



FOR POLICE INFORMATION: You have Trespassed upon a Royal Subject protected by the Royal Crown & Common Law of England.

- Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 has limited applicability. Am I under arrest or am I free to go?
- Bill of Rights Act 1689 "That all grants, promises of fines and forfeitures of a particular person before conviction are illegal and void." *Thoburn vs Sunderland City* 2003 upheld it as constitutional statute.
- Police cannot deny you "Due Process of Law". I.e. They are not judge, jury and executioner.
- Ask to see Warrant Card: Failure to show a Warrant Card on request – Police Act 1996, section 90: Any person who with intent to deceive impersonates a member of a police force or special constable, or makes any statement or does any act calculated falsely to suggest that he is such a member or constable, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or to both.
- Ask if Constable is acting under Oath. If not then he is impersonating a Police Constable under Crime and Courts Act 2013 Schedule 5, part 7.
- Claiming that a statute that is not consented to is Law constitutes Fraud by Misrepresentation under the Fraud Act 2006, Section 2.
- If a Police Constable continues to act Ultra Vires (outside of his position) he is liable for Misconduct in Public Office which can carry a life sentence.

- The abuse of a position by a Police Constable causing another to suffer loss for the benefit of a third party (eg a bailiff) comes under the Criminal Justice & Courts Act 2015, Section 26 and carries a 14 year prison sentence.
- Police officers oath "I do solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that I will well and truly serve the queen in the office of constable, with fairness, integrity, diligence, and impartiality, upholding fundamental human rights and according equal respect to all people; and that I will, of the best of my power, cause the peace to be kept and preserved and prevent all offences against people and property, discharge all the duties thereof faithfully according to law"

Regina v Banner 1970 = no power to arrest / detain for purpose to question / facilitate police investigation. Conduct is destructive of civil liberties / unlawful.

Andrew Hamilton v DPP 2011 = principle of Common Law not under arrest / no obligation to stop / answer for police questions. No statute to remove that right.

Magistrate Duncan Reynolds 2013 = no common law power vested in police / no unfettered right to stop / detain anyone for ID.

George v Rockett 1990 = When a statute prescribes "reasonable grounds" for state of mind – suspicion and belief – existence of facts required / sufficient to induce that state of mind in a reasonable person.

New South Wales v Ibbett [2006] HCA 57 The respondent brought an action in the District Court for damages occasioned by reason of the conduct at her house of two members of the NSW Police. "double punishment", "aggravated damages", "exemplary damages", "vicarious liability".

Baff v NSW police Commissioner 2013 = Common Law right to remain silent reconfirmed.

Kaba v VIC Police 2012 = Common Law right to travel without being molested.

District Court Parramatta, Case Number: 2013/00041691 = Judge Judgement, a Council Employee could not prove lawful appointment as a Crown Public Officer. Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) s3 Definitions & 75 Personating Commonwealth Public Office.

Rundle v. Delaware & Raritan Canal Company 55 U.S. 80 (1852) = What Are PERSONS states by Coke that a corporation cannot commit: that it can perform no personal duties, for it cannot take an oath for the due execution of an office; neither can it be arrested or committed to prison, for

its existence being ideal, no man can arrest it; neither can it be excommunicated, for it has no soul PERSON IS DEAD STRAWMAN the living man is the executor and fully in control.

What is the definition of person in the Acts Interpretation Act?

1. In any Act, expressions used to denote persons generally (such as "person", "party", "someone", "anyone", "no-one", "one", "another" and "whoever"), include a body politic or corporate as well as an individual.

2. a body of persons or an entity (as a corporation) considered as having many of the rights and responsibilities of a natural person and especially the ...

Cruden v. Neale 2 NC 338 1796... "Every (Wo)man is independent of all Laws, except those prescribed by nature. He/She is not bound by any institutions formed by his/her fellow-(wo)man without his/her consent"