

Legislation

Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981

Section 1 (1) (a) a person is guilty of an offence if they intentionally kill, injure or takes a wild bird

Section 1 (2) (a) a person is guilty of an offence if they are in possession of a live or dead wild bird, or any part of it

Section 5 (1) (d) a person is guilty of an offence if they use for the purpose of taking a wild bird any sound recording

Section 18 (1) a person is guilty of an offence if they attempt any of the aforementioned offences

Section 18 (2) a person is guilty of an offence if they are in possession of any item capable of being used to commit any of the aforementioned offences

Part 2 Section 28P Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (England only). SSSI and SPA, SAC and RAMSAR layers can be found on www.magic.gov.uk.

Basic definition of Theft.

(1) A person is guilty of theft if he dishonestly appropriates property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it; and “thief” and “steal” shall be construed accordingly.

(2) It is immaterial whether the appropriation is made with a view to gain, or is made for the thief’s own benefit.

Fraud by false representation

(1) A person is in breach of this section if he—

(a) Dishonestly makes a false representation, and (b) intends, by making the representation—

(i) to make a gain for himself or another, or

(ii) to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss.

(2) A representation is false if—

(a) it is untrue or misleading, and

(b) the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading.

(3) “Representation” means any representation as to fact or law, including a representation as to the state of mind of—

(a) the person making the representation, or

(b) any other person.

(4) A representation may be express or implied.

(5) For the purposes of this section a representation may be regarded as made if it (or anything implying it) is submitted in any form to any system or device designed to receive, convey or respond to communications (with or without human intervention).

Destroying or damaging property

Section 1(1) CDA 1971 - A person who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another, intending to destroy or damage any such property, or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged, shall be guilty of an offence.

Aiders and Abettors - Magistrates Court Act 1980

Section 44 (1) – A person who aids, abets, councils or procures the commission by another person of a summary offence shall be guilty of the like offence and may be tried (whether or not he is charged as a principal) either by a court having jurisdiction to try that other person or by a court having by virtue of his own offence jurisdiction to try him.

Section 44 (2) – Any offence consisting of aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of an offence triable either way (other than an offence listed in Schedule 1 to this Act) shall by virtue of this subsection be triable either way.