Prosecutions requested conditions against the Now Claimant that they conjured up but one.
 - The Prosecution had an Illusion that they wanted to make the Asbo application a lifetime sentence, but the district Judge Pigott seemed to us like she finally felt guilty and did not allow this to happen and on stead she granted it for five years within the whole of the UK and without the sentence running consecutively by not taking into consideration the time of the hearings that elapsed.
 - The magic here was that the Prosecutors Illusion became true anyways after what the Judge had Ordered.
 - District Judge Pigott also, added the stipulation that the conditions could be reapplied for when the five years concluded.
 - The District Judge reinstated that the five years from the **04/08/2015;** did not count the time the Now Claimant had been on the Interim Antisocial Behaviour Order as a fact.

C. The Now Claimant Walked Out of The Court Room

- The Now Claimant explained this was not fair to the Judge and reminded her that the Prosecuting team keeps deceiving her into believing everything when she should not, but he knew it was too late as she had made the Asbo Court Order already.
- The Now Claimants face went red as he walked out of the Courtroom in disgust of District Judge Pigott decisions.
- The Now Claimant mother said to the District Judge you can clearly see he is not well and is not coping, which the district Judge confirmed she could clearly see.
- District Judge then asked the Clerk to get the Now Claimant back into the Courtroom and she also informed that if Now Claimant re-entered the Courtroom and was disruptive, she would hold him in contempt of Court.
- The Now Claimants mother knew this was: - “No Barrel Of Laughs,” and would not let the Now Claimant re-entered the Courtroom, as she knew the Now Claimant was very annoyed and would not want to cope with such incontinence and this left his mother in fear of him getting into trouble for contempt of Court and because of this, the Now Claimant was not there to have the Antisocial Behaviour Order served on him, and the Antisocial Behaviour Order was served to the Now Claimant mother on his behalf.

D. The Conditions of The Antisocial Behaviour Order to Be Clearer Defined

- The Now Claimant mother and the Now Claimant Barrister then asked the Judge if the conditions of the Antisocial Behaviour Order could be defined as there were many points of concern that just disappeared into the atmosphere, the Judge was asked if the Now Claimant went to a Tesco or Tesco petrol station between the hours of 10 pm and 07 am would he be in breach of the conditions and subsequently arrested, the response from District Judge Pigot was dumbfounding she said “Yes He Would Be Arrested, Taken To Court And Would Then Have To Prove He Was Going To Get Whatever Petrol He Required”.
- It is not such a guess to understand that the Judge meant the same about the Now Claimant attending a commercial location for food and any other similar necessities and this would include hospitals, police stations, restaurants, cinemas and alike.
- The District Judge Pigott listened to the Now Claimant mother and Barrister questions and with one of those question being, “Do You Think This Is in Accordance with The Law,” and the district Judge replied, “The Conditions Are Precise and Plain.”

E. District Judge Pigott Then Left the Courtroom

- The District Judge Pigott then left the Courtroom but before she left, she made an order for her Court of Clerk to get the memorandum of an entry ready as soon as possible. The reason for the District Judge ordering the Clerk to hurry was due to the lateness of the day and that the department who dealt with this kind of request would be closing soon.
- When the District Judge Pigott returned she asked why the Now Claimants Barrister was not in Court, the Now Claimants mother said that he had left because he was not told that he needed to stay, she was handed a copy of the memorandum of an entry and a copy was agreed to get sent to the Now Claimants Barrister.
- The Now Claimant’s mother on inspection of the memorandum of an entry noticed subliminal messages in text of a horrid kind that referred to her and her family but due to here being scared of reprisals and not wanting her family to be “Walked All Over” she done what she thought best. She showed the Now Claimants Barrister the memorandum of an entry and explained how she felt.
- When the Barrister overviewed the Court order he also, agreed that there were multiple spelling mistakes and explained that the dates entered from 2013 should not be present and therefore removed.
- Together the mother and Barrister of the Now Claimant asked the District Judge Pigott & that of her Court Clerk who prepared the document in the start under the Judge instructions and who had given the memorandum then afterwards to the Now Claimants mother signed with his signature at the bottom, just to simply amend the text spelling mistakes. He then took the document away and gave it back to her in the same condition. The District Judge Pigott said she will raise the issue so, that the Court staff will oversee it the mistakes and then amend the document to be right and that the Claimants mother will receive it in the post shortly after.

- After Court, the Now Claimants mother could easily see that her son was upset and did not want to inform him about the Spelling Mistakes / Subliminal messages so, decided to wait till a later date.
- The Now Claimants mother got fed up of not receiving any post containing the agreed Newley print out of memorandum of an entry that would be minus the subliminal messages or Spelling mistakes and contacted the Court via emails herself and due to her emails and telephone calls what was labelled as “The Spelling Mistakes” were finally corrected but not that of the inaccurate dates.
- We have since found out that we also should have been handed a map showing all areas which the Antisocial Behaviour Order conditions encompassed, which we have also never been given and that map would have just shown the whole of the UK and Wales, even low the extent of the problems only excised in Enfield and under Asbo guidance should never have been granted on such a geological wide scale without proof of contempt beyond reasonable doubt.

57. Please See; [EXHIBIT J23]

A. The Subliminal Messages or Spelling Mistakes / Court Order



Highbury Corner Magistrates' Court
Code 2572
North London Admin Centre
PO BOX 52693 London N7 1AF
Telephone 020 7506 3100 Fax 0870 739 5768

Mr Simon CORDELL
109 Burncroft Avenue
Enfield
Middlesex
EN3 7JQ

Case number: 011402490741
Born: 26 January 1981

Anti-social behaviour order on application

Order

You must not

- a. Attend a rave as defined by s.63(1) of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994;
 - b. Be concerned in the organisation of a rave as defined by s.63(1) of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994
 - c. Knowingly using or supplying property, personal or otherwise, for the use in a rave as defined in s.63(1) of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994;
 - d. Enter or remain in any disused or abandoned building unless invited to do so in writing by a registered charitable organisation or Local Authority
 - e. Enter or remain on non-residential private property on an industrial estate between the hours of 10pm and 7am without written permission from the owner and/or leaseholder of the property; and
 - f. Engage in any licensable activity in an unlicensed premises
- For the sake of clarity, nothing in this order prevents the Defendant from assisting, preparing for or engaging in licensed licensable activities

This order lasts for 5 years.

Warning

If you do not obey any part of this order you will commit an offence and may be fined or sent to prison for up to five years.

*J. Vantigham
D.D.J.*

J.Vantigham

Justices' Clerk

Date: 4 August 2015

Mr Simon CORDELL

4 August 2015/ASBO_16_0/1584095/1

13

B. Highbury Corner Magistrates' Court

This is a Text Version of Above!

Code 2572

North London Admin Centre POBOX52 N7 1AF

Telephone 020 7506 310

Fax 0870 739 5768

Mr Simon CORDELL 109 Bancroft Avenue Enfield Middlesex EN37JQ

Case number: 011402490741

Bom:

Anti-social behaviour order on application

Order

You must not

Attended a rave as defined by **S.63(1)** of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act **1994**.

Be concerned in the organisation of a rave as defined by **S.63(1)** of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act **1994**

Knowingly using or supplying property, personal or otherwise, for the use in a rave as defined in **S.63(1)** of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act **1994**.

Enter or remain in any **dis/us/ed** or abandoned building unless invited to do so in writing by a registered charitable organisation or Local Authority

Enter or **re man** on non-residential private property on an industrial estate between the hours of 10pm and 7am Without written permission from the owner and/or leaseholder of the property; and

Engage in any licensable activity in an unlicensed premise.

For the sake of clarity, nothing in this order prevents the Defendant from assisting, preparing for or engaging in licensed licensable activities.

This order lasts for 5 years.

Warning

“If you do not obey any part of this order, you will commit an offence and may be fined or sent to prison for up to five years.”

J. Vantghem

Date: 4 August 2015

Justices' Clerk

Mr Simon CORDELL

04 August 2015/ASBOJ6_0/1584095/1

C. About J. Vantghem the Court Clerk,

- This Court Clerk had been dealing with the Now Claimant and his mother in other cases than just the Asbo at the same time through different Courts, and the Now Claimant has documented these past court cases, such as the: - “Brixton Case” and more than likely other driving cases as well. J. Vantghem the Court Clerk was involved when the Court had to overturn a guilty verdict as he and other lost in the “Driving Ban Cases,” brought against the Now Claimant.
- The Now Claimant and his mother went to other courts on appeals and got the cases overturned because the Now Claimant had insurance to drive on the wrongly accused incidents.
- What makes this worse is when the Asbo Application was made by the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police by developing the App they used six cases but one of those case was a driving offence that was still pending in court that the Now Claimants won before getting a guilty verdict for the Asbo and the Judge and Prosecution refused to retrack the No Further Actioned Case out of the Asbo Proceedings.

58. Please See Notes [EXHIBIT J24]

A. My 1st Asbo Response Bundle/ pub Book Issue: one!

- Driving Ban / Transcript of Successful Appeal Against No Insurance Conviction/
- **Page Numbers:** 214,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,223,224,225,226,227,228, 229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246, 247,248

B. We Dated This Information As: --

- The **26/01/2015** and on page number **214**, and state: - **Further Information:** For more information about disqualification or endorsement see:
 - ✓ www.gov.uk/penalty-points-endorsements **J. Vantyghe**,
- There is also, another fact being that The Memorandum of an Entry above with the Subliminal Messages / Spelling Mistakes / Court Order the Enfield Council also, placed in: --
 - 1) **The 1st Injunction Order: - Page 256 or 254**
 - **The: - “Enfield Council,” also, Frauded The 1st Injunction Court Order and lost against the Now Claimants in Court with: - “Lemmy Nwabusi,” as their: - “Iconic-Case-Handler-Conducting-the-Proceedings.”**
 - Within the Pages of 256 or 254 is a file that The Enfield Councils: - “Iconic-Case-Handler-Conducting-the-Proceedings Lemmy Nwabusi,” filed and this file is a copy of those correspondence:
 - And this means that Lemmy and the Enfield Council had a copy of the Asbo files all the way through the Asbo proceedings given to them by Sally Gilcrest or her legal team.
 - After I telephoned Lemmy and he lied to me on the phone about not knowing about the Asbo when he had been talking to my mother in emails about it prior to our conversations he lied so he could get a possession order to take my house that he also forged. While the same company held me illegally with a forged Asbo Order.
 - I asked Lemmy in the recordings if he would go to the Asbo folder because he can as he works in the same department that Steven created it in and to notice the missing signatures and backwards timestamps on stead, he went to the folder took the worse page out of it with the threats and added it to the Injunction orders.
 - The solicitors’ refused to allow the Now Claimant to go to their offices for meeting to build the response bundle throughout meetings.
 - When the Now Claimant got setup by the Enfield Council getting him convicted for the Asbo they frauded his mother had to go to the offices to get the folders so that they were ready for the appeal stage and whatever solicitor firm would represent me at this time and date I was on bail conditions to stay at my mother’s house.
 - When the Now Claimant mother brought the Asbo folders back she did do so, to her house, and the Now Claimant got to see the Asbo documents a bit latter after she had photocopied the large files.
 - the Now Claimant had to quickly go over what his mother showed him and that gave them both little time to view the documentation.
 - Once the Now Claimant took his look, he noticed the solicitor firm had not submitted information that he and his mother wanted to put to the prosecution in his defence and this included all easily proved corruption as Josie the Now Claimant solicitor refused to go down that route.
 - The Now Claimant mother wanted to send the folder of ready for the Appeal stage as fast as she could, so, the Now Claimant hurried and created a couple of letters and submitted them in the back of the response bundle.
 - **The Now Claimant also, noticed that in the front pages of the**

C. Release Of the Trials Transcripts

- The Now Claimant mother requested the Court for the release of the trial’s transcripts, but the Magistrate's Court said they do not record hearings and that the only notes they keep is the Court Clerks Notes. We then requested a copy of the Clerks Notes and also paid the fee for the documents to obtain: -

D. Please See Notes [EXHIBIT J25]

- 1) **Upon Looking at The Clerk's Notes:** There is a substantial amount of the trial that went ahead that is not within the documentation and this accounts for both different days that the trial was held.

E. Judicial Review

- His honour the Judge heard a request of the Now Claimant for a judicial review to take place in regard to the Magistrates hearing and agreed to the request.

F. Solicitor Stuff

- The Now, Claimants, then Solicitor firm never wanted to act on his behalf and another Solicitor firm became hard to find that would stand for the Now Claimant.
- There was also confusion over what the past Barrister had explained in his Court submissions that he had handed back to the acting Solicitor firm as he had said that the Now Claimant would be better to go for the Appeal at the Crown Court rather than a judicial review.

59. Please See Notes [EXHIBIT J26]

- 1) The Now Claimants Mother Had to Contacted the High Court:** Within weeks after the trial to make enquiries in regard to a judicial review and she explained to them the situation that had occurred throughout the Asbo Case Proceedings and in return they told the Now Claimants mother to apply for Judicial Review and that under exceptional circumstances the time limit could be Overturned when considering special reasons.
 - The Appeal Hearing at the Wood Green Crown Court did not conclude until **19 January 2017.**

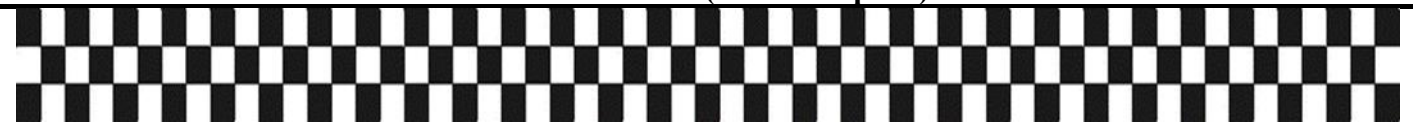
<u>7 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 7 of 7 appearance towards the 1st Asbo. At Highbury Court and the Judge s was</u>	
Date:	<u>03/08/2015 & 04/08/2015</u>
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Case Handler:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police and she was Present!
Court House:	Highbury Corner Magistrates
Reason:	Mention Hearing
Case Number:	1402490741
Judge s Name:	Defendant Judge Pigott
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Full Hearing) Trial
Note 2:	

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60. The Magistrates Court Imposed Conditions

- And it was like the Judge Pulled the Asbo Applications Conditions out of a: - “Magic-Hat,” she placed them on the Now Claimant to be for the whole of the UK & Wales.

61. The Defendant Is Prohibited From:

- Attending a rave as defined by **S.63 (1)** of the criminal justice and public order Act **1994**.
- Being concerned in the organisation of a rave as defined by **S.63(1)** of the criminal justice and public order act **1994**.
- Knowingly using or supplying property, personal or otherwise, for use in a rave as defined by **S.63(1)** of the criminal justice and public order act **1994**.
- Entering or staying in any disused or abandoned building unless invited to do so in writing by a registered charitable organisation.
- Entering or staying on non-residential private property on an industrial estate between the hours of 10 pm and 7 am without written permission from the owner and/or leaseholder of the property; and: -
- Engaging in any licensable activity in any unlicensed premises.
- For the sake of clarity, nothing in this order prevents the defendant from assisting, preparing for, or engaging in licensed licensable activities.

62. Points To Address About the Conditions That the Judge Prohibited the Now Claimant from Doing:

A. When referring towards (a) Conditions A states: “*Attending a rave as defined by S.63 (1) of the criminal justice and public order Act 1994.*”

- 1+ A
- 2+ A

B. Concerning (b) Conditions B states: - “*Being concerned in the organisation of a rave as defined by S.63(1) of the criminal justice and public order act 1994.*”

- 1+ A
- 2+ A

C. Appertaining (c) Conditions C states: - “*knowingly using or supplying property personal or otherwise for the use of a rave as defined under section 63.1 of the criminal justice and public order act.*”

- The Now Claimants has spent the last 10 years building his business saving every penny with help from his family.
- The company he has built is regulated within the entertainment industry and is represented by the licensing Act **2003**, he intends to hire equipment out, the Now Claimants business is seriously affected by the conditions, partly because if he hired his equipment to any person and it ended up in an indoor private party or an outdoor illegal rave then the Now Claimant would be in breach of the conditions he has been imposed to be in compliance with another issue of concern is all events sighted within the Now Claimants bundle are indoor events and are therefore not illegal.
- When hiring out equipment the Now Claimant does ask what the purpose of hire is for and also makes sure that he and his clients have that of a professional contract in place, so for him to be sure he is hiring the equipment in good faith.
- Sometimes when a person tells you their reason for hiring the equipment out you may find out and at a later date that what the hirer explained when hiring the equipment out is not always correct.
- The Now Claimant should not be liable for other people's actions when following the correct protocols of business and should never be in breach of the Asbo conditions in them circumstances.

- Also, if the Now Claimant loaned someone any personal belongings and that person ended up at an illegal rave then the Now Claimant would again be in breach of his conditions, even if the item were something that did not even constitute as being for an illegal rave.

D. Affecting (d) Conditions D states: - *“Entering or staying in any disused or abandoned building unless invited to do so in writing by a registered charitable organisation.”*

- 1+ A
- 2+ A

E. Running alongside (e) Conditions D states: - *“Entering or staying on non-residential private property on an industrial estate between the hours of 10 pm and 7 am without written permission from the owner and/or leaseholder of the property”*

- With this condition in place, it makes it so that the Now Claimants life is in term while as it leaves him in a state of confusion as to what he can and cannot do, The Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police have violated the Now Claimants Human Rights and these infringements causes a life not equal to others.
- Any non-residential property the Now Claimant would like to attend such as where house night club or any friends or family’s private parties he is not able to attend:
- This also includes Hospitals, Police Stations, 24-hour Supermarkets, Petrol Stations, Cinemas, Restaurants, Bars, Nightclubs, and any other public place open to the public between these times that is non-residential.

F. Entailing (f) Conditions F states: - *“Engaging in any licensable activity in any unlicensed premises.”*

- 1+ A
- 2+ A

G. Dealing with Implicating (g) Conditions G states: - *“for the sake of clarity, nothing in this order prevents the defendant from assisting, preparing for, or engaging in licensed licensable activities.”*

- The above is untrue as the Now Claimant and his network have since contacted the Metropolitan Police and a list of Councils for them to say an event license would not be issued to hold any events as long as the Antisocial Behaviour Order was in place other than when applying with Enfield Council.
- The Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police have tarnished the Now Claimant's entertainment business with a seriously long-term negative effect by forging the Antisocial Behaviour Order and causing other “Interrelating Side Issues with Members of his Neighbours due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice.”

63. All of the Asbo Conditions

A. The conditions the Now Claimant is under are a breach of the Now Claimant's human rights:

And disproportionate due to the fact it would breach:

1+ Article 3: - Freedom from Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment: -

2+ Article 5: - Right to Liberty and Security: -

3+ Article 8: - Respect for Your Private and Family Life, Home, And Correspondence: -

4+ Article 23.1: - Of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights States: (1) Everyone Has the Right to Work, To Free Choice of Employment, To Just and Favourable Conditions of Work and To Protection Against Unemployment.

- The Judge ordered that the Now Claimant cannot go to a music event without written permission showing consent of the owner of any building and/or open-air land. This is degrading for the Now Claimant to have to ask or find the owners of a building or any event organisers of any event each time he wants to go out somewhere when music or licensable activities may be involved due to the fact that he might get the blame for organising the event.
- How a Judge can apply this condition in law is shocking and when we questioned the Judge got about the integrity of the order she refused to listen to any sense or reason.
- Her orders are a beach of the Now Claimant’s human rights and should not have been justifiable.

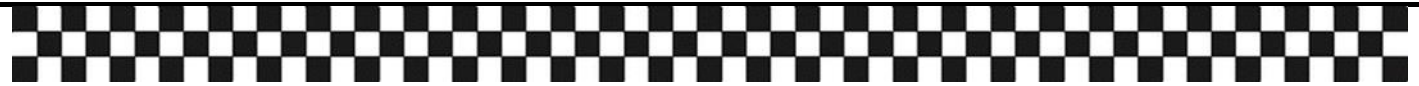
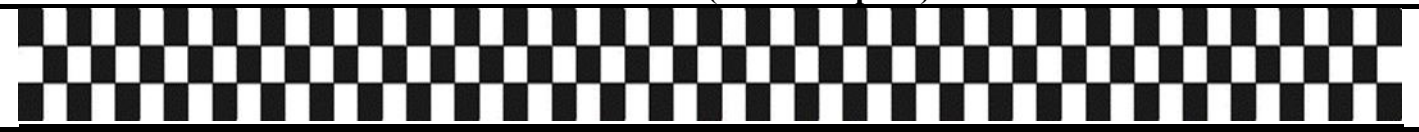
- The Judge also, ordered that the Now Claimant would.

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 20 of**

**Contacting the Local MPs about the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police Force;
01/05/2015 & 16/07/2015**

64. Continuing: --

A. Another Date of the Claimants Life: --

- The 16/07/2015 is the date of another piece of evidence that I have, it is an email that we sent to my Local MPs in respect of a date in May 2015, so, I have allocated the missing email to this date of the 01/05/2015, due to not being sure of what date they sent it.
- My mother who drafted the email of the 16/07/2015 to Andy Love of the Labour MPs members Cabinet raised concerns about myself and brother alongside herself due to unjustified treatment by government officials, in Layman terms Harassment 1998 and more.
- Her complaint listed issues listing back towards mutable years to my early adolescent childhood of when I became social cares responsibilities, because I lived in children's homes when the police Harassment had started to escalate even further than when I was in the own Duty of Care of my own mother.

65. Please See; **[EXHIBIT J23]**

1) The Enfield Gov / Email's Issue:

- 567. Mother_Re_Update
- / Page Numbers: 2070
- From: Mother [Mother@Mother.co.uk]
- Sent: 16 July 2015 13:28
- To: k_osamor@hotmail.com
- Subject: **Re:** Update
- Dear Kate Osamor,
- "I am writing this email as Andy Love was dealing with a matter for my son's and the police."
- The last time I spoke to anyone they were still waiting to hear back from the police this was in **May 2015.**
- I have not had any contact or update about this matter,
- and I feel very let down by our MP.
- I was on the understanding that due to Andy Love leaving you would have taken up the case.
- Could you get back to me with an update,

- if you need any more information, you can contact me via this email.
- Regards
- Mother

66. **Please See; [EXHIBIT J23]**

- 1) **From:** Mother [mailto: Mother]
- **Sent:** 22 July **2015** 11:22
- **To:** 'kate.osamor.mp@parliament.uk'; 'Andrew Cordell'
- **Subject:** RE: Re: Update
- Dear Kate Osamor,
- After we made a call today about not hearing back from you about the problems with my family and the police.
- “My brother who made the call was told I had sent the below email to the erroneous email which I used.”
- [k osamor@hotmail.com](mailto:kosamor@hotmail.com)
- and got this email from
- <http://www.labour.org.uk/people/detail/kate-osamor>
- I now seem to have found the correct email which is.
- kate.osamor.mp@parliament.uk
- so, I am now forwarding this email to this email address.
- “We have also been told you seem to have the wrong address for me on file you seem to have 2*****, Edmonton, London, *****, when in fact the address is 00 *****, Edmonton, London, *****”.
- Could someone get back to me with what is going on with this case and if you have heard back from the police.
- Best Regards
- Mother

67. **Please See; [EXHIBIT J23]**

- 1) On **Wed, Jul 22, 2015, at 11:56 AM**, Mother <Mother@Mother.co.uk> wrote:
 - Dear Kate Osamor,
 - My brother has just asked me to send over some more details,
 - Mr Simon Cordell 109 Burncroft Ave Enfield Middlesex EN3 7JQ
 - “I do have an issue as everything about what the police have been doing to my family over the last 18+ years was only said on phone calls and limited information”.
 - The family is at breaking point and my older son Simon Cordell is not coping at all due to what is going on. There is a setup case the police put on him last **Sep 2015** for an **ASBO** which the police know full well he has not done, this case is at court for full hearing on the 3rd and 4th August **2015**.
 - We know full well the public order unit at Scotland yard holds information that proves my son has not done what the police are saying he has; we have asked for this information yet not given it.
 - Also, his PNC record is not correct, and the police will not do anything about it, with around eight errors that should not be on his record. and I have the proof of this.
 - there are 2 complaints in with the Serious Misconduct Investigation Unit (SMIU2A) Directorate of Professional Standards one for Tyrone Benjamin and one for Simon Cordell Simon Cordell one is due to a police officer lying at both the magistrates court where my son was found guilty for something, he had not done due to the police officer lying, and also on appeal at the crown court the crown court judge over tuned the guilty and my son won the appeal.
 - “There is so much more that has happened and all due to how much the police hate my family; we cannot take no more as a family and something has to be done to stop what the police are doing.”
 - No one could understand what the family has put up with over the last 18+ years, to write it all down would take forever but I am trying to do this.
 - and we do keep the records.
 - My kids are mixed race and I know part of the treatment is due to this.

- Regards Mother

68. Please See; [EXHIBIT J23]

1) Dear Mother,

- Thank you for your email.
- I can understand your frustrations with regard to the lack of response from the Police, after Mr Love's representations.
- I have now re-made these representations to the Borough Commander, "Si Note: Jane Johnson who made the Forged Asbo." urgently chasing up this matter.
- I have also informed **Joan Ryan** of your sons' cases and they should be in **contact with your shortly.**
- I will contact you again once I receive a response from the Borough Commander.
- In the meantime, please do not hesitate to contact me if there is an update on your case.
- or if there is anything else, I can help you with.
- Yours sincerely
- Tara Mundy

2) List of dates

1+ The 01/05/2015

2+ The 16/07/2015

3+ The 22/07/2015

4+ The 23/11/2016 Alev

5+ The 24/11/2016 Formal Complaint made to the Enfield Council + x3 emails to Joan Ryan the MP Office: - "Automatic Reply."

6+ The 29/11/2016

7+ The 30/11/2016 Alev

8+ The 01/12/2016 Alev

9+ The 05/12/2016 Update to my Formal Complaint please see attached letter of new Formal Complaint added to the Formal Complaint dated 24/08/2016 + x2: - "Automatic Reply." From Joan Ryan the MP Office.

10+ The 08/12/2016 Alev Cazimoglu, Paul Buck Ridge, MP Joan Ryan + x1: - "Automatic Reply." From Joan Ryan the MP Office.

11+ The 12/12/2016 Alev Cazimoglu, Paul Buck Ridge, MP Joan Ryan.

12+ The 13/12/2016 Alev

13+ The 14/12/2016 Alev

14+ The 00/00/2017

15+ The 00/00/2017

16+ The 00/00/2017

17+ The 00/00/2017

18+ The 00/00/2017

19+ The 00/00/2017

20+ The 00/00/2018

21+ The 00/00/2018

22+ The 00/00/2018

23+ The 00/00/2018

24+ The 19/11/2018 Denise Cook-Smith in reply to Cllr Alev Cazimoglu Hi Alev Further to your enquiry regarding Simon Cordell. Please see the update below from Debbie Morgan. Doctors discharged SC from hospital on 15/11/2018.

25+ The 00/00/2018



26+ The 00/00/2018


27+ The 00/00/2018

- 28+ The 00/00/2019
- 29+ The 00/00/2019
- 30+ The 00/00/2019
- 31+ The 00/00/2019

3) **More Information**

- 1+ Due To the MPS Not Acting in Accordance.
- 2+ An Improved Awareness of People’s Causes in Need of Support.
- 3+ Opportunities For New Full-Time and Part Time Employment
- 4+ A Cultural Boost to The Local Community
- 5+ Development Of a Strong Community
- 6+ Improvements On Cross Community Relations
- 7+ Stronger Community Relationships
- 8+ Shared Business Opportunities
- 9+ A Source of Income for Local Projects Through Fundraising
- 10+ Enhancing The Image of The Borough(S)
- 11+ Stimulating Inward and Outwards Investments
- 12+ Buying Goods for Services for The Public
- 13+ Offering Activities
- 14+ People Working Together.
- 15+ Problem Solving
- 16+ Project Management
- 17+ A Companionship Drive for Youths & Adults
- 18+ Groundwork Foundations
- 19+ Safer Neighbourhoods
- 20+ Supporting Children and Adults
- 21+ Advice And Support Services
- 22+ Running An Association
- 23+ Kick Start Projects
- 24+ Constructive Visions for The Future
- 25+ Developed Strategies.
- 26+ What The Problems Are
- 27+ What Community Groups Can Achieve for Today’s People?
- 28+ Reduce The Fear of Positive Change.
- 29+ Core Management Public Service’s
- 30+ Timing And Speed in Chaises Situations

<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Name (Birth–Death)</u>	<u>Term Of Office</u>		<u>Elected</u>	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Previous, Concurrent, And Subsequent Political Offices</u>	<u>Education</u>
	<u>MP</u> <u>Andy</u> <u>Love</u> <u>Labour</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Labour</u>	Andy Love is a British Labour Co-operative politician who was Member of Parliament (MP) for Edmonton from <u>1997</u> to <u>2015</u> .	<u>0</u>
	<u>MP</u> <u>Kate</u> <u>Osamor</u> <u>Labour</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Labour</u>	Kate Osamor was born 15 August 1968 and is a British politician who has served as a Member of Parliament as an (MP) for <u>Edmonton</u> since <u>2015</u> . Kate Osamor serves as a member of the Labour and Co-operative parties; she was	<u>0</u>

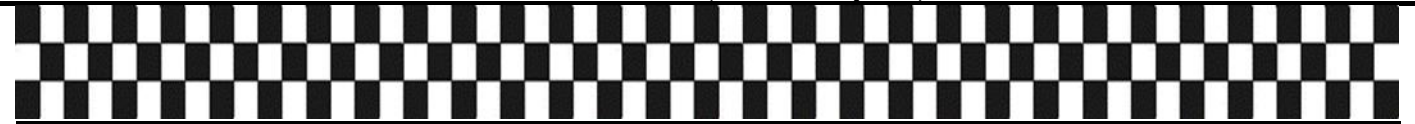
						Shadow Secretary of State for International Development from 2016 to 2018 . She is a member of the Socialist Campaign Group parliamentary caucus	
	<u>MP</u> <u>Joan</u> <u>Ryan</u> <u>Labour</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Labour</u>	Joan Marie Ryan born 8 September 1955 is a British politician who served as Member of Parliament (MP) for Enfield North from 1997 to 2010 and from 2015 to 2019 . the Labour Party first elected her as an MP but later defected to join Change UK. Ryan studied sociology and worked as a teacher, before becoming a Labour councillor on Barnet London Borough Council in 1990 , serving as deputy leader of the council from 1994 to 1998 .	<u>0</u>
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Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.

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After The Magistrates Trial Getting a New Solicitor for An Appeal / Legal Aid; 03/08/2015 & 04/08/2015.
&
Or Keeping the Old Solicitors
&
In the Meantime
[EXHIBIT J28]

69. Solicitor Stuff

A. My Solicitor Tried to Get Stuck of The Case More Than Once: And

70. After The Magistrates Trial Getting a New Solicitor for An Appeal / Legal Aid

- A. **The Now Claimants mother with righteous concern:** Contacted more than one Solicitor to try and get a new Solicitor to take over the Asbo case but this even become at bit tricky as each time she spoke to a Law Firm they told her that Solicitors will not take a case on at an appeal stage due to how much legal aid pays out for appeal hearing, so, she could not get a representing Solicitor for her son.
- The legal aid department believed the Solicitors that acted for the magistrates hearing would be dealing with the Appeal hearing at the Crown Court also.
 - As any Court should know there is a set amount that Legal-Aid pays out for appeal hearings and this fee would not cover a new Solicitor going over the complete case other than a Pro-Bono situation.

71. Or Keeping the Old Solicitors

- A. The Now Claimants mother believed it was best to keep the old Solicitors on record as it was better to have a Solicitor we knew and knew the case history than having non due or an unprepared representative.

72. In the Meantime

- A. The acting Solicitors had seemed to have lost the Now Claimant bundle as the Solicitor Firm had removed the files from their office and this was because their office conduct an official financial inspection of their accounts in the year and month of **October 2015**, Staff working for the Solicitor Firm was not able to find the Now Claimant bundle afterwards, and all the missing documents that was meant to have been within the bundle.

73. The Solicitor Listed the Appeal Stuff

- A. My Solicitor tried to get stuck of the case more than once and the Judge listed the Appeal for a hearing on the **26 October 2015**.

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 22 of**

The Metropolitan Police Service Posted on Their Website a Guilty Verdict: 13/08/2021; [EXHIBIT J29] & [EXHIBIT J30] & [EXHIBIT J31]

74. The Metropolitan Police Service Posted on Their Website a Guilty Verdict

- A. Undeniably for the Metropolitan Police, on the **13 August 2015**, the Metropolitan Police: - **“Sounded the Trumpets”** in part because of **“Interrelating Side Issues with Members of his Neighbours due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice,”** and done so, by posting on their website that Mr.

Simon Paul Cordell won't be a problem to Enfield anymore as he has been found guilty of Organising Illegal Raves and if any member of the public sees him: - "At Once, They Are To Call The Police," and this led to: - "Alarms-Ringing," in the Now Claimants name as all the local newspapers begun printing the story about the Now Claimant.

75. Please See Notes [EXHIBIT J30]



A. It Was Wrong for The Police to Be: "The First Runners Up," Having Printed This Information:

In the middle of a Court Appeal taking place as the Now Claimant was: - "Balancing Up," that the Prosecution had not demonstrated illegality alongside more relevant factors.

- This led to the Now Claimant having stones thrown at his windows, and a gun being pulled out on him, which then took the police six days to come out to take a report, and afterwards do no fair investigation, we know the reason why it took the police so long to come and take the report it's how much the police dislike the Now Claimant, and his family this has been ongoing for over 23 years as was explain at the start of the Asbo trial proceedings and is in the transcripts.

76. Please See Notes [EXHIBIT J31]

A. Please See Notes: Liable Mayor of London at The Time of The Asbo.

<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Name (Birth– Death)</u>	<u>Term Of Office</u>		<u>Elected</u>	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Previous, Concurrent, And Subsequent Political Offices</u>	<u>Education</u>
	Boris Johnson (Born 1964)	4 May <u>2008</u>	9 May <u>2016</u>	<u>2008</u> & <u>2012</u>	Conservative	Member of Parliament for <u>Henley (2001–2008)</u> Member of Parliament for <u>Uxbridge and South Ruislip (2015–)</u> <u>Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (2016–2018)</u> <u>Leader of the Conservative Party (2019–2022)</u> <u>Prime Minister (2019–2022)</u>	<u>Eton College</u> <u>University of Oxford</u>
	Sadiq Khan (Born 1970)	9 May <u>2016</u>	Incumbent	<u>2016</u> & <u>2021</u>	Labour	Member of Parliament for <u>Tooting (2005–2016)</u> <u>Minister of State for Transport (2009–2010)</u> <u>Shadow Secretary of State for Justice and Shadow</u>	<u>Ernest Bevin School</u> <u>University of North London</u> <u>University of Law</u>

END

77. Please See Notes [**EXHIBIT J31**]

A. Please See Notes: Mayor of London Involvement at The Time of The Asbo.

11/27/2015

Man given a five-year ASBO - Metropolitan Police Service



MAYOR OF LONDON

Accessibility



1) MAYOR'S OFFICE: - "For Policing and Crime 2015."

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

METROPOLITAN
POLICE
TOTAL POLICING

[Your Home Borough](#) [Contact JS](#) [News & Appeals](#) [About JS](#) [Advice](#) [Careers](#)

• Man given a five-year ASBO.

13 August 2015








- "A 34-year-old man who organised illegal raves across London has been given a five-year Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO) at Highbury Corner Magistrates' Court on Tuesday, 04th of August."
- Simon Cordell, thirty-four of Burncroft Avenue, Enfield the police have given the following prohibitions:
 - Cordell is well known for organising illegal raves in Enfield and across London.
 - Attending a rave as defined by S.63 (1) of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
 - Be concerned in the organisation of a rave as defined by S.63 (1) of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
 - Knowingly using or supplying property, personal or otherwise, for use in a rave as defined by S.63(1) of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
 - Enter or remaining in any disused or abandoned building unless invited to do so in writing by a registered charitable organisation or Local Authority.

- Enter or remaining on non-residential private property on an industrial estate between the hours of 10pm and 7am without written permission from the owner and/or leaseholder of the property; and
- Engage in any licensable activity in an unlicensed premise.
- A breach of any of these conditions could lead to imprisonment for Simon Cordell.
- Police Sergeant Allan Seth, from Enfield's Licensing and Partnership Unit, said: "Cordell is well known for organising illegal raves in Enfield and across London. This order will go a long way to allowing residents of Enfield and London to live in the peace they deserve.
- "We urge that should Cordell be seen to breach the above conditions, that they contact Police immediately."
- Police request that should you see Simon Cordell breach any of the above conditions, then please contact Police on 101, or Crime Stoppers on 0800 555 111.

78. Please See Notes [\[EXHIBIT J31\]](#)

A. **Please See Notes:** Ministerial Terms of years held at Office as Prime Minister.

<u>Prime Minister Office Portrait</u>	<u>Name (Birth–Death)</u>	<u>Term Of Office</u>		<u>Lifespan</u>	<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Ministerial Offices Held as Prime Minister</u>
	<u>David Cameron</u> <u>MP</u> <u>for Witney</u> <u>(born 1966)</u>	<u>11</u> <u>May</u> <u>2010</u>	<u>13</u> <u>July</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>6 years</u> <u>and</u> <u>64 days</u>	<u>Conservative</u>	<u>First Lord of the Treasury</u> <u>Minister for the Civil Service</u>
	<u>Theresa May</u> <u>MP</u> <u>for Maidenhead</u> <u>(born 1956)</u>	<u>13</u> <u>July</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>24</u> <u>July</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>3 years</u> <u>and</u> <u>12 days</u>	<u>Conservative</u>	<u>First Lord of the Treasury</u> <u>Minister for the Civil Service</u>
	<u>Boris Johnson</u> <u>MP</u> <u>for Uxbridge and South Ruislip</u> <u>(born 1964)</u>	<u>24</u> <u>July</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>6</u> <u>September</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>3 years</u> <u>and</u> <u>45 days</u>	<u>Conservative</u>	<u>First Lord of the Treasury</u> <u>Minister for the Civil Service</u> <u>Minister for the Union</u>
	<u>Liz Truss</u> <u>MP</u> <u>for Southwest Norfolk</u> <u>(born 1975)</u>	<u>6</u> <u>September</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>25</u> <u>October</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>50 days</u>	<u>Conservative</u>	<u>First Lord of the Treasury</u> <u>Minister for the Civil Service</u> <u>Minister for the Union</u>

	<u>Rishi Sunak</u> <u>MP</u> <u>for</u> <u>Richmond</u> <u>(York's)</u> <u>(born 1980)</u>	<u>25</u> <u>October</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>days</u>	<u>Conservative</u>	<u>First Lord of</u> <u>the Treasury</u> <u>Minister for</u> <u>the Civil</u> <u>Service</u> <u>Minister for</u> <u>the Union</u>
END						

79. A List Mayor of the Municipal Borough of Enfield by Years Relevant

- A. This is a list of people who held the office of Mayor of the Municipal Borough of Enfield, Middlesex and of the London Borough of Enfield.
- “The Enfield Urban District was granted a charter of incorporation in 1955 and the office was created this continued in 1965 when the area became part of the larger London Borough of Enfield, absorbing the mayoralties of Edmonton and Southgate.”
- 1+ **2014-2015**: Ali Bakir,
2+ **2015-2016**: Patricia Ekechi,
3+ **2016-2017**: Bernadette Lappage,
4+ **2017-2018**: Christine Hamilton,
5+ **2018-2019**: Saray Karakus,
6+ **2019-2020**: Kate Anolue,
7+ **2020-2021**: Sabri Ozaydin,
8+ **2021-2022**: Sabri Ozaydin (second term,)
9+ **2022-2023**: Doris Jiagge.

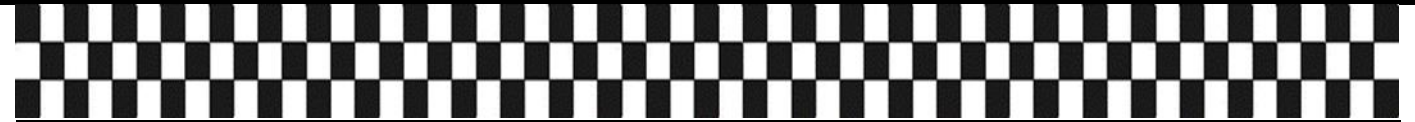
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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 23 of**

The Appeal Hearing; 26/10/2015; [EXHIBIT J32]

80. About the Appeal Hearing; 26/10/2015

- A. On the **26 October 2015** we attended Court for the Judge to: - “Send Us Around in Circles,” as we found out that the Judge had only listed the hearing for 1-hour and so, the Judge cancelled the hearing, due to the case needing to be for three days. The Court Clerk set the new date as the **09th of November 2015** rather than: - “Hoop Diving Around.”
- 1+ **We also, asked for Discloser vet again.**

The 1st Appeal Stage
8 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 1 of 13 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.
At Wood Green Crown Court and the Judge s was

Date:	<u>26/10/2015</u>
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Court House:	Wood Green Crown Court
Reason:	The 1st Appeal Stage / Mention Hearing
Case Number:	A2015006
Judge s Name:	Lyons
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Mention Hearing)
Note 2:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police was Present!

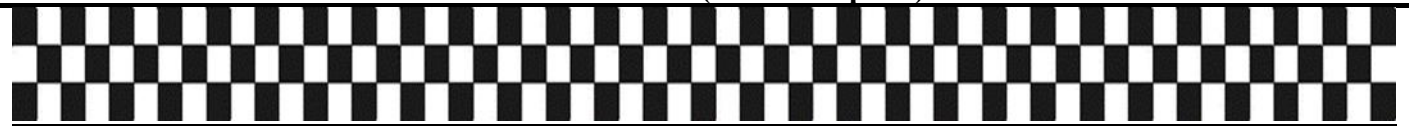
<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Judge Name</u>	<u>Went To the Bar</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>History</u>
	<u>His Honour Judge Shaun Lyons CBE</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>(Magistrates' courts</u>	<u>M</u>
	<u>His Honour Judge Shaun Lyons CBE</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>(Magistrates' courts</u>	<u>M</u>
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All Parties to Be Ready and At the Crown Court; 09/11/2015; EXHIBIT J33]

81. All Parties to Be Ready and At the Crown Court

- A. In advertence to the 09th of November 2015, this is one of days that the: - "Asbo-Mention-Hearing, Went Ahead."
- The Judge residing these proceeds ruled for all the Asbo bundles to be ready at the Crown Court and ready, by the date set of the 23December 2015.
 - The Court Clerk then relisted: "Three-Days," for an Appeal to start on the 22 February 2016.
 - We also, asked for Discloser yet again as we did not receive non, but really the Now Claimant and his other representing persons believed the Judge should have made the Asbo Proceedings: "Disappear," but the Judges did not when considering the grounds, we already presented.

The 1st Appeal Stage
9 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 2 of 13 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.
At Wood Green Crown Court and the Judge s were: -

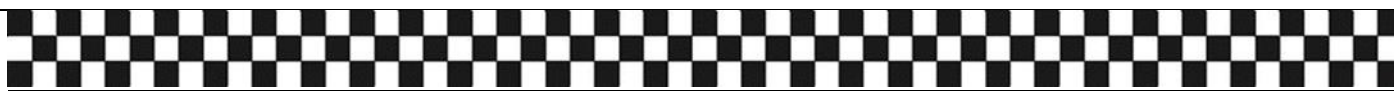
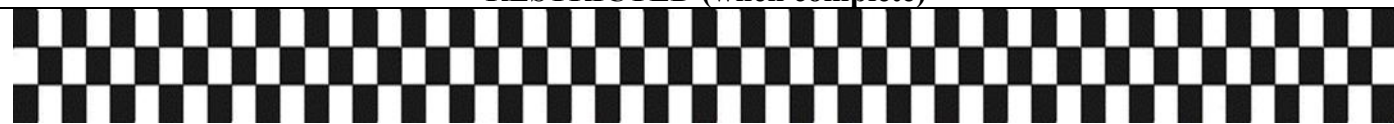
Date:	<u>09/11/2015</u>
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Case Handler:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police and she was Present!
Court House:	Wood Green Crown Court
Reason:	The 1st Appeal Stage / Mention Hearing
Case Number:	<u>A2015006</u>
Judge s Name:	
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Mention Hearing)
Note 2:	

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Failed Meetings by the Now Claimants Solicitor; December 2015
&
Multiple Texts and Calls We Made
&
Exhibiting Just One of the Occasion Texts and phone Calls Stayed Ignored

EXHIBIT J34

82. Failed Meetings by the Now Claimants Solicitor

- A. In the **December 2015** arrangements was made for the acting Solicitors to attend the Now Claimants mother's home to go over the case bundles, at this point the Now Claimants mother made sure that all the CADs and intelligence reports was gone over by the Solicitor, upon seeing all the errors the Solicitor was shocked, maps were made up to be included in the Now Claimant bundle and the Now Claimant bundle was remade as it was due to be handed into Wood Green Crown Court on the **23rd December 2015** emails were also sent by the Solicitor to the police.
- The Now Claimants mother agreed to print of multiple documents including all maps needed to complete in colour, just prior to the Christmas holiday the Now Claimants mother done all the printing, and the afterwards contacted the Solicitor firm in order to get the Now Claimant bundle Paginated and indexed.

83. Multiple Texts and Calls We Made

- A. By the **22 December 2015**, the Now Claimants and his mother had made multiple texts and calls to the acting Solicitor due to the fact the bundle needed to be to the Court by the **23 December 2015**, but the acting Solicitor firm did not reply in a reasonable time and therefore become anon in effective litigation.

84. Exhibiting Just One of the Occasion Texts and phone Calls Stayed Ignored

- A. Just to mention one of the occasion out of the many when the acting Solicitor did not reply in a timely manner, is to say that when the Solicitor did finally reply she stated, that she will hand in the Asbo bundle when she got back from the Christmas and her New Year holidays, this was clearly not adequate as there should have been a case handler in her position to handle the Now Claimants case load while she was away on leave.
- Effectually we sent a text to the Solicitor saying that this was going to have a negative effect on the Now Claimants' family and friends Christmas as well as New Year and this email sent is when the Solicitor finally replied to.
 - The Now Claimant knew that the Courts Judge had ordered for the Asbo Response bundle to ready to the Court within the time limit permitted but the timeline had overreached its obligated limit and therefore he worried whether the Solicitor firm had prepared his defence and then if they would be able to submit it to the Court in time to get merited. The text received back from the Solicitors said the following: - "**To Be at The Office By 18:00 PM.**"
 - The Now Claimants mother attended the Court, and the two Asbo bundles she had paginated while indexing which took her until around 01:30 AM got handed over.
 - Ms Ward was not happy due to the time that she had to spend dealing with this as she was due to fly out in the early hours to Ireland.

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 26 of**

The Solicitor Left the Bundles with The Now Claimants Mother; 23/12/2015.
&
The Now Claimants Case Handlers; 23/12/2015

[EXHIBIT J35] & [EXHIBIT J36]

85. The Solicitor Left the Bundles with The Now Claimants Mother; 23/12/2015.

- A. The Solicitor left the bundles with the Now Claimants mother, so that one mastered copy could be hand-delivered to the Court in the morning on the **23 December 2015** and the other bundle recorded delivered via the Post Office to the police.
- Ms Ward the acting Solicitor had prior explained to the Now Claimant and his mother that she would get the Now Claimant bundle ready after the Christmas and New Year holidays so that he and others would get a copy.
 - The Now Claimant had not seen the new bundle once the Solicitor and his mother had built them due to the lateness of the development of the files and the isolation the Solicitor had created by not allowing a meeting to take place where the Now, Claimant could be present.

86. Please See Notes [EXHIBIT J36]

- A. This is a couple of texts that the Solicitor firm sent to the Now Claimants mother proving this fact, please see below.
- The Now Claimant's Solicitor said: that on the **22/12/2015,**
 - *"This is a legal aid case Lorraine and Simon need to recognise that he is not paying privately so needs to work within the constraints of the legal aid system."*
 - And upon the Now Claimants mother receiving the text, she felt terribly upset as it was the Court who had set the day for the bundle to be within the Court and not the Now Claimant. The Solicitors should have dealt with the case promptly and made sure that things were not last minute for Court. All that the Now Claimant ever wanted was for the Solicitors to do what was right and needed for the Now Claimant their client, to which never happened.

87. The Now Claimants Case Handlers

- A. When overseeing the past activities of: "The Case Handlers", it is a sure fact that things were always left or not achieved at all, this would always lead the Now Claimants to his disappointment, in turn, causing wrongful suffering and loss, this seems to continue to leave the Now Claimant being in receipt of getting the blame, when he should not.
- It was also upsetting because it seemed as if: - the Now Claimant paid for the Solicitor's services then things would get adhered to by themselves differently. I feel it should make no difference between paying privately or having legal aid put in place, a Solicitor's job is to stand for their client to the best of their ability seek justice for their client in the best way they can, this was not the case throughout this case.

88. Put Bang to Rights! Please See [EXHIBIT J37]

A. From Diary 23/10/22

- 1+ **13/02/2016 Email Me to Mother or Reverse: Asbo Case** / Simon Cordell v. The Metropolitan Police Commissioner - appeal against the imposition of an ASBO heard at Wood Green Crown / Time 12:43 PM.
- 2+ **15/02/2016 Asbo R: Freedom of Information Results from Licensing Unit** / London Borough of Enfield / My Company Too Smooth / Time 10:21.
- 3+ **15/02/2016 Enfield Council & The Neighbourhood Watch Team: Simon Cordell Complaint [SEC=PROTECT]** / Time 11:03 - Dear Louise Brown / Jackie Gubby, I have still not heard anything about the complaint that we put in on the **16/10/2015**.
- 4+ **17/02/2016 Email Me to Mother or Reverse: Asbo Case** / Updated it a bit more / Time 22:07 - "I have taken time to listen to my Solicitor's advice regarding the applicant's proposal to an Asbo order that was on the.doc"

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 27 of**

After the Christmas and the New Year's Holidays; 01/01/2016 till the 19/02/2016

89. After the Christmas and the New Year's Holidays

- A. After the Christmas and the New Year's holidays, we had to keep asking for the Now Claimant bundle, we managed to get this in the beginning of **February 2016**, not long before the trial was due to start, it would also seem the Solicitors was having problems getting a Barrister to act for the Now Claimant, so, he still had not seen a Barrister, this was as the full hearing at the Magistrate's Court was soon to take place.
- The original Barrister that stood for the Now Claimant at the Magistrate's hearings, was on sabbatical leave.
 - The acting Solicitors exasperated the Now Claimant as she still refused to meet with him and would only meet with his mother instead.

90. On the 04/02/2016 The Following Happened:

- A. **On the date of the 04/02/2016 the Now Claimant and his mother Received two emails once they got home from court, Sally Gilchrist sent one email:** That was particular as she continued to hide away in the back sits of the Courtrooms throughout the Asbo Proceedings.
- The Now Claimant mother received the email in question at the time of 21:08PM.
 - Sally Gilchrist & Teams email contained three hundred pages in an attachment to the email and the pages in that attachment were at the time impossible to read due to the printout being such a bad copy

and the malicious intent to make the Asbo Court Proceedings harder to solve on the Now Claimants behalf.

- The: - “Chain-of Command” the email passage through was: - “The Now Claimant received his copy of the file from his mother, who received it from his solicitor, and they initially received it from Sally Gilchrist & Team.”
- The Contexts subject in the letter head is: - “The Skeleton Argument for The Respondent.”

B. The skeleton argument is a Large File and was Unreadable: --

- When First Received but the Now Claimant has found the book the Prosecution photocopied the pages out of and at the same time found in the middle of all the photocopied book pages a hand typed letter of the Crown Prosecution Case handler a Robert Talalay.
- The Now Claimant Has **Exhibited** the hand typed letter found in the middle that is wrote by Robert Talalay below **** so, any person of relevance can also, read the document.
- The Email the skeleton argument of the prosecution sent stars by Stating: - “Dear Ms Cordell, please find the papers attached. Could you please provide us with your son's email address as well too?”
- The Now Claimant has contained and archived the file below: -

91. Please See **[EXHIBIT J37]** The Skeleton Argument.

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- **After the Christmas and the New Year's Holidays; 01/01/2016 till the 19/02/2016**
- [Simon Cordell's Skeleton Argument \(2\) Pdf](#)
- **Case No A2Q150064**

IN THE WOOD GREEN CROWN COURT
IN THE MATTER OF AN APPEAL AGAINST AN ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ORDER

BETWEEN:

SIMON CORDELL
Now Claimant
-and-
THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS
Respondent
SKELETON ARGUMENT FOR THE RESPONDENT

- References to page numbers are in [square brackets], [AX] being the Now Claimant's bundle and [RX] being the Respondent's bundle.
- **Listing.**
 - For appeal hearing, **22-24/02/2016** for Three-days.
- **Issues:**
 - Whether The Now Claimant Has Acted in An Anti-Social Manner
 - Whether An ASBO Necessary Recommended
- **Pre-Reading:**
 - For an Application for The ASBO [R1-3]
 - The ASBO Made On **04/08/2015** [R13]
 - The Statements of DC Elsmore, The OIC [R14-35]
 - Statements Of “**R's**” Witnesses [R 36-66]
 - “**A's**” Statements [A1-X5]
 - Statements Of “**A's**” Witnesses [A16-30, A 258-272]
- **Introduction**

- The Now Claimant is appealing against a decision made by the district judge at Highbury Corner Magistrates' Court on **04th of August 2015** pursuant to S.1 of the Crime and Disorder Act **1998** ("The **1998 Act**") to make him subject to an anti-social behaviour order (ASBO) to last for 5 years.
- The facts relied upon by the Respondent are set out in the bundle of evidence placed before the court and, in particular, the witness statements of the Respondent's officers [R.14-35]. The Now Claimant has also provided a bundle for this appeal hearing [A],

89,

➤ [Simon Cordell's Skeleton Argument \(2\) Pdf](#)

➤ **Case No: A20150064**

- The Respondent's case is that the Now Claimant has been integrally involved in the organisation of raves in London, particularly Enfield, and/or the supply of sound equipment to those raves.
- The Respondent relies on each incident set out in the application notice to support his case [R1-3].
- The Respondent submits that it is necessary for an ASBO to be in place to protect the public from further anti-social acts, specifically the organisation of raves, done by the Now Claimant.
- "A chronology of events is appended to this Skeleton Argument."

➤ **Legal framework**

- Whilst the relevant provisions of the **1998 Act** "Were Repealed by The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014," s.21 of that Act provides that these proceedings are unaffected except that, on **23rd of March 2020**, the Now Claimant's ASBO will automatically become an Injunction under as if made under S.1 of that Act.
- **Section 4 of the 1998 Act** provides that an appeal against the making of an ASBO lies to the Crown Court.
- **Section 79(3)** of the Senior Courts Act **1981** provides that an appeal to the Crown Court is by way of a re-hearing.
- The relevant test, therefore, is that set out in S.1 of the Act.
- Pursuant to **S.1 (4) of the 1998 Act**, the court may exercise its discretion and make an ASBO if the two-part test set out in S.1(1) is satisfied. Section 1(1) states:
- An application for an order under this section may be made by a relevant authority if it appears to the authority that the following conditions are fulfilled with respect to any person aged 18 or over, namely that the person has acted, since the commencement date, in an anti-social manner, that is to say, in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as himself; and that such an order is necessary to protect relevant persons from further anti-social acts by him.

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➤ [Simon Cordell's Skeleton Argument \(2\) Pdf](#)

➤ **Case No: A20150064**

- It is for the Respondent to satisfy the court to the criminal standard that the Now Claimant has acted in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm, or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as himself.
- However, the second limb of the test "Does Not Involve a Standard of Proof: It Is an Exercise of Judgment or Evaluation" (R (**McCann v Manchester Crown Court [2003]**) 1 A.C. 787 at [371]).
- In **R v Dean Lioness [2006]** 1 Cr. App. II. (S.) 120, the Court of Appeal provided general guidance as to the creation of prohibitions forming an ASBO, the court held that:

- 1+ “Prohibitions Should Be Individually Tailored to The Individual and That Each Individual Prohibition Must Be Necessary [28].”
- 2+ “An ASBO Can Include Prohibitions Not to Undertake Minor Criminal Activity That May Be Covered Under Separate Legislation [30-1].”
- 3+ “However, An ASBO Should Seek to Prevent a Person from Being Able to Commit That Offence, Rather Than Further Penalise Him When He Does Commit It [35]; And:
- 4+ The Terms of The ASBO Must Be Proportionate So as To Be Commensurate with The Risk Identified [37.]”

➤ **Submissions**

- The first limb of the test under S. 1 (l)(a) of the 1998 Act
- The organisation of large-scale raves, whether or not they fall within the parameters of **S.63** of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act **1994** and whether on private property or common land, fall within the definition of anti-social behaviour.
- The Home Office Guidance: ‘A Guide to antisocial behaviour orders’ specifies noise nuisance, particularly when late at night, as an example of anti-social behaviour.
- It is submitted that, a person who helps organise or supplies equipment for a rave, where there is loud music late at night (except where there is a licence to do so and/or the music is played on licensed premises), has prana jade done an act in contravention of **S.1(l)(a) of the 1998 Act**.

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➤ [Simon Cordell’s Skeleton Argument \(2\) Pdf](#)

➤ **Case No: A20150064**

- 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.
- 1+ “The court is invited to take particular note of the evidence supporting the conclusion that the Now Claimant was integrally involved in the organization of raves and/or the supply of equipment:”
- 2+ “The Now Claimant was identified by gate security as the organizer of a rave of about three hundred people on 07th & 08th of June 2014.”
- (See evidence of Insp. Hamill JR38] and supporting evidence of PS Miles [R36]).
- The Now Claimant admitted to Insp. Skinner that he was the organiser of the rave on **7/8 June 2014** [R41].
- The Now Claimant admitted to Insp. Skinner that he was the organiser of the rave organised and prevented on **19th of July 2014** [R39, R41].
- The Now Claimant admitted to PC Edgoose that he lent his sound equipment for use at raves and that he could get a considerable number of people to turn out for a rave [R48, R88]
- And the Now Claimant was the organiser of the rave on **09th of 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 Now Claimant encouraged them to break the police line [R43, R45-6].
- 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 Now Claimant has witnessed by different police officers supplying equipment for or helping to organise a rave.
- “The court will be invited to reject the Now Claimant’s account as to his activities on the relevant days as not credible.”
- The second limb of the test under section 1 of the Act
- “It is first submitted that an ASBO is, in general terms, necessary.”

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92.

➤ [Simon Cordell's Skeleton Argument \(2\) Pdf](#)

➤ **Case No: A20150064**

- There is a significant body of evidence showing the impact of raves on people who live near where they occur **[R51-66, R155-298]**. The level of distress that these individuals suffered as a result of the raves organised by the Now Claimant was high. 'There is a need to prevent these events occurring in the future.
- The ASBO (and interim ASBO beforehand) have been effective. "The only time where the Now Claimant's behaviour has improved is when these proceedings were commenced, and it was made clear to the Now Claimant that his actions could not be tolerated."
- "The Now Claimant has denied the acts alleged by the Respondent. He has shown no acknowledgment or desire to change his ways that might make an ASBO unnecessary.
- "As to the particular prohibitions on the ASBO, significant effort was made by the Respondent and by the court to ensure that any legitimate business activities that the Now Claimant wished to undertake would in no way be inhibited by this order."
- For the Now Claimant to provide recorded music to a gathering of people he would either need to have a licence for that event or to provide the music on a licensed premise for fewer than five hundred people with, a general licence to play recorded music (see s. 1 and Sch. 1 of the Licensing **Act 2003**).
- This order specifically does not preclude him from providing regulated entertainment under the auspices of a valid licence.
- "The only amendment that the Respondent would seek is that the words "or s.63(1. A)" be added, after the words "s.63(1)" in prohibitions a, b, and c of the ASBO."
- "It is submitted that the terms of the ASBO as drafted are necessary and proportionate in that they should have minimal impact on the Now Claimant's life and legitimate business activities."

➤ **Robert Talalay** Chambers of 1 'torus Barton OC 5 Essex Court

➤ **29th January 2016**

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93.

➤ [Simon Cordell's Skeleton Argument \(2\) Pdf](#)

➤ **Case No: A20150064**

IN THE WOOD GREEN CROWN COURT
IN THE MATTER OF AN APPEAL AGAINST AN ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ORDER

BETWEEN:

SIMON CORDELL

Now Claimant

-and-

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS

Respondent

SKELETON ARGUMENT FOR THE RESPONDENT

➤ **1C Essex Court**

➤ **Hugh Giles (Director)**

➤ Metropolitan Police Service

➤ Directorate of Legal Services

➤ New Scotland Yard, Broadway, London, SW1H OBG

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94.

➤ [Simon Cordell's Skeleton Argument \(2\) Pdf](#)

➤ **Case No: A20150064**

IN THE WOOD GREEN CROWN COURT
IN THE MATTER OF AN APPEAL AGAINST AN ANTI-SOCIAL
BEHAVIOUR ORDER

BETWEEN:

SIMON CORDELL

Now Claimant

-and-

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS

Respondent

• **CHRONOLOGY**

1) **12/01/2013**

- Information pertaining to this date entered by PC Purcell that a vehicle belonging to the Now Claimant (Ford Focus Silver MA57LDY) was supplying equipment for a rave in Canary Wharf [R152-4]. Now Claimant accepts attendance but denies any organisational/supply role for a rave [A3]

2) **24/05/2013**

- “Information pertaining to this date entered by PC- Jackson that the Now Claimant was seen with another individual who told PC- Jackson that they were looking for a place to set up a rave over the ban holiday [R118- 120].”
- Now Claimant’s account at [A4]

3) **25/05/2014**

- Information pertaining to this date entered by PC Hoodless concerning a
- report that there were trespassers on private premises.
- “The Now Claimant was spoken to and had a set of large speakers in his van (White Ford I transit CX52JPZ) [R112-4].”
- Now Claimant accepts attendance but denies any organisational/supply role for a rave [A4]

4) **06th till the 08/06/2014**

- Police attended and broke up a rave at Progress Way, Enfield.
- Evidence of the Now Claimant’s alleged organisational involvement [R36-41, 110]; impact statements [R51-66]; CAD reports [R155-298].
- Now Claimant denies attendance on **06th or 08th June 2014** and admits attendance on **07th June 2014** but denies any organisational/supply role for a rave [A5]

95,

➤ [Simon Cordell’s Skeleton Argument \(2\) Pdf](#)

➤ **Case No: A20150064**

5) **20/06/2014**

- Rave in Neasden closed down. White Fold Transit CX52JRZ removed from the site [R102].
- “Now Claimant’s account is that he provided sound equipment for a gentleman’s birthday party and was informed the following day that his equipment had been seized [A5, A253-6]”

6) **19/07/2014**

- Police attended and closed down a putative rave on Great Cambridge Road, Enfield. Evidence of the Now Claimant’s alleged organisational involvement [R39-41, R91].
 - “Now Claimant’s account is that stopped his car to help a homeless person from being arrested when he was arrested for a breach of the peace; he denies any organisational/supply role for a rave [A6]”
- 7) **24/07/2014**
- “Conversation reported by PC Edgoose in which the Now Claimant is alleged to have bragged about organising raves [R48, R88].”
 - The Now Claimant’s account is at [A6-7]
- 8) **27/07/2014**
- Information pertaining to this date entered by PC Chandler that the Now Claimant driving a White herd transit CX52JRZ was present at powering speakers at a rave on Millmarsh Lane, Enfield [R83-6J.
 - Now Claimant, accepts attendance at a birthday party but denies any organisational/supply role for a rave [A7]
- 9) **09/10/08/14**
- Police attended and broke up a rave on Millmarsh Lane, Pm field.
 - Evidence of the Now Claimant’s alleged organisational involvement [**R42-7, R80-1**].
 - Now Claimant accepts attendance at a birthday dinner but denies any organisational/supply role for a rave.


92. **Please See [EXHIBIT J37]**

A. **The Context from Here Is Missing. This file is a “Work Out File” that takes apart the File Above!**

93. **Please See [EXHIBIT J37]**

B. **The Context from Here Is Missing. This file is a “Work Out File” that takes apart the File Above!**

Simon Cordell’s Response to the Crown Prosecution Team Skeleton Argument

<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Judge Name</u>	<u>Went To the Bar</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>History</u>
	<u>Robert Talalay</u>	9	<u>L</u>	



Hugh Giles

9

L

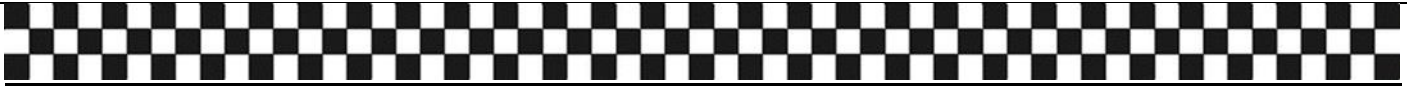
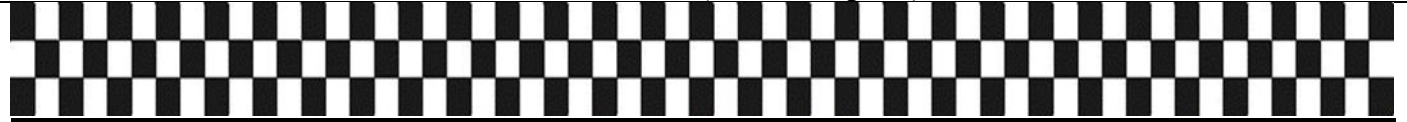
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Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 28 of**

The Now Claimants then Solicitor Requested to Come of the Records; 19/02/2016.
&
Failure of Any Received Disclosure

94. The Now Claimants then Solicitor Requested to Come of the Records

- A. On the **19th of February 2016**, the light in the Courtroom seemed dull till it looked as if someone flashed the lights on and took the stage.
 - The Now Claimants acting Solicitor had put into the Court for a mention hearing to take place.
 - The reason the Now Claimant believed his Solicitor had requested the **19/02/2016** to be a day of Court was due to nondisclosure and not for them to; - **“Swing of Ropes That Was Not There as One Might Say!”**
 - At the Court, the Now Claimant Solicitors put sneaky plans into action that had dramatic effects on him, the Solicitor Firm had prior to the date decided to create and deliver a hidden Court application that would then unknowingly get handed-up to the Judge and this application contained two parts, and one being a: - **“Break in Fixture,”** that his honour refused, as he did not accept the change of any further advancements of a further prearranged Court Date, alongside with part two: - the Solicitor Firms explanation as to why they wanted the break in fixture and that reason being they wanted to come of the records so, not to have to represent the Now Claimant again as they felt a breakdown in communication had happened.
 - When his Judge Morrison refused, the reasons given by his honour as to why was: -
 - **“Too Late of Notice Given”** due to the request being three days before the date took a place of the Trial and spoke: -
 - **“The Court Will Not and Does Not Accede to Any Application for The Now Claimants.”** Solicitors to come off the record or to cease acting for the Now Claimant, such an application was prior dismissed by His Honour the Judge Morrison on the **19th of February 2016.**


- It was also, instated that if any other attempts by the Solicitor firm to repeat this application the Court will require the Senior Partner of Michael Carroll & Co to attend.
- This information is especially important due to what occurred on the 21/09/2016 when HHJ-PAWLAK removed the Solicitors from the record, without the Now Claimant or a Senior Partner of Michael Carroll & Co being present in Court.
- (“See Date 21/09/2016 As More Notes”)
- The reason the Solicitor prior gave for not defending the Now Claimant was they did not want to fight obvious fraud that they agreed existed in the Asbo Application against the police and this then caused a breakdown in communication between the Now Claimant and themselves.
- On the day at Court the Barrister gave the reasons to why the Solicitor firm wanted to come of the record was blunt in explanation as he merely explained the following a breakdown in communication has happened and they also could not get a Barrister to deal with this case, this was in part misleading but meant that the claimant understood that the case was not at its best prepared for the appeal hearing and with him knowing good reasons such as the Solicitor firm did not want to meet with their client.
- His Honour Judge Morrison had never heard off a Solicitor firm that could not get a Barrister and ordered that a Public Defender took over the case to act for the Now Claimant as his Solicitor firm seemed to be: - “Playing all the Fiddle.”

95. Failure of Any Received Disclosure

- Afterwards his Honour Judge Morrison relisted for the case to take a place on the 22/02/2016 in front of HHJ-PAWLAK, and this was due to issues raised once again about nondisclosure as the Judge felt he was not the best person to answer these issues.
 - The Court Clerk used his powers to book a three-day Appeal hearing listed for 22/02/2016, 23/02/2016 and 24/02/2016.
 - By this date the only things that the Now Claimant was to be sure of: - “Was His Innocence in the Asbo Proceedings.” and that the Prosecuting team had not used a: “Magic-Eraser” to unredacted the Asbo files because all he could see inside the Asbo Bundles was: - “Marker-Pen-Marks.” for what he was wrongly accused and not to forget that the disclosure to most people was still: - “Invisible.”

The 1st Appeal Stage	
<u>10 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 3 of 13 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.</u>	
<u>At Wood Green Crown Court and the Judge s were: -</u>	
Date:	<u>19/02/2016</u>
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Court House:	Wood Green Crown Court
Reason:	The 1st Appeal Stage / Mention Hearing
Case Number:	<u>A2015006</u>
Judge s Name:	Morrison
Court Room:	4
Contra’s Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Mention Hearing)
Note 2:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police was Present!

<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Judge Name</u>	<u>Went To the Bar</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>History</u>
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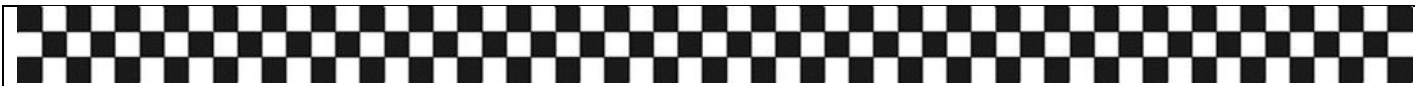
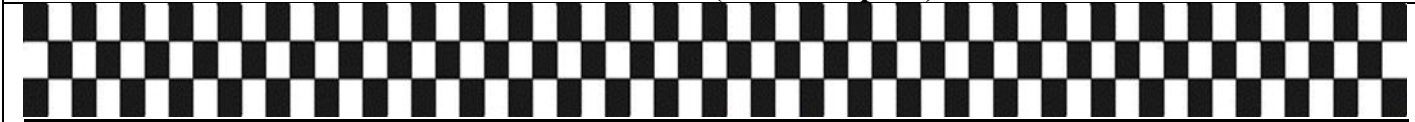
	<p align="center"><u>HHJ Sean Morris</u></p>	<p align="center"><u>4</u></p>	<p align="center"><u>(Magistrates' courts</u></p>	<p>HHJ Sean Morris, Appointed <u>17/06/2019</u> ... Southeast, Wood Green Crown Court, 18th of June 2019 Park Square Barristers His Honour Judge Sean Morris who practised at the Criminal Bar at No6 for over 20 years has become appointed as the new Recorder of York. Judge Morris left the Chambers in 2008 and he then became appointed as a Circuit Judge. He started his judicial career in Birmingham before moving on to be the Recorder of Lincoln. In recent years HHJ Morris has sat in Newcastle and Teesside.</p>
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Signature witnessed by:

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 29 of**

The Case Was too be Ready for Trial as It Was The; 22/02/2016.
 &
Interrelating Side Issues / Mental Health Team Workers
 &
While still at Court Facing the Asbo
 &
After the Court Hearing

96. The Case Was Too Be Ready for Trial

- A. Mr Morris the acting Public Defender attended Court on this day with a smile to act for the Now Claimant; the Now Claimant had not met Mr Morris before this date and grind back to him.
- Once chatting Mr Morris explained to the Now Claimant that he had only had the case files since the **19/02/2016** and was not ready for the three-day Appeal hearing to take place as he thought it best to do things professionally and the Now Claimant fully agreed.
 - The Barrister of the Now Claimant made it easy to understand that they both would need to meet to go over the defence and said he was going to request of the Judge for an adjournment with the two main reasons being: -

- He wanted time to be able to go over all the large case bundles and:
- To be able to sit down and talk to the Now Claimant.
- So, off together and into the Courtroom they all went to see the Judge: - “The Now Claimant & His Mother and With Their New Barrister the Public Defender,” and before they all knew it the Asbo books had flipped open.
- Mr Morris the acting Public Defender started the Court of by asking the Judge a polite request and with good reason: - “For the Well Needed Adjournment.”
- But after Mr. Morris had finished his request to the Judge: “It Was Like Fireworks Had Got Shoot of Into the Courtroom Ceiling.”
- The Judge HHJ-Pawlak said that Mr Morris application for more time was uncreditable in a very unsympathetic way towards the Now Claimants Human Rights as he made it clear that he had declined the request.
- The Judge HHJ Pawlak said to Mr Morris that they have until the weekend to get the case ready and that: - “The Appeal Must Go on No Matter What!”
- When considering this was the Public Defender that His Honour Judge Morrison had given to the case only three days beforehand it seemed that the Now Claimant was the one being penalised for the incompetence of his acting Solicitors Firm & Co.
- The Now Claimant's health had deteriorated due to all of what was happening within this case and its “Interrelating Side Issues with Members of His Neighbours Due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice.”

97. Interrelating Side Issues / Mental Health Team Workers

- A. The mental health team continued to harass the Now Claimant and all because the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police had educed “Interrelating Side Issues With Members Of His Neighbours Due To Government Figures Trying To Avoid Justice,” by using their media departments such as their website to advertise negative information about the Now Claimant and that then spiralled out of control tarnishing his life and them staff also, made unneeded Mental Health referrals rather than addressing the facts that were complained about formally to themselves.
- Specific official Members of the Mental Health Team had set out on an ambush against the Now Claimant, and this happened from the start of the Now Claimant complaining about the Asbo proceeding being fraudulent.
- Herein, the complained about Mental Health Team Workers used unorthodox methods that are not humane or fit for a person in a fair society against the Now Claimant in the hope of using their given company entitled powers from their places of work with evil intentions in mind and these involved members of staff having their negative ploy, then afterwards played out of the bounds to which there forbidden to do and as soon as their crimes humanity were committed the Now Claimant suffered an abusive style of Mental-Health-Treatment.
- The Doctors were not shy, when documenting down their notes and into the NHS computer systems as well, their reasons as to why they would not leave the Now Claimant alone become: - “A Twisted Truth of Muddles.”
- We can prove intentions and what really took a place against the Now Claimant when the Mental Health Team members tried or did get their grip on to him and be it that he was in person or not, and what those involved staff done, was: - “Commit More Crimes Against Humanity,” as: - “One Official Person After The Other Official Person,” handled his case.
- Those Mental Health Team Members committed Criminal Crimes & Civil Wrongs when they obtained mutable amounts of: - “Section 135 Warrants Under the Mental Health Act,” throughout the Asbo proceedings, “To Help Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice,” but luckily for the Now Claimant he recorded and requested their abuse so, he can now prove the truth.

98. While Still at Court Facing the Asbo

- A. As a person that prefers the Sun, it felt as if to the Now Claimant that a storm had been over his head throughout all the yearly, seasons and this storm was not about to: “Blow Away,” any time soon.
- While still at Court facing the Asbo Proceedings the Now Claimant, felt the disdain building inside

of himself, while the Court's with other's forced him to suffer the equal of: - "A Storm Named To Him As The Asbo Bundles." and this storm turned the Courtroom from cold too colder for himself and the same for his support network.

- As the pages in the Asbo bundles unrevealed: - "More-And-More Fraud" and the Now Claimant and other persons showed any fraud they found to the Judge, the Judge made it feel to them as if: - "Any Sunshine Had Just Turned into A Cloudiness."
- The more the Now Claimants and his team asked the Judge for a fair trial: - "The More It Seemed to Rain."
- The Courtroom temperature for the Now Claimant turned into: "Freezing." as his support network and himself all warned the judge of more inaccuracies they found that are contained in the Asbo Bundles, and by doing so, making the Asbo application become more: - "Unstable." and it is obvious that the earlier and greater the risk raised by a defence team to any Judge the faster the response and higher the caution they should alert to the relevant government bodies but the Judges sitting these proceedings failed to: - "Call The Police."
- This Storm of the: - "Asbo Bundles." Brought into the Court by the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police and Crown Prosecution could have been: "Closer Analysed." by all of the Judge's for them to have: "Prevented These Ongoing." and this would have stopped the Now Claimants life from being put into: - "Danger." but the Judges failed to see the warning signs given to them and failed to: - "Set The Sirens Of." and now the Now Claimants life has been swept away with a significant amount of turbulence, created in fierce winds within the storm of the: - "Asbo Bundles."
- It is upsetting to be able to work out that the Courts themselves might as well have: - "Blown fire out of their mouths to have saved the Now Claimant."
- At the same time as the above storm taking place the Now Claimants Mother had a: - "Lightning Moment." when she decided to make sure that the Courts were aware of the: - "Interrelating Side Issues with Members of His Neighbours Due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice."
- But the Now Claimants Mother only told the Judge in brief, as everything the Now Claimants and his support teams said to the Judge, they all watched: - "Being Washed Away." or "Just Not Heard."
- The Judge gave: - "No Forecast." and due to this no fair warnings were issued in any time, and this happened even aloe the Now Claimants & his teams: - "Blowed the Whistles at Her." the Judge's simply done nothing right.
- The Now Claimants Mother explained in short about the effect the Now Claimant was being forced to suffer with that was like: - "Wind-Driven Snow That Causes Reduced Visibility." rather than what she fully understood to be happening to her son by in short explained about the extra pressure the Metropolitan police force, Enfield Council and Doctors were illegally putting onto the Now Claimant alongside with members of his Neighbours and all while the Asbo Court proceedings amerced.
- The Now Claimants Mother done this explaining to the Judge, as she knew in the back of her thoughts that the Judge should have already worked this all out: - "By Being a Judge."
- Mr Morris The Now Claimants New Barrister then showed another magic moment by pulling out: - "1" different documents to the Judge and hoped the Judge would place them into line.
- ✓ **Attachments:** Simon Cordell Appellant Response to Respondent Skeleton Argument 20/02/2016.Docx 18.90 KB.
- The Judge new he had: - "Jump on The Wrong Side of The Line." and then unwilling adjourned the Appeal hearing until the 26/09/2016 for a three-day hearing.
- The Judge listed the case for a mention hearing also, on the 04/04/2016.

99. After the Court Hearing

- A. After this Court hearing, HHJ-PAWLAK wrote a letter to the acting Solicitors Michael Carroll and co that they had to be reply to by the 04/04/2016.
- 1+ See Attached Letter from Judge: -
- 2+ See attached response from Solicitors dated 03/04/2016: -
- In the letter that the Judge wrote to the Now Claimant's Solicitors on the 22/02/2016, he asked Ms

Ward who was dealing with this case for the Now Claimant at Michael Carroll & Co, if she knew that the response had to be in the Court for the 04/04/2016 for when the case was next listed.

- Ms Ward did not start working on the response to the Judge 's letter until the 03/04/2016 when the Judge sent his email on the 22/02/2016 when on the date of the 03/04/2016 we received her email. The Now Claimant only understood that miss ward was finally working on the Asbo case because she wanted any amendments that needed to be complied for the response letters return. Ms Ward had rushed a response to be ready at the last moment and when he had asked his Solicitor repeatedly to address the letter promptly from the Judge and us.
- By doing this she had not given the Now Claimant any time to go over the response she had written.
- The Now Claimant amended Ms Wards Letter in a fast time as he did not have the need time. The Now Claimant included multiple points that she had missed out and sent it back to Ms Ward via email.
- The Now Claimant knew that his Solicitor firm had let him down again from any fair process of litigation and his defence was not adequate as the firm had rushed it.

100. Please See [EXHIBIT J37]

A. The Judge HHJ-Pawlak Letter



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F 020 8826 4230

E

Minicom 1020 7210 2231
(Helpline for the deaf and hard of
hearing)

www.hmcourts-service.gov.uk

Our Ref. A20150064

Date: 22nd February 2016

Dear Sir,

Re:- The appeal of your client Mr Simon Cordell

- 1/ This case (Simon Cordell) is now reserved to His Honour Judge Pawlak and a mention will take place on 4th April 2016, the appeal has now been fixed for 3 days commencing 26/9/2016.
- 2/ The purpose of the mention among other things, is to ensure that the issues, factual and legal have been adequately identified, in particular the court will wish to be told.
 - (a) What involvement in each event (rave) relied on by the Respondent, the Appellant admits to having had.
 - (b) Whether the Appellant contends that the involvement he admits, was in fact within the law if so why.
 - (c) Whether the Appellant agrees that any of the raves did or could have caused distress to local residents by way of noise or the movement of persons participating in the raves.
 - (d) Whether the Appellant agrees that a premises licence was required for each rave.
 - (e) Whether the Appellant concedes that for any of the raves in which he was involved, whether by 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.
- 3/ If the Appellant wishes to rely on any medical evidence as to his mental health, then any report dealing with such matters must be before the court on the 4th April 2016.
- 4/ The Court will not and does not accede to any application for the Appellants Solicitors to come off the record or to cease acting for the Appellant. Such an application was dismissed by His Honour Judge Morrison on the 19th February 2016. If any attempt is made to repeat this application the Court will require it to be made in person by the Senior Partner of Michael Carroll & Co.



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



HM Courts & Tribunals Service

5/ The Respondent is to serve by the 4th April 2016 a hearsay notice identifying by reference to pages of Bundle R what hearsay it wishes to rely on and why it should be admitted in evidence

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "W Pawlak". The letters are cursive and somewhat stylized.

HHJW. Pawlak

Cc C.P.S.

Wood Green Crown Court
Woodall House
Lordship Lane
Wood Green
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N22 SLF
DX 130346 WOOD GREEN 3

Wood Green Crown Court
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**HM Courts
&
Tribunals
Service**

Michael Carroll & Co
Solicitors
798, High Road,
Tottenham,
London,
N17 ODH

Date: 22nd February 2016

Our Ref. A20150064

➤ Dear Sir.

• **Re: - The appeal of your client Mr Simon Cordell**

- “This case (Simon Cordell) is now reserved to His Honour Judge Pawlak and a mention will take place on **04th April 2016**; the appeal has now been fixed for **3 days** commencing **26/9/2016**.”
- “The purpose of the mention among other things, is to ensure that the issues, factual and legal have been adequately identified, in particular the court will wish to be told.”
- “What involvement in each event (rave) relied on by the Respondent, the Appellant admits to having had.”
- “Whether the Appellant contends that the involvement he admits, was in fact within the law if so why.”
- “Whether the Appellant agrees that any of the raves did or could have caused distress to local residents by way of noise or the movement of persons participating in the raves.”
- “Whether the Appellant agrees that a premises licence was required for each rave.”
- “Whether the Appellant concedes that for any of the raves in which he was involved, whether by 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.”
- “If the Appellant wishes to rely on any medical evidence as to his mental health, then any report dealing with such matters must be before the court on the **4th of April 2016**.”
- “The Court will not and does not accede to any application for the Appellants Solicitors to come off the record or to cease acting for the Appellant.”

- “Such an application was dismissed by His Honour Judge Morrison” on the **19th of February 2016.**”
- “If any attempt is made to repeat this application the Court will require it to be made in person by the Senior Partner of Michael Carroll & Co.”



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- “The Respondent is to serve by the **04th of April 2016** a hearsay notice identifying by reference to pages of Bundle R what hearsay it wishes to rely on and why it should be admitted in evidence.”

➤ Yours Sincerely

W Pawlak

- HHJ W. Pawlak
- Cc C.P.S.

Page 2

101. **From Diary Rough Temp Notes 23/10/2022**

A. **This day is the 22/02/2016, A mail Me to Mother or Reverse**

- **Asbo Skeleton:** Email Me to Mother or Reverse - **22-23-24 /02/2016** Set for Asbo appeal in the crown court but did not go ahead again or investigated even low I handed a section 6 asking the judge to investigate the case as of the cad timestamps police and council have fabricated.
Attachments: [Simon Cordell Appellant Response to Respondent Skeleton Argument 20/02/2016.Docx](#) 18.90 KB.

B. **Enfield Council 2nd Injunction Order Indexed: Page 228 / Lemmy Nwabuisi**

- “**Lemmy Nwabuisi Made More Than Just a Mistake or Tried to Confuse Us by Saying That on the 22 February 2016 He and Co at The Enfield Council Requested a Meeting with Me About Anti-Social Behavior,**” that they frauded to set me up with.

C. **Date: 24/02/2016 An Email from Me to My Solicitor: Asbo / R v Simon Cordell Appeal Letter / Time 05:38:59 PM –**

- I am in the right by asking you to look into the time stamps so that I can have a fair trial and you will not, I have many emails of myself and my mother asking you to act with my best interest at heart and write to the witness in time for my appeal date, to which this was not done in time as I had explained I was worried about as well as the true points of law relevant to the applicant’s case. The Jude did set a fair time period for you to set the key objectives so that I could be ready to stand a fair and speed trial. You have refused to meet myself in this time set and would only meet my mother, this was due to me asking you on the phone, if I could take a copy of the minutes in audio format of our meeting, to which you took as a fret, I have the texts of me being polite to you straight after our conversation stating that I meant no offence and saying sorry if I did upset you, as I class you as a close family member after you representing me over the years. I have not sent you any correspondence to show that I am not of **well health as you are claiming an**

D. **Dated: 24/02/2016: forwarding across to you a letter that I have received from HHJ Pawlak**

- **From:** Josephine Ward <josie@michaelcarrollandco.com>
- **Sent time:** **24/02/2016 04:18:47 PM**
- **To:** re_wired@ymail.com
- **Cc:** Mother@Mother.co.uk
- **Subject:** Fwd.: **Re: R v Simon Cordell Appeal Letter**
 - Dear Simon / Lorraine
 - I am forwarding across to you a letter that I have received from HHJ Pawlak, “**Who Will Be Adjudicating at The Appeal Hearing On 26th September 2016.**” He will also be presiding over the mention hearing on **4th April 2016.**

- The first point that “Must Be Addressed” in question 3 and this concerns your mental health Simon and your fitness to follow proceedings, instruct Solicitors and consider advice. I am therefore going to apply for funding so that “You Can Be Assessed” so that this area “Can Be Clarified.”
 - This is important. Your behaviour in court on Monday raised concerns surrounding this point.
 - The second point is answering and responding to question 2. This question can “Only Be Properly Addressed” once we receive confirmation from a psychiatrist that you are able to follow proceedings extra.
 - Paragraph 4 makes it clear that the Court will not allow Michael Carroll & Co to come off the record unless the Senior Partner attends in person. We cannot advance your case or respond to question 2 until such time as the psychiatric confirms that there are no issues with your ability to follow proceedings.
 - You will note the areas that the court wishes to concentrate on he listed in paragraph 2. All the points will have to be “Carefully Considered;” in my view they are: “Loaded Questions” that are seeking to achieve foundation for the ASBO application. The Judge is referring to events but in brackets using the word rave. He is not stating illegal rave. There are five subsections but subsections 2(c) is the question that Judge is most interested in knowing your response to.
 - Paragraph 4 makes it clear that the Court will not allow Michael Carroll & Co to come off the record unless the Senior Partner attends in person or unless you wish to transfer legal aid.
 - Paragraph 5 deals with the hearsay application served by the respondent.
 - Superintendent Coombes is forwarding his statement in the post. I will forward this on receipt.
 - Can you please confirm by return email Simon whether you are willing to have an assessed by a psychiatrist so that we can determine whether you are “Fit to Follow Proceedings?”
 - I await hearing from you by return email.
- Yours sincerely
- Josephine Ward MICHAEL CARROLL & CO.

The 1st Appeal Stage	
<u>11 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 4 of 13 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.</u>	
<u>At Wood Green Crown Court and the Judge s was</u>	
Date:	<u>22/02/2016</u>
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Case Handler:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police and she was Present!
Court House:	Wood Green Crown Court
Reason:	The 1st Appeal Stage / Mention Hearing
Case Number:	A2015006
Judge s Name:	HHJ Pawlak
Court Room:	5
Contra’s Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Mention Hearing)
Note 2:	

<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Judge Name</u>	<u>Went To the Bar</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>History</u>
------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------



**HHJ
Pawlak**

4

**(Magistrates'
courts**

M

End

NEXT PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



RESTRICTED (When Complete)

**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
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Upon Attending Court; 04/04/2016

102. Upon Attending Court:

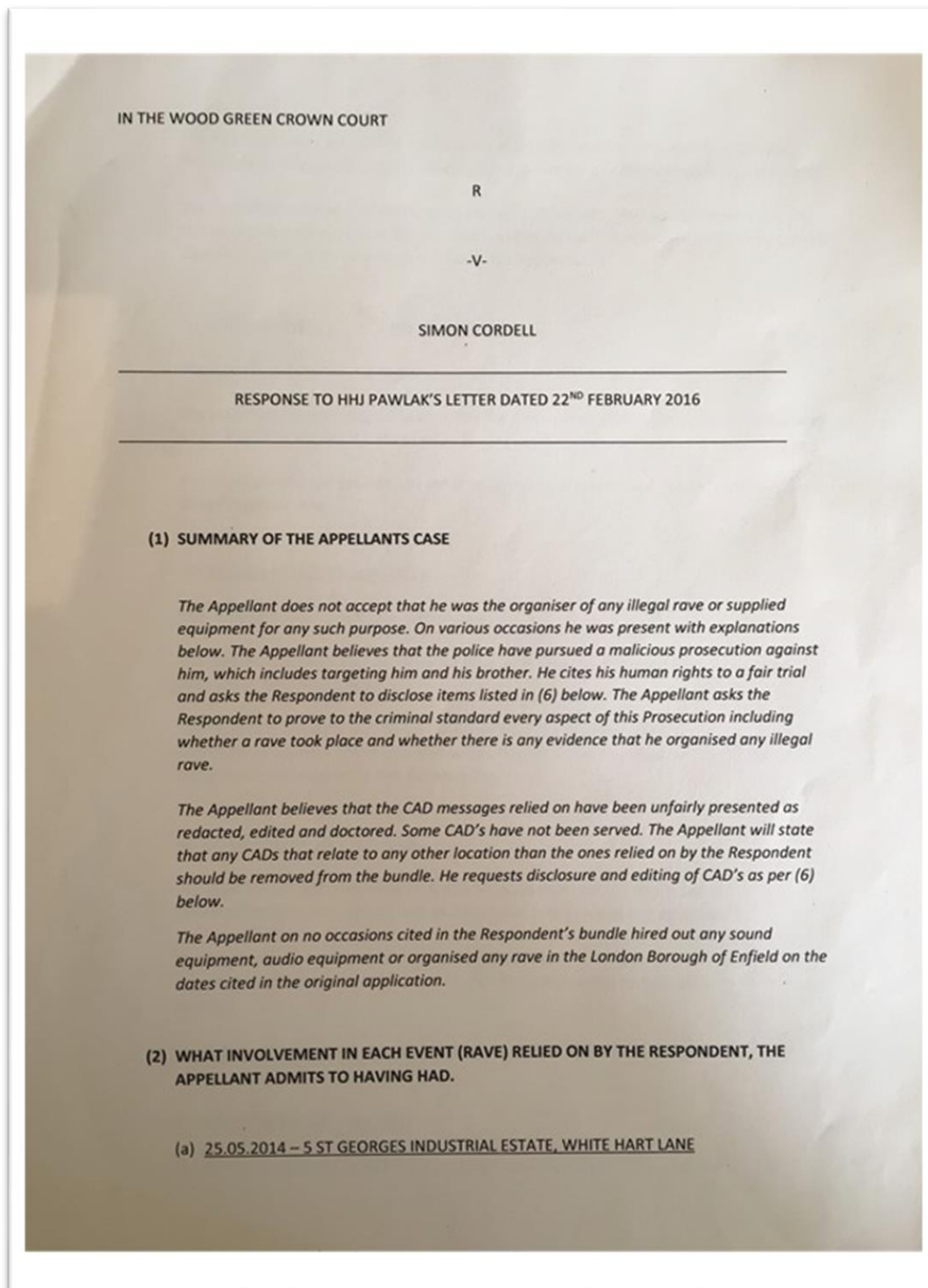
- A. Upon attending Court on the **04/04/2016** it was like on the **19/02/2016** his Honour Judge Morrison had shown us all: - "**That He Had the Power While in The Court House,**" by: - "**Clicking the Back of His Shoes Together Three Times and Making Mr Morris Show Up at All the Asbo Proceedings.**"
- The New Now Claimants Barrister Mr Morris presented: - "**A Sudden Rush of Magic,**" that the Now Claimant was not too sure about due to the Judge selecting him after letting his old Solicitor firm get away.
 - The Rush of Magic was that the New Barrister Mr Morris had made his own: "**Drafted Response to The Judge.**"
 - When wanting to inspect the letter the Now Claimant and his mother were at: - "**Wits Ends,**" when deciding who should read the document first as there was little time before the Courts speaker tannoid would call them into the Courtroom.
 - Knowing better the Now Claimant politely looked over his mother shoulder as she read it first, and he listened to her quoting comments about what she was reading, and this is when the Now Claimant heard her mumbles say that the document was the same as the one as his last Solicitor firm had just made: "**Who Prior Run Away From Proceedings And Left Him Abandoned.**"
 - The Now Claimant felt: - "**The Judge Should Have Been on Stilts While Looking Down at Such Bad Behaviour,**" but we saw none of the Judges doing this and they could only notice that the Judge had allowed a form of: - "**Puppetry**" to go Ahead with his Legal Teams Instead.
 - The Now Claimant can remember being at his mother's home with his mother again, next, while they were working out together: "**Hair Hanging Stuff,**" to conclude that the response was almost identical to Ms Ward's Letter apart from it included one crucial section about the hearsay rule that

Ms Ward's did not induce in her letter.

- The Now Claimant agreed on this point about the hearsay rule as he had been explaining this to Miss ward since the start of the ongoings of the Asbo, as he knew the Solicitor firm needed to include this information into the Asbo Case Proceedings.
- But while still in the Court the Now Claimant knew it would be best for him to: - "Springboard On," with his own reply till he had more time to confirm things hadn't: - "Been Fooled Around With," and for this very reason the Now Claimant stayed adamant it was going to be his letter that was going to be handed into the Judge.

103. Please See [EXHIBIT J37]

A. R Simon Cordell Response to HHJ Pawlak's Letter Dated 22nd February 2016



The Appellant will state that he was present delivering food to some homeless people. There was no rave, no sound equipment, lights, generators or other equipment in his van.

The Appellant believes that there was a section 144 LAPSO notice clearly displayed by the occupants who were treating the premises as their home. The Appellant had empty speaker cases in his van. The van was used to store the speakers.

(b) 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 with a view to dropping off house keys to a friend. The Appellant did not enter the premises / venue at Progress Way.

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

(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.

(d) CARPET RIGHT 19TH JULY 2014

The Appellant denies organising or supplying equipment for the above event. The Appellant does not accept that an illegal rave took place at this premises.

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.

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

(e) ALMA ROAD – 24TH JULY 2014

The Appellant does not accept that any illegal rave took place at this premises.

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 Picketts 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 did not supply any sound recording equipment.

(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.

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 second event at Millmarsh Lane the Appellant disputes that he was an organiser. He disputes that he was operating the gate.

The Appellant will state that this was not an illegal rave but a private party that he attended as a guest and not as an organiser.

The Appellant will state that there were no residential areas close by.

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

Please see above.

(4) 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 did not organise or supply equipment for any of the events cited in the Respondent's application.

(5) 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 and also no money was charged for persons entering.

(6) WHETHER THE APPELLANT CONCEDES THAT FOR ANY OF THE RAVES IN WHICH HE WAS INVOLVED, WHETHER BY 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 [FALCON PARK], in good faith to what he believed to be a private party. He did not attend the premises beforehand 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.

(7) HEARSAY

The Magistrates Court Hearsay Rules 1999 do not apply to the Crown Court.

The Defence do not accept that the Respondent has relied on the correct legislation to apply under the Hearsay rules. In any event the Appellant request that the Respondent call the witnesses who made CAD entries for cross examination.

It is neither professionally appropriate nor suitable for the Appellant to call police officers and question their credibility, as proposed by the Respondent through their application under Magistrates Court Hearsay Rules.

The Appellant submits that questioning the credibility of one's own witnesses would not be permitted by the Court. The Respondent has put forward no good reason for why these witnesses cannot be called, save as to say it is not in the interests of justice to do so.

(8) DISCLOSURE

The Appellant request the Respondent discloses the following items

- (a) Any CCTV of the persons breaking in to any of the premises, the CRIS and details of any persons arrested for criminal damage / burglary.
- (b) 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.
- (c) All CAD messages prepared in connection with this prosecution, all in unedited form.
- (d) Any CAD message from 6th June 2014
- (e) Any evidence or intelligence that would tend to suggest that the organisers of the events in question were someone other than the Appellant.

Andrew Morris
PDS Advocacy Unit
4 April 2016

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

1) SUMMARY OF THE APPELLANTS CASE

- The Appellant does not accept that he was the organiser of any illegal rave or supplied equipment for any such purpose.
- On various occasions he was present with explanations below.
- The Appellant believes that the police have pursued a malicious Prosecution against him, which includes targeting him and his brother.
- He cites his human rights to a fair trial and asks the Respondent to disclose items listed in (6) below.
- The Appellant asks the Respondent to prove to the criminal standard every aspect of this Prosecution including whether a rave took place and whether there is any evidence that he organised any illegal rave.
- The Appellant believes that the CAD messages relied on by the police they “Unfairly Presented” as redacted, edited, and doctored.”
- “Cads Have Not Been Served.”
- “The Appellant Will State That Any Cads That Relate to Any Other Location Than the Ones Relied on By the Respondent Should Be Removed from The Bundle.”
- He requests disclosure and editing of CAD's as per (6) below.
- 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.

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

3) 25.05.2014 - 5 ST GEORGES INDUSTRIAL ESTATE. WHITE HART LANE

- There was no rave, no sound equipment, lights, generators, or other equipment in his van.
- The Appellant believes that there was a section 144 LAPSO notice clearly displayed by the occupants who were treating the premises as their home.
- The Appellant had empty speaker cases in his van.
- “The Van Was Used to Store the Speakers.”

4) PROGRESS WAY 6TM. 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 with a view to dropping off house keys to a friend. The Appellant did not enter the premises / venue at Progress Way.
- The Appellant did not provide any sound equipment, speakers, and generators to any person inside Progress Way.

5) 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.” “♦”

6) CARPET RIGHT 19th JULY 2014

- The Appellant denies organising or supplying equipment for the above event.
- The Appellant does not accept that an illegal rave took place at this premises.
- 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.
- The Appellant will state that none of his vehicles were inside the premises.

7) ALMA ROAD - 24th JULY 2014

- The Appellant does not accept that any illegal rave took place at this premises.
- 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 Picketts 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 did not supply any sound recording equipment.

8) 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.”
- “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 second event at Millmarsh Lane the Appellant disputes that he was an organiser.
- He disputes that he was operating the gate.
- The Appellant will state that this was not an illegal rave but a private party that he attended as a guest and not as an organiser.
- The Appellant will state that there were no residential areas close by.

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

- Please see above.

10) 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 did not organise or supply equipment for any of the events cited in the Respondent's application.

11) 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 and Also No Money Was Charged for Persons Entering.”

12) WHETHER THE APPELLANT CONCEDES THAT FOR ANY OF THE RAVES IN WHICH HE WAS INVOLVED, WHETHER BY 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 [FALCON PARK], in good faith to what he believed to be a private party.
- “He Did Not Attend the Premises Beforehand 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.

13) HEARSAY

- The Magistrates Court Hearsay Rules **1999** do not apply to the Crown Court.
- The Defence do not accept that the Respondent has relied on the correct legislation to apply under the Hearsay rules.
- In any event the Appellant request that the Respondent call the witnesses who made CAD entries for cross examination.
- It is neither professionally appropriate nor suitable for the Appellant to call Police Officers and question their credibility, as proposed by the Respondent through their application under Magistrates Court Hearsay Rules.
- The Appellant submits that questioning the credibility of one's own witnesses the Court would not permit.
- The Respondent has put forward no good reason for why we cannot call these witnesses to Court, save as to say it is not in the interests of justice to do so.

14) DISCLOSURE

- The Appellant request the Respondent discloses the following items: -
- Any CCTV of the persons breaking into any of the premises, the CRIS and details of any persons arrested for criminal damage / burglary.
- Full details of the original intelligence report inputted on **25th of May 2014** and also reasons why there was a need to update this report on **19th of June 2014**.
- All CAD messages prepared in connection with this Prosecution, all in unedited form.
- Any CAD message from **06th of June 2014**
- Any evidence or intelligence that would tend to suggest that the organisers of the events in question were someone other than the Appellant.

➤ Andrew Morris PDS Advocacy Unit **04th of April 2016**

104. Please See [EXHIBIT J37]

A. ASBO *****

ASBO

COURT TRANSCRIPTS?

A. A1 Clearly States: -

B. A2 Clearly States: -

C. --

D. B1 Clearly States: -

E. M Clearly States: - Hearsay

1) The Magistrates Court Hearsay Rules **1999** do not apply to the **Crown Court**.

2) The Defence do not accept that the Respondent has relied on the correct legislation to apply under the **Hearsay rules**.

- 3) In any event the Appellant request that the Respondent call the witnesses who made CAD entries for cross **examination**.
- 4) It is neither professionally appropriate nor suitable for the Appellant to call Police Officers and question their credibility, as proposed by the Respondent through their application under Magistrates **Court Hearsay Rules**.
- 5) The Appellant submits that questioning the credibility of one's own witnesses the Court would **not permit**.
- 6) The Respondent has put forward no good reason for why we cannot call these witnesses to Court, save as to say it is not in the interests of **justice to do so**.

F. N Clearly States: - Disclosure

- 1) The Appellant request the Respondent discloses the following items: -
- 2) Any CCTV of the persons breaking into any of the premises, the CRIS and details of any persons arrested for criminal **damage / burglary**.
- 3) Full details of the original intelligence report inputted on **25th of May 2014** and also reasons why there was a need to update this report on **19th of June 2014**.
- 4) All CAD messages prepared in connection with this Prosecution, all in **unedited form**.
- 5) Any CAD message from **06th of June 2014**.
- 6) Any evidence or intelligence that would tend to suggest that the organisers of the events in question were someone other than the **Appellant**.

- His Honour Pawlak, accepted the file's and started to: - "Juggled the Documents," For him to grant the hearsay application that Mr Morris had created but at the same time, HHJ-Pawlak then: - "Done-A-U-Turn-Quickly," by refusing the application and all while the Now Claimants: - "Feet Had Just Touched the Ground."
- HHJ- Pawlak Ruled: - "That Mr Morris Opposition To Hearsay Is In Mr Morris Legal Document, For Which The Now Claimant Did Not Allow Him To Hand Up," and due to the Barrister of the Now Claimant informing His Honour Pawlak, that his client wished to hand up his own document instead of Mr Morris Letter and against Mr Morris advice the Now Claimants document is what he the Judge will act upon.
- And for that reason, the Judge then Ordered all sides involved to read the Now Claimants Document.
- Please see the Now Claimant document then given: -

105. Please See [EXHIBIT J37]?

- A. **Considering the Judge:** - "Done-A-Quick-U-Turn," by accepting acknowledgment of Mr Morris created defence letter, he the Judge should have then balanced the facts between both of those documents fairly but did not.
- Mr Morris letter & the Now Claimants' letters both raised immediate action for concern and opens the question of how the Asbo application continued in proceedings as allowed to do so, by the Court's Judge's.
- Michael Carroll and Co had also not prepared a: "Skeleton Argument."
- The Judge said that the letter that had then been handed in by the Now Claimant would become the Now Claimant's skeleton argument.
- "Wearing An Outfit Too Fit," it turned out that Ms. Ward was sitting in the back of the Court taking notes of what the Judge said and asked.
- And in the same: "Chain of Events," The Judge ordered for a meeting to take a place, between the Now Claimant and the Public defender Mr Morris; but after Court no person: - "Could be Found," to arrange this meeting with the Now Claimant.

The 1st Appeal Stage
12 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 5 of 13 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.
At Wood Green Crown Court and the Judge s was

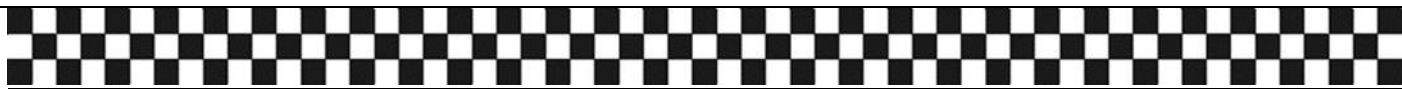
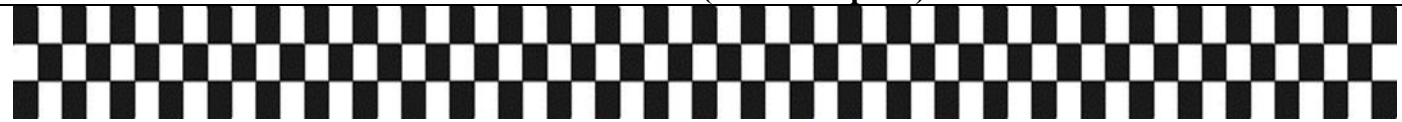
Date:	04/04/2016
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Court House:	Wood Green Crown Court
Reason:	The 1st Appeal Stage / Mention Hearing
Case Number:	A2015006
Judge s Name:	HHJ Pawlak
Court Room:	1
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Mention Hearing)
Note 2:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police was Present!

NEXT PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

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RESTRICTED (When Complete)

**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
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In Between The Two Past Dates of The Court Mention Hearings of the: 19/02/2016 & The Last Mention Hearing of the: 04/04/2016 Taking A Place

106. Between The Dates of Court for the Asbo:

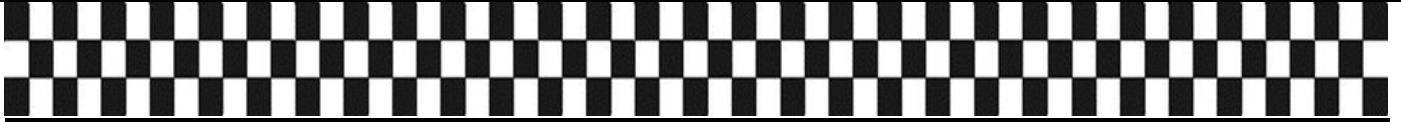
- A. In between the dates of the Asbo Court mention hearings of the **19/02/2016** and the **04/04/2016** when the Judge's awarded the Now Claimant a Public Defender to act on his Behalf, Michael Carrol and Co Solicitor Firm who was supposed to be the acting Solicitor Firm for the Now Claimant continued to fail to be able to arrange a meeting with Mr Locke, who was the Barrister in the Magistrates Court for the Now Claimant, when they asked.
- There was also, the fact that Michael Carrol and Co Solicitor Firm staff, keep asking the Judge's to be stuck of the record so, they did not have to act of the Now Claimant behalf.
 - A total of three months without the Now Claimant having any consultations with his legal representatives had passed by and what is unfair, and this happened even though they continually sent emails to Ms Ward, asking her to address and deal with their concerns.
 - Emails went unanswered for months by the acting Solicitor firm and this had continued from the start of proceedings in the year of **2014** an up until date of the **19/02/2016**.

NEXT PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



RESTRICTED (When Complete)

Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.

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Finding an Email: - 12/07/2016

107. The Date Turned to the 12/07/2016:

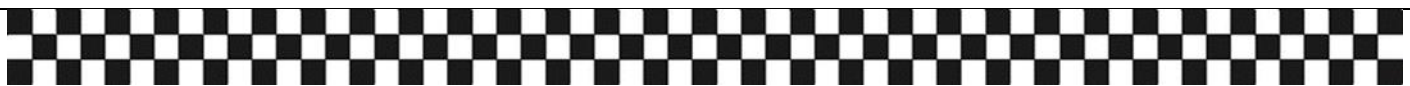
- A. And the Now Claimant mother received an email from the Solicitor firm named as Michael Carroll and Co and as the email from the Solicitors Firm was: - "Opened & then Read." It showed the Solicitor firm: - "Aerobating Backwards," in their decision not to represent the Now Claimant, as they then said they would.
- The Email Contained the following: -
 - 1+ "Please note that Mr Andrew Locke has returned from a career sabbatical, and he has agreed to deal with the Appeal against the imposition of an ASBO."
 - 2+ "I am in the process of confirming a conference date with Mr Locke, hopefully within the next two weeks."
 - 3+ "I have notified Mr Morris from the Public Defender Service that Mr Locke is your preferred choice and I have requested the written submissions that he had prepared for the mention hearing in April 2016 that you did not consent to or permit us to serve upon the Prosecution, instead, your own document was served at your insistence and contrary to the advice given by both Mr Andrew Morris and me."
 - 4+ "Please confirm any dates that you are not available so that this conference can be arranged."
- As for the list of police officer the Now Claimant wanted to call to Court, he and his mother both had asked Ms Ward over and over again to put into place, the list given to her containing the names of Police Officers from the Public Order Investigation unit at Scotland Yard and other officer offices such as Superintendent Specialist Operations Adrian Coombs.

NEXT PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



**Members of the Now Claimant Neighbours
And the Asbo**

108. Dated: 14/08/2016, Interrelating Side Issues:

- A. The “Interrelating Side Issues with Members of his Neighbours due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice,” Continued to happen and since 2014.**
- On the 14th of August 2016, the police and Council with the NHS used what they had allowed members of his Neighbours to continue with illegally against him: - “Creating Crimes,” interrelating to the Asbo Proceedings, by the addition of the: - “Doctors: - “Cannon Balling In,” to the Police Station to Section him Under the Mental Health Act, Section 2 of that Act.
 - The police had invaded the Now Claimants home by: - “Please See Notes Exhibited As 7: - CRIMINAL RECORD ACRO REPORT.”

109. Christine & Carron & Stain: --

- A. The Christine & Carron Case who were helping Stain: -- 111 Burncroft Avenue hurt me and got involved in an evil way themselves. “A ploy to kill.”**
- Arrested for completely made up lies by them 14/08/2016 after me and mother put in complaint about my Neighbours with no fair follow up.
 - “Won.”
 - NFA (No Further Action) 28/10/16 At 01 (Metropolitan Police) Fs/Ref: 01 (Metropolitan Police)
 - 02 Months 14 Days
 - Set up to go to the Mental Health Hospital then Conditions to stay at my mother’s home.
- B. When the Doctors: - “Stepped Around in the Police Station,” they refused to listen to the Now Claimant: - “Yet, Again,” and just: - “Took Him Away,” and from the: - “Police Station.” To the Mental Health Department of the Hospital and detained him.**
- The Now Claimant got treated as if he was: “A Punching Bag,” by his local Authorities and the Neighbours in his Housing Community Group and the Doctors because he would not: “Shut-Up-Screaming,” out aloud, the illegal abuse that he had caught them all doing to him, and he keep: “Swinging Around his Found Truthful Accusations,” so that they would get into a lot of trouble, such as the following: - “Police Officers Arresting Police Officers, Council Officers Running from the Law and Neighbours, locked behind bars.”
 - Even more concerning for them was the fact that the Now Claimants had built a website and had induced paginated flipbooks of the crimes they had committed against him in an orderly manner, and adding these files into his website: - “Webpages,” and the Doctors on this day finally Sectioned him to: - “Help Those Caught,” their plan was to stop the Now Claimant from organising his found crimes any further than he already had and all before he made them go: - “Officially Public,” by placing the documents in the: - “Correct Departments.”
 - But the Doctors could not diagnose him with a Mental Health issue, as he played: - “Smart.”
 - In the time the Now Claimant was detained by the Doctors to help cover up the Interrelating Side Issues with Members of his Neighbours due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice, and what the Government Officials had encouraged the Neighbours to do to him such as: - “Illegal Activities,” to help themselves: - “Get Out of Trouble,” the time the Doctors had with the Now Claimant for this days occasion was: - “Soon Faded Away” and this meant that the Now Claimant did not get put under a Section 3 of the Mental Health Act: “By being Quick,” and that is what would have allowed the Doctors to start Mental Health Treatment’s on him: - “To Shut Him Up.”

- The Hospital Tribunal Judge's at the hearing just could not: - "Hold Him," as they were not able to find the Now Claimant unwell enough to diagnose him with a Mental Health Disorder and for this reason: - "He Got Away."
- The Now Claimant said to the Judge's in the Hospital Tribunal that he was willing to stay in hospital voluntarily, but once back on the ward and less than a day later the staff in the hospital discharged him to go back home and their explanation as to why they done this was due to bed shortages.
- The St Ann's Hospital staff had tried to be cunning from the start of meeting towards the Now Claimant by trying to trick him into believing he needed to take medication as he was in a Mental Hospital and if he did not do so, then he would not: - "See Day or Light Again," without them being beside his side.
- The Now Claimant did not like what he was being told and felt forced to have to hide the tablets in his mouth and put them in a: - "Dust Bin," once he got rid of the staff around him and of course the Doctors and staff done their checks but remember the Now Claimant was: - "Smart."
- By the Tribunal Stage the Doctors had already shown him what they would do to him if they caught him: "Not Taking the Medication," by using their: - "Powers," to stick needles into other patients that would not listen to them.
- The Doctors and staff made it very: - "Clear," to the Now Claimant and his family members that he could not go back home unless he: - "Took Prescribed Medication," and he also, accepted: - "Home Treatment."
- The Now Claimant was not going to let Doctors force medication down his throat that would make him think that: - "Time Can Go Backwards," in the Asbo Application or the witness statements were: - "Signed by Victims," in the Asbo Application so, avoided the Medication.
- The Doctors also, made it clear, that they wanted to use (ECT) treatments, what is an electro-convulsive-therapy, were the Doctors send: - "Electric into The Now Claimant Brian," because of what he said the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police and Crown Prosecution had done illegally to him in the Asbo Application and while covering up using the: - "Neighbors Wicked Ways," to try and take his life away.
- The day the hospital released the Now Claimant in **August 2016**, members of his Neighbours, started their: - "Illegal Brutal Attack on Him," and within: - "One Hour," of him being back in his rented home again.
- The Now Claimant: - "Stood Strong," and he used his computer to read up more on the: - "Mental Health Act 1963," as he did not agree with what the Neighbours done to him.
- The home treatment team arrived with tablets and their schedule of his Home Treatment Appointments at his home front door, but the Now Claimant had everything he needed already as he had found out: - "The Truth," about the Mental Health Acts and endeavoured to stop the Doctors and staff for delivering there: - "Medieval Treatments," to him before they: - "Fried His Brian" and while: - "Demoralizing Him," for self-gain.

110. The Truth he had found on the Internet, about the Mental Health Acts, is the following: -

A. Section 2 of the Mental Health Act is an assessment wing.

- If a person does not have a Mental Health History beforehand
- Section 3 is for treatment of patients.
- When a person is first detained, they will experience.
- The doctor's diagnosis is based on your time spent.
- Home treatment is as the name says and must not full out of the laws and regulations to which governs it: - "Treatments Carried Out by Professional Persons in A Patient's Home." Is for persons that need treatment and Doctors will place those ill patients onto a Section 3 Treatment wing and with a diagnosis of a Mental Illness, as I was not.

B. "The Milgram Experiment(S)"

• The Test

- A Man named as Stanley Milgram conducted Theatrical Experiments on Human Subjects.

- Stanley Milgram studied at Yale University as a psychologist and was fascinated with the “Darkside of Obedience,” Stanley Milgram experiments that took place they named as “Obedience.”
- The experiments began in **July 1961**, a year after the trial of Adolf Eichmann in Jerusalem.
- “Obedience,” was a: - “Behavioural Study” and the experiments were finally: - “Banned” from taking a place against: - “Humanity,” in the: - “United Kingdom.”
- Records state Stanley Milgram conducted a total of eighteen, experiments at the Yale University but in today’s modern society if a person or more attempted the same experiment again or one similar of a nature: - “A Large Majority of The Governed States,” would find it to be: - “Unethical,” and this due to: - “Stricter Controls in Modern Psychology.”
- The tests are also, known by the names of the “Milgram Experiments” or “Stanley Milgram Experiments.” and have become a famous psychology series of social experiments initialling sociological studies of: “Obedience to Authority.”
- The theatrical experiments explored the willingness of individuals to follow the orders of: - “Administrative Power,” when those orders conflict with: - “An Individual's Own Moral Judgments.”
- Whin the experiments, Stanley Milgram, conducted his iconic: - “Person Shocking Experiments,” for the world to see.

C. Selecting the Participants

- Stanley Milgram selected participants for his experiment by placing an advertisement in the newspaper of the: “New Haven Register.”
- The Advertisement said: - “We Will Pay You \$4 For One Hour of Your Time,” it read, asking for “Five Hundred New Haven Men to Help Us Complete a Scientific Study of Memory and Learning.” And this is clearly only in part true.
- Stanley Milgram: - “Obedience,” experiments were to take a place at Yale University.
- A list of forty males, who were then in the **1960’s** aged between 20 to 50, years of age.
- Those candidates selected ranged with jobs such as: - “Unskilled,” and to “Professional,” the university then invited those selected candidates to participate by attending.

D. To Experiment

- The “Obedience,” experiment procedures then continued to be: - “Rigged for the Candidates.”
- When a participant went to help out by taking part in the: - “Study of Memory,” at the psychology department at Prestigious University, the researchers then introduced those participants to the (Experimenter) and he then afterwards the (Experimenter) paired the participants into pairs.
- The Candidates turned to participants, would then: - “Play a Hoxed Draw,” to select their roles from two laid out options.
- These two options gambled for were “Teacher” and “Learner.”
- The draw was: - “Fixed” from the very start, so, that the arriving participant would always be the “Teacher,” and this: - “Rigged Draw,” inadvertently allowed for the “Learner,” to be one of Stanley Milgram’s confederates, who then would: - “Pretend to Be a Real Participant.”
- Stanley Milgram’s confederate name was Mr. Wallace.

E. To Explain the Experiment

- We will be using three definitions to be able to label our explanation of Stanley Milgram’s experiments.
- The first person, we will call (**Person (A) the Teacher**) who really is Stanley Milgram’s confederate and is called Mr. Wallace and the 2nd person, is called (**Person (B) the Learner,**) who in the “Obedience,” experiments was a person that replied to the advertisement put into the newspaper, while the third person, we will name as the (**Experimenter,**) and the (Experimenter,) was a part of Stanley Milgram Research Team.
- The “Obedience” experiment was based on (Person (A) the Teacher’s) Moral Judgments and he was the selected candidate, who was participating in the trials unknowingly of what Stanley Milgram and his Team required of him in complete.

- In the “Obedience” experiment, Stanley Milgram and his Team measured obedience by the level of shock that a (Person (A) the Teacher) would be willing to administer to (Person (B) the Learner.)
- Stanley Milgram and his Team made sure that all the forty males they selected had never met each other beforehand.
- The “Obedience,” Experiment required that the participants selected in the trials were not aware of the true ongoing and staff maintained these requirements so, that the research team could study the relationships between: - “Punishment, Learning, And Memory.”

F. The Experimenter

- The (Experimenter’s) job was to introduce (Person (A) the Teacher) and (Person (B) the Learner) to each other, but in a testing environment that the researchers oversaw.
- The (Experimenter) & researchers overviewed that they had manipulated (Person (A) the Teacher) into believing that (Person (B) the Learner) was participating in the study as well.
- The (Experimenter) led the Participants to believe that their roles of “Teacher” and “Learner.” he had just then randomly assigned.
- However, the (Person (B) the Learner) was Mr. Wallace acting out in his roleplay role.
- (Person (A) the Teacher) was to act in an official capacity and person (Person (B) the Learner,) was to function as a Civil person, while in their rooms.
- The instructions the (Experimenter) gave to (Person (A) the Teacher) and (Person (B) the Learner,) he made sure those rules stayed enforced and abided by themselves.
- The (Experimenter) would give a list of instructions to each Participants: - “(Person (A) the Teacher) and (Person (B) the Learner,)” while they were in separate rooms that divided them apart by a wall and when the Participants were placed in those separate rooms (Person (A) the Teacher) and (Person (B) the Learner,) could still hear each other talking but could not see each other.
- Stanley Milgram and the researchers had induced a feature into their experiment and with the purpose of (Person (A) the Teacher) being the controller and it was an Impressive looking instrument that Stanley Milgram called his: - “Crucial Measuring Instrument.” that was a: - “Machine Generator.” that delivered: - “Electric Shocks to People.”

G. Bring the First Person into a Room

- First the (Experimenter) will brings (Person (B) the Learner,) into his section of the room that he sits in.
- When the (Experimenter) brings (Person (B) the Learner,) into room he will see a chair and a table that he is to sit down at then the (Experimenter) while talking to (Person (B) the Learner,) will start connecting the: - “Shock Machine Generator.”
- When the (Experimenter) connects (Person (B) the Learner) to “The Shock Machine Generator,” he gets told that an electro paste is going to be placed onto an electrode that then (Person (B) the Learner,) can see being placed on to his arm and the reason given to (Person (B) the Learner,) for this happening to him is: - “The Research Team have provided the paste to make sure of a good connection to avoid any blisters or burns.”
- When the (Experimenter) connects the “The Shock Machine Generator,” to (Person (B) the Learner,) he the asks him to Roll up his right sleeve and tells him that he is going to connect the Electric shock generator electrode to him and the (Experimenter) does so.

H. Bring the Second Person into a Room

- At the point of time (Person (A) the Teacher) goes into the room with the (Experimenter) he will stay present with him afterwards.
- The (Experimenter) once in the room with (Person (A) the Teacher) would provide (Person (A) the Teacher) a table and chair to sit down on and on the table would be a “Control Panel,” that was wired to the “Shock Machine Generator,” that was then connected to the participating (Person (B) the Learner,) who was sitting down on his chair at their table in the divided room across the wall.
- (Person (A) the Teacher) is told by the Experimenter that he is participating in a: - “Word Pair” where he will be asking questions and if (Person (B) the Learner,) gets the asked question right

then (Person (B) the Learner.) does, not get punished and he as (Person (A) the Teacher) shall move on to ask (Person (B) the Learner.) the next “Word Pair.”

- But at the same time the (Experimenter) also, explains to (Person (A) the Teacher) if (Person (B) the Learner.) makes a mistake he as (Person (A) the Teacher) must administer a punishment upon (Person (B) the Learner.) and do so, by flicking on the first switch that is on the: - “Control Panel,” that is sitting on the table in front of themselves, as this will initiate an “Electric Shock,” to occur to (Person (B) the Learner.) it was also, said by the (Experimenter) that the “Control Pannal” starts with switches that will administer 15-Volt’s and he is to increase the voltage on each error that (Person (B) the Learner.) makes and the (Experimenter) instated that (Person (A) the Teacher) is to increase the voltage as far as necessary and not to stop.
- The (Experimenter) tells (Person (A) the Teacher) to continue if he as (Person (A) the Teacher) feels any doubt to disobey orders, by not being obedient and obeying the orders set and to keep administering electric shocks to (Person (B) the Learner.) as ruled.
- The (Experimenter) also, reminded (Person (A) the Teacher) to be sure to remember not have any discrepancies against the (Experimenter) direct orders.
- The (Experimenter) shows (Person (A) the Teacher) how to administer electrical current to (Person (B) the Learner.) by using the switches on the “Control Panel.” sitting on the table.
- “The Shock Machine Generator,” Control Panel Displayed Lines of the Switches that went in a straight line vertically along its display with the addition of a set of: - “Verbale Designations,” that displayed labels above the switches stating: - “Slight Shock” to “Moderate Shock,” then “Strong Shock,” to “Very Strong Shock,” and then continued with “Intense Shock,” to “Extreme Intensity Shock,” and finally “XXX Danger Sever Shock.”
- These labelled switches in real time only delivered in reality, fake electric shocks to (Person (B) the Learner.) who was on the other side of the wall, but (Person (A) the Teacher) believed that he was starting with a 15-Volt Switch and by moving sideways in Switches he would be administering up to 450 volts to (Person (B) the Learner.) as he followed orders.
- The (Experimenter) leads (Person (A) the Teacher) into believe that the “Electric Shocks,” he was to administer to (Person (B) the Learner.) was real and the “Electric Shocks,” got more intense by each switch.
- While the experiments commenced until finalised the (Experimenter) enforced his rules by saying the following quotes:
 - 1+ “Please Continue.”
 - 2+ “The Experiment Requires That You Continue.”
 - 3+ “It Is Absolutely Essential That You Continue.”
 - 4+ “You Have No Other Choice; You Must Go On.”

I. What Happened

- Throughout the experiments taking place (Person (B) the Learner.) who was really Stanley Milgram’s confederate and name was Mr. Wallace obviously answered more than one question wrong and (Person (A) the Teacher.) had his orders to punish him.
- With, Mr. Wallace acting as (Person (B) the Learner.) still unknown to (Person (A) the Teacher) at this stage, screamed out aloud to (Person (A) the Teacher) to stop his suffering and the (Experimenter) continue to enforce his previously, already laid down, rules.
- The experiment leaves the decision to (Person (A) the Teacher) moral discretion on whether to obey towards the (Experimenters) enforced rules and at majority of the trials experimented (Person (A) the Teacher) continued to flick the Switch on and therefore increasing the Voltage on the Human Shock Machine Generators Control Panel which increased (Person (B) the Learner.) quotes for Help.
- From analysing the studies of the researchers of those present and making a conclusion out of the events that took place, it is easy to say that 65% of the Candidates who became participants turned the power up while understanding that (Person (B) the Learner.) was pleading for the experiment to stop as he continued to shut quotes such as the listed below: -
 - 1+ Ahh.
 - 2+ We are Experimenting That Is All.

- 3+ Let Me Out of Here.
- 4+ I Have Heart Troubles and My Heart Is Starting to Hurt Me Now.
- 5+ Please, Let Me Out.
- 6+ Stop Doing This to Me.
- 7+ You Have No Right to Keep Me in Here, Let Me Out.
- 8+ I Cannot Stand the Pain Let Me, Out of Here.
- 9+ Stanley Milgram himself was horrified by his test results based on his experiment, as they showed in a "Remote Condition" that above, 65 percent of the subjects from (26 yrs. of age and up to 40 years old) continued to inflict shocks right up to the 450-volt level, despite the learner's screams, protests, and, at the 330-volt level, disturbing silence.
- 10+ And Stanley Milgram Human Experiments had more to them as this was not all the research the team studied.

111. The Yale University Repeated the Experiment Mutable Times, And Each Time Under Different Conditions, Including:

- a. **(Remote Feedback)** the Researchers placed the (Person (A) the Teacher) in a separate room from (Person (B) the Learner,) but able to hear learner thumping on the wall.
- b. **(Voice Feedback)** the (Person (A) the Teacher) as placed in a separate room from (Person (B) the Learner,) but able to hear (Person (B) the Learner's) responses through a dividing wall.
- c. **(Proximity)** the (Person (A) the Teacher) in the same room as the (Person (B) the Learner.)
- d. **(Touch Proximity)** the (Person (A) the Teacher) in the same room as (Person (B) the Learner,) and required to hold the learner's hand on a metal plate to ensure he receives a shock.
- e. **(Alternate Venue)** the experiment conducted in a venue not associated with the university.
- f. **(Closeness of Authority)** the (Experimenter) was not present in the room with the (Person (A) the Teacher,) but delivering "prompts" over a telephone.
- g. **(Women)** the experiment conducted with female (Person (B) the Learner's.)
- h. **(Peers rebels)** two confederates of the (Experimenter) are "described as (Other Teachers,) but show resistance to the (Experimenter) authority when told to apply shocks.
- Administering Prescription medication works terribly similar to the Milgram Experiments, when Doctors admit a patient into a Mental Health Hospital under Section 2 of the Mental Health Act and with the reason being 99% of the time while any patient is at Hospital for Doctors to assess that person will spend with nurses and not the Doctors who prescribed the medication.
- And now by us by studying the history pertaining to these events it is easy to conclude to
 - 1+ Mental Health Act 1963,
 - 2+ Medication act 1968,
 - 3+ Medicines act 2012,
 - 4+ Human medicines regulations 2017,
 - 5+ Misuse of Drugs Act 2001,
 - 6+ Prescription Act 1832,
 - 7+ Care Act 2014,
 - 8+ Care Standards Act 2000,
 - 9+ Human Rights Act 1998 Section's 2) 3) 4) 5) +,
 - 10+ The 6 R's = (Right Drug, Right Dose, Right Route, Right Time, Right Patient, Right Documentation) of Medication Safety.

112. What Happened to Stanley Milgram?

- A. Stanley Milgram left Harvard in 1967 to return to his hometown, New York City, accepting a position as head of the social psychology program at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. Tragically, he **died of a heart attack** at the age of fifty-one.



113. Other Sociological Experiments the United Kingdom Have Banned Include:

- A. The Bobo Doll experiment was another set of experiments trialled on humans that got: “Banned,” in the 1960 as the test was unethical?

114. Back in the Courtroom:

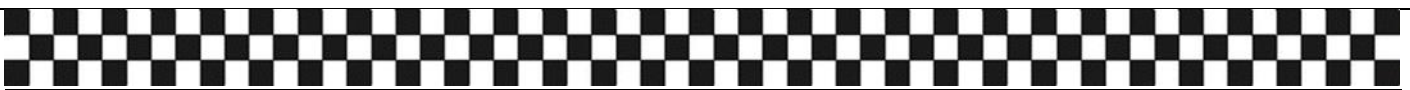
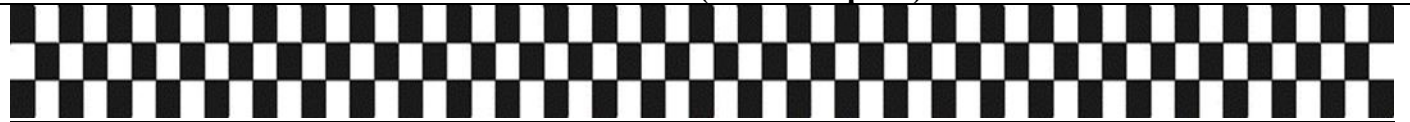
- A. **The Hospital Staff Had Tried to Hold onto The Now Claimant but Failed:** And then afterwards still would not let the Now Claimants go, and this continued after they discharged him back to his home.
- The Hospital staff have no legal right or obligation to trick any person if they believe that person is: - “Vulnerable or Not,”
 - And these Hospital Staff tried to deceive the Now Claimant that they in the hospital would not allow him out unless he agreed to their: “Needle Stabbing, Tablet Taking, Brain Frying, Jail Sentencing, Stage of Combat.”
 - The acting Solicitors in the Asbo proceedings were aware of the above, and so, was the Court from September 2016, when the Now Claimant was due to attend Court and at this point in time the Now Claimant and his mother, inclusive of the Barristers all together knew that the Asbo Bundles are a Fraud: - “Explosive Material,” that is like a “Ticking Bomb,” that keeps: - “Re-Blowing-Up: - “Time And Time Again,” and with a pretence of a sound going: - “Tick, Tick, Boom,” “Tick, Tick, Boom,” “Tick, Tick, Boom,” “Tick, Tick, Boom,” I think you will get the gimmick, and without: - “Justice Prevailing” and: - “Right Now,” to find the: - “Truth,” it cannot be: - “Disabled,” and needs to be in the near on: - “Future.”

NEXT PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



RESTRICTED (When Complete)

Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.

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From the Housing Transfer Files 15-08-2022 =39.9.1

Asbo: 14/08/2015 Asbo: 16/08/2015 Evidence: Exhibit 1 / 16/08/2015: The Newspaper articles: --

Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews: 18/08/2015

Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews: 20/08/2015

Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews: 28/08/2015

Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews: 29/08/2015

Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews: 30/08/2015

A Meeting at the Court with the Barrister; 16/09/2016

115. A Meeting at the Court with the Barrister; 16/09/2016

- A. **A Meeting at the Court with the Barrister**: On **16 September 2016**, the case was in the diary for a mention hearing between, the Now Claimant & his litigation friend, so, the Now Claimant & his mother attended the arranged destination of the Courts Chambers and at the time of 09:00 Hours, for the meeting but we had to find first as: - "**Mr Andy Locke**," was: - "**Nowhere to Be Found**."
- The Now Claimant and his mother's had on their minds the listed topics below to talk to him about so, keep looking for him in the Court House: -
 - a. **They both Had Requested for Disclosure of Documentation and Still Had Not Received Any.**
 - b. **The Material, In the Asbo Bundles Was Frauded.**
 - c. **The Asbo Bundles Were Still Ticking Around the Clock.**
 - d. **The Files in The Asbo Were Blown Up Out of Proportion.**
 - e. **Time And Time Again, The Judge Never Addressed Anything.**
 - f. **Justice Had Not Prevailed.**
 - And All While the Prosecutor Manipulated Who Was Wearing the Hat.
 - But beforehand they had to find: - "**Mr Andy Locke**."
 - After time they: "**Caught Him**," the Now Claimant and his mother had finally found: - "**Mr Andy Locke**," so, they all went into a small room and started to have a meeting, the Now Claimant and his mother were sitting down with the: - "**Asbo Cases Files Original Barrister**."
 - The Now Claimant and his mother were both happy that they could chat about the things they needed to go over in the Now Claimant defence.
 - On the agreed date the Now Claimant and his mother arrived at Court in an efficient time to defuse the: - "**Asbo Bundles**," but his Barrister was: - "**Sliding on Thin Ice**," with his Brief Case, as he did not arrive until around 09:40Am, disappointingly, to go over the Asbo's: - "**Explosive Material**," and this lateness of: - "**Mr Andy Locke**," did not leave time for a conference to take a place for him to be able to analyse the situation and before we all knew it, we had to go back into the Courtroom and the Asbo Bundles were not: - "**Disabled**."
 - But at this stage, the Judge still had not lifted up his: - "**Gavel**" as no person had seen him with: - "**His Wooden Hammer**" and no person also, see him then: - "**Bang**" it down on his table, while ruling out his: - "**Verdict**," so the day at the Courthouse went ahead.
 - While still in a Small room and just before they got back into the Courtroom, Mr Locke and the Now Claimant could not go over any desiccations in relation to the Asbo case Mr Locke said: - "**He Was Sorry He Was Not Feeling Very Well**," and that he had also, received mutable emails from Ms Ward, that he could not find the time to read and with his reason being on trying to open those emails he realized he could not.
 - After a shot time of Mr Locke having no success with analysing any of the Asbo's: - "**Explosive Material's Inclusive of His Emails**," with his brief case laid out on the table, there was a request that came through the speaker tannoid in the Court that asked for everyone involved in the Now Claimants Asbo Case to reattend into the Courtroom and it was at this point in time that Mr Locke hurried his belongs back into his Brief Case and rushed back into the Courtroom, with the Now Claimant and his mother following behind him.

- Subsequently, once Mr Locke was in front of the Judge, he asked his honour for a Court adjournment so, that he could go over his Emails, make a telephone call to Ms Ward, and talk to us while looking over the Asbo correspondences and the Judge agreed to Mr Locke request to him by allowing an adjournment of the Court to take place.
- Once the Judge had adjourned the Asbo Court proceedings the Now Claimant inclusive of his mother and Barrister went back into the small room, they had gone into with Mr Locke in the morning, believing they were going to finally have a chat and sort things out as they still already had not talked about any of their listed topics.
- At first, Mr Locke started with a phone call to Miss Ward as he then secondly, started to shuffle throw his belongings once again and at the time spent around four minutes talking to Ms Ward on his Telephone phone, before ending the call.
- The Now Claimant and his mother, watched Mr Locke: = "Playing with the Time," and they both could do nothing about it disappearing as they: - "Sit, Waited," and: - "Look at their Watches."
- At around 10:00 hours the speaker tannoid called the Now Claimant name to go back into the Courtroom but the claimant had yet, to have a chat with Mr Locke, as Mr Locke had not had any the time to talk with them.
- Mr Locke hurried his belongings away again and rushed out of the small room door and he then he: - "Speedily Fled," towards the Courtroom Door.
- The Now Claimant tried to stop Mr Locke as he wanted to explain to him, what his: - "Topics Concerns," were about as he knew that is what would: - "Disabled," the Asbo Bundles.
- For an instance, the Now Claimant was genuinely concerned about what was being done to his life and even more by this date than prior back to **2014** and in part about the nondisclosure that he his mother nor legal teams had never received, as the Judge had continually managed to: - "Jumped Out of Sight," at any correct inference in between these dates, he or she could of had on the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police and Crown Prosecution to make them make the documents: - "Appear," to be able to be checked by his Legal Teams.
- There was also, the fact that there was: - "Even More Disclosure," they all still needed to be able to request to be able to defend the Now Claimant and those documents the Judge had not yet seen.
- The Now Claimant and his mother understood it necessary to have copies of the undisclosed and redacted documents / records they requested.
- The Now Claimant asked Mr Locke if he could ask the Judge to adjourn the case for five or ten minutes more as they had not had sufficient time to complete their meeting.
- The Now Claimants knew that the Asbo was a: - "No Laughing Gas," matter.
- Mr Locke replied aloud as he continued to speed to the Courtroom door: - "No the Hearing Is Only for Disclosure About the Schedule."
- The Now Claimant said to his Barrister: - "He Knows That His Barrister Is Mistaken," by believing the hearing is just about disclosure of the schedule and that this was one of the reasons that he wanted to speak with him and: - "First Thing In The Morning," but could not and at: - "No Fault of His Own," so, the Now Claimant again asked: - "If The Barrister Would Ask The Judge To Postpone For Ten Minutes Again" and his Barrister Mr Locke replied back in a: - "Harsh Voice," yet again by saying "No," at which point in time the Now Claimant asked Mr Locke, "Why He Would You Not Want To Speak To Him," and continued by saying: - "Should I Act For Myself?"
- By this time, the Barrister had arrived at the Courtroom door and was about to: - "Opened It," as he continued forward and it became clear that Mr Locke had no time to litigate with the Now Claimant and his mother as, Mr Lock had: - "Quickly Frozen In His Tracks," turned around and then facing the Now Claimant asked him: - "If He Was Dismissing His Solicitor Firm And Himself," to which the Now Claimant: - "Chuckled," towards and then replied: - "No."
- Mr Locke: - "Opened," the Courtroom door; and entered so, the Now Claimant and his mother, followed him into the Judges Hands.
- Once in the Courtroom and in a raised voice, the Now Claimant said to Mr Locke who was ahead of him: - "So, Am I Acting for Myself Then?"
- Mr Locke never replied to the Now Claimant question and just went ahead to take a stand behind the Courts Counsel.

- Mr Locke started to talk to the Judge and the Asbo Court Proceedings seemed as if they together with the prosecutor were about to: - "Start Spinning The Wheels Into Motion," but funnily enough, none of them seemed to be able to find the: - "Keys," and the Now Claimant Barrister soon afterwards walked out of the Courtroom door and we all: - "Ushered Out," With him.
- At this point the Now Claimant had no idea what was going on but proceeded to follow Mr Locke outside the Courtroom door with his mother and as we got closer to him, it was at this point of time when Mr Locke turned around and said quite curtly "I Do Not Want You to Speak Anymore." Mr Locke also, informed the Now Claimant it was not good to shout out, "In an Open Court," to which the Now Claimant agreed with.
- Feeling so let down by his Barrister and the Law the Now Claimant wanted answers.
- The Now Claimants mother, who had witnessed all of this knew she could not just: - "Close Her Eyes," to make it all go away, so, she tried to explain to the Barrister, the reasons to why her son: - "Wanted to Speak to Him," as did she.
- Tactfully, she asked Mr Locke, what had just occurred in the Courtroom and asked Mr Locke to explain what the schedule was all about that he had talked to the Now Claimant and his mother, earlier about.
- The Now Claimant also, see a chance to get a: - "Word," in: - "Edge Ways," and took it by asking his Barrister about the two documents he handed into the Court Clerk at the last Court occasion, who then gave them two documents to the Judge as they both showed the infringements pertaining to breaches of his Human Rights that he was then getting subjected too through the Asbo Proceedings, with such Human Rights Breaches involving: - "Article 6 the Right to a Fair and Speedy Trial," which the Judge never addressed proper afterwards.
- In then become apparent to the Now Claimants and not by: - "Surprise," his Barrister still had not: - "Found Out," nothing about these ongoings.
- Mr Locke knew absolutely, nothing about the information the Now Claimant was then explaining to him about and the Now Claimant knew this would be: - "The Case," and that is why he felt it then so, important to explain this information to him.
- Mr Locke looked at the Now Claimants: - "Mother," and started to explain that the schedule was what the Judge had asked for on the **04/04/2016.**
- The Now Claimants mother with her: - "Eyes Opened," replied: - "This Was Not All the Judge Had Asked For!"
- Mr Locke never even: - "Replied," to the Now Claimants mother and walked back into the Courtroom, so once again: - "We All Followed Him Back In," and it was then at this point when the Now Claimant said to the Barrister: - "I feel I should stand for myself," and he done this with a: - "Sad Face On," because he felt his Barrister did not want to hear any sense.
- The Now Claimant just wanted to talk to him about the: - "Two Different Documents," he handed to the Court Clerk, who had then given them to the Judge at the earlier hearing, but Mr Lock just would not: - "Let Him."
- Once they all entered back into the Courtroom door, the Now Claimant Barrister Mr Locke addressed the Judge and said the Now Claimant did not want him to act for him, but this was not fully the case Because the Now Claimant only wanted to be able to: - "Speak to His Barrister."
- The Judge informed the Now Claimants Barrister to: - "Remain in the Courtroom."
- The: - "Wheels Spun into Motion," as the Judge asked: - "What the Case Was Listed For," and the Prosecuting Barrister addressed the Court by, answering the question: - "The Asbo Proceedings, but with his polite: "Face On."
- The Prosecutor also: - "Quickly," disclosed a schedule to the Now Claimants Barrister: - "Sneakily," as, he did not give over the rest of the disclosed, that we all had asked the judge to: - "Smashed the Picture," of Nondisclosure: - "Over His Head," but the Judge could not hear us: - "Complain."
- Then the Prosecutor made a: - "Horrible Jester," by saying to the Judge the Now Claimant had been sending letters to the Court and the Prosecution himself, which stated: - "I Simon Cordell Throughout the Document."
- This still is not the case, and the Now Claimant did not understand their comment to be: "True," or even: - "What Document the Prosecuting Team and his Barrister Were Talking About."

- The Now Claimant and his mother were waiting for: - "The Copers," to: - "Run In," to the courtroom and: - "Arrest Everyone," while they started to do: - "Fingerprints," but they knew: - "This Would Not Happen," and if it did they would only find: - "Crumbs," Anyway.
- The Judge then addressed the Court and asked the Now Claimant did he still want his: - "Barrister," to act for him and asked the Now Claimant to answer why if so?
- The Now Claimant replied "Yes" he did still want his: - "Barrister," to the Judge, as: - "He Needed Him," and continued by saying that he only wanted time to speak to his Barrister beforehand, as he had not spoken to his Barrister since the Magistrate's hearing, and this conversation with the Judge, went on as, the Now Claimant said, that he has worked with his Solicitor firm, since he was a child and never had a breakdown in communication with them, were they: - "Blow the Horn," to stop the proceedings, the Now Claimant: - "Rolled Out More," by expressing his Solicitor Firm has been: - "Paid The Money," for the: - "Asbo Case," and with the Solicitor Firm being the original: - "Asbo Case Handlers!" they already understand the case, while not forgetting to: - "Add In," and by the Judge allowing them to leave the Now Claimant as a Litigation Friend he would become a: - "Party Popper," as, the Now Claimant would then have to transfer his legal aid at such a: - "Late Stage," and this would put him at an even further: - "Disadvantage."
- The Judge then addressed the Now Claimant Barrister and he explained: - "He Feels the Same Way," as the Now Claimant does and considering that the Now Claimant still wants them to act on his behalf as the acting Barrister & Solicitor firm, this is what he as the Judge agrees to and Rules as his Order, the Now Claimant Barrister: - "Smiled," and agreed to the Judges, Final Order.
- The Judge then after said aloud: - "He Feels That He Is Not the Best Person to Be Hearing This Case," and disappeared by: - "Passing the Asbo Appeal Back Over," to the Judge that was hearing the Appeal beforehand.
- After coming out the Courtroom, the Now Claimant and his mother, knew the: - "Tight Rope," had not finished as, the Now Claimant and his mother & the Barrister all walked like: - "They Never Had the Feet to Fill the Big Shoes," when the Now Claimant and his mother new the Barrister should have: - "Turned Up," to all of the: - "Other Asbo Court Proceedings," and: - "Meetings," or not try to: - "Get Away!" as he did.
- The Barrister led the way, till they all ended up back into the: - "Small: - Side Room," to have a chat.
- The Now Claimants knew with his mother that they might as well of: - "Pulled the Cream Out of The Asbo," and: - "Put it on a Plate" and then given it to the Barrister: - "But he Missed," the chance to: - "Stop," the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police and Crown Prosecution by letting them all: = "Get Away!"
- The Now Claimant and his mother explained about the: - "Letters," and what was: - "Inside," of them and that they had handed them with Mr. Morris to the Judge on the **04/04/2016** and the Now Claimant mother carefully, handed Mr. Morris the copies for him to: - "Read" and as they knew he would he: - "Mumbled," some words quickly to say: - "That He Never Knew Anything About The Letters."
- When the Barrister read parts of the document in front of us, he read them to fast as he: - "Flicked Through the Pages," and his reply was fast as well, his words were: - "He Knew Nothing About These Letter," and that he had only seen one document that kept saying: - "I Simon Cordell," when at the time the Now Claimant and his mother had: - "No Idea Still of What He Was Going On About!"
- The Now Claimants mother went ahead to explain this is why the Now Claimant wanted to talk to him before they went into Court, as this is part of the non-disclosure asked for.
- The Barrister: - "Popped Out Again With," he only knew about the schedule, to which the Now Claimant mother replied: "This Is Not Funny."
- The Now Claimant Mother, started to explain to the Barrister in a: - "Slow," and "Steady," voice that she made: - "Very Clear," that it was Mr. Morris who was in the Courtroom, on the date of the **04/04/2016**, and it was: - "Michael Carroll and Co," that had: - "Not Prepared," a: "Skeleton Argument," also, Mr. Morris handed to the Judge "Two Documents," and not one but "Two Documents," and this is when the Judge on that day: - "Stepped In," in addition to him reading the "Two Documents."

- The Barrister Mr. Locke: - “Continued,” to look at her: - “Straight in the Eyes.”
- Then the Now Claimant Mother, told the Barrister the: - “Judge” was the one who stated it would be the: - “Now Claimants Letter” that: - “Shall Stand,” and as the “The schedule.”
- Mr. Locke the Barrister continued to listen as the Now Claimant Mother continued by saying: - “and this all happened, when the Now Claimants Solicitor Firm was present as they were also, taking notes in the back of the Courtroom, so, Ms. Ward knew exactly what the Judge had asked for!”
- The Barrister Mr. Locke: - “Stayed in the Room.”
- The Now Claimants mother still with Mr Locke, then pulled out her: - “Mobile-Phone,” and telephoned up Ms. Ward and as the Now Claimants and his Barrister Mr. Locke watched her and before they knew it: - “Had Taken a Place,” they were all having: - “A-Four-Way-Telephone-Conversation” and: - “With-the-Strings-Still-Attached.”
- The Now Claimants mother asked the Solicitor Ms. Ward: - “While-Still-On-The-Phone,” as to what the Judge had ordered on the 04/04/2016, Ms Ward stated she: - “Could-Just-Not-Remember,” the Now Claimant mother being: - “Dumbfounded,” by this, she then said in reply to her:- “It-Was- The-Other-Day,” the Now Claimant mother continued as she was not being: - “Stopped” as that would have let the Solicitor firm conceal the truth, when she knew different from the Barrister, what she: - “Then-Uncloaked-Even-Further,” in front of the Barrister would then soon after: - “End-The-Telephone-Call,” in an abrupt manner.

- B. A simple reminder:-** “Flowed Out,” of the Now Claimant Mother:- “Mouth” stating to Ms. Ward While the Now Claimant and his Barrister Watched to the effects of: - “It Was Only Last Week At The Mention Hearing When You Were Sitting In The Back Of The Courtroom Taking Notes, When Afterwards You Said To Me And Simon Both That You Will Have Everything That The Judge Ordered Ready For Court And This Would Include What Was Asked For In The Now Claimants Letter, That You Know Was Handed Into The Judge, Plus, This Would Include Disclosure And The Rest Of The Information, We Wanted The Judge To Address And As, A Matter Of Urgency.”
- The Now Claimant mother then handed the: - “Mobile-Phone,” to the Now Claimant and he asked his Solicitor Ms. Ward, about the letter he was supposed to have sent to the Court and the prosecuting Barrister which stated: - “I-Simon-Cordell-Throughout-The-Document.” due to when being in the Courtroom earlier and the Prosecutor and Barrister both saying: - “It Was The Now Claimant Who Had-Wrote-This-Letter-Himself,” which was not the case but they both could not come to an understanding of the true events as it: - “Left Them Walking Around Tables,” and it was at this point in time when the telephone call come to an End.
 - At no point prior to the telephone call did Ms Ward ever make the Now Claimants mother feel that she did not know what was to be completed after the past Court hearing or the Now Claimant mother would have asked her to relist the Asbo case Proceedings to the Court and request for Solicitor Firm to do this to clarify, what was ordered by his honour as the documents and inconsistencies as well as breaches to the claimant needed to be rectified.
 - The Now Claimant mother has later on checked her correspondence to see when and who sent the letter., for herself to work out that the claimant’s Solicitor firm did and he later amended it and then returned to her on the 03/04/2016, as to who wrote what.
 - Please also, see the attached email / letter (marked 03/04/2016 as Ms Ward.)


116. Please See [EXHIBIT J37]

- A. The Now Claimant Barrister Was Listening to The Phone Call:** -- And after the call ended, the Barrister said I will need to think about still representing you as you called your Solicitors a lair.
- Then the Now Claimant: - “Back Flipped In,” and said that he can prove that Miss Ward wrote the letter and she was denying this to be true by mistake and he continued by saying “How Would Anyone Body Else's Feel, If She Had Lied About Them?” and before the Barrister could say a word, the Now Claimant said he is not being: - “Played As The Fool,” while everyone is: - “Horsing Around!”
- 1+ The Now Claimants is Innocent
 2+ The Asbo Cads Are Frauded and Witness Statement and Police Officers Statements.

- 3+ The Cads Time Stamp Go Backwards.
 4+ Police Officers Are the Only People We Can Question.
 5+ The Prosecutor Is Hiding the Files.
 6+ And The Prosecutor Is Still Somehow Wearing the Hat.

- The Now Claimant Barrister then replied that if he were still going to represent the Now Claimant then there would need to be a meeting at the Now Claimant Barrister chambers, at this point the meeting concluded, as it had become a bit heated.
- It was as if a: - "Penny or More Had Hit the Ground," as the Barrister: - "Disappeared" and if we were to try and look for any of it: - "It wouldn't be Found!" the Now Claimant and his mother knew that they had all, as, good as: - "Skipped Away," and before they addressed these issues:
- Days before the Appeal hearing was due to start again, we were still no better prepared.
- A while after and on the date of the **20/09/2016** the claimant mother received an email from the Now Claimants Solicitor, the mentioned email was also CC to the Court and the email requested for the acting Solicitor to try once again to be removed from the record this was typical behaviour of our litigation friends and came as no surprise to us, the Judge relisted the Court to be heard on the **21/09/2016** in respect of this email. There were large sections of this letter that were incorrect and did not happen so therefore are not true; the Court transcripts prove this as well from the **16/09/2016.**

The 1st Appeal Stage	
<u>13 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 6 of 13 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.</u>	
<u>At Wood Green Crown Court and the Judge s were: -</u>	
Date:	16/09/2016
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Case Handler:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police and she was Present!
Court House:	Wood Green Crown Court
Reason:	The 1st Appeal Stage / Mention Hearing
Case Number:	A2015006
Judge s Name:	Lucas
Court Room:	4
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Mention Hearing)
Note 2:	

<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Judge Name</u>	<u>Went To the Bar</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>History</u>
	<u>S</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>L</u>	HHJ Noel Lucas QC is the first Resident Judge at Wood Green Crown Court to receive this title. Her Majesty the Queen has appointed Noel Lucas QC of Red Lion Chambers as a Circuit Judge, on the advice of the Lord Chancellor. The Right Honourable the Lord Thomas of Camfield, Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales, deployed HH Judge Lucas QC to the

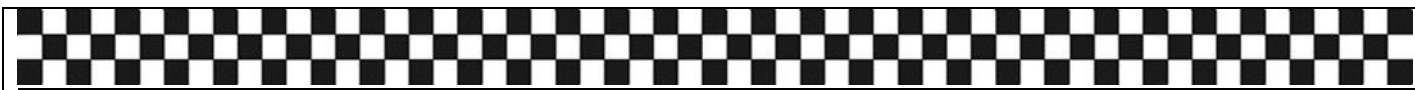
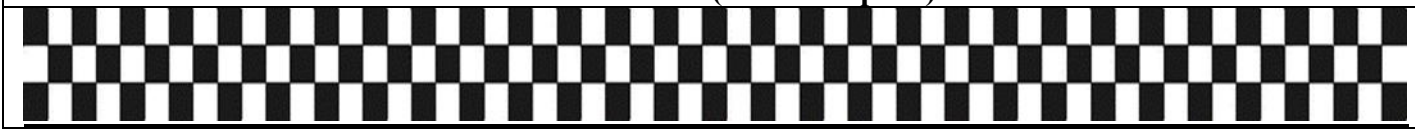
				<p>South-eastern Circuit, based at Guildford Crown Court with effect from 08th of May 2014.</p> <p>The Bar Middle Temple called Noel Lucas QC in 1979.</p> <p>He joined Red Lion Chambers in 2006 and appointed Queen's Counsel in 2008.</p> <p>His prior judicial appointments are as Assistant Recorder in 1999 and as a Recorder in 2000.</p> <p>Also known as Noel John Mac Lucas Good luck to the former & distinguished. @RedLionChambers #barrister #silk HHJ Noel Lucas QC as starts his judicial career http://judiciary.gov.uk/media/judicial-appointments-and-retirements/judicial-appointments/2014/appt-of-a-circuit-judge-lucas... 8:38 pm · 09th of May 2014.</p>
End				

NEXT PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



RESTRICTED (When Complete)

Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
 Page 35 of

Sally Gilchrist: - 02/09/2016

117. Please See [EXHIBIT J37]

A. Sally Gilchrist

- **Simon Cordell's MP3'S Indexed**
- **Stage 1**
- **1x Recording.**
- **01m. first sally 02/09/2016**
- **Page Number: Update Page Number 1,**
- ✓ [01m. 1st Sally - Asbo Case Handler Scotland Yard 02_09_2016.docx](#)
- ✓ [01m. 1st Sally - Asbo Case Handler Scotland Yard 02_09_2016.htm](#)
- ✓ [01m. 1st Sally - Asbo Case Handler Scotland Yard 02_09_2016.mp3](#)

- Sally Gilchrist, the Legal Director of Law, and Governance tells the Now Claimant that: - **“His Dead,”** down the phone and when he was explaining to her about the Fraud and displaced laws in and around the Asbo Bundles.
- Sally Gilchrist, the Legal Director of Law, and Governance was at all Court Case and in control of the proceedings for the Enfield Council & Metropolitan Police Force and Neighborhood Watch Team
- Check red text or if not red ctrl F & search for dead in Html File then check the Audio MP3 file.
- Also, if you type dead into my diary / **2016** year and use ctrl F & search you will see the transcribes of the neighborhood team and others telling me the same more than once in most conversations.
- The Judge ordered Sally Gilchrist, the Legal Director of Law, and Governance to index the 1st Asbo Bundles halfway through the proceedings in the Magistrates Court and when she followed the judge’s orders it unravelled the More Fraud the Now Claimant was complain about to herself and others.
- Sally Gilchrist, the Legal Director of Law, and Governance clearly understood that the victim’s did not sign their own statements and only the Police Officers did as she had to mark this information it into the schedule of index for the Asbo Bundles.

118. Please See [EXHIBIT J37]

- A. **Sally Gilchrist Indexed the Victim Statements All as Police Officers Alone, In page 3 and 4 of the 1st Asbo Book.**
 ✓ <https://www.horrificcorruption.com/1st-asbo-folder>

119. Asbo Appel Stage Pages

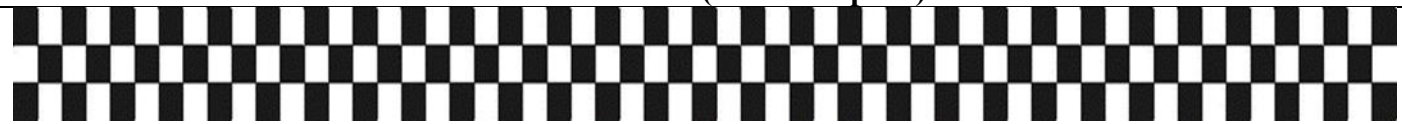
- A. **Sally Gilchrest Is or Was the Legal Director of The United Kingdom’s Governance and Laws at The Time of Overseeing the Asbo Application.**
- In the appeal stage of the Asbo and also, documented in the Court transcripts below Sally Gilchrest stated the following: -
 - a. It is a pity of course that none of the people whose sleep in particular **“Was Disturbed”** during this three-day or two-day event felt able to give evidence. They all wanted anonymity. They all refused to give evidence, but when one looks at the detail of the CADS it is quite plain that what was happening was causing distress to residents.
- ✓ <https://www.horrificcorruption.com/1st-asbo-2nd-folder>

NEXT PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



RESTRICTED (When Complete)

Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.

Page 36 of

120. Back At Court

- A. We all know that in the Courtroom: - "There is No Stairs that Lead Upwards," but the prosecutor somehow managed to: - "Walk Up Stairs That Was Not There," so, the Now Claimant and his mother could not: - "See Him," in the Court.
- On the 21/09/2016 the Now Claimant and his mother were on their way to Court and: - "Like Performer's," the Court Clerk & Judge let: - "The Show Go on and: - "Without," them."
 - The traffic along the route to Court had stopped the Now Claimant and his mother from arriving at their destination the Court in time.
 - Stuck in the traffic, the Now Claimant and his mother contacted the Court to get a message to the Judge and it said: - "Sorry Were Going to Be Ten Minutes Late as Were Stuck in Traffic," and they both knew that the Judge: - "Got-The-Message."
 - When the Now Claimant and his mother got to the Court and through the: - "Hallway!" they had to wait outside of the Courtroom for a long time to see the: - "Judge."
 - But while they were sitting down on the Courts chairs: - "Outside," of the Courtroom waiting to be: - "Called In," and: - "A New Person," just: - "Appeared," she said: - "I'm A Barrister and I'm Acting for Michael Carroll & Co,"
 - The Now Claimant and his mother, thought: - It was like the Mr. Morris and the Mr. Locke, had: - "Crashed Into Each Other," and right in the middle of: - "Nowhere," as they found out this New Person was: - "A New Barrister," and for the: - "Asbo Proceedings," but as, thing went on they just: - "Got Worse."
 - The New Barrister had approached the Now Claimant and his mother from the: - "Side," and said: - "Michael Carroll Co Are Removed from The Record," and that: - "Their Solicitor Firm Was Therefore No Longer Standing for The Now Claimant."
 - "Amazed," the Now Claimant and his mother where left: - "Siting in Shock."
 - The Now Claimant picked up the: "Courage," to ask the first question to the New Barrister and asked: - "How Could This Have Happened?" with his mother: - "Jumping In," by saying: - "Considering, the Now Claimant was not present at Court?" And there was not a senior Partner from Michael Carroll and Co here.
 - The Now Claimant: - "Instantly," knew all about what his mother was on about and: - "Straightened," her words, by stating to the New Barrister that he was also, present in the Courtroom when: - "His Honour Judge Morrison said on the 19/02/2016," that this could not happen and the Now Claimant had also, read what: - "His Honour Judge Palak had wrote in his letter to his: - "Solicitor Firm" dated the 22/02/2016."
 - The New Barrister listened.
 - The Now Claimant mother said: - "The Judges Were the Ones Who Said," what would happen to the Now Claimants Solicitor firm if they tried a similar Application again to get stuck of the record and what would happen to them if they tried again in regard to this not being allowed to: - "Happen," but according to the New Barrister the Judges had just: - "Helped," them: - "Get Away!" with it
 - What the Now Claimant and his mother were prior informed by the Judges had just: - "Been Stolen," and by: - "The Judges Themselves," according to the New Barrister.
 - Then, New Barrister said aloud the Judge wanted to see the Now Claimant and his mother, soon and they will call them both into Court soon, to then afterwards: - "Despair & Without a Chase."
 - Left alone, the Now Claimant and his mother felt confused to find out that: - "The Asbo Case," had been herd in their absinth and a New Barrister had: - "Come," and then just: - "Gone."
 - Right in front of the Now Claimant and his mother: - "Eyes," the Frauded Asbo Application that the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police had: - "Created," and with the Crown Prosecution Team and Judges having in their: - "Hands," the Asbo application simply: - "Blow Up," into a real: - "Frauded Crime Scene," leaving no person: - "Available," to report it to as the: - "New

Barrister,” “Took Away” the “Solicitor Firm.””

- Not even the New Barrister would wait with the Now Claimant and his mother when they asked **her** to, as **she** had: - “Vanished” and would not even: - “Stay,” to go into the Courtroom to see the Judge again.
- At around 16:00 hours the Now Claimant and his mother walked into the Courtroom and without their: - “Then, New Barrister,” and as the Judge Lucas proceeded the Court to amerce the Now Claimant and his mother asked his honour: - “What He Had Done with Their Legal Representation?”
- The Judge’s decision was of a person that had: - “Picked the Wrong Card from The Pack,” as he the Judge explained that the New Barrister that we had just: - “Outside,” the Courtroom had requested with disposing of the responsibility of acting for the Now Claimant in the Asbo application proceedings and he the then Judge Lucas had allowed for their application as accepted: - “By Order of the Law.”
- The Now Claimants wanted to: - “Blow A Whistle,” at: - “Him,” by: - “Shout Out Aloud,” in the Courtroom, but he knew better and choose not to.
- The Now Claimant and his mother still argued their case, but the Now Claimant knew it best to let his mother do the speaking as, she quoted, what the past Judges had stipulated and then she asked the Judge Lucas a question: - “Was Michael Carroll Present in The Court?” when he done this.
- His Honour Judge Lucas: – looked at the Now Claimant’s mother and seemed to: - “Snicker,” as he: - “Admitted His Guilt,” and to all present in the Courtroom by saying, that he as, the Judge: - “Has Just Allowed Michael Carroll & Co, to: - “Strike Themselves Away,” from The: - “Courts Records,” and: - “No,” to the question of : - “Michael Carroll being Present!” when he as the Judge agreed to their: - “Application.”
- The Now Claimant mother looked as if she had: - “Hit the Roof,” and then: - “Landed Back Down on The Floor Again,” to say: - “This is Wrong,” of his Honour to do this as he as, the Judge has: - “Admitted,” to allowing: - “Michael Carroll,” himself to: - “Escape,” when Michael was not present in any part of the Courthouse himself and then he as the Judge Lucas has stuck the company Michael Carroll & Co of the records for the Court to act for the Now Claimant in the Asbo Proceedings and when there is: – “Notes,” in the: - “Courts Asbo Files,” for him the Judge to: - “Read,” to make sure of his : - “Directions,” to make sure that this: - “Does Not Happen,” and would: - “Never be Permitted,” but his Honour Judge Lucas had already made the decision causing the: - “Error,” for Michael Carroll & Co to be able to: - “Escape,” by: - “Striking Them Away.”
- His Honour Judge Lucas did make a reply by saying: - “That He Could Not Force A Solicitor To Continue With A Case They Clearly Did Not Want To Act For,” and then he: - “Escalated Up,” what he had done wrong by: - “Adding,” that the Now Claimant Could: - “Stand For Himself,” while continuing to state that; - “The Asbo Case Is In A Much Better Order Now,” but the Now Claimant and his mother knew he was: - “Manipulating the Truth” and as, good as: - “Rocking the Boat,” in the: - “Asbo Storm.”
- The Now Claimant and his mother spoke to the Judge about the: - “Injustices,” throughout the Court pertaining to the Asbo Proceedings and the position that he his Honour Judge Lucas had just left the Now Claimant in and this part of the conversation brought up the: - “Interrelating Side Issues with Members of his Neighbours due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice,” which the Court were made: - “Well Aware Of Prior,” and in same conversation with the Judge, the Now Claimants mother also, mentioned another fact and that was: - “The Appeal Was To Take A Place Within A Few Days Away From This Date And Now, The Now Claimant Has Got No Legal Team In Place Again.”
- It is a questionable decision of his honours at the time of whether he conducted the laws that he takes a part in maintaining in an orderly manner that was correct in practise, as, the Judge’s Order, now, shows a direction of an incorrect process that immediately, needs to be investigate as verified due to the inconsistent evidence contained in the Asbo Bundles delivering: - “Fraud,” and due to failures around the adjudicating standards of the law to be upheld throughout the: - “Asbo Proceedings,” turning to a non.
- As, when his Honour Judge Lucas was concluding his facts: - “Without,” the Now Claimant and his mother in the Court he should have shown the ability to conclude the facts: – “In a fair Way.”

but he did not.

- The Now Claimant and his mother applied for a: - "Legal Aid Representative," in advance to act on the Now Claimant behalf rather than the Now Claimant have to act in law by himself and because of this what His Honour Judge Lucas done is: - "Dazzling," and not to forget the reasons to why it is: - "Dazzling," of His Honour Judge Lucas:
- When contemplating over the remarked and taking a note of the case proceeding: it is easy to notice: the Asbo proceedings are of a complex nature in law.

121. The: - "Stress," of a: - "Three-Day Court Trial," Being place upon the Now Claimant would be three-days: to: - "Long," of a duration to prepare a fair defence

1+ Judges Are Not.

2+ Members Of the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police Have

3+ Members Of the Crown Prosecution Teams Pretend.

- A. And when elaborating even further Interrelating Side Issues with Members of his Neighbours due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice continue to happen.
- Bringing along the Addition of the Mental Health Teams Doctors and staff implicating the Causing of
 - How he as the Judge Lucas could believe that it would be fair for any person to have to litigate for themselves in a Solicitor and Barristers' Capacity is: - "Totally Absorbed."
 - The Now Claimant and his mother did try to get the Judge to adjourn the Appeal hearing so, they could try and get representation put in place, but his honour disallowed the request and said that the Appeal hearing would go ahead no matter what and then his Honour relisted the Asbo appeal trial date to start on the 26/09/2016 and for three days.
 - The Judge functioned as if he: - "Blamed," the Now Claimant for letting his solicitor: - "Get Away," for what was ongoing in this case, when the Now Claimant and the Now Claimant mother had done all, they could, about the: - "Explosive Material," in the: - "Frauded Asbo Bundles," so for them to be able to: - "Disabled," and before the Trial but the Judges ignored helping the Now Claimant and his mother in any way.
 - The Judge Lucas did not seem at all: - "Displeased," with his decisions and left Now Claimant to get on with the case with his mother all on their own they both knew that the circumstances: - "Stunk."
 - Once again, the Solicitors had: - "Come," and then just: - "Gone," and done nothing for the Asbo Case and the: - "Judge," had took a part in making it all happen.
 - The Judge had made both the Now Claimant and his mother: - "Walk Away." And without a: - "Solicitor Firm," in place for the Asbo trial to start on the 26/09/2016.
 - **when the Judge** said this could not happen and it seems as if everything that went wrong in the Court house the Judge blamed the Now Claimant for.
 - The Judge then noticed an: - "Inkling," that would have a bearing on the trial date when he managed to work out that the Now Claimant and his mother had only got copies available to them of some of the pages in the 1st Asbo application and due to them only having the parts that found left scattered on the floor in the communal hallway of Burncroft Avenue.
 - The Judge Lucas may have worked this out because of what the Now Claimant and his mother had been saying to him, but they cannot be sure, how, but what they are sure of is that the Now Claimant had never been served because the Asbo Bundle was put in the police station Lost Property in the year of 2014 and now it is: - "Magically Gone," and not even the: - "Metropolitan Police," know where it is.
 - The Now Claimant and his mother looked at the prosecutor and he gave them a: - "Candy Pitch," by saying: - ARRRR, that's correct I never noticed, and as, he spoke the: - "Cat Was Out the Bag," and the Now Claimant and his mother realised it was their time to: - "Speak" as the Now Claimant was his own: - "Solicitor & Barrister."
 - And Before the Now Claimant mother could: - "Get a word in Edge Ways," the Now Claimant stood up proud and: - "Looked," the: - "Prosecutor," in the: - "Eyes," and said to him: - The Asbo Application Bundles pages were never paginated and since the year of 2014 and this was unfair as he was never served also, everything had been updated in the Asbo bundle they all had because of this

and his only seen his solicitors copy in full and did not touch it, the Police statement are easy to see lies, and there is no Victims or witness or you would bring them to court so, I can question them, the also, time goes backwards in the Cads.

- The Now Claimant and his mother spoke to the Judge by saying the Prosecutor has added included more statements from the police officer in charge of the case.
- The Judge then made an order for the Prosecutor to finally give the Now Claimant and his mother a complete copy of the Asbo Bundles.
- The Prosecutor then stated they had sent new Asbo Bundles to the acting Solicitors Michael Carroll and co three times since the being of **January 2016**.
- The Now Claimant and his mother replied at the same time: - they had never received any set of Asbo bundles since the Asbo case had started in **2014**.
- The Now Claimants Solicitor firm never informed them about any new Asbo bundles sent and never gave them any new copy of any bundles and this meant that the Now Claimants Asbo bundle were different from the Asbo bundles that the Prosecution and Judge were using in the Courts.
- The Now Claimant and his mother explained to the Judge about the lack of service of the Asbo application and had done so, on more than one occasion.
- The Judges: - "Faecal," expressions changed that then made it: - "Clear," that he was not going to accept any: - "Responsibility," for any of the Asbo Proceedings.
- The Judge: - "Quickly," ordered the: - "Court Clerk," to contact: - "Michael Carroll and Co Solicitors," to bring the: - "Asbo Bundles to The Court at Once."
- And the Court Clerk: - "Disappeared," only to: - "Appear, again a couple of minutes later and he then he said to the Judge, that the Solicitors firm informed him the Clerk that the bundles were at Nexus Chambers.
- The Judge made it look as if he was: - "Surprised," again but the Now Claimant and his mother believed he was not.
- The Now Claimant and his mother thought this might be the case that: - "The Files Were Not in Their Office," but stayed: - "Quite."
- Then the Now Claimant's uncle: - "made the everyone present: - "Jump," when he spoke from the back of the Courtroom by saying to the Judge: - "That He Was Willing to Go to Nexus Chambers and Pick Up the Asbo Bundles."
- After a moment of silence, the Judge replied by: - "Agreeing," with the Now Claimants Uncle by remarking with the words of: - "That would Help," the Judge then relisted the hearing for the **22/09/2016** and after 14:00 hours to make sure we were all working from them same set of Asbo Bundles.
- Upon the Now Claimant's uncle: - "Agreeing to Defuse the Situation," all hope: - "Was Not Lost."
- The curtains then as good as, closed, on the Courts proceedings as the Judge: - "Spun Around," to then: - "Disappear."
- The Now Claimant's uncle collected the files latter the same day and once The Now Claimant and his mother got their: - "Hands-on-to-them," they knew for things still not to be complete as, they only had a part of the Asbo applications: - "Skeleton Bundle," induced.

122. At Court on the 22 September 2016:

- A. The **22 September 2016** was the second day that the Judge had book in the Court's diary for the Now clamant to attend Court and on this day, we attended in a suitable time.
 - The Judge was informed by the Now Claimant and his mother that they still did not have the updated bundles and the Judge once again got the Clerk of the Court to call Michael Carroll and co Solicitors to find out what was going on within the bundles, the Judge was very upset that we still did not have a copy of the complete Asbo bundles for the proceedings and the Judge ordered again for the bundles to be brought to Court before 4 PM by the firm.
 - The Now Claimant's mother stated that it would be easier and faster for her to pick the complete Asbo bundles up from the Solicitors on the way home from Court, the Judge asked if she were sure, and she agreed it would be all right.
 - When the Now Claimant's mother and he left the Court they both hurried towards the Solicitor firm location with due diligence for safety.

- A telephone call to the Solicitor firm happened to inform them of the ongoings as the office was to close soon but instead the person, they spoke to told them both that the office would be closed by the time they got there so, the Now Claimant mother agreed to pick the bundles up first thing in the morning on 23 September 2016 and this is what happened.

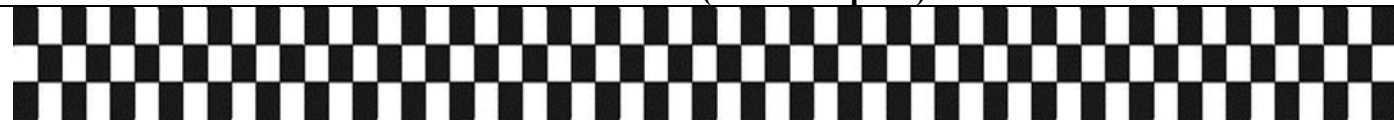
The 1st Appeal Stage <u>14 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 7 of 13 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.</u> <u>At Wood Green Crown Court and the Judge s were: -</u>	
Date:	<u>21/09/2016 + 22/09/2016</u>
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Court House:	Wood Green Crown Court
Reason:	The 1st Appeal Stage / Mention Hearing
Case Number:	<u>A2015006</u>
Judge s Name:	HHJ Pawlak
Court Room:	3
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Mention Hearing)
Note 2:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police was Present!

NEXT PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



RESTRICTED (When Complete)

Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.

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From the From the Housing Transfer Files 15-08-2022 =39.9.1
Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews: 21/09/2015

Collecting the Court Bundles from Michael Carroll's Office; 23/09/2016

From the From the Housing Transfer Files 15-08-2022 =39.9.1
Enfield Council Dawn Allen & Co About Debra Andrews: 23/09/2015

123. Collecting the Court Bundles from Michael Carroll's Office

- A. On **23-09-2016** The Now Claimant mother left home early in the morning: - “Not to Get Stuck in The Traffic,” as she was on her way to Michael Carroll's office to collect the Asbo bundles but this time she took her brother, Mr A Cordell.
- Once they both arrived at the building on time, they went into the office together to collect the Asbo bundles.
 - When a Solicitor came down the stairs, he had a receipt that the Now Claimant mother needed to sign, this receipt was a Release and Waiver of Liability of (Property) which stated: - “That the Asbo Bundles Had Been Collected from The Office” that she then signed.
 - Upon getting home and looking at the Asbo bundles,
 - The Now Claimant mother and both noticed that the file had increased in size, and this caused them concern and they took it upon themselves to do an investigation of the Asbo files once again and as expected from a bunch of the word’s dumbest criminals “Thirteen New Fabricated Statements Existed When We Were Already Screaming Aloud Fraud.”

124. From the Housing Transfer Files 15-08-2022 =39.9.1

- A. The Enfield Council put in the date of the **23/09/2016** first to cover up the frauded Asbo then to cover up this fact as well: - Because my mother had also been contacting Dawn Allen for months prior and without any reply back or update in Debra Andrews Mental Health Records or Enfield Council History even aloe, she was a substantial risk and had her children taken away from her.
- The Now Claimant and The Now Claimant mother had never seen these documents before and continued their investigation and the listed below is a couple of the found results.
 - We knew that in the first bundle there were only four public witness statements and there now seems to be sixteen.
 - when taking a closer look at the statements we noticed there are no members of the public's statements of truth, and this also applied for the original four contained in the past Asbo bundles folders minus one.
 - The above shows that each member of the public's statements is Police Officers only and the Now Claimant and his mother can prove this because the victim statements only have Police Officers’ signatures on them.
 - Each police officer has signed their signatures on two different statements each, in a pretence of portraying to own two houses each in Edmonton N9 Gardens that is the surrounding road to Progress way.
 - The Police Officers are claiming to be victims of this case in unusual ways while on active duty as they also made the first emergency 999 phone call in CAD 1047.
 - When the Now Claimant noticed the additional documentation withinside of the Asbo Bundles he decided to go to the contact the Edmonton police stations lost property room, so too for him to arrange collection of the original bundle, which failed service to him.
 - Once the Now Claimant arrived at the Edmonton police station, he handed the officer a copy of the receipt.

125. Please See [EXHIBIT J37]

- A. **About The Receipt for The Stolen Asbo Folder Out of The Edmonton Police Station’s Lost Property Room: --**
to the officer deployed in the station and requested the Asbo folder, he went in search of the lost property. After time, the officer reappeared and said that is strange the property room manager could not find the Asbo application and tried to question if the Now Claimant had forged the receipt the Now Claimant felt insulted and held the receipt up in the air and showed him the watermarked paper and police stamp present in the document. The officer said his lost for words but also, quoted “It Must Have Been Misplaced.” The Now Claimant knew he meant stolen and left the police station.
- The lost property if found would clearly shows that there was only ever four potential members of the publics witness statements attached within side of the original Asbo application so, the Now Claimant made telephone calls to the police to aid in them finding the files. These telephone calls we present as: -

126. Please See [EXHIBIT J37]


A. **Telephone Calls:** The Claimants Telephone Calls prove funnily enough that the commissioner Sir Bernard Hogan Howe was aware of the ongoings to do with the Asbo application yet again.

127. Commissioning of the Asbo by the Commissioner: --

- A. **A Sir. Baron Bernard Hogan Howe:** is the person's name who is in the Asbo application as the person to whom authorised the application and brought the Case against the Now Claimant.
- He understood about Crown Road as he had meeting about the place as printed in the newspapers.
 - The x commissioner Sir Bernard Hogan Howe used his voice to change the greeting message when you first call the 999-emergency telephone line to stop the Now Claimant from being able to complain about lost property unless he went to the police station again himself.
 - Upon looking at The Now Claimant's bundles the documentation withinside of the files where not indexed or updated since **2015**, so all the new documents that we sent as induced to The Now Claimant's bundle our Solicitor did not file when they should have been.
 - Though the case history multiple documents had been handed to the Court and those documents did not get patronised correctly or indexed into The Now Claimant's bundles, this includes the Court and the Respondent bundles that they were using also, so, over the days leading up to this, The Now Claimant mother had learned how important it was that all the bundles were paginated and indexed correctly and that all the bundles were the same as each other so that each person was working on them files was all in Co Hurst to each other, as there were always problems at Court due to this not being completed correctly.
 - We spent a whole weekend trying to add missing documents to the Now Claimant's bundle and making copies so that on the Court date of the **26/09/2016;** the Judge would have the missing files we could work out in the time given.
 - The Now Claimant mother also spent part of the weekend writing a letter to the Judge in regards to what had gone on with the breaches in The Now Claimant's human rights, his article 6 human rights the Applicants rights to a fair and speedy trial, there were also a list of other things that had gone on throughout the case since **2014** in regards to the nondisclosure, and other issues that were always being raised when at Court and the reason as to why legal aid had been granted:
 - 1+ Due To the Complexity of The Case: -
 - 2+ Due To the Now Claimant's Learning Difficulties: -
 - 3+ Due To the Concerns of The Now Claimant Health.

B. **A Letter Wrote to the Court**

- This letter we emailed to the Court and asked for it to given to the Judge.
 - Please see letter that we emailed to the Judge: -

<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Judge Name</u>	<u>Went To the Bar</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>History</u>
	<u>Commissioner Sir Bernard Hogan Howe Met Police</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>(Magistrates' courts</u>	<u>M</u>
End				

128. Please See [EXHIBIT J37]

A. **Caught More than Three Times, Strike 1**

Caught More than Three Times
Sir Bernard Hogan Howe

**Inside of
the Asbo**

129. Please See **[EXHIBIT J37]**

A. **Caught More than Three Times, Strike 2**

Caught More Than Three Times
Sir Bernard Hogan Howe

This Proves That the Enfield Council Had Control of The Old Man Building
&
Sir Bernard Hogan Howe Knew About Crown Road and Went to A Meeting About the
Building

My 1st Asbo Response Bundle/ pub Book Issue: one!

MEDIA ARTICLES RE COMPLAINTS AT CROWN ROAD/

Page Numbers: 297,298,299,300,301,302

Enfield INDEPENDENT

Enfield Neighbours' anger over 15-hour rave in Southbury Road

Charlie Peat / Friday 25 April **2014** / News

Follow @ Enfield Andy Chaz

Ravers took over abandoned business building for more than 15 hours,

The former HAN building in Crown Road, on the junction with Southbury Road, was the venue for an illegal party that began on Saturday night.

According to residents in Anglesey Road, adjacent to crown road, the loud noise and disturbance continued until 3pm the next day.

One resident, who wanted to remain anonymous, said that the 15-hour rave was "ridiculously loud/

He said: "It was so loud the whole house was shaking like an earthquake was happening. There are no clubs or bars near us, so this was quite a shock. We understand that sometimes it could be loud late at night but for it to continue until 3pm the next day Is not right. "I walked along to check out what was going on, it was ridiculously loud. Things were getting smashed up in the building and people were spray painting everywhere." Police say they attended late on Saturday evening and returned the following day and music was still "Being Played."

TOTAL POLICING COME AND TALK TO THE COMMISSIONER WHAT WOULD YOU ASK? We are inviting you to meet the: -

"Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Service. Sir Bernard Hogan-Howe."

DATE: Wednesday 14th October **2015** **TIME: 6.30pm -7.30pm**

(Doors open at 6.00pm for refreshments! LOCATION: Aylward Academy, Windmill Road.

298,

10/9/2015

Enfield INDEPENDENT

Rave in disused office went on for 15 hours (From Enfield Independent) experience.

Kate Laird, also of: —**Anglesey Road**, said: “We Are Furious That Nothing Was Done at The Time” I have children and we could not sleep all night. one of our neighbors saw police show up but they did not do anything.

299,
09/09/2014

Enfield INDEPENDENT

The Man Building, Enfield, wrecked by graffiti.

Anna Slater, Chief Reporter - north London / Tuesday 9 September 2014/ News

Follow @AnnaTimesSeries 1,663 followers.

Listed building 'wrecked' by graffiti (From Enfield Independent)

Vandals have “Completely Wrecked” an abandoned building by painting graffiti on the front and squatting inside.

The NAN building, in Crown Road, at the junction with Southbury Road, Enfield, has also “Been Used” for illegal raves and parties in the last few months.

Formerly used as a car factory, the Grade II listed building closed more than a year ago and: -

“Enfield Borough Council is now looking for a new owner.”

David Cockle, the chairperson of the Enfield Society, has “Been Left” concerned about the way the building has fallen into disrepair.

He said: ‘It once was a genuinely nice, manicured garden – “But Now It Has Just Been Completely Wrecked.” It is a huge shame.

I recently discovered that squatters have been on site, and it is in a deplorable state, it does not give a good impression to people visiting the area for the first time.

It is such a high-profile site and one we should be proud of, but now it just looks awful.1.’

Earlier this year, people in nearby Anglesey Road, said their houses were shaking like an

The party included loud music and continued until 3pm the next afternoon - a total of 15 hours.

“Graffiti tags have now been emblazoned on the front of the building, which has been boarded up.”

Mr. **** added: “For a listed building to be left like that, it is terrible.”

The plants and shrubs have overgrown - it is sad to see it so run down.

It used to be such an attractive building. 1M

The Enfield Independent is awaiting comment from Enfield Borough Council

302

Na Page

130. Please See [EXHIBIT J37]

A. Caught More than Three Times, Strike 3

Caught More Than Three Times Sir Bernard Hogan Howe

- The police and Enfield Council never indexed the Original Asbo Folder, or page numbered it before they left outside of the Now Claimants front door on the date: 12/09/2014.

1) The 2nd Asbo Folder

- PC Sophie Theodoulou Police Officer Who Lied and said that she Served me the First Asbo Folder!
- **Date:** 12/09/2014 “Look in the Diary!”
- **Page Numbers:** 57,58

- My mother collected the folder from outside near to where the police officers had left it laying the day before and then she took the files home and photocopied them as the police and council addressed them to me her son, she then brought the files to the Edmonton police station to which the police had also, addressed them to.
- Once at the Police station she got a receipt from the lost property department and my mother signed it as property of Mr. S. Cordell found in a public place.
- This receipt is on page **301,302,303** of the 1st Asbo flipbook. Ps click the page numbers at the bottom of the flipbook and type page number when looking!
- I also tried to make phone calls to the police about this but Sir Bernard Hogan-Howe changed the intro audio to say they no longer take calls about the property room, I have before and after phone calls that prove this with his voice, he knew I would not want to go to the station with what they were all doing to me.

2) Simon Cordell's MP3'S Indexed

- **Stage 1**
- **1x Recording.**
- 01m. 7TH Sir Bernard Hogan- Howe Commissioner of Police audio Recording no property room bit 1 OF 2 – **12/02/2017.**
- **Page Number: Update Page Number 1,**
- **12/02/2017**
- ✓ [01m. 7TH Sir Bernard Hogan- Howe Commissioner of Police audio Recording no property room bit 1 OF 2 – 12/02/2017.mp3](#)

3) Simon Cordell's MP3'S Indexed

- **Stage 1**
- **1x Recording.**
- 01m. seventh police CALL Sir Hogan audio Recording no property room bit 2 OF 2 **12/02/2017.**
- **Page Number: Update Page Number 1,**
- **12/02/2017**
- ✓ [01m. seventh police CALL Sir Bernard Hogan - Howe Commissioner of Police audio Recording no property room bit 2 OF 2 – 12/02/2017.mp3](#)
- The Now Claimant tried to collect the Asbo folder afterwards, but the police told him it has gone missing from the Edmonton Police Station Property Room.
- The Now Claimant found this to be horrific News as he understood that Edmonton Police officers had already had issues with their property room such as police officers burning it down to cover up their crimes and that also, of another investigation against police who worked at the station selling the publics property to each other.
- The Now Claimant and his mother worked from her photocopies for months at the courts while the prosecution and judge worked from a new paged Asbo folder right up until the Judge told us what was going on.
- **Documented below.**

4) News Links

- ✓ <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/>
- **Link**
- ✓ <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/4681739/Nine-Metropolitan-police-officers-suspended-over-alleged-property-racket.html>
- **Nine Metropolitan Police Officers Suspended Over Alleged Property Racket.**
- **“Nine Metropolitan police officers have been suspended in connection with an alleged stolen property racket.”**
- By Richard Edwards, Crime Correspondent **17th of February 2009** • 8:47pm
- Anti-corruption officers swooped on Edmonton police station in north London yesterday, turning it into a crime scene, following an operation lasting week.

- Those under investigation are Pcs attached to the local crime squad. Two more police officers are also, placed on restricted duties.
- The investigation concerns the alleged taking of items from the property stores at the station - which hold items such as iPods recovered from robbers.
- Listening probes and secret cameras are to have been set up at the station to try and catch suspect officers.
- “The operation follows the recent jailing of a female civilian property officer at Edmonton who was caught setting fire to records.”
- The Met said there were no arrests.
- A spokesperson said: "Nine officers were today suspended and two also put on restricted duties following a pro-active investigation by the anti-corruption team.
- "The investigation centres on the alleged mishandling of property. All the officers are based on Enfield borough. There have been no arrests and inquiries continue."
- The spokesperson added: The Metropolitan Police demands the highest levels of honesty and integrity from its officers and staff.
- “All allegations of malpractice are taken extremely seriously and are investigated swiftly and thoroughly.”
- "This investigation will not affect day-to-day policing in the area."

5) **News Links**

➤ **Link**

✓ <https://www.standard.co.uk/hp/front/entire-crime-squad-is-investigated-for-corruption-6831591.html>

➤ **Link**

✓ <https://www.express.co.uk/news/uk/337612/Shamed-police-row>

NEXT PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



RESTRICTED (When Complete)

**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 38 of**

At the Court on; 26/09/2016

131. At the Court

- A. **The 26 September 2016 was the “Day-of-the-Three-Day-Appeal-Hearing:”** and the Now Claimant mother did not want him to attend Court due to **“Interrelating Side Issues with Members of his Neighbours due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice.”** Meaning that the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police inclusive of the NHS had allowed their members

and members of his Neighbours to attack him for a long duration of time and when they first incited the problems and executed causing them by still inspiring evil wrongdoings.

- There is also the fact that the Now Claimant had not yet found a litigation friend to act on his behalf so, his mother was very worried and for another fact that the whole Asbo Application stunk of Corruption as did the Court proceedings.
- Instead, a Mr A Cordell the brother of a Ms L Cordell attended the Court to speak to the Judge. When the Judge entered the Courtroom, he stated that he had received a letter of the Now Claimants mother addressed to himself and continued by saying that he felt the Asbo application and its proceedings will go to judicial review, His Honours last remarks were that he had three options:
 - 1+ One Being: - Continue with The Appeal in The Hope That the Now Claimant Would Turn Up the Following Day.
 - 2+ Two: - To Dismiss the Appeal: -
 - 3+ Three: - Adjourn the Appeal to A New Date.
- The Judge went over the letter in great detail; he started around five times that he felt that this case was going to go to judicial review.
- The Judge decided to adjourn the case until the **16/01/2017**; the Judge latter substituted the date to the **17/01/2017**.
- The Respondent object to the Appeal adjournment but his honour had made the decision already.
- The Judge said that the Now Claimants mother should try to find a new Solicitor to take on the Appeal for her son and that he would help by making sure that legal aid was in place.
- The Judge asked why The Now Claimant was not in Court and The Now Claimant mother said The Now Claimant had become so unwell due to what was going on in this case and that he was not coping.
- Information was also, passed to the Judge that showed The Now Claimant was unwell.
- Mentioned in Court; was also the missing documents that was missing from The Now Claimant's bundle and that there were no statements within the Response bundle,
- The Now Claimants mother stated to the Judge that she had spent the weekend trying to update The Now Claimant's bundle and made sure that she indexed them correctly.
- The Now Claimant mother handed the documents in to the Court that she was able to get ready the Now Claimant mother also stated that she knew there was still documents missing from the Now Claimant's Response Bundle, she also explained that she was not sure about what files these were because of the shortage in time she had to view the associated files.
- The Judge continued to listen as the Now Claimant mother talked to him and the Judge noted her remarks down as she went on to say: - “That There Were Around Thirteen Statements The Solicitor Firm Had Never Submitted In The Past That She Worked Out And That She Had Now Contained Them Within The Respondent Bundle And That The Files Dated Prior To The Magistrate's Trial.”
- The Judge was very unhappy to hear this information and then he requested to see a copy of the documentation so, the claimants mother advised him to pass her down his honours copy and she can compare the bundles, upon looking into the Judge 's Asbo bundle, the Now Claimants mother noticed files that were not there and that it was easy for her to see that his honours Asbo bundle had not been updated since the year of **2015**, startled looked the Judge but this trick did not full the Now Claimants mum.
- The Now Claimant mother passed the Judge 's bundle back up to the Judge and while she explained to him that his copy of the Asbo Bundle is not up to date.
- At this the Prosecution said they would make new copies of the bundles and have copies sent to us and the Judge.
- The Judge was very unhappy, and the Judge said he is not dropping this and would not allow this to happen, and the Judge again made the Clerk of the Court make a phone call to Michael Carroll and co, to order them to attend Court on the **14/10/2016**, in regard to the missing documents.
- The Now Claimant Mother stated she would try and add the missing documents as she could but was unsure of what documents were missing, the reason being as so much had been handed to the Court and Solicitors.

- The Now Claimant mother asked the Judge if the Now Claimant would need to attend Court on the **14/10/2016**, as the hearing was due to only be regards to the missing documents, The Now Claimant mother felt The Now Claimant did not need to be there the Judge agreed to this.

The 1st Appeal Stage	
<u>15 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 8 of 13 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.</u>	
<u>At Wood Green Crown Court and the Judge s were: -</u>	
Date:	<u>26/09/2016</u>
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Case Handler:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police and she was Present!
Court House:	Wood Green Crown Court
Reason:	The 1st Appeal Stage / Mention Hearing
Case Number:	<u>A2015006</u>
Judge s Name:	HHJ Pawlak
Court Room:	2
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Mention Hearing)
Note 2:	

132. Please See [EXHIBIT J37]

A. The Response Folder = Asbo R / Letter to Judge

- **Email Dated: 26/09/2016.**
 - Letter To Judge/
 - **Page Numbers: 431,432,433**
- As we made the Enfield Council and Metropolitan Police and the Crown Prosecution Team aware at the mention hearing on the **22/09/2016** there is inaccurate data police hold in my sons Simon Cordell PNC record, there are also, errors in police officer's statements regarding my character within the Respondent case.
 - I was genuinely concerned that a court has once again been able to see this inaccurate information and when made aware of the errors did nothing to rectify them.
 - I called a helpline on the **23/09/2016** and explained about the inconsistencies on my PNC and the errors in the police officers' statements the ICO informed me that I could address this matter while the judge was still hearing the case and was also, told to put a form of concern into the ICO.
 - I have now done this and believe I need to make you aware.
 - I believe the police and council have diminished my son's reputation in the court and previously in the Magistrate's Court and am under the assumption this is a beach of my son's human rights, am I correct in my assumption?
- 1+ **"My Son When This Case Started Legal Aid Refused Legal Aid; The Judge Sitting at The Lower Court Overturned Their Decision Due to These Facts.**
 - 2+ **The Importance of What Is at Stake, The Complexity of The Case, The Capacity to Represent Himself Effectively."**
 - 3+ **"On The 21/09/2016 When You Removed My Son's Solicitor from Record the Protection Above Was Revoked, You Are Aware My Son Cannot Read and Write Effectively to Deal with This Trial."**
 - 4+ **"At This Stage I Would Also Like to Draw Your Attention to Your Letter That Was Dated 22/02/2016 And Section 4."**
 - 5+ **The Court Will Not and Does Not Accede to Any Application for The Appellants Solicitors to Come Off the Record or To Cease Acting for The Appellant, His Honour Judge Morrison Dismissed Such an Application on The 19th Of February 2016.**

6+ “If Any Attempt Is Made to Repeat This Application the Court Will Require It to Be Made in Person by The Senior Partner of Michael Carroll & Co.”

- On His Honour Judge Morrison dismissing the solicitors who was acting for my son and not allowing the Now Claimant to replace them breached his Human Right and the Right to a fair and speedy trial.
- Guide on Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights Effectiveness of the legal aid granted:
- The State is not accountable for the actions of an officially appointed lawyer.
- It follows from the independence of the legal profession from the State (*Staroszczyk v. Poland, 133*), that the conduct of the defence is a matter between the defendant and his counsel, whether legal aid appointed the council under a legal aid scheme or privately financed.
- The conduct of the defence as such cannot, other than in exceptional circumstances, incur the State's liability under the Convention (*Tuzinski v. Poland (Dec.)*)
- However, assigning a lawyer to represent a party does not in itself guarantee effective assistance (*Sialkowska v. Poland, 110 and 116*).

1+ “The lawyer appointed for legal aid purposes may be prevented for a protracted period from acting or may shirk his duties.”

- If persons notify the national authorities of this situation, the competent national authorities must replace the lawyer; and if they should fail to do so, the defendant will suffer from deprivation of an effective assistance in legal practice, despite the provision of free legal aid (*Bertuzzf v. France, 30*).
- It is above all the responsibility of the State to ensure the requisite balance between the effective enjoyment of access to justice on the one hand and the independence of the legal profession on the other.
- The Court has clearly stressed that any refusal by a legal aid lawyer to act must meet certain quality requirements and if those requirements are not met where the shortcomings in the legal aid system deprive individuals of the "practical and effective" access to a court to which they are entitled (*Staroszczyk v. Poland, § 135; Sialkowska v. Poland, 114 - violation*).
- I am no lawyer myself and I am trying to go through the human rights act which is an exceptionally long document and extremely difficult to understand.

1+ “You Were Also Aware My Son and I Have Been Working from Older Bundles and Ordered the Solicitors Who Were Acting for My Son Before They Were Removed from Record on the 21/09/2016 By Your Honour to Pass the Correct Bundles to Us.”

2+ “Upon Seeing These Bundles, It Has Come to Light That There Are Statements We Have Never Seen Before This Date and Never Have Seen Them Before the Trial of The Lower Court.”

- I am not sure if the extra police and additional fake victim statements, if police added them into the Asbo Bundles after the last trial when we applied for the appeal or if my son's last solicitor had these statements given to them by the police beforehand and she never give them to us.

1+ “I Do Know They Are Dated Before the Last Trial Took Place.”

- How was my son ever meant to have a fair trial without having and seeing all the documents within the case against him?
- Upon also looking at my son's own bundle the barristers were using for this Appeal there were many documents missing from this bundle that I have had to take time to update this bundle to the correct version with all statements included as there were no statements in there and other documents, it was not even indexed, how was the barrister even meant to have dealt with this Appeal with so many documents missing.

1+ “The Police Have Targeted My Son and Family for Years Mostly Being Simon Cordell, And I Believe They Have Pursued a Malicious Prosecution Against Him Also Trying to Include His Brother's Name in This Case, This Can Be Proven.”

- The Magistrates court hearsay rules 1999 do not apply to the crown court.
- The defence do not accept that the Respondent has relied on the correct legislation to apply under the hearsay rules.

- In any event the Appellant requests that the Respondent call the witnesses who made CAD entries for cross examination.
- It is neither professionally appropriate nor suitable for the Appellant to call police officers and question their credibility, as proposed by the Respondent through their application under the Magistrates Court Hearsay Rules.
 - 1+ “The Appellant Submits That Questioning the Credibility of One’s Own Witnesses Would Not Be Permitted by The Court.”
 - 2+ “The Respondent Has Put Forward No Good Reason for Why These Witnesses Cannot Be Called.”
- As to say it is not in the interests of justice to do so.
- Burden of proof and standard of proof are set high in this appeal case and any Judge must be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the respondent case they have proved to the criminal standards in every aspect.
- I do not feel the Respondent application bundles could ever prove beyond reasonable doubt that the Appellant my son was concerned in the organisation of illegal raves / provided sound equipment for illegal raves.
- The Appellant and his mother inclusive of legal teams are still not sure what offence the Appellant is meant to be defending himself from in this Asbo case and we have asked the Judges this question more than a couple of times and without us receiving any fair reply.
- Even the Respondent skeleton argument bundle has had the word illegal removed from its case, but the police and council using the definition of the word illegal in the first Asbo application everyone can clearly see still in the original Asbo bundle.
- The inaccurate data that is within the Respondent original application namely my son’s PNC and statements of police which is relied on in the Respondent original application bundle, the large concern that the Respondent has refused to unedited the CAD’s and intelligence reports they rely on in their original application bundle, why there was a need to update original intelligence reports, why no CAD reports was included for the 6th **June 2014** in the original application, why there are so many missing CAD’s, why the police refuse to admit in the lower court that CAD’s they had in their original application bundle clearly relates to an illegal rave in Crown Road and CAD’s from that have been placed in the Respondent original application bundle.
- (Please see freedom of information request to Enfield council in the Appellants bundle **Page 274 To 284** which clearly shows this) why they refuse to disclose information held on the police public order unit Scotland Yard systems and why Steven Elsmore did not ask DS Val Tanner from the police public order unit in Scotland Yard to write a statement after he spoke to her why Steven Elsmore deleted emails that was sent to DS Val Tanner and received from DS Yale Tanner and he only felt the need to do an updated statement dated **26/06/2015** in regard to this what did he ask DS Val Tanner and what was he told?
- Why a statement was never asked from, from DS Chapman of the public order unit Scotland Yard who when he spoke to Miss Mother on the phone checked their system and told Miss Mother that Mr Simon Cordell name was only listed on their systems once and that was the day he was arrested on the **19th July 2014**, so how Steve Elsmore can put in his updated statement that the public Order Unit hold no information about Mr Simon Cordell and Enfield is beyond me.
In a letter you the judge wrote on the **22/02/2016** you asked the Respondent in section 5 (Please see below)
 - 1+ “Why There Are No Pocketbooks of Any Police Officers in The Respondent Original Asbo Application Bundle,” but the Judge never addressed these issues and we have never received this information from the Respondent.”
- “5/1 The Respondent is to serve by the **04th of April 2016** a hearsay notice identifying by reference to pages of Bundle R what hearsay it wishes to rely on and why it should be admitted in evidence.”
- The abuse of process is a great concern in regarding the Appellant’s right to a fair trial.
- The evidence brought against the Appellant are not credible enough to prove the Respondent’s application beyond reasonable doubt.

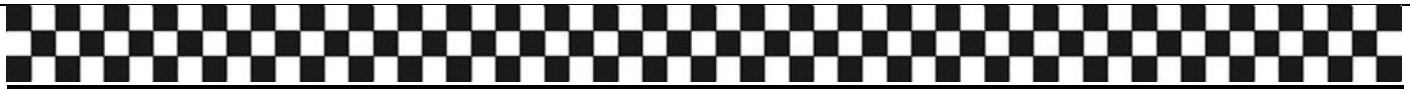
- Prosecution's failure to prove the Respondent's application will entitle him an acquittal from Respondent's application.
- At this stage I ask Your Honour to discharge acquit this Appeal case for an anti-social behaviour order (ASBO) in favour of the Appellant Mr Simon Cordell, and if this cannot be done the case be adjourned until matters in this letter are addressed and the Appellant Mr Simon Cordell can have a fair trial, but the conditions he is on for this ASBO removed.
- Yours Sincerely
- Ms Mother

NEXT PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

RESTRICTED (when complete)



RESTRICTED (When Complete)

**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 39 of**

No Solicitor at Court; 14/10/2016

133. No Solicitor at Court

- A.** On the **14 October 2016** Mr A Cordell and the Now Claimant's mother attended Court on this date, the Solicitors did not turn up.
- The Now Claimant mother had a list of documents that she had made up and indexed that needed to be added to the Now Claimant's bundle's, which she passed to the Judge, she also, stated to the Judge that she could not be sure if there were still documents missing and that she had tried to call Miss Ward and had no reply.
 - The Judge was terribly upset that the Solicitors had not turned up; the Judge asked the Court Clerk to email Michael Carroll and co and when doing so, tell them that they had to be in Court on the **19/10/2016** or they would have his honour to face.
 - The Claimants mother also stated to the Judge that she had made many phone calls to other Solicitors and due to the case being at the Appeal stage no one was willing to take the Appeal on due to the cost they would get under legal aid, in more detail it was explained that legal aid is a set amount and continued to explain that the Solicitors dealing with the Appeal should be the same Solicitors that dealt with the original trial, because Appeals are set at a standard rate, so any Solicitor taking on a case would not get paid to go over the complete bundles and to take updated instructions from the client.
 - Again, the Now Claimant mother asked the Judge if The Now Claimant needed to attend Court on the next date, to which the Judge replied no to.

**The 1st Appeal Stage
16 Out of 20 Court dates the 9 of 13 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.
At Wood Green Crown Court and the Judge s were: -**

Date:	14/10/2016
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Court House:	Wood Green Crown Court
Reason:	The 1st Appeal Stage / Mention Hearing
Case Number:	A2015006
Judge s Name:	HHJ Pawlak
Court Room:	10
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Mention Hearing)
Note 2:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police was Present!

134. Please See **[EXHIBIT J37]** The Email EXHIBIT Below Is Long in Length.

A. Issues Of Concern Letter to Judge/

1+ My 1st Asbo Response Bundle/ pub Book Issue: one!

- **Page Numbers:** 434,435,436,437,438,439,440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 459, 450,451,452,453,454,455,456,457,458.459,460,461,462,463,
- **Email, Date; 14/10/2016**
-
- **434,**

Address: 109 Burncroft Avenue
Dated: **14/10/2016**
 Enfield London
 EN3 7JQ

➤ To whom it may concern

1) Issues Of Concern:

- Local Authorities and Metropolitan Police Consultation that was in Regard to the Applicant
- On the **13th of August 2014**, the local authority and the police held a consultation meeting in regard to the Appellant and reached a decision to be took in the matter of the Appellant, the issuing of a stand-alone Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) order for what they would place upon the Appellant Statue of Liberties.
- An anti-social behaviour order (ASBO) (**2003**) is / was a civil order made in the United Kingdom against a person who the police or Council, victims and/or witness have shown, on the balance of evidence, to have engaged in anti-social behaviour.
- Tony Blair introduced the order in **1998** with the legal framework and protocols to create a successful Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) application.
- Within an Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) guidance it states the pursuant should considered Voluntary solutions and other remedies, prior to the multi-agency working together in Co-Hurst at a statutory conference, regarding any application.
- Any of the following voluntary solutions and alternative remedies the police and council should have considered and then implemented, prior to them applying for an Antisocial Behaviour Order but they did not consider or apply any of the following:
 - 1+ Mediation: -
 - 2+ Verbal And Written Warnings from The Relevant Authorities Including Police: -
 - 3+ Support Packages: -
 - 4+ Diversionsary Schemes and Activities: -

5+ Rehabilitation Programs: -

6+ Criminal Investigation: -

➤ **The above list we have not exhausted to its limits.**

- At no point of time has the police or council given the applicant any of the above listed opportunities, neither have they asked him to attend any official meetings prior to this Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) application and this should have been the opportunity for them to talk to him about a pre-warning or other actions that could have taken place.
- 1+ Please also take note to page number 15 (taking a strategic approach) which clearly states: “The More Serious The Behaviour, The Greater The Likelihood That The Court Will Grant A Geographically Wide Order, Order’s That Seek To Operate In The Whole Of England And Wales Will Not Be Granted Without Evidence To The Actual Or Potential Geographical Extent Of The Problem.”
- 2+ The Government give further detail about effective prohibitions in Chapter 7.
- For the applicant legally to have any conditions imposed, of such a wide scale of areas without correct proof to that extent, is another breach of applicant’s Human Rights.
- The Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) that the Judge granted in the lower court upon the applicant they wrongly executed for the whole of the UK.

2) **Section 63 Of the Criminal Justice (Raves) Bill and Related Act: -**

- The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act **1994** is an amendment to the Raves Bill and states the following: - **Section 63 Powers to remove persons attending or preparing for a rave.**
- This section applies to a gathering on land in the open air of 20 or more persons (whether or not trespassers) at which amplified music is played during the night (with or without intermissions) and is such as, by reason of its loudness and duration and the time at which it is played, is likely to cause serious distress to the inhabitants of the locality; and for this purpose: -
- Such a gathering continues during intermissions in the music and, where the gathering extends over days, throughout the period during which amplified music is “Played at Night with Or Without Intermissions;” and
- “Music” includes sounds wholly or predominantly characterised by the emission of a succession of repetitive beats.
- **(1A)** this section also applies to a gathering if: -
- It is a gathering on land of twenty or more persons who are trespassing on the land; and
- It would be a gathering of a kind mentioned in subsection (1) above if it took place on land in the open air.

3) **In Reference to Section 63: -**

- As noted in the highlighted copy of a Section 63 above and then in reference to take the correct notes about the fundamental basics of the building blocks of the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) application that has now been brought against the Appellant, will in fact reveal that all incidents that are sighted within the case bundle are of incidents when a person(s) personal living quarters, was or is contained in a building otherwise known as a place of residence, this key element mentioned and noted does play a vital factor in the on goings of the case at present, as for sure trespass must be present for a gathering to amerce in a building this must also be inclusive of 20 or more persons, so for any officer or official person(s) to be confident of their evidence supporting the incident’s in question, so for them incidents to constitutes to the word rave.
- Within the respondent’s bundle, that is representing an Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) order, no police officers chose to follow the true lines of investigation that is needed to fulfil the key elements to obtain such an act, against the Appellants statue of liberty’s when using section 63 of the criminal and justice act **1994** and therefore the word rave cannot and should not be met to the criminal standards needed to obtain a Proven verdict.

- The investigating police officers had lot of opportunities to achieve such goals, but never did and therefore any reader must agree to the quoted, this case does not meet the criteria for the incidents accused within its context and supported evidence.

4) This Clearly Leads to The Fraud Act 2006 By Abuse of Position: -

- A person is in breach of this section if he—
 - 1+ Occupies A Position, In Which He Is Expects to Safeguard, Or Not to Act Against, The Interests of Another Person,
 - 2+ Dishonestly Abuses That Position, And
 - 3+ Intends, By Means of The Abuse of That Position—
 - 4+ To Make a Gain for Himself or Another, Or
 - 5+ To Cause Loss to Another or To Expose Another to A Risk of Loss.
 - 6+ “An Official Person May Be Regarded as Having Abused His or Her Position Even Though Their Conduct Consisted of An Omission Rather Than an Act.”

5) Issue of the Prosecution Using the Word: - “Illegal”: -

- The second issue is the terminology regarding the word “Illegal” the word Illegal also raises concerns of issues relating towards what the respondent’s case has been brought in motion for, all of the accused incidents that the respondent has alleged I took an organisation (role / or supplied equipment in, do in fact relate to the entertainment industry, what is governed under the licensing act 2003.
- As previously stated in this letter of concern, all incidents sighted in the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) application do in fact relate to indoor private events and the Metropolitan Police and the Enfield Council did not prove trespass took place.

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- officer’s codes of conduct, neither does the CPS challenge nor dispute this fact, so there is no argument to the issue of illegality under the trespass grounds.
- This leaves the police and council having to prove a breach of the licensing act 2003 because they used the word illegal.
- When reading a copy of the licensing act 2003 as amended on the **07th January 2013** for the processes of creation of an investigation or defence towards a person’s rights, any person doing so will have to take note to appendix four of that Act, which clearly states it is not illegal to provide any entertainment within a back garden or place of residence, in fact the only clause relating to in private air is that no person shall have the right to charge for money with a few of making a profit and if a profit is made without true intention then the licensing act 2003 has no breach, with this full and whole understanding I believe that any person will agree that the respondent does not have the right to base their case on the fact of organising an illegal rave as no illegal concept has been adduced to be proven.

6) Issues With the Police and Councils Using the Word: - “Illegal”: -

- As a third concern the police using the word illegal in the Asbo Application does also make me make a reference to the following:
- From the early stages of the application the Appellant felt the need to defend his legal Rights, as any other member of united kingdom and associated treaties should also do, this being said to be leading towards the wrongful accusations against any illegal allegations of criminal nature that any person(s) find themselves in defence towards, that any person(s) know they have not committed, neither am I in the wrong for just simply not understanding the crime I am being accused of but still playing a role in such criminal activities in turn as a figure of speech being blind towards my own actions and there consequences, such as the incident that have clearly been contained within the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) application.
- I know it would be morally wrong for me not to stand up and quire this matter myself as for I know the true facts, as I know this case should not be sitting in its civil capacity, when it

clearly states an offence of an illegal natured concept this is a breach of a multitude of my human rights and should be managed under criminal legislation and regulations in a criminal court, especially without no previous history of similar natured offences being present and this is also inclusive of no pre remand warnings ever being issued.

- In the understanding of civil and criminal law, 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**, in pursuit from the police reforms act **1964**, by way of a victim or witness making a report to police and then for members of the police to be allocated the incident in hand so for them to be able to start any needed investigations, this does also depend on the matter of relevance to the initial report and will be risk assessed and graded apriority to the listing 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.
- In the early **1980**'s the police did have the power to take cases to court without the decision of any other governing body, but now in **2016** the burden relays solely on the CPS who are in collaboration with Revenue and Customs Prosecution Office and is headed by the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) who is independent but subject to the superintendence of the Attorney General that is accountable to members of Parliament that do work for the prosecution services.
- If charged by police any person's legal rights, they gain under section 24 and 25 which does relate to the rights of any person charged and the minimum standards of criminal procedure.
- An issue I raise is the Asbo Case sit in a civil capacity at court and without the police and Council complying to none of the above and below Regulations and/or Legal Rights they must mandatory conducted as managed within accordance of the United Kingdom Stationary policies, e.g. United Kingdom Law clearly states the definition of illegal to be an illegal and therefore arrestable offence.
 - I ask please can any person explain this to me? I have no previous convictions of similar nature offence, neither was the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) application a CBO, Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) on conviction, it is in fact a stand-alone Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) and the legal guidance is for the application not to be based upon criminal natured activities.
- I will continue with the principles of the respondent's case which the Prosecution have induced with the title of "the organization of illegal raves, for myself to be able to defend my legal right I need to be told what I am in trouble for and by reading the organization of illegal raves this is what I went to court to defend myself against. The legal definition the police and council filed was wrong and the judge refused to act on sense and reason when told or for what he could read the role of the Judge is to make sure the case stays overseen in a fair manner and that the criminal standards stay met but no judge did this.

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- National Standards Incident Recording Regulations: -
- I would first like any reader to have a full understanding of the knowledge needed to address this point inside of this complaint in reference to the "NSIR," and what is the national standards incident recording regulations that they govern under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act **2000**.
- The NSIR does quote the following, when any state official is recording police information them procedures must comply in accordance with the national standards incident recording polices and them person(s) are to:
- NSIR ensures that the police hold all their official information by following the accordance of the law.
- The NSIR supports all the correct decisions that officials make through the intelligence process with utmost respect for "Vision and Purpose Statements for Crime

Recording (NCRS & HOOCR)” what are in respect to the Home Office Counting Rules for Recorded Crime.

- Supply a fair and auditable decision-making process.
- Corroborate all related and interlinked information.
- Allow themselves to share all information in compliance with the data protection Act **1998** and Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act **2000**.

7) Policing Values:

- The College of Policing “Code of Ethics” set out nine explicit values that are to ensure the standards of professional behaviour for both police officers and police staff:

<u>1.</u> <u>Due</u> <u>Responsibility</u> <u>with Issues of</u> <u>Openness</u>	<u>2.</u> <u>Due</u> <u>Responsibility</u> <u>with Issues of</u> <u>Integrity</u>	<u>3.</u> <u>Due</u> <u>Responsibility</u> <u>with Issues of</u> <u>Accountability</u>	<u>4.</u> <u>Due</u> <u>Responsibility</u> <u>with Issues of</u> <u>Respect</u>	<u>5.</u> <u>Due</u> <u>Responsibility</u> <u>with Issues of</u> <u>Leadership</u>
<u>6.</u> <u>Due</u> <u>Responsibility</u> <u>with Issues of</u> <u>Fairness</u>	<u>7.</u> <u>Due</u> <u>Responsibility</u> <u>with Issues of</u> <u>Selflessness</u>	<u>8.</u> <u>Due</u> <u>Responsibility</u> <u>with Issues of</u> <u>Objectivity</u>	<u>9.</u> <u>Due</u> <u>Responsibility</u> <u>with Issues of</u> <u>Honesty</u>	

8) Cps Reviewing of Case Files: -

- Duty Prosecutors must apply the Code for Crown Prosecutors when reviewing any case received from the police and continue to do so during the life of a case, to be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction against each defendant for each offence and that it is in the public interest to proceed.
- Crown Prosecutors must also consider any human rights issues that arise.

9) The Joint Performance Standards: -

- a. **Standard 1** – Police will undertake an effective, early investigation to reduce use of pre-charge bail: -
- b. **Standard 2** – Police will obtain ‘key evidence’ before referral to a prosecutor for a charging decision: -
- c. **Standard 3** – Police will themselves charge or NFA cases in accordance with the DPP’s Guidance on Charging: -

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- d. **Standard 4** – CPS will supply an at once accessible service for the telephone referral of cases: -
- e. **Standard 5** – CPS will ensure early face-to-face consultations for serious, sensitive, and complex cases: -
- f. **Standard 6** – CPS will ensure that charging decisions are consistent and in accordance with the Code for Crown Prosecutors and appropriate legal and policy guidance.

10) Police Personal Conduct: -

- These values underpin all policing functions and in respect of police personal conduct and require all person(s) working for the police service to “Behave in A Manner, Whether on Or Off Duty, Which Does Not Bring Discredit on The Police Service or Undermine Public Confidence in Policing” (See Standard 9 – Conduct).
- The Code explicitly states that complying with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), which is the central rules from the Home Office that do comply with the Counting Rules for Recorded Crime (HOOCR), is an example of meeting the standards.

11) Regards to NSIR Standards: -

- With further regards to NSIR standards that do define any communication from any person to be otherwise known as a “CFS A Caller for Services” a CFS is any person(s) by whatever means of contact, about a matter that comes to police attention and which the police are required by the NSIR to record.
- There are minimum data standards to be complied with when recording information on an incident record:
 - a. An Incident Unique Reference Number (URN)
 - b. The Received Time and Date of The Report.
 - c. The Method of Reporting.
 - d. “A Clear and Accurate Time and Date the Report Got Recorded.”
 - e. Details Of the Person Making the Report (Name, Address, And Telephone Number)
 - f. Sufficient Information to Describe the Location and Nature of The Report.
 - g. The Opening and Closing Category.
 - h. Also, The Time and Date of First and Closing Classification.
- Contained within the respondent Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) application I take a problem with there being no URN numbers to a vast amount of the official documents contained within the respondent’s bundle.
- The Prosecution Team Manual of Guidance For the preparation, processing, and submission of prosecution files **2011** (Incorporating National File Standard **2015**) also states the importance to case files URN numbers and continues to quote the following: -

12) Unique Reference Number (“Urn”)

- An URN must be allocated to a case file at the earliest opportunity to allow tracking and monitoring of the case where possible.
- This process should start at the CPS pre-charge advice stage where police will record the URN on the MG3/3A.
- When police are completing a case file, they must enter the URN on all MG forms.
- The endorsement of the URN on each page of each form ensures that if material becomes separated from the file, officers can easily identify it and the URN maintains continuity.
- Allocating an URN for case files involving multiple offences and/or offenders’ officers will need to closely monitor to avoid duplications.
- Specific guidance on when and how officers must file case is at 2.4 of Section 2.
- This includes obtaining guidance from the CPS regarding the splitting or merging of case files.

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13) General Principles Charges for Any Offences Police Are to Include in The Same File with The Same Unique Reference Number / (URN) If Those Charges:

- If police find them on the same facts, or: -
- Form, or are a part of a series of, offences of the same or a similar character.
- As a result, case files containing charges which officers have not linked in either of the ways mentioned above officers will need to split into separate files, each with a different URN.

14) Organisation: -

- In dispute to the Organisation role in the respondent’s pursuit for a conviction for organising illegal raves, the applicant has not adduced no evidence in support of such a claim, I submitted a plea of innocents as for sure I know that I am innocent and because of that reason, there is no truthful evidence relating to the wrongful accusations that I find myself defending my character towards, this case leaves me every day of my life knowing that I never organised any event sighted in the respondent bundle leaving me suffering the

consequences and if the allegations were true I believe the police intelligence would be able to prove some of the following as they have not got the following:

- 1+ “No Evidence of Flyers.”
- 2+ “No Evidence of Breaches of The Licensing Act.”
- 3+ “No Evidence of Promotion on Social Networking Sites.”
- 4+ “No Evidence of Sound Equipment Sited Within the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) Event Dates Being Used for Private Reasons, Neither Seized Under Self-Commercial Gain.”
- 5+ “No Evidence of Video Footage Proving Any Origination or Delegation Roles.”
- 6+ “No Evidence of Forensics.”
- 7+ “No Evidence of Trespassing.”
- 8+ “No Evidence of Voice Recordings.”
- 9+ “No Evidence of a Past Durations of Times Relating to Any Arrests of My Person for A Similar Natured Offence.”
- 10+ “No Evidence of And Therefore a Complete Absinth of Firsthand Oral Evidence of Victims.”
- 11+ “This Complete Absinth Also Includes No Police PNB Notebooks, For All Dates Wrongfully Accused and Sited Within the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) Application.
- 12+ “Not To Forget The Complete Disappearance Of All CAD Related Emergency 999 / 101 Calls, That I Am In Pursuit Of Disclosure Towards, That Do Relate To The Audio Voice Recordings That Have Been Said To Have Been Destroyed By Police, The Emergency 999 / 101 Call Voice Recordings Are Governed By United Kingdom And Continental Legalization And Standard Functional Specifications For Law Enforcement Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Systems Standards Protected By Communication Standard Operating Procedures “SOP” And In All Incidents Should Not Be Destroyed When They Are Part Of An Ongoing Trial Or Appeal And This Is To Include, The Commence Of A Proven Verdict Otherwise Known As A Convection As Them Files Should Remain Intact For Up To 50 Years After.”

15) Hearsay I Challenge the Following Points of Concern: -

- The respondent when seeking pursuit of the Asbo application that they applied for at the lower court in conjunction to their powers, so for the respondent to Adduce an application notice of (Hearsay Evidence under Civil Proceeding) Rule **1999**.
- The applicant took dispute to the legal factors of such a hearsay notice and declined the application.
- The reason for the dispute was and is that the respondent is relying on the whole president of their case solely being based on hearsay evidence, with no substance of first-hand evidence and a complete disappearance of civil person(s) under oath supplying oral evidence, in turn no VPS witness, this does also include any other support of key materials that would aid in any convection as evidence, the notice to rely solely on hearsay was put before the judge on the **11/09/2014** and **30/10/2014** to Highbury Corner Magistrates Court this was challenged but was allowed by the judge sitting at the lower court.
 - a. How can anyone stand a fair trial when they can call no witnesses?
 - b. And all of the civil persons witness statements Victims did not signed themselves.

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- Hearsay applications under the Magistrates Courts (Hearsay Evidence in Civil Proceeding) **Rule 1999** the prosecution is wrong to rely solely on hearsay within the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) application and has been put in on the **23/02/2016, 17/08/2016** to Wood Green Crown Court for the appeal hearing, this was challenged, this also has been allowed by the Judge hearing the appeal case.
- The truthiness and accuracy of the witness statements that we contained in the format of an MG11 witness statement form.

- Also, the capacity the court sits in as for the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) proceeding sit in their civil capacity, but the respondent's application states an offence of a criminal nature such as the organisation of illegal rave, so for any person to understand what rules the case should really be imposed to so that the Appellant could stand a legal and justified fair trial cannot clearly be established, this is for the reasons as listed below.: -
- Magistrates and Crown Courts have different regulations when the court houses are sitting in a true and fair civil capacity when at trial and appeal.
- A criminal case as the respondent application clearly states it is, has a different views towards the rules of hearsay, than a civil case does and requires a section 9 or 10 to be educed into the case proceedings, if the section 9 or 10 requirements are not agreed by the Judge, or challenged by any applicant, due to a witness not given oral evidence in court, then the context of their statement holds less weight and may not be read out in court verbally aloud that is to say on its own, by any members of the prosecution and in turn becomes inadmissible in criminal cases, but under civil proceeding where there is no criminal element, then them hearsay rule do not comply and the Civil Evidence Act **1995** will in fact apply, in any ongoing proceedings that are in pursuit of an Anti-social Behaviour Order, the Civil Evidence Act **1995** rules should come into force and will allow the admissibility of hearsay without an exception other than a hearsay notice, because of the clear difference that is allowed in the proceeding of criminal and civil law relating to hearsay and the respondent's case being of a mixture of both laws, this leads me to the understanding that I could not stand, what must be a speedy and fair trial in respect to, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) **1948**, the Human Rights Act **1998** (the Act or the HRA) and the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) **1953**.

16) MG5: Police Report

A. MG5 – Case Summary Guidance Notes

- When the police or Council are accusing any person of an offence under the criminal justice public order act **1994** the police should arrest the accused and they must file an mg5 case summery in accordance with code A of the pace codes of conduct.
- The officers will need to inform the prosecutor, defence, and court about what happened when they interviewed the defendant, and then the officer must follow the guidance contained in the header of section 2 of the MG5.
- Where the suspect refuses to answer certain questions or to answer satisfactorily, after due warning, a court or jury may draw such inferences as appear proper under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act **1994** sections 36 and 37.
- In such circumstances as a defendant making a no comment interview the Officers in the case must record their notes into section 2 of the MG5, showing that they gave special warnings (as set out in a - e below) and also, the officer is to record the questions he or she asked following the warning.
- The officer must record the exact words used by the defendant rather than paraphrasing.
- For the police to draw an inference to on a suspect the police must explain to tell them, in ordinary language:
 - a. “What Offence Is Being Investigated?”
 - b. “What Fact They Are Being Asked to Account For.”
 - c. “This Fact May Be Due to Them Taking Part in The Commission of The Offence.”
 - d. “A Court May Draw a Proper Inference If They Fail or Refuse to Account for This Fact.”
 - e. “A Record Is Being Made of The Interview and It May Be Given in Evidence If They Are Brought to Trial.”

17) Orders on Conviction: -

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- An order comes into effect on the day the Judge made it.

- Will be of a CBO nature the provisions relating to the CBO are in Part 2 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act **2014** (the "Act").
- The provisions come into force on **20th of October 2014**.

18) The Dates of The on Goings in The Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) Proceedings Are Below: -

<u>12/09/2014</u>	The police tried to serve a bundle on the Appellant at 109 Burncroft Avenue, to which he disputes. This Bundle police have said is the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) Case Files, we sent a letter of complaint and served our letter to the police in regard to them not serving the Now Claimant and that bundle should still remain in the Edmonton police station lost property but then police cannot find it.
<u>06/10/2014</u>	The Appellant was meant to have a hearing for an interim Order, but legal aid had not granted Legal Aid. Michael Carroll acting solicitor came to court the judge overturned and granted legal aid. The application for the Interim hearing the judge would not hear due to the claimants' solicitors not having time to go over the case papers as legal aid had not granted legal aid at this point. The CPS and police were not happy about this. The Judge put the hearing off until the 22/10/2014 .
<u>22/10/2014</u>	22/10/2014 Interim hearing could not go ahead due to Andy Locke Acting Barrister had a flood at his home address. CPS and Police were not happy about this and wanted it to go ahead. Judge told them it is not down to the Appellant he has attended court and rightfully he should have a barrister. Interim The Judge put the hearing off until the 05/11/2014 .

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19) Narrative Statements: -

- Made by the people who have played a part in the event at issue?

20) Production Statements: -

- made by people who are employees, who have access to computer systems or documents, but: -
1+ “Cannot Testify as To How the Information Was Entered on To the Systems, As It May Have Been Done by Other People in The Organisation.”

21) Statements by expert witnesses:

- Include analysis and comment and can include personal opinion within their professional remit.

22) What is a VPS Witness Statement?

- This is a statement made by the victim of a criminal offence.
- The police recorded it on the MG11 form, and the content relates to the effect the offence has on them.

▪ **The Purpose of VPS forms are: -**

- These statements provide the victim with an opportunity to state how the offence has affected them:
 - a. Physically
 - b. Emotionally
 - c. Psychologically
 - d. financially, or
 - e. in any other way victim, an opportunity to say if they require further support, or wish to claim compensation.
 - f. To provide the Home Office and the courts with information on these matters and allow them to take an account of the consequences of the offence on the victim.
 - g. These statements are voluntary and are separate to other statements.
 - h. The prosecution disclosed to the defence VPS Witness Statements.

23) Victim Personal Statements: -

- When officers use a VPS in court the prosecuting team put the VPS before the court after conviction in the sentencing bundle.

24) (Impact Statement)

- If a police officer takes a witness statement in England, Wales, or Northern Ireland, they must record it on an MG11 form.
- All investigating police officers must keep the original copies of all witness statements in the case file and send copies to the Crown Prosecution Service.
- Before a witness signs a witness statement the investigating police officers must always explain to whomever is filling out the form: - "The Perjury Clause," before they make the statement.
- A statement taken in this form meets the legal requirements, and so they may not have needed to attend court:
- But you must make it clear the Home Office cannot guarantee they will not have to attend the court because the court and the defendant have the right to call any witness to attend and give oral evidence.
- When any police officer questions the witness they must make sure of the following: ask all relevant questions to satisfy their duty under the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act **1996**, so to be able to pursue all reasonable lines of enquiry whether they point towards or away from the suspect.

25) The Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) Witness Statements Do Not Contain Signature of Truth: -

A. PRACTICE DIRECTION 22 – STATEMENTS OF TRUTH

- **Official Documents that require a Statement of Truth include: -**
- Rule 22.1(1) sets out the documents which officers must verify by a statement of truth.
 - **The documents include:**
 - a. A statement of case,
 - b. A response complying with an order under rule 18.1 to provide further information,
 - c. A witness statement,

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- If an officer wishes to rely on matters that they have set out in their Court Order Application as evidence, then the officer's is to verify the Application with a statement of truth.
- The officers mat contains the statement of truth in the document it verifies, or it may be in a separate document served subsequently, in which case it must identify the document to which it relates.

26) Form of the Statement of Truth: -

- The form of the statement of truth verifying a statement of case, a response, an application notice, or a notice of objections should be as follows:
- ‘[I believe] [the (claimant or as may be) believes] that the facts stated in this [name document being verified] are true.’
- The form of the statement of truth verifying a witness statement should be as follows:
- ‘The facts stated in this witness statement are true.’
- Where an officer or civil person contains a statement of truth in a separate document, the document containing the statement of truth they are to head both parts with the title of the proceedings and the claim number.

27) The Document Being Verified Should Be Identified in The Statement of Truth as Follows:

- Statement of case: ‘the [defence or as may be] served on the [name of party] on [date],’
- Application notice: ‘the application notice issued on [date] for [set out the remedy sought],’
- Witness statement: ‘the witness statement filed on [date] or served on [party] on [date].’

28) Who may Sign the Statement of Truth?

- All statement in any case, as well as any response statement or any application notice, must have a statement of truth and signed by:
- The party or his litigation friend, or
- The legal representative of the party or litigation friend.
- The witness must sign a statement of truth verifying they signed it.

29) In-House Legal Representatives: -

1+ “Legal representative is defined in rule 2.3(1).”

- A legal representative employed by a party may sign a statement of truth.
- 2+ “However, a person who is not a solicitor, barrister, or other authorised litigator, but who is employed by the company and is managed by such a person is not employed by that person and so cannot sign a statement of truth.”
- (This is unlike the employee of a solicitor in private practice that would come within the definition of legal representative.)
- However, such a person, may be a manager and able to sign the statement on behalf of the company in that capacity.

30) Inability To Persons to Read or Sign Documents to Be Verified by A Statement of Truth: -

- Where a person is to sign a document containing a statement of truth, who is unable to read or sign the document, they must contain a certificate made by an authorised person in agreement.

31) Consequences Of Failure to Verify: -

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- “If a statement of case is not verified by a statement of truth, the statement of case will remain effective unless it is struck out, but a party may not rely on the contents of a statement of case as evidence until it has been verified by a statement of truth.”
- Any party may apply to the court for an order unless within such period as the court may specify.
- All statements of a case the prosecuting team are to verify within their service, a statement of truth, or the judge will strike out the statement in the case.
- The Government refers to recover of costs of a Court Order Application in paragraph 4.2 and the Government states that the party who has failed to verify a statement of truth in any event forthwith will be the: - “BEARER TO THE LOSS OF THE RECOVERED COSTS.”

32) Penalty: -

- The Government draws attention to the rule 32.14 which sets out the consequences of verifying a statement of case containing a false statement without an honest belief in its truth, and to the procedures set out in rule 81.18 and paragraphs 5.1 to 5.7 of Practice Direction 81 – Applications and proceedings in relation to contempt of court.

33) Possession Extra. Of Articles for Use in Frauds, Fraud Act 2006: -

- A person is guilty of an offence if he has in his possession or under his control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud.
- A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
- On summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both).
- On conviction on formal accusation, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine (or to both).

34) Fraud Act

- Making or supplying articles for use in frauds:
- a. “A Person Is Guilty of An Offence If He Makes, Adapts, Supplies, Or Offers to Supply Any Article” —
- b. “Knowing That It Is Designed or Adapted for Use in The Course of Or in Connection with Fraud, Or” -
 - 1+ “Intending It to Be Used to Commit, Or Assist in The Commission Of, Fraud.”
 - 2+ “A Person Guilty of An Offence Under This Section Is Liable— (A) On Summary Conviction, To Imprisonment for A Term Not Exceeding 12 Months or To a Fine Not Exceeding the Statutory Maximum (Or to Both).”
 - 3+ “On Conviction on Indictment, To Imprisonment for A Term Not Exceeding 10 Years or To a Fine (Or to Both).”

35) Fraud Act

- “Article” (1) For the purposes of— (a) sections 6 and 7, and (b) the provisions listed in subsection (2), as far as they relate to articles for use in the course of or in connection with fraud, “Article” includes any program or data held in electronic form.
- Police are to sign All Impact statements, but second third hand information.

36) PNBs are Requested as Disclosure: -

- The official pocketbook is a most important document which, when effectively use, provides the greatest support in court, and constitutes protection against false or mistaken attack upon the character of an officer or a member of staff.
- It is a basic principle of police procedure that police officers and appropriate police staff will keep notes of their day-to-day duties to which they may later refer.
- Every operational Police Officer, including Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs), members of the Special Constabulary, & Firearms Enquiry Officers shall carry an official PNB when on duty, and they are to ensure that they maintain it.

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- It is fundamental that the police make their notes at the time of the incident, which they are recording or, where circumstances prevent this, as soon as practicable after the event.
- All officers must carry their police pocket notebooks, and this includes all staff engaged on operational patrol, response and beat duties.
- Officers that are engaged in all types of work duties must at all times carry their pocket notebook when they are performing work so, that were they is a likelihood of themselves encountering a working scenario their pocket notebook will be available to record the details.

- The PNB is an official document, which is subject to disclosure in connection with any criminal investigation.
- Individual persons maintain The PNB but “The Police Notebooks!” belongs to the Metropolitan Constabulary.

37) Police Are to Record Pocket Notebook in The Following Circumstances: -

- Where the Police and Criminal Evidence Act **1984** require a record and none exists.
- Details of audio recording interviews as highlighted in paragraph 5.1 of Code E.
- Unsolicited comments made by a suspect outside the context of a formal interview, which may be relevant to an offence.
- Evidential matters, civil and criminal where not recorded in another original document.
- PNC and other police information database checks.
- Critical, domestic and hate crime incidents.
- Property found or handed to officers.
- Under Section 170 of the Road Traffic Act **1988**, where any party insists that the police record an accident.
- Arrests and incidents which may give rise to evidence in a criminal offence.
- Incidents where the police officer thinks a complaint will seek resolution (bring to a supervisor notice as soon as possible.)
- Observations / surveillance where no official log exists.
- Any information that an officer regards as relevant to any aspect of police work, they should record. If in doubt, record everything.
- The information, which police should record at any scene, will vary.

38) The Following Is a Guide to The Minimum Information Required: -

- Time.
- Exact location.
- Occurrence or offence.
- Name, age (DOB), occupation, address, self-defined ethnicity, and telephone number of persons involved.
- Name, age (DOB), occupation, address, self-defined ethnicity, and telephone number of witness/informants.
- Details of action by police officers and others all “Direct speech” those officers are to record in their pocketbooks.
- Where a suspect makes any comment, which might be relevant to an offence, (including a reply after caution) the comments must be recorded in the PNB, and where practicable the person shall be given the opportunity to read the record and to certify and sign it as accurate or indicate the respects in which that person considers it inaccurate.
- Police are to record any refusal to sign.
- Even when there is collaboration, unless the circumstances are for reason exceptional, each officer should make a note in their own book and not rely on a note in another officer’s book.
- If one officer has no recollection of a point observed or of a remark remembered by a colleague, they should not incorporate such a matter into their book.
- An entry, whether made in consultation with a colleague or otherwise, must reflect only genuine personal observation and recollection.
- It is the responsibility of all officers to keep their PNBs updated.
- Supervisors are to ensure compliance by inspecting officers’ PNBs on a regular basis and endorsing the PNB accordingly.
- Officers will retain their current and last two completed PNBs (if less than two years old).
- Police are to submit all PNBs to the District Administration, where their staff will store them away until they are two years old.
- PNBs that are over two years old the government will be store in alphabetical order at the Central Archive Facility.

- Once the PNBs are over seven years old, the Government will destroy the police Notebooks as confidential waste.

39) Overview Of the Role Of CCC: -

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- The Government formed Met CCC in **January 2008** upon completion of the C3i programme.
- This saw public telephone contact and control of the deployment of MPS uniform policing assets move from a central Information Room (IR) located at New Scotland Yard; thirty-two local control rooms (known within the MPS as CAD (Computer Aided Despatch) Rooms); and three independent Telephone Operator Centres (TOC), to three purpose-built contact and deployment centres located at Lambeth, Hendon, and Bow.
- CCC now operates within the Public Contact Portfolio of Territorial Policing (TP) as a single Operational Command Unit (OCU).
- CCC oversees all emergency and non-emergency telephony for the MPS, co-ordinates the despatch of initial response to incidents for Borough Operational Command Units (BOCUs), provides command and control infrastructure for major incident and event policing through the Special Operations Room (SOR) and command and control for critical incidents.
- On 06th of October 1998, BT introduced a new system whereby all the information about emergency callers' location their system automatically transmits electronically to the relevant service needed rather than themselves having to read the information out (with the possibility of errors).
- The 999 Emergency system name is EISEC (Enhanced Information Service for Emergency Calls).
- "The Communications Provider shall, to the extent technically feasible, make accurate and reliable Caller Location Information available for all calls to the emergency call numbers '112' and '999', at no charge to the Emergency Organisations overseeing those calls, until the time the call is answered by those organisations."
- When a person(s), provide Open reach with a customer's name and address they pass it to BT's 999 Call Handling Service.
- BT in turn uses that information to route 999 calls and passes the location on to the Emergency Authority (EA).
- Then the emergency services allocate the order of importance, of the information need:
- BT use the Postcode to route the call to the EA that is serving that geography location and then EA use the postcode to locate the caller.
- End Username for: Consumer -the person most likely to make the call (not always the bill payer).
- The End Username recorded and listed on the Emergency Services Database may be different to the Directory Listing and the two details are separate entries on the input xml provided by a CP when placing an order with Openreach.
- The separate End Username that an officer provides they use to populate the details held on the Emergency Services Database and assist the emergency services with handling 112 and 999 calls effectively.
- For WLR3, Openreach takes responsibility only for passing the address information to the Emergency Services Database.
- For MPF, it is the CP's responsibility to pass the address information to the Emergency Services Database.
- In a short summary the first CFS caller for services, person that calls any emergency 999 handler will speak to is a B-com operator, B-com accept responsibility for passing the callers location and telephone number on to British Telecom who, then route the incident with the same intelligence already gained to the emergency services desired.

- Another issue of concern that I raise within this letter, is in regards to a vast majority of incidents, otherwise known as Cads that have been inter Linked with unrelated incidents and information, that is to say from what I am being accused of at court and that information being supported as hearsay evidence, which has a true outcome of containing incorrect geological address information relating to the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) application, where on the dates that I do take reference towards, was on the **08th of June 2014** at Progress Way Enfield London, where in any sense it would have been impossible for the incident the applicant has been accused of to have played a role that had a negative effect on any other persons way of life.
- Due to them locations distance being so far apart from one another, as can be seen by the Distance as the Crow Flies and Distance by Land Transport, which does in fact show that the distance between progress way and the initial location of the CFS emergency 999 callers, are too far apart for the respondent accusations for truth to be found upon, so because of this reason they have now been calculated into miles of distance as detailed below and them places are as follows, with geological markers supplied from:-
 ✓ <https://www.freemaptools.com/how-far-is-it-between.htm>

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<u>Numb</u>	<u>Name of 999 CFS Location Grid X to Y</u>	<u>Accused Location of Event Grid X to Y</u>	<u>Distance Between Both Locations in Miles</u>
1+	Hardy Way Enfield X. 531438 Y. 197711	Progress way X. 534380 Y. 195513	Distance as the Crow Flies: 2.280 Miles Distance by Land Transport: 2.788 Miles
2+	Tynemouth Dr, Enfield X. 534375 Y. 198125	Progress way X. 534380 Y. 195513	Distance as the Crow Flies: 1.700 Miles Distance by Land Transport: 1.808 Miles
3+	899 Great Cambridge Road, Enfield X. 534396, Y. 197692	Progress way X. 534380 Y. 195513	Distance as the Crow Flies: 1.354 Miles Distance by Land Transport: 1.450 Miles
4+	Albury Walk X. 535375 Y. <u>202125</u>	Progress way X. 534380 Y. 195513	Distance as the Crow Flies: 4.105 Miles Distance by Land Transport: 4.619 Miles
5+	Crown Road Enfield X. 534960 Y. 196240	Progress way X. 534380 Y. 195513	Distance as the Crow Flies: 0.751 Miles Distance by Land Transport: 1.021 Miles
6+	93 Broadlands Ave, Enfield X. 534981 Y. 196790	Progress way X. 534380 Y. 195513	Distance as the Crow Flies: 0.874 Miles Distance by Land Transport: 1.537 Miles
7+	Lincoln Road, Enfield X. 534152 Y. 195940	Progress way X. 534380 Y. 195513	Distance as the Crow Flies: 0.302 Miles Distance by Land Transport 0.372 Miles

8+	Woodstock Crescent, Enfield X. 534657 Y. 195453	Progress way X. 534380 Y. 195513	Distance as the Crow Flies: 0.201 Miles Distance by Land Transport 0.795 Miles
9+	Leighton Road, Enfield X. 534144 Y. 195627	Progress way X. 534380 Y. 195513	Distance as the Crow Flies: 0.231 Miles Distance by Land Transport 0.641 Miles
10+	Mayfield Crescent, Enfield X. Y.	Progress way X. 534380 Y. 195513	Distance as the Crow Flies: 0.239 Miles Distance by Land Transport 0.692 Miles

- The above table lists the locations from the CADs giving mileage,
- There are CADs that have all of the Map Grid reference blocked out, so no person other than the developers can research those Cad incident numbers, and they are as follows: -
 - a. 1722:7JUN14: -
 - b. 5206:7JUN14: -
 - c. 340:8JUN14: -
 - d. 793:8JUN14: -
 - e. 2410JUN14.
- The appellant requests, the reply from the prosecuting team as to why would there be a need to block out any of the police Cads and/or Map data?
- And the appellant asks the prosecution for them to serve all the redactions in a non-edited format.

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- I find it hard to understand why police officer(s) would send police officers to a location that the person was not at, as it seems PC Steve Elsmore is trying to imply in his statement dated the **24/09/2016 pages 327 to 332.**
- Also, there is the matter regarding data blocked out in a multitude of CFS Emergency calls relating to:
 - a. **CAD 3151**
 - b. **CAD 2410**
- We can understand just a few of the Names and just a couple of the Addresses and we have clearly not received what was requested as disclosure so, that we can read what is right and wrong to stand a fair defence, the police are clearly hiding a lot more data and while being blocked out data that is vital to the on goings of this case.
- There is a problem with Cads missing like linked **CAD 2456 /7** shown on **page 290.**
- The reason given by the respondent in court about explicitly linked to and implicitly linked to CADs seems very unreliable and is easy proved to be a lie as to when the officer said under oath to the judge and all present in the courtroom he said that the missing CADs he never added to the Asbo Application are not linked to Crown Road in anyway.
- In PC Jason Ames statement that dated the **15/08/2014** the police officer state something but the **CAD 9717** which relates to his intelligence report someone has redacted, and we ask why they withhold this information also?
- Using the jurisdictional GIS information and the law enforcement map layers, the dispatcher has a tactical view of the city and/or dispatch area.
- The staff can control the map by specific CAD commands, such as zoom-and-pan, or pre - set commands, such as zooming to the address of a selected call for service.
- The dispatcher can map/view all units and open calls for service for an area or the city.
- Labelled on the map are police Units and calls.
- Locational Systems Interfaces Locational systems provide automated access to address, geographic, and mapping information for law enforcements.

- The primary locational systems include AVL, GIS, and Mobile and Real-Time Mapping:

40) Geofile Maintenance: -

- The creation of a comprehensive Geofile is a significant undertaking.
- The system should support the creation and maintenance of the Geofile using an available mapping/GIS.
- The Geofile contains the geographic information that is the basis decisions in a communications centre.
- The system needs to provide the ability for an agency to enter and update all Geofile data, including the physical address and the X/Y/Z coordinates.
- Police use the Geofile to validate and standardize location inclusive of address information.
- A Geofile is also, used to cross-reference addresses and locations within law enforcements defined reporting areas, X/Y/Z coordinates, ZIP codes, and other identifiers.
- The Geofile contains sufficient information to ensure that an address is valid.
- Furthermore, it provides cross-references to addresses and locations using common place names (e.g., business names, parks, hospitals, and schools) and street aliases.
- It includes information such as direction of travel on particular streets and can identify the side of a street for a specific address.
- It is for all to be able to assume that all the addresses in the RMS are mandatory validated by using the system Geofile.

41) The Time Stamps Are Inaccurate Relating to Police CAD's Information: -

- Inaccuracy's leading to incorrect time stamps contained within the applicant's bundle created by Steve Elsmore on the **13/8/2014**.

CAD	Numb	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

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- Clock Synchronization Interface and synchronize all servers and CAD workstations work in Co-Hurst with the Master Time Clock (Net clock).
- This ensures that each workstation and server provide an accurate time stamp.

42) Time Protocol (NTP): -

- A **Network Time Protocol (NTP)** server is a reference time server used in a network for the management of precise time to various system devices.
- The server recognizes all Ethernet devices that request a time source, and the Time Protocol (NTP) server ensures that the time distributes properly from machine to machine.
- In this way every piece of equipment over the network infrastructure with a time display and Ethernet connection will remain uniform and match each other.
- These servers are internal to the police facility and do not breach the security system to receive time.
- When used alone without a master clock, an NTP server solely conveys time to Ethernet devices.

43) A Master Clock: -

- A master clock, on the other hand, does more than convey time to Ethernet devices.
- It also has the ability to distribute time to multiple different clock systems or retrofit with existing clocks systems through its programmable relays.
- In addition, a master clock is capable of scheduling various incorporated systems to shut on and off at desired times automatically.
- All the settings for the master clock people can easily configure through an easy-to-use web interface via an internet capable device.
- Additional functions do not present in an NTP server include Daylight Saving Time changes, 12 or 24-hour formats, and the possibility of adding a countdown feature.
- When have you put them together?
- Aside from their differences, a master clock and NTP server actually have the ability to collaborate with each other to provide an even better timing solution for a given facility.
- When the two systems pair together, the master clock will receive accurate time from the NTP server to distribute to all clocks in its system, while the NTP server will synchronise all networked devices to the same time it provides for the master clock.
- Combining both the capabilities of a master clock and an NTP server ensures that every clock, computer, printer, and any other device with an Ethernet connection will display the exact same time, all while having the added features of a master clock.

44) Real-Time Mapping: -

- All aspects of a CAD system must “Be Optimized” for rapid response time and system reliability.
- Since time is of the essence, the CAD system must accurately provide a data and time stamp for every activity.
- CAD systems collect the initial information for an incident and then provide the information to one or more RMS systems.

45) Logging: -

- CAD will log all actions including security violations and attempted breeches, errors, changes, and updates.
- Logs should be viewable and searchable by the system administrator.

46) Police Or Council Never Induced Any CAD Voice Recordings of The Original 999 / 101 Calls: -

- Communications Data Standard Operating Procedure: -
- In this document the definition of **(CD)** will mean Communications Data: -
- This Standard Operating Procedure **(SOP)** establishes procedures that ensures the Police Service of (hereinafter ‘Police’) manages its acquisition and use of communications data (CD) in accordance with legislation, and the Home Office ‘Acquisition and Disclosure of Communications Data’ Codes of Practice.
- The procedures described in the SOP, persons can find in the provisions of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act **2000, (RIPA)** Part 1, Chapter 2 (the Act) which provides a legal basis for the lawful access to CD by public authorities including police forces.
- The main purpose of the Act is to ensure that the police use the relevant investigatory powers in accordance with **ECHR**.
- The Act requires that police follow the human rights principles.
- Officers must ask themselves the following questions before utilising any of the powers under this Act:

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- a. Is The Proposed Action Lawful?
- b. Is The Proposed Action Necessary (For A Legitimate Aim)?
- c. Is The Proposed Action Proportionate to The Crime or Incident Police Are Investigating: - “Not A Sledgehammer to Crack a Nut?”

d. Is The Proposed Action Non-Discriminatory?

- In **2014**, the Government introduced the Data Retention and Investigatory Powers Act **2014** (DRIPA.)
- This was in response to the European Court of Justice (ECJ) judgment of **08th of April 2014** which declared a previous Data Retention Directive (**2006/24/EC**) invalid.
- DRIPA makes it clear that anyone providing a communications service to customers in the UK, regardless of where that service is provided from, they involved must comply with lawful requests made under the Act and requires relevant companies to retain certain types of CD for up to 12 months, so this may later be acquired by law enforcement and used in evidence.
- The Acquisition and Disclosure of Communications Data Code of Practice (COP) was issued by the Home Office and approved by Parliament on **01st of October 2007** and subsequently amended on **25 March 2015**.
- The COP provides guidance to public authorities on the correct procedures for accessing CD under the provision of the Act.
- The Government deemed The COP as admissible in evidence in both criminal and civil proceedings.
- Part 1, Chapter 2 Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act **2000** (RIPA) (the Act) defines communication data into three separate types.
- Number three of three being:
 - Traffic Data (section 21(4)(a)) – data comprised in or attached to a communication for the purpose of the postal or communication service – incoming call data, cell site / location information, call line identity, and other records.
- Authorisation
 - a. “CD May Only Be Sought If A DP Believes It Is Necessary for One Or More of The Following Statutory Purposes to Which I Do Claim Disclosure Towards:”
 - For the purpose of preventing or detecting crime or of preventing disorder (S22(2) b).
 - For the purpose, in an emergency, of preventing death or injury or any damage to a person’s physical or mental health, or of mitigating any injury or damage to a person’s physical or mental health (S22(2) g).
- To assist investigations into alleged injustices (Article 2(a)).

47) Repeat CFS Caller’s: -

- There is a clear issue contained within the respondent’s application for an Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) order in regard to repeat callers CFS, there is an enormous number of instances where we can identify a duplicate call in the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) when the call handler on the dates of the incidents in question must cross-reference the CAD to the original CFS.
- The calls must be correctly linked for future retrievability but are not and have still been added to the case file by the developing and investigating police officer in such a way that it is hard for any person to be able to clearly define the difference from each suspected victim and I do not understand how this is fair or correct to display evidence in such a way to gain a Proven plea against any citizen of the state.

48) Disclosure with Regards to the Communications Data Bill: -

- Communications Data Bill is the Bill that provides an updated framework for ensuring the availability of communications data and its obtaining by public authorities.
- It contains standard provisions in respect of, amongst other things, orders and regulations, commencement, and extent.
- The new regime replaces Part 1 Chapter 2 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act **2000** (“**RIPA**”) and Part 11 of the Anti-Terrorism Crime and Security Act **2001** (“**ACTSA**”) and sits alongside the Data Retention (EC Directive) Regulations **2009**.
- The Bill is in three Parts.

- Under the Data Protection Act **1988** the Met police are to also oblige to release to the any person information it holds about them or their address on any system including the CAD system and Therefore I request all information requested within this official document of complaint.

49) For Criminal Cases to Request a Witness: -

- (Criminal Procedure Rules, err. 28.3 and 28.4.
- This form is NOT for use where rule 28.5 (confidential information) applies.)

50) For Civil Cases to Request a Witness: -

- N20 Witness Summons (05.14)

51) We Request Full Disclosure

- a. We Request Full Disclosure of The Contents Contained in MG6: Case File Evidence/Information.
- b. We Request Full Disclosure of The Contents Contained in MG6B: Police Officer/Staff Misconduct Records
- c. We Request Full Disclosure of The Contents Contained in MG6C: Disclosure Schedule – Non-Sensitive Unused Material.
- d. We Request Full Disclosure of The Contents Contained in MG6D: Disclosure Schedule – Sensitive Unused Material.
- e. We Request Full Disclosure of The Contents Contained in MG6E: Disclosure Officer’s Reports.
- f. We Request Full Disclosure of All Cads and Any Missing Cads, In an Unedited Format: The Appellant Requests Copies from The Local Council Authority Environmental Teams Under the Environmental Act **1990** This Is to Disclose Any CD Relating to A Section 80 Abatement Notice of Noise Nuisance from Amplified Music, Sighted Within the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) Application in Pursuit of The Respondent.
- g. In Regard to MG9: We Request the Following Witness to Attended Court

52) The applicant Needs a Solicitor to help with:

- [Help?](#)

53) In regard to MG10:

- a. Witness non-availability the applicant requests full disclosure.
- b. We request full disclosure of the police PNB books to all officers sited in events contained in the incidents within the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) application inclusive of all officers who attended Crown Road and other sited CFS location’s addresses.

54) The Disclosure Process: -

- For the purposes of disclosure, “Document” means anything on which offices record any description of information.
- This includes written material as well as photographs, plans, drawings, and video and sound recordings.
- Importantly, it also includes any electronic records such as e-mails.
- The disclosure process is a statutory duty under the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act **1996** including Codes of Practice (CPIA).
- The general rule in English litigation is that the parties should have access to all relevant documents, including those of their adversary.
- This “Cards on The Table” approach the Government has enshrined in the Civil Procedure Rules that relate to disclosure.

- There is also a Common Law duty on the prosecutor to disclose material before the duty arises under the Act, where it is significant, e.g., a victim's previous convictions or information that might affect a bail decision.
- There is also a duty on the police to provide the CPS with information that may mitigate the seriousness of an offence.
- The investigator must inform the prosecutor as early as possible whether any material weakens the case against the accused.
- A party must disclose documents that are, or were in the past, in its control.
- This means that in addition to having to disclose any documents that are in the actual physical possession of a party, a party must also disclose documents that they have lost or have disposed of prior to litigation.
- Officials must describe any documents and provide an explanation giving the circumstances in which they lost or disposed of the document.
- In practical terms, a reasonable search will often involve the retrieval of any relevant files held in a central filing system, by individual staff or from archives or storage, the retrieval of any relevant electronic records and the retrieval of diaries if they are likely to be relevant to any of the issues.
- The extent of the search which officers must make will depend on the circumstances of the case and has to be proportionate to the value of the claim.

55) When Does the Duty to Disclosure Arise?

- Each party is to share the relevant disclosure by preparing a list of the documents they are disclosing and serve it on the opposing party.
- The list of documents must be in a prescribed form and will include the disclosure statement (see below).

56) The List Is in Three Parts:

- a. "Documents Presently in The Disclosing Party's Control Which That Party Does Not Object to Being Inspected."
 - b. "Documents Presently in The Disclosing Party's Control Which That Party Objects to Being Inspected."
 - c. "Documents That Have Been in The Disclosing Party's Control but Are No Longer the List Will Give Each Document A Reference Number, Will Specify Its Date and Will Give a Concise Description."
- Every piece of information that the prosecuting team have they may not disclose to the defence, but the prosecuting team will always disclose all information to the CPS.
 - A Prosecutor's duty is to disclose unused material to the defence and even if this might trigger:
 - A not guilty plea in the magistrates' court, or: -
 - A committal, i.e., the service of evidence in an indictable only case sent to the Crown Court under section 51(1) Crime and Disorder Act **1998** or on transfer of a case for trial to the Crown Court.
 - A person making a false disclosure statement without an honest belief in its truth faces the prospect of contempt of court proceedings.
 - Therefore, it is important that all party's understand and comply with the duty of disclosure.
 - The duty of disclosure continues as long as proceedings remain, whether at first instance or on appeal.
 - All of the unused material that officers have they must reveal to the prosecutor by way of schedules on forms **MG6B**, C, D, and E.
 - There is an agreement between the CPS and ACPO that their crime reports and incident log the CPS will always manage to reveal as a matter of routine.

- Officers must record information at the time they obtained or seize, as soon as it becomes possible for them to do so, and officers must record that, material in a durable or retrievable form.
- If it is not practicable to retain the original record, e.g., because it forms part of a larger record which Government officials are to destroy, they must transfer the information accurately to a durable and easily retrievable form. Photocopies are acceptable.
- Officers must record details of all the relevant phone calls concerning a case.

57) Continuing Duty: -

- The duty of disclosure continues for all parties involved until the Judge concluded the Court Proceedings.
- If after serving its list a party becomes aware of further documents that ever party should have disclosed, it must notify the opposing party by preparing and serving a supplemental list of those documents.

58) Disclosure Forms: -

- There are four distinct types of disclosure forms as follows: -

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59) MG6B –

- This gives details of the discipline record and convictions (if any) of any police officer/member of police staff that participates in the case.
- It also includes Penalty Notices for disorder.
- If no officer/member of police staff has a disciplinary consideration (or conviction) there is no need to put the form on the file, an entry on the **MG6** to this effect will suffice.
 - a. “This Form Can Also Be Used to Declare the Convictions/Disciplinary Matters of Employees of Other Investigative Agencies on Behalf of Whom the CPS Prosecutes E.G., UK Border Agency.”

60) MG6C –

- The prosecution will disclose the schedule of relevant non-sensitive material to the defence and any material described in the schedule is the afterwards disclosed to the defence by the instruction from the CPS.
- Material that the prosecuting team must list on the schedule includes all relevant unused non-sensitive material recorded, retained, or generated during the course of an investigation.
- The exception to this is material seized during the course of a major investigation which officers have not examined due to its lack of immediate and apparent relevance to the investigation.
- This falls outside the CPIA and is not ‘unused material’ but the police or council must record its existence on the form **MG11** with the appropriate caption, i.e., ‘the following material has not been examined by the investigator or disclosure officer and is considered not to fall within the CPIA definition of prosecution material’.
- If an item of unused material contains both sensitive and non-sensitive material, the officer must list this information on the **MG6C** as being an ‘edited version’ or ‘edited’ e.g., a pocket notebook entry containing both the personal details of a witness and the circumstances of the arrest.
- Block out the sensitive part (witness details) on a copy of the original with a dark marker pen (never white correcting fluid).
- The police or council must never mark the original.
- Do not list the unedited version on the **MG6D**.

61) MG6D –

- The prosecution will not disclose the schedule of relevant sensitive material to the defence if it is not in the public interest to do so.

- Officers must state their reasons for an item they are not going to disclose to the defence.
- For example, officers' details that identify an observation post they must not disclose to the defence.
- If there is no sensitive material in a case, endorse form MG6D to that effect and submit it with the **MG6C** and **MG6E**.
- Where you think you have material that is extremely sensitive, such as information from a covert human intelligence source (CHIS), contact the prosecutor who will refer you, as necessary, to the appropriate person for advice.

62) MG6E –

- Disclosure Officer's Report.
- On the **MG6E** the police must bring the following information to the attention of the CPS: Material which contains a first description of an offender (Para 7.3 CPIA Code of Practice); or Material which might undermine the prosecution case or assist the defence.
- The disclosure officer must record on the form the following:
 - Whether officers originally listed any undermining or descriptive information on the **MG6C** or **MG6D** on the original item number from the **MG6C** or D.
 - Briefly, the officers must record this information on the **MG6E**, e.g.,
 - 'Contains first description of suspect,' or
 - 'May cast doubt on reliability of witness.'
 - The prosecutor must always inspect, view, or listen to any material that a person may consider as capable of undermining the prosecution case against the accused or that may assist in the case for the accused.
- The Disclosure officer may need to consult with and allow the prosecutor to inspect the retained material.

63) Failure to Disclose: -

- The Government regulate all party's disclosure obligations under the Civil Procedure Rules require it to disclose documents which could be very detrimental to its chances of success, but which the opponent may not know exists until disclosure.
- This is an onerous obligation, much stricter than that in other districts and the extent of these obligations often takes litigants by surprise.
- In order to ensure that parties comply fully and honestly with their disclosure obligations, the rules provide for profoundly profound consequences where a party fails to comply with those obligations.
 - a) **Firstly**, making a false disclosure statement can potentially put the person making the statement in contempt of court.
 - b) **Secondly**, a party's credibility becomes seriously weakened if it transpires that it has destroyed or failed to disclose a relevant document, whether or not this omission was deliberate.
 - c) **Thirdly**, where a party fails to disclose a document which is damaging to its case and a fair trial is no longer possible, the Judge is to strike the case out altogether.
 - d) **Fourthly**, deliberate destruction of relevant documents is likely to be a contempt of court and may constitute the offence of attempting to pervert the course of justice.
 - e) Documents damaging any party's case the opposed are to release and not withheld or destroyed that data under any circumstances.

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- Finally, where officers never disclosed a document, it cannot later be relied on in court except with the court's permission.
- The Now Claimants mother and he have both proved proof that Steven Elsmore has deleted emails that he sent to Val Tanner, asking for information and the judge heard him admit this in the lower court at trial.

- The applicant knows that police and council are holding back disclosure and that disclosure would give credibility to the Appellant innocent.

64) Preservation of Documents: -

- Because of the potential sanctions outlined above, it is important for officers to preserve intact all relevant documents from the time they contemplate litigation.
- If a party has a routine procedure for destruction of documents, such as the deletion of computer backup files or e-mail, they must stop this from happening until the lawyers have examined the documents and they confirmed the documents are not potentially relevant as disclosable data.
- Officers are not to destroy Documents relevant to case pending action.
- All persons within an organisation who has the responsibility for managing official documents must be aware of these obligations.

65) Fraud Act 2006: -

- Fraud by failing to disclose information a person is in breach of this section if he: -
- Dishonestly fails to disclose to another person the information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and: -
 - a) Intends, by failing to disclose the information: -
 - b) To make a gain for himself or another, or: -
 - c) To cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss.

66) The right to Fair Trial: -

- Appellant is asking for a Former Judge to examine the role of police officers, who present the applicant cases of an Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) against himself.
- The Appellant is asking for the response to terminate the Asbo Case or dismiss it under the grounds of Article 6 of the European Convention of Human Rights, with regards to the Right to a Fair Trial Act **1998**.
- Which in legal terms, should be the best means of separating the guilty from the innocent and protecting against injustice.
- Without this right, the rule of law and public faith in the justice system collapse.
- The Right to a Fair Trial is one of the cornerstones of a just society.

67) Article 6 the Right to a Speedy and Fair Hearing: -

- The applicant declares the right to a speedy a fair trial what is fundamental to the rule of law and to democracy itself.
- The right applies to both criminal and civil cases, although certain specific minimum rights that are set out in Article 6 applies only in criminal cases.
- The right to a fair trial is an absolute Legal Right for all and with no limit.
- It requires a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law.
- The procedural requirements of a fair hearing might differ according to the circumstances of the accused.
- The right to a fair hearing, which applies to any criminal charge as well as to the determination of civil rights and obligations, contains numbers of requirements and I believe the causes below full within them requirements.
- The concept of a fair trial involves fairness to the prosecution and to the public as well as to the defendant: DPP v Makin [2006] EWHC 1067.

68) Data protection Act 1998: -

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69) Data protection Act 1998: -

- ✓ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/29/data.pdf>

- The Information contained and held on the police Nation computers is not accurate to its information.
- Officers Statements in the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) have incorrect information copied inside of them from the police systems.

70) Regarding Previous Convictions That Should Be in Respect of The Data Protection Act 1998: -

• MG16: Bad character: -

- As has: as if to say in a past occurrence of an duration of time and can still: as if in to be explaining to day as present in accordance to the date at the top of this official letter, any person(s) of interest can look inside the case files and openly read a copy of the applicants criminal record otherwise known and named as a “PNC” record, this confederal and official document, Should not be available and is an Abuse of Process as no official MG16 form supporting a Bad character reference has been abused into the Asbo case files.
- For this reason, the applicant also reverses his rights of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and states time spent to any convection’s.
- Any pervious offences contained within do not relate to a similar natured offence such as the respondent has based their case upon.
- There is all so, an ongoing investigation in relation to errors on his PNC record which we are slowly rectifying, and there is evidence supplied from the courthouse in response to the stated and we will supply this information on request to the relevant persons of interest and there for the applicant does not agree with any records of his criminal record.

71) MG16: Bad Character: -

- As has and can also still be seen, is a copy of the applicant’s criminal record otherwise known and named as a “PNC” record, this confederal and official document being openly present for any person to read in the Asbo case files is an Abuse of Process as no official MG16 form regarding Bad character supporting a bad character reference has been abused into the case files.

72) Abuse of Process: -

- Abuse of process the Courts have defined in law as something that is so unfair and wrong that the Courts must not allow it to continue and within the case of (Hui Chi-Ming v R [1992] 1 A.C. 34, PC). The Courts stated: - “that the court should not allow a prosecutor to proceed with what is, in all other respects, an unsustainable case (*Hui Chi-Ming v R [1992] 1 A.C. 34, PC*). 'Unfair and wrong' is for the court to determine on the individual facts of each case.”
- It is for the inherent authority to correct and/or agree to stop a prosecution to prevent an abuse of process they are exercising but only in exceptional circumstances: Attorney General's Reference (*No 1 of 1990 [1992] O.B. 630, CA; Attorney General's Reference (No 2 of 2001) [2004] 2 A.C. 72, HL.*)
- The essential focus of the doctrine is on preventing unfairness at a trial through which the applicant suffers by prejudice in the presentation of his or her case.
- As contained in a copy of the lower court transcripts on the day of trial, while under oath PC Steve Elmore stated to the district Judge that “Intel Would Be by Open Source and Checked by An Officer but Was Not Done by Him.”
- When in fact it is his login that created and printed the applicant’s bundle, this can be proved by his signature and also by the computer ID log that must be used to print the data and use the (CD) that is contained within the Police National Computer and now has been submitted and is contained with the applicants bundle and is verified at the top of most of the pages or within the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) application.
- PC Elmore continued to state under oath that he did not conduct any further investigations in regard to speaking to the owners of any premises to fix that of a notice of trespass or conviction or of two as the codes of practice say the main investigating officer must.
- He stated, “I Have Not Personal Spoken to The Owners of The Venue.”

- PC Elsmore states under oath “There Was a Rave on An Adjourning Road but Not on That Day.” (Please Take Note Here of inspector Hamill stating under oath that he was sure all locations were to do with progress way on this date.)
- Phone calls received were not relating to Crown Rd Rave on that day.
- On the day in question phone calls related to this particular rave. (Progress Way)

73) Witness 1 – Inspector Hamill –R. O – 11.15 Am

- Statement contained in tab 9-lead.
- DEF XEX
- Intel would be by open source and checked by a police officer, but Inspector Hamill never done it.
- The rave was taking place indoors.
- I have not personal spoken to the owners of the venue. **(No true line of investigation to prove trespass)**
- I only see the D on the Saturday on the evening of the 7th Saturday. **(This was in fact early Hours of the eighth at around 1:00am.)**
- **“I Did Not Go Inside the Gates as They Were Closed.”**
- I did not see any vehicles.
- D’S Van registration is known to the police, but I would not personally know.
- There were vehicles parked but I did not notice whether defendants van was there.
- He was not aware of people squatting in that building at that time.
- (Hearsay of officers continues D @ venue but **(Unreadable Text)**)
- Officer (unreadable text) but is Not present here today.)
- There was a rave on an adjoining RD but not on that day. **(Please Take Note Here of inspector Hamill stating under oath that he was sure all locations were to do with progress way on this date I believe a copy of his PNB book will prove he attended Crown Road on the same date.)**
- Phone calls received were not relating to Crown Rd Rave on that day. **“But are contained within the respondent’s bundle.”**
- On the day in question phone calls related to this particular rave. (Progress Way) **(A clear example of abuse of power)**
- Pc Steve Elsmore printed a vast number of the police CADS that officers contained within the respondents Asbo Bundle and as the leading investigator he would know the truth to what they concealed and how he complied such intelligence to present any Asbo Case Files.
- Contained within the Asbo Bundle is a huge majority of Police Cads printed out by Pc Steve Elsmore that no person can read the locations because he retracted the information in other words **(blocked out so no person can see the true locations)** This leads to concerns regarding important and relevant aspects of disclosure so the applicant can be represented by his legal team at the appeal with a fair hearing?)
- In fact, crown road is two miles away, so quite a far distance from progress way.
- Also from research that was gained, from newspaper articles and freedom of information requests made to the local council, that where put in pursuit of a search for the truth, about the true on goings for the dates that the applicant stands wrongfully accused of by way of incidents that are compiled in the respondents bundle and that surely do relate to Crown Road and not progress way, determines the right truth by explaining that there was a completely different incidents reported by CFS callers to a house / ware house party or maybe even a rave that took place and police attendance was requested by them members of the public.
- The freedom of information request applied to and in receipt from the local council, inclusive of additional evidence such as the local newspaper report/ articles we have since adduced into the applicant’s defence bundle and served on the prosecution.

- In the Asbo's on goings the police added other incidents to set the now claimant up. These intelligence reports are from another house party that is said to have taken a place less than a five-minute drive away from progress way and if police did not forget to block out the rest of the Cad grid numbers inclusive of other landmarks such as A&J cars based in Enfield, I would not have been able to prove my innocents in the on-going application leading to an unfair trial.
- **CAD** number **2410** date **08th June 2014** Page number **288** states different CFS callers reporting an incident with the attached landmark of a well-known building next doors to the initial reason for the emergency CFS call, that landmark produces a running company named as "**A & J Cars**" what is a taxi services and is next doors to "**Crown Road, In Enfield,**" police officers creating the Asbo application would have known this.
- The applicant would not have been able to prove his innocence in this case, if the developers of the Asbo never messed up by leaving this information present: "**A & J Cars**" in the context of the emergency 999 / 101 call, CAD.

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- retracted the true location, giving the intelligence in the cad a fake pretence to be progress way, this is the same for other Cads retracted and contained within the ASBO application.

74) Termination and a Stay of Proceedings: -

- The applicant requests the for the Judges to make an order for a termination of proceedings or a stay of proceedings ruled as by the court in the ongoing civil proceeding, with immediate effect and in turn terminating or halting further legal process in the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) appeal.
- I again ask for the court to subsequently terminate the case or apply a stay and resume proceedings based on events that really took a place but no one official would listen.

75) The Harassment Act 1997: -

- The Protection from Harassment Act **1997**

76) The United Kingdom Originally Introduced the Act of Law to Deal with Stalking. However, since 1997 It Also Covers the Aspects of Conduct, Including:

- a) "Harassment Motivated by Race or Religion."
- b) "Some Types of Anti-Social Behaviour."
- c) "Some Forms of Protest."

77) The Act Gives Both Criminal and Civil Remedies Such as Two Different Criminal Offences: -

- Pursuing a course of conduct amounting to harassment: -
- A more serious offence where the conduct puts the victim in fear of violence.

78) Harassing Any Person(S) Includes Any of The Following: -

- a) Alarming a person(s) or: -
 - b) Causing a person(s) distress.
- The key element within an incident is a negative "Course of Conduct," which can include speech, should normally involve conduct on at least two occasions, although there are exceptions to this.
 - In addition to the criminal offences, a civil court can impose civil injunctions in harassment cases as well as awarding damages to the victim for the harassment.
 - Section 1 of the **1997** Act states: - that a person must not pursue a course of conduct which "Amounts to Harassment of Another" and which "He Knows or Ought to Know" amounts to such harassment. Such conduct should lead to a criminal penalty (under section 2).
 - Section 7(2) of the Harassment Act **1997** states, that, "Harassing A Person Includes Alarming the Person or Causing the Person Distress".

- The course of conduct the prosecuting team needs to prove the Government has defined in section 7(3) and this section creates an understanding that officers must conduct the law on at least two occasions or more.

79) The Definition of A “Course of Conduct”

- The Government has defined this in **Section 7** of the **1997** harassment Act, and they make it clear that the Act protects an individual from collective harassment what two or more persons cause.
- The Act provides three defences to a charge or allegation of harassment.
- Where officers have proved harassment, the defendant would have to show one of the following: -
 - a) That The Conduct Was for The Purposes of Preventing or Detecting Crime: -
 - b) “It Was Pursued Under an Enactment or Rule of Law; Or:” -
 - c) In The Particular Circumstances the Conduct Was Reasonable; It Is for The Courts to Decide Whether the Conduct Was in Fact Reasonable in The Circumstances.

80) Section 2 Of The 1997 Act States the Following: -

- a. “A Person Who Pursues a Course of Conduct That Is in Breach of Section 1 Is Guilty of An Offence”.
 - The offence is subject to a maximum penalty of six months’ imprisonment, or a fine of up to £5,000, or both, and is arrestable.
 - Conduct includes Speech relating towards verbal harassment.
 - There are three elements of the offence:

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- a) There Must Be A “Course of Conduct,” Not Just a Single Act.
- b) It Has to Amount to Harassment.
- c) The Person Must Know, Or Ought to Know, That the Conduct Amounts to Harassment.
 - For the last point, section 1(2) makes it clear that the person should know that the conduct amounts to harassment “If A Reasonable Person(S) In Possession of The Same Information” would think that it did as well.
 - Harassment Civil Provisions Section 3 of the **1997** Act: -
 - Permits for a person(s) to take civil proceedings in respect of any on goings of harassment.
 - This includes “Apprehended” harassment as well as actual harassment.
 - In such civil proceedings the applicant can or should seek a “non-Harassment” order, and/or damages.
 - Section 3(2) of the Harassment Act provides for damages to be available for (among other things) ‘any anxiety caused by the harassment and any financial loss resulting from the harassment’.
 - Section 3(3) makes the breach of a non-harassment order a criminal offence, punishable in the magistrates’ court with up to 6 months' imprisonment, and/or a £5000 fine, or in the crown court with up to 5 years' imprisonment and an unlimited fine.

81) Noise Abatement Notice Section 80: -

- The Councils Environmental Protection Team (EPT) are there to investigate complaints about noise made from certain commercial and licensed premises and events within the Councils boroughs, such as the following.
 - a) Noise From Factories: -
 - b) Industrial Units: -
 - c) Construction Sites: -
 - d) Shops: -
 - e) Pubs: -
 - f) Clubs: -
 - g) Restaurants And Takeaways: -

h) Noise From a University Residential Student Blocks/Halls or A Place of Residence, Are the Responsibility: - Of the Property Owner.

i) Low Level/Minor Noise Problems And/or A One-Off Isolated Report Suggesting There Is Not a Persistent Problem Emanating from Housing or Social Property or Caused by The Homeowner, Officers May Refer to Housing or The Appropriate Property Owner for The Investigation of a Breach of Tenancy. This Includes Noise from Businesses Conducting Construction Work on Domestic Property I.E., Noise from Businesses Conducting Sandblasting on A Domestic Property.

- Where a reporting person(s) or victim submits a noise report for the first time, the noise and nuisance team will endeavour to contact them to acknowledge their report and provide advice to prevent further nuisance.
- Officers will send a noise information pack to them together with a noise nuisance diary.
- If the reporting person or victim has given their consent officers will send a letter to the accused to advise them that a person has made an allegation.
- Highlighting to the accused, a problem they may not have been aware they were causing, may be sufficient to resolve the issue at an early stage.
- The police or council are to log noise reports as an enquiry within the services customer relations management system (Siebel) if not already done so, updated, and closed until the victim returns the noise diary, or officers receive further reports/evidence.
- Copies of any correspondence sent/received officers are to upload into the enquiry.
- Where people have witnessed noise and officers deem it as unreasonable an Out of Hours team response officer may attend, even for the first time, the noise and nuisance team will endeavour to contact the reporting person or victim to discuss the issue and offer advice as well in a more convenient time.
- (If not previously provided) and consent sought to send a warning letter to the occupier/s at the address where persons witnessed the noise.

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- Reports of persons where they have suffered from noise officers will always consider with merits, and officers may open a case for further enforcement action to be taken as appropriate.
- Officers will open cases where they deem noise as a statutory nuisance and then they could use a warrant which is a Section 80 Noise Abatement Notice, by serving it on the accused but only where witness suffer from noise on a second occasion and the officers deem the noise a potentially persistent problem.
- Officers may use the following evidence to support a noise nuisance investigation, however, does not solely determine what constitutes a statutory noise nuisance.
- Professional judgement is necessary of officers to decide if they consider the noise as a statutory nuisance.
- Evidence, officers may use to support an investigation, includes.
 - a) Noise Diaries: -
 - b) Calls To the Council and The Out of Hours Service to Report That the Noise Is Ongoing: -
 - c) Visits By Officers and Out of Hours Service to Witness the Noise: -
 - d) Witness Statements from Officers/Out of Hours Officers and The Reporting Person/Victim: -
 - e) Evidence From Noise Monitoring Equipment.

82) Noise Diaries: -

- a) Noise Diaries Completed by The Reporting Person or Victim(S) Can Assist the Noise and Nuisance Team in Deciding Whether the Problem Is Actionable or Reasonable by Providing Details Of.
- b) The Nature of The Problem: -
- c) The Frequency, Time of Day, and Nature of The Noise.

- Where police or a council are to serve an abatement notice, they are to draft their notice and serve them within 7 days, starting with the day on which the relevant officer was first satisfied that the nuisance existed, or was likely to occur or recur.
- Where officers are to serve an abatement notice, they must draft and served the notice within 7 days, starting from the day on which the relevant officer was first satisfied that the nuisance existed, or was likely to occur or recur.

83) MOTIVE –

- If a person is deliberately using noise to cause annoyance or distress, then the noise and nuisance team officers will consider the circumstances under which the persons witnessed the noise and conclude their decision by:
 - a) Finding Out If the Behaviour Was Reasonable?
 - b) Finding Out If It Is Intentional?
 - c) Finding Out If It Its Controllable?
 - d) And If the Accused Fails to Comply with An Officer’s Previous Request the Officer May Abate the Nuisance?

84) THE NOISE AND NUISANCE TEAM

- Recognises that there is no set decibel limit that a person needs to exceed for noise to be categorised as a ‘statutory nuisance.’ Noise that could potentially be a statutory nuisance includes.
 - a) Loud Music: -
 - b) Loud TV: -
 - c) Loud Parties: -
 - d) Playing Musical Instruments: -
 - e) D.I.Y At Unreasonable Hours: -
 - f) Dogs Barking for Prolonged Periods: -
 - g) Cockerels Crowing: -
 - h) Alarms.
- By way of example, loud music which occurs every other day for a couple of hours after midnight is likely to be a nuisance, a cockerel crowing in an urban garden at 5am most summer mornings could be a nuisance and deliberate banging which occurs solely to cause irritation could also be a nuisance.
- If the noise and nuisance team need to gain entry to a property to conduct a seizure of noise making equipment or for the silencing of an internal alarm, they are to make an application to the Magistrates Court for a warrant to do so.

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- Where an internal alarm is sounding, and a breach of the notice is occurring the Government requires officers to obtain a warrant so, they can gain access to the property in order to silence the alarm and abate the nuisance.
- The nuisance team when undertaking a seizure they will make the offender aware by a notice of removing noise making equipment in the property, but when it is likely that entry will be refused if attending at the property without a warrant, such action would then make the occupiers aware of the intention to seize noise making equipment, with the potential for them to remove their items of property before officers are able to return with a warrant.
- The officer should attend at the court number given or if not given a court number go to the listings office to find the relevant court number. Once in court the officer should present only the application and the three warrants to the court clerk.
- The officer should have the abatement notice, OOH reports, witness statements and any other relevant information in case they may require in or by the Court.

85) Proceedings will be as follows.

- The Court clerk will swear the officer in, and the officer will then present the application.
- The magistrate will then ask any questions they feel are relevant.
- If the Judge grants a warrant all parties are to sign the three copies of the warrant.
- The noise and nuisance team keep the applicant's copy.
- The police or council are to leave the occupier's a note of the works conducted on the seizure/alarm address.
- The court's copy is for the police or council to return to the court after the seizure/alarm silencing has taken place with the second page of the warrant completed.

86) Seizing Noise Equipment (Seizures): -

- The Council's principal power to be able to seize noise equipment is in section 81(3) of the Environmental Protection Act **1990**.
- The Act states: 'Where an abatement notice has not been complied with the local authority may, whether or not they take proceedings for an offence under section 80(4), abate the nuisance and do whatever may be necessary in execution of the notice'.
- Following a breach of an Abatement Notice the case officer will discuss with the noise and nuisance team Supervisors/Managers as to whether it is appropriate for them to send a PACE letter (refer to section 10.0) to the person that they believe caused the nuisance and letter will show the officers intentions to prosecute the person while they advise that legal proceedings are being considered.
- The applicant is now left with the understanding that the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) application was created in the understanding that by pc Steve Elsmore and other officers acting in such a manner of the claims listed within this document and or by allowing other officers to use his id logging to gain such wrongful and illegal convictions they did do so upon oath to the legal services, new Scotland yard London sw1h bog **Reference number L/107087/sag** and stated that they was sure that the defendant was responsible for the acts to which particulars had been given, in respect to the complaints made and developed by them self's which are all concealed within the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) application, in turn knowingly and deliberately while intentionally misusing his or hers and their powers of conduct, while and with complete disregard for law and associated regulations, to aid in a manner to which was reckless and caused extreme disregard for the applicants and other human life's, creating a breach of many human rights as some are listed within this document in accordance towards the relevant issues of concern in regards to accountably breaches.
- The rights to respect for each person(s) Human right "Articles" are of fundamental importance.
- Any invasion of the defendants' rights a judge must strongly justify.
- All "Public Authorities" for the purposes of the Human Rights Act **1998**, are directly subject to the legal obligation imposed by section 6 of that Act to act compatibly with Convention rights, the state cannot discharge its obligations under ECHR Article 8 in relation to the retention and storage of data.

87) ASBO Are Disproportionate: -

- The applicant states that the Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) is disproportionate, and it prevents him from engaging in lawful business.
- The Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) prevents the applicant from applying for licenses to hold events within each local council's boroughs, without alerting each individual council of the

450,

- offence imposed upon himself, named "The Organizing of Illegal Raves" being present as a conviction, as this is relevant to the information required by the local councils as for the nature of the offence.

- Any other person(s) would be treated different and would not have to sit on an official special committee at a board room meeting in relation to each different ward licensing that is being applied for due to this convection, as the applicant now must do because of the similarity of the offence that is being put towards the application for event licensing.
 - a. “An Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) Order Must Not Be Treated as A Criminal Record as Procedure Rules and The Guidance Applied States, But Due to The Description of The Respondent’s Accusations All Rules Do Not Legally Comply.”
- And due to this the applicant has emailed each individual council; ward and was put in receipt information by each relevant department, the official documents raise the issue of concern regarding a statement dated **10/02/2016** what was written by Miss Mother, which a no fault of the applicants own, does not seem to be in the Appellant’s Bundle and clearly should have been, which proves the fact that a mutable amount of calls was made by Miss Mother in seeking a response from Local councils and police forces licensing teams, so to obtain information stating weather the Appellant would be able to get licensing for events he wanted to manage, the reply back (please read enclosed statement as exhibit scl)
- The Appellant states that other Councils explained to him and others that once he become subjected to an ASBO order relating to the entertainment industry the Asbo Order will continue to prohibit him from applying for any entertainment license and that any applied for license application will automatically fail and therefore this is disproportionate.
- The applicant’s mother did an updated statement that she dated **10/02/2016** the reason being due to what police officers wrote withinside of the **Skeleton Argument for the Respondent: Page 5 section 20:**
- As to the prohibitions endorsed upon the applicant and the respondent saying, that they made significant effort to ensure that any legitimate business activities that the Appellant wished to undertake have they in no way inhibited by creating this Asbo order, their statement is another lie as well.
- For the Appellant to provide recorded music to a gathering of people he would either need to have a license for that event or to provide the music on a licensed premise for fewer than five hundred people with a general license to play recorded music (sec s.1 and Sch. 1 of the Licensing Act **2003**).
- This order specifically does not prevent him from supplying regulated entertainment under the auspices of a valid license.
- This is a breach of the applicant’s human right as he should not need a license to play music in private air unless he is charging money with a view to making a profit.
- Corruption is an enormous obstacle to the realization of all human rights — civil, political, economic, social, and cultural, as well as the right to development.
- The core human rights principles of transparency, accountability, non-discrimination, and meaningful participation, when upheld and implemented, are the most effective means to fight corruption.
- In **2013**, the Human Rights Council requested its expert Advisory Committee to submit a research-based report to the Council at its twenty-sixth session in June **2014** on the issue of the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights, and to make recommendations on how the Council and its subsidiary bodies should consider this issue (resolution [23/9](#)).
- The Advisory Committee submitted its final report on the issue of the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights in **2015** ([A/HRC/28/73](#)).
- The applicant has designed a business plan; this creates community events leading to an international festival and that sets out clearly the plans for events including marketing, safety, stalls extra and specifically refer to co-operating with the police.
- The ASBO prevents such applications from being successful.

441,

The applicant will say that he was never involved in the organization of any illegal raves as sighted in the respondents bundle and as defined under section 63 of the CJPOA **1994**.

The applicant will say that he was not rude to the police but does feel like he cannot even go out for the day with his friends, without members of the police force stopping and searching for him.
Kind Regards:
Signed:
Dated: 14/10/2016

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Signature:

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 40 of**

The Solicitor No Longer Worked for The Solicitor Firm; 19/10/2016.

135. The Solicitor No Longer Worked for The Solicitor Firm

- A. On the 19/10/2016 again Mr A Cordell and the Now Claimants mother attended Court, to find out that once again the Solicitors was not in attendance, the Judge had received a letter from Michael Carroll constating that Miss Ward no longer worked for the company, the Judge was very upset and said he was not going to allow the issue of: the "Missing Documents, Legal Aid Certificate" to be dropped, the Judge asked the Clerk of the Court to email Michael Carroll and co, so for them to attend Court on the 25/10/2016.
- The Now Claimants mother again said to the Judge that she had made phone calls to other Solicitors to try and get them to take over the Appeal, and due to the case being at an Appeal stage no one was willing to take the Appeal on.
 - Solicitor firm after Solicitor firm explained that because they hand not oversaw the case from the start and the size of the files that would need to be gone other beside the consultation necessary to take place it would be imposible for them to recover costs under the legal aid act alone, as it is a set amount agreed for all cases.
 - Legal Aid themselves even believed that the Solicitors dealing with the with the original trial should be the same Solicitors that deal with the Appeal, so no other firm incur the added cost.
 - When the Now Claimant mother got home, she again tried to call Ms Ward, this was with no reply she done this by texting her with no receipt in reply.

<p>The 1st Appeal Stage <u>17 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 10 of 13 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.</u> <u>At Wood Green Crown Court and the Judge s were: -</u></p>	
Date:	<u>19/10/2016</u>
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell

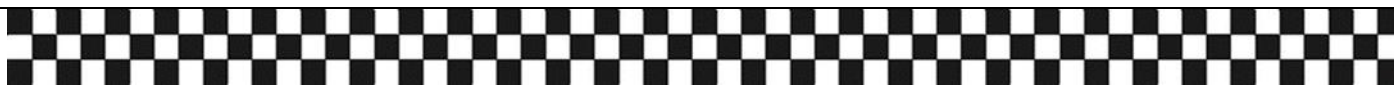
Case Handler:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police and she was Present!
Court House:	Wood Green Crown Court
Reason:	The 1st Appeal Stage / Mention Hearing
Case Number:	A2015006
Judge s Name:	HHJ Pawlak
Court Room:	4
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Mention Hearing)
Note 2:	

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Signature witnessed by:

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 41 of**

Attended Court: - 25/10/2016.

136. Attending Court On the 25/10/2016:

- A. The Now Claimant and his mother attended Court, once again the Solicitors were not in attendance, the Judge was very upset and done an Internet search under Ms Ward's name to find out if she was working under a new Solicitor firm, he found the new Solicitor details and sent an email demanding that Miss Ward attended Court on the **11/11/2016.**
- The mother of the Now Claimant said to the Judge yet again that we have tried our best to get a Solicitor but had failed due to the case being at the Appeal stage causing no one to be willing to take the case on because of the cost they would get under legal aid in return.
 - When The Now Claimants mother got home from Court at 15:48 she received a phone call from Ms Ward, she stated that she knew nothing about, what had happened meaning that she did not know the Judge had asked her to attend Court further to the explained that Michael Carroll and Co had not informed her in regard to any emails sent from the Court.
 - The Now Claimant mother said to Ms Ward while on the telephone that she herself had previously tried to call her, this was to include the sent text messages that she had spent inclusively but Ms Ward had not replied or picked the phone up.
 - Ms Ward said while still on the phone that Michael Carroll had previously told her while she was leaving his company as employed staff that she must not contact any of the client she had gained this was to include the Now Claimants and his family members.

- The Now Claimant mother and Ms Ward arranged to a meeting on the 27/10/2016, to go over The Now Claimant's bundle "Case Load" to check for any missing documents.

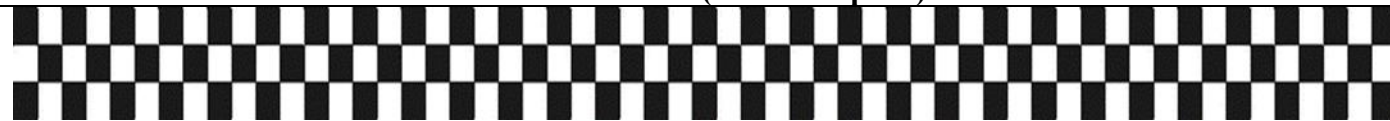
The 1st Appeal Stage	
<u>18 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 11 of 13 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.</u>	
<u>At Wood Green Crown Court and the Judge s were: -</u>	
Date:	<u>25/10/2016</u>
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Case Handler:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police and she was Present!
Court House:	Wood Green Crown Court
Reason:	The 1st Appeal Stage / Mention Hearing
Case Number:	<u>A2015006</u>
Judge s Name:	HHJ Pawlak
Court Room:	6
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay
My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Mention Hearing)
Note 2:	

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
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The Now Claimant Mother Meet with Ms Ward; 27/10/2016

137. The Now Claimant Mother Meet with Ms Ward

- A. On the 27/10/2016 The Now Claimant mother meet with Ms Ward to go over The Now Claimant's bundle, upon looking at the bundle and the documents that the Now Claimant mother had added, and indexed Ms Ward stated she believed there were no missing files but as time went on, more and more documents that were relevant become apparent, these missing documents were never adduced, and the Now Claimant mother did not want to have to go back to the Judge and say there were more documents that were missing.
 - When on the phone and at a meeting then afterwards Miss Ward stated she had to attend Court but gave a different date that the Judge had ordered her to be there, The Now Claimant mother stated

to her that the Judge had given the date of the 11/11/2016 and while we were in Court, Miss Ward stated that this was not what was put into the email that was sent to the company she then worked for.

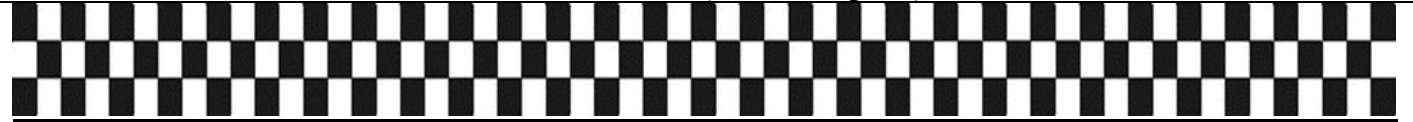
- At the meeting between Ms Ward's and the Now Claimants mother The Now Claimant mother said she would send an email over to the Court to tell the Court that they both had met up and checked the Now Claimant's bundle and they believed there were no more documents missing at that point.

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
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An Email to The Judge: - 01/11/2016

138. An Email to The Judge

- A. On the 01/11/2016 The Now Claimant mother authored an email to the Judge to state that there had been a meeting with Ms Ward, and they had gone over The Now Claimant's bundle and believed there were no documents missing now.
- The Now Claimant mother asked in the email to the Judge if the Applicant still needed to attend Court on the 11/11/2016 and if so, could he confirm this via email.

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
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An Email from The Judge: - 02/11/2016

139. An Email from The Judge

A. On the **02/11/2016** The Now Claimant mother received a reply from Wood Green Crown Court from the Judge saying that we did not need to attend on the **11/11/2016** as he had vacated the date.

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
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More Email's to The Judge: - 19/12/2016

140. More Email's to The Judge

A. On the **19/12/2016** The Now Claimant mother sent an email to the Judge again and this time it was because of the need to find a representing legal receptive as they still not finding a Solicitor, who was willing to take the Appeal on.

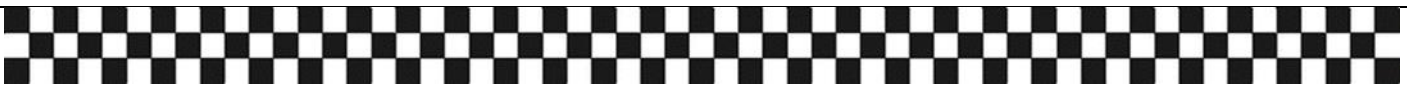
- The Now Claimant mother asked the Judge to help in regard to getting a Solicitor to act for The Now Claimant about the Appeal as time was becoming short before the Appeal hearing started.

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
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And Even More Email from The Judge: - 21/11/2016

141. And Even More Email from The Judge

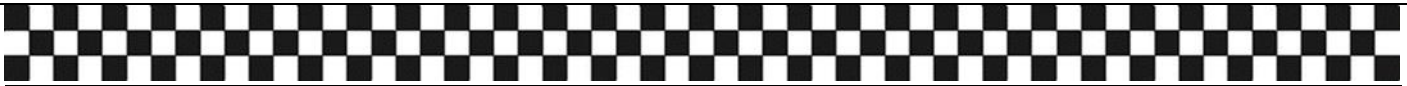
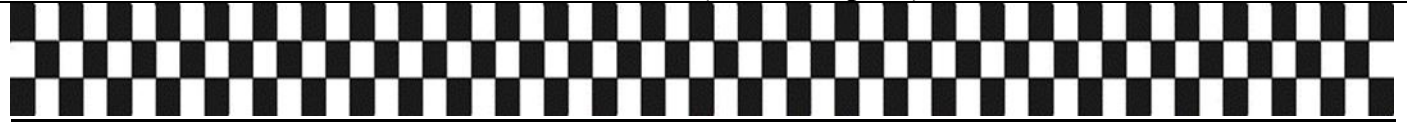
- A. On the **21/12/2016** The Now Claimant mother received a reply in by email from the Judge; this explained that the Judge could not help with a Solicitor.
- The Now Claimant mother and Now Claimant still did not give up, they both carried on trying to find one that was willing to take the Appeal on and they were both upset and with the reason being as the Judge did state he would help with the issue of the Solicitor on the **26/09/2016** and another part of the reason being the case was to be heard soon.
 - His mother and the Now Claimant did not wait till the last minute to ask the Judge for help and the Judge then changed his mind by saying that he could not help.

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
Page 47 of**

No Solicitor Firms: 09/2016

142. No Solicitor Firms

- A. The entire of the Solicitor's firms that we had contacted prior to September **2016** had simply refused to act in the case.
- On the 12/01/**2017** late in the day The Now Claimant mother received a number form a Solicitors of a Solicitor's firm called MK-Law, which may be able to help and after a telephone call they agreed to take the Appeal on.
 - Throughout our attempts to find a Solicitor, No Solicitor firm that was called wanted to hear what we had to explain so to be able to understand what the case was about, on one occasion the Applicants mother broke down in tears to the company she was talking to and they agreed to take on the case, this was as long as the Judge agreed to an adjournment, the Applicants mother, stated to them she did nothing the Judge will agree to this as in September **2016** the Judge had stated he would not adjourn it again.
 - The Solicitor stated that they would not have enough time to be able to get all of the bundles and then be able to get a Barrister to go over them and that this would not leave time for them as the new acting Solicitors to have time to have a meeting with The Now Claimant and take instructions due to the weekend.
 - The new Solicitor firm said that they would send a Barrister to Court on the 17/01/**2017**, to asked for an adjournment, so that they could act in the best interest of the client, as that is what they are

there to do and so that the legal aid could be addressed and then passed over to them or a new application would need to be applied for.

- The Now Claimant's health had deteriorated, when The Now Claimant's mother told The Now Claimant she believed she had found a Solicitor to take the Appeal on this did bring his mood up a little bit, but he felt so much had gone wrong within the Asbo case that there would be a high chance of more going wrong at that point of time, he agreed that he would attend Court and meet the Barrister that the new Solicitors was sending, the problem was that this person could change at any time.
- The Now Claimant does not leave his home which he treats as his prison cell due to the Asbo case and prudery the police have committed and without any disciplinary action, punishment, for any wrongdoing they committed has been issued.

Judge s Name:
25/10/2016

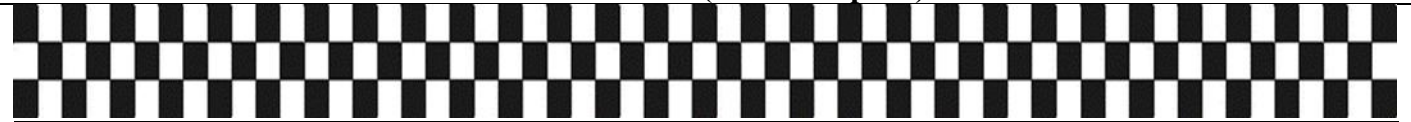
HHJ Pawlak]
Let my solicitor go

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
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The Mother and Uncle Attended the Court due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice: 17/01/2017.

143. The Mother and Uncle Attended the Court due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice

- a) Judge Justice 1: HHJ Pawlak
 - b) Judge Justice 2: Raja Bashhm
 - c) Judge Justice 3: Allan Bevon
- A. On the 17 January 2017, the Now Claimant and his mother attended the Court, the new Barrister was there also, for The Now Claimant, so was the Now Claimants uncle, we all went into a side room and the Barrister spoke to The Now Claimant, this was in regards to what the plans were for the case in turn what the new Barrister was going to ask the Judge for, which was an adjournment, the reason being they needed an adjournment so that they could act in the best interest of their client, so that they could go over the complete case bundles, take instructions, make sure legal aid was in place correctly, and instruct a Barrister who would be dealing with the Appeal for The Now Claimant, The Now Claimant agreed that an adjournment could be asked for, again it was stated to the Barrister that we did not feel the Judge would grant an adjournment, the Barrister stated that the Judge should understand that an adjournment would be needed for the new Solicitors to act in a professional manner for their client and be able to get everything ready and have time to understand fully what the case was about, that an Appeal should be fair for all sides.**




- The Judge, called us all into the Courtroom and the Barrister started to explain to the Judge the situation and that he was asking for an adjournment, he spoke to the Judge in regard to the legal aid, and having the appeal ready for their new client and having time to be able to deal with it in a professional manner for their client.
- The Judge stated that he believed legal aid was still in place and it could just be transferred, the Barrister stated if legal aid had been revoked then it would take at least two weeks for it to be put back in place, the Judge adjourned the hearing so that the Barrister could contact the legal aid department to check the status of the legal aid, the Barrister made calls to the legal aid department, but the legal aid department could not confirm whether legal aid had been revoked.
- We made telephone calls to Michael Carroll and Co who said to us that when they removed themselves from the record that the legal aid that was in place at the time Legal-Aid revoked.
- The Judge called the case back into Court and the Barrister explained that the legal aid department could not say whether or not the legal aid department had revoked Legal Aid, but when we made a call to the old Solicitors Michael Carroll and co they had said that the old legal aid that the Legal Aid department had put into place was revoked.
- The Judge handed the Barrister a certificate of legal aid, the Barrister said that the certificate was not proof that legal aid had revoked legal aid.
- The Judge stated I'm sure that you can be ready for the Appeal to go ahead by tomorrow, the Barrister stated that they have a professional obligation to act in the best interest of the client and that they would not have enough time in order to go over all the bundles take instructions from the client, and instruct a Barrister within half a day, and also to check fully whether a new legal aid application would have been need to be applied for.
- At this the Judge said, well if you cannot be ready by tomorrow, then The Now Claimant will have to act for himself, we will not adjourn the Appeal again.
- The Judge was putting the Now Claimant wrongly in the blame for the delay in the Appeal, but it was not due to The Now Claimant, The Now Claimant only wanted a fair hearing and Appeal from when this started in **2014** and from what was going on this clearly had not been.
- The Barrister tried his hardest to get an adjournment of the Appeal, but the Judge would not allow an adjournment, the Judge started talking about the conditions that the Judge in the Magistrates Court imposed, he stated that he felt that parts was disproportionate, but he could see nothing wrong with the timescale of the Antisocial Behaviour Order of 5 years.
- This was not the first time the Judge had mentioned the conditions that The Now Claimant was under, but this time the Judge went further to include what sections he thought were disproportional, to the people in the Court the Now Claimant, Mr A Cordell, Miss L Cordell, and The Now Claimants Barrister, the only way of looking at what the Judge was stating he had already made his mind up that he thought the conditions was the only problem.
- But this was before the Judge even heard the Appeal, why a Judge would say this without even hearing the Appeal is to understand that he is only human.
- The Judge would not allow an adjournment and said The Now Claimant could stand for himself if the Barrister could not be ready by 10 O'clock the next morning, the Judge raised and left the Courtroom.
- The Now Claimant was in such a state when we left the Courtroom, he stated he knew the Judge would not allow the adjournment and felt the Judge did not want him to have representation and this is why the Judge removed his old Solicitors, he felt very let down and just wanted to go home.
- The Barrister called us into a side room and had to ask The Now Claimant due to what the Judge has said, if they were to change the conditions to something proper would The Now Claimant accept it.
- This put further stress on The Now Claimant, The Now Claimant knew he had done nothing wrong and had not done what the police was saying he had done, and The Now Claimant knew that if the Prosecution had disclosed the request information, then he would easily have proven this.
- The police have been unwilling to give any disclosure since this case started.
- The Now Claimant was not willing to accept having the conditions changed and accepting the Antisocial Behaviour Order as this would have said he was guilty; The Now Claimant was not willing to accept something he knew he was not guilty of.

- The Court, Prosecution and Asbo Case developers' wrongdoing against The Now Claimant distressed him more than usual as he felt he would never get justice.
- Later that day The Now Claimant's mother contacted the Solicitors to see if anything could be done, but due to the Judge not allowing the adjournment the Solicitors stated they could not take the case on and could not attend Court the next day, the reason given was because they would be putting their company reputation at risk by not having enough time in order to prepare for the Appeal to be able to act in a professional and correct way for their client.
- The Now Claimant's and his mother could totally understand this.
- No Official person should force any vulnerable persons into a position where they have to act on their own behalf, in the opinion of practitioners, detrimental to the administration of justice but non took this into account for the Now Claimant.
- But this is exactly what had happened, The Now Claimant and The Now Claimant mothers and others cannot understand or see any reason why the Judge did not allow for a short adjournment so that The Now Claimant had proper representation in place, especially when there was a Solicitor's company willing to take on the Appeal hearing, in turn to allow a fair Appeal hearing.
- The Now Claimant's and his mother had not stopped since the removal of the old Solicitors in September **2016**, they continued to try and find a Solicitors firm company, to take the Appeal hearing on, many calls were made to Solicitors companies, advice lines, citizens advice, even in the search of a pro bono Solicitors, the reason why the pro bono unit would not take the case on, is because The Now Claimant was entitled to legal aid, if The Now Claimant or his family could have afforded to pay privately for a Solicitors company to act for The Now Claimant this would have been done a long time ago.
- Justice is meant to be fair but in the case of The Now Claimant Asbo this is not the case.

Judge s Name: 17/01/2017 + 18/01/2017 + 19/01/2017	HHJ Pawlak We went to court with a new solicitor the Solicitor explained he needed more time, or he could not have client's best interest at heart as only got the case days before and need an extension judge was adamant when he said no the judge stopped the Asbo case so the Now Claimant had to act on his own at trial next day. We never went court mother would not allow. Who sent the email transcripts? We never requested.
Judge Justice 1:	Raja Bashhm Fake Judge?
Judge Justice 2:	Allan Bevon Fake Judge?

The 1st Appeal Stage <u>19 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 12 of 13 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.</u> <u>At Wood Green Crown Court and the Judge s were: -</u>	
Date:	17/01/2017 + 18/01/2017 + 19/01/2017
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Case Handler:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police and she was Present!
Court House:	Wood Green Crown Court
Reason:	The 1st Appeal Stage / Mention Hearing
Case Number:	A2015006
Judge s Name:	HHJ Pawlak
Judge Justice 1:	Raja Bashhm
Judge Justice 2:	Allan Bevon
Court Room:	2
Contra's Name:	Robert Talalay

My Barrister Name:	Mr. Andrew Locke
Note 1:	(Appeal Hearing)
Note 2:	

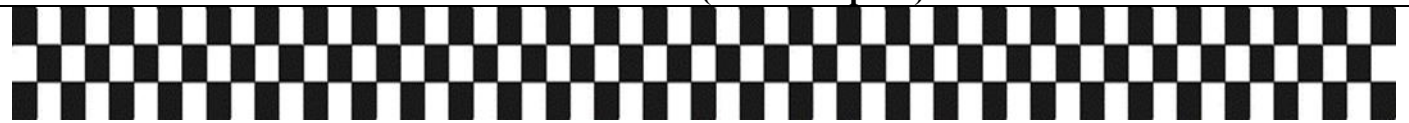
<u>Portrait</u>	<u>Judge Name</u>	<u>Went To the Bar</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>History</u>
	<u>S</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>L</u>	
	<u>Raja Bashhm</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>L</u>	
	<u>Allan Bevon</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>L</u>	
End				

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Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

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**Continuation of Statement of Simon Paul Cordell.
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More Interrelating Side Issues with Members of his Neighbours due to Government Figures Trying to Avoid Justice: 18/01/2017.

144. More Interrelating Side Issues with Members of his Neighbours due to Government Figures

Trying to Avoid Justice

- A. On 18th January **2017** the Now Claimant was so unwell he did not attend Court on this day, nor did Mr A Cordell, or Ms L Cordell, Ms L Cordell did however write a letter to the Judge and in that letter, it asked for a stay on proceedings for the Appeal until it was taken to judicial review in regard to what had gone on.
- The Judge decided to go ahead in the absence of The Now Claimant with the Appeal; he heard the witness statements from police on this date.

145. The 19th of January 2017:

- A. On 19 January **2017**, the Now Claimant and his family did not attend Court as his mother would not let him due to him being forced to act litigant because of the way the Judge had overseen the case, as her son the Now Claimant would have to question corrupt local Police Officers under oath on his own and when those officers were already trying to take his life away from him with illegal activities causing a high risk of even further reprisals.
- Instead, she requested a copy of the Court trial transcripts.
- **The case has made The Now Claimant so unwell, at the end of this day the Judge dismissed the Appeal against conviction, but he changed the conditions that The Now Claimant was under, the conditions are still a breach of The Now Claimant's human rights. Schedule of prohibitions are below.**

The 1st Appeal Stage <u>20 Out of 20 of 20 Court dates the 13 of 13 appearance towards the 1st Asbo.</u> <u>At Wood Green Crown Court and the Judge s were: -</u>	
Date:	18/19-01- 2017
Defendants Name:	Mr Simon Cordell
Case Handler:	Ms Sally Gilchrist Legal Executive Director Met Police and she was Present!
Court House:	Wood Green Crown Court
Reason:	The 1st Appeal Stage / Mention Hearing
Case Number:	A2015006
Judge s Name:	HHJ Pawlak
Court Room:	Raja Bashhm
Contra's Name:	Allan Bevon
My Barrister Name:	2
Note 1:	Robert Talalay
Note 2:	Mr. Andrew Locke

NEXT PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

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The Asbo Probation Conditions

- a) Magistrates trial dates **03/08/2015** & **04/08/2015**
- b) 1 of 13 appearance **26/10/2015**
- c) 2 of 13 appearance **09/11/2015**
- d) Court by the 23 December **2015**
- e) On the **21/01/2016** we were on our way to Court and traffic slowed us down
- f) 3 of 13 appearance **19/02/2016**
- g) 4 of 13 appearance **22/02/2016**
- h) 5 of 13 appearance **04/04/2016**
- i) 6 of 13 appearance **16/09/2016**
- j) 7 of 13 appearance **21/09/2016** + **22/09/2016**
- k) **Collecting the Court Bundles from Michael Carroll's Office; 23/09/2016**
- l) 8 of 13 appearance **26/09/2016**
- m) 9 of 13 appearance **14/10/2016**
- n) 10 of 13 appearance **19/10/2016**
- o) 11 of 13 appearance **25/10/2016**
- p) **The Now Claimant Mother Meet with Ms Ward; 27/10/2016**

- q) 12 of 13 appearance **17-01-2017** + **18-01-2017** + **19-01-2017**
- r) 13 of 13 appearance **18/01/2017** + **19/01/2017**

146. Schedule of prohibitions

A. You must not:

- 1) Be concerned in the organisation of a rave as defined by **S.63(1) or S63(1A) of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.**
- 2) Knowingly use or supply property, personal or otherwise, for use in a rave as defined by **S.63 (1) of the Criminal justice and Public Order Act 1994.**
- 3) Enter or remain in any disused or abandoned building unless invited to do so in writing by a registered charitable organisation or local authority or owner of the premises.
- 4) Enter any non-residential private property (by which words buildings and an open enclosed the Judge & Prosecution intend to be individual) or an industrial estate between the hours of 22:00 and 07:00 without written permissions from the owner and a leaseholder of such property. If you can prove that the purpose of your entry of such property is to buy goods or services from any shop or garage or fuel supplier which is open to the public at such times. Then in such event, you may enter but you must not remain on such property for longer than 30 minutes and you may do so on only one occasion during each separate nine-hour period between 22:00 and 07:00 daily.
- 5) Supply any service in respect of any licensable activity in an unlicensed premises.
- For the sake of clarity, nothing in this order prevents the defendant from assisting, preparing for, engaging in licensed licensable activities,
- This order expires on the **03rd of August 2020**
- This order and its requirements amends a previous order imposed by Highbury Corner Magistrates Court.

B. Condition four states

- Enter any non-residential private property (by which words buildings and an open enclosed the Judge & Prosecution intend to be individual) or an industrial estate between the hours of 22:00 and

07:00 without written permissions from the owner and a leaseholder of such property. If you can prove that the purpose of your entry of such property is to buy goods or services from any shop or garage or fuel supplier which is open to the public at such times. Then in such event, you may enter but you must not remain on such property for longer than 30 minutes and you may do so on only one occasion during each separate nine-hour period between 22:00 and 07:00 daily.

- With this condition in place any non-residential property The Appellant would not be able to attend only for 30 minutes on one occasion during a separate nine-hour period:
- This would include hospitals, police stations, 24-hour supermarkets, petrol stations, cinemas, restaurants, bars, night clubs and any other public place open to the public between these times that is non-residential The Appellant would only have a 30 minute window to be able to enter any non-residential building, however is not feasible that within 30 minutes The Appellant could be seen in a hospital within 30 minutes, how would it be feasible if The Appellant went to dinner at a restaurant they would be completed within 30 minutes, how would it be feasible if The Appellant wanted to go to a nightclub or late-night bar as it would only have 30 minutes, places that are open to the public should not be restricted to The Appellant how is The Appellant meant to have a normal family life. The Appellant cannot go to without written permission which would be degrading for The Appellant to have to ask each time he wanted to go somewhere and explain why he needed it to be confirmed in writing by the owner and/or leaseholder of the property, how this condition could be applied by any Judge and state it is not a breach of someone human rights is beyond me.

C. Conditions two states

- knowingly using or supplying property personal or otherwise for the use of a rave as defined under section 63.1 of the criminal justice and public order act,
- The Appellants has spent the last 10 years building his business saving every penny and help from family it is within the entertainment industry, he will hire equipment out and his services, The Appellants business would seriously be affected, because if he hired his equipment and it ended up in an illegal rave The Appellant would be in breach of the conditions. When hiring out equipment you do asked what is going to be used for, and you do have a contract that is in place, but what the person tells you their reason for hiring the equipment out is not always the correct reason and is not used for the purpose the person told you The Appellant would be in breach of these conditions. Also, if The Appellant loaned someone any personal belongings and that person ended up at an illegal rave then The Appellant would again be in breach of his conditions, even if the item were something that did not even constitute as being for an illegal rave.

D. Conditions five states

- supply any service in respect of any licensable activity in an unlicensed premises.
- How is The Appellant meant to run his business, The Appellant would not be able to obtain a license that has already been?
- clarified by the police and councils due to the Antisocial Behaviour Order that is in place,
- The Appellant would not be able to offer his services also due to the restriction that he has only 30 minutes within a non-residential building, most events go to the late hours in the morning even if there was a licensed premises and someone wanted to hire the services of The Appellant the Appellant would not be able to do this. If an Employee offered The Appellant an excellent job contract within **two** nightclubs to be the manager
- if The Appellant were
- again, offered contracts within nightclubs or late-night bars The Appellant would not be able to accept these contracts.
- I cannot even say why condition five has been.
- imposed because condition four conflicts with condition five in certain parts. And who would want to hire or take on The Appellant if he had to ask for written permission which would be degrading for The Appellant to have to ask each time he wanted to go somewhere or had a contact and had to explain why he needed it to be confirmed in writing by the owner and/or leaseholder of the property,

- These are concerns with the conditions that The Appellant is under, there is other concerns with other conditions set at by the Courts that are of concern.
- When the Appeal hearing was over the conditions was
- not served on The Appellant, they were
- posted to him in the post.
- The Appellant mother has put an application into the Crown Court on forms EX-105 and EX-107 requesting the Tape/Disc Transcription for all hearings, and is waiting to hear back from the Court, to see if it will be.
- granted.
- The Appellant mother has also put an application into the police under a subject access request to get all The Appellant history with the police which will show the data protection errors and more data that has been inputted incorrectly by the police, it will also show a history of how much the police does not leave The Appellant alone.
- Also, how the amount of ignored complaints that we have sent into the police about how the police have treated the Now Claimant over the years which when asked in this ASBO application case by the Judge was any of this the truth they replied no to. The Judge also asked if anyone else had had an ASBO application against them for an ASBO on the dates held within the ASBO application, the Judge did not get a reply and it was.
- not asked again.
- The police have not only done this to The Appellant but The Appellant whole family so each family member have requested their records. So far, the police have refused The Appellant application and his brothers, they have allowed The Appellant mother and The Appellant sister but only part of the information has been.
- supplied. This has been.
- passed to the ICO to address, but due to the backlog the ICO has we have not been.
- told a time limit this will take.
- At this time there is also complaint still ongoing with The Appellant and the police and The Appellant brother with the police. We also, noticed that police in the Asbo application have completed statements have other separate complaints still standing against them, with The Appellant brother complaint.
- But until we get all the data, we have requested there could be more Police Officers in this ASBO application who have had complaints put in about them.
- There will also be a complaint regarding the DPS who investigated The Appellant complaint due to the fact they did not follow their own codes, when this complaint was passed the IPCC, they upheld The Appellant Appeal to the IPCC and the complaint has had to be reinvestigated, due to what the DPS allowed to happen, and allowed the police officer to resign. Before allowing The Appellant rights to take his complaint to the IPCC for Appeal before seeing the report and allowing a misconduct hearing to happen, before The Appellant had his right to appeal and the IPCC and they left a large section out in the investigation which pointed to discourtesy by the police.

LAST PAGE.

Signature:

Signature witnessed by:

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