



House of Butterworth

Interpretation Policy

Valid as of the 1st day of November in 2021
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For to refer additions, alterations or rebuttal, email: HouseofButterworth@protonmail.com

For this policy is definitive and primary for commonality of Diction, Reference, Terms, Roles, Associated Names, Organisations, Entities and Scripture used in regard to all administrative processes, documentation and communications with regard to a Man* or Woman* or *Debtor** or *Settlor** or *Person**.

Whereas: dispute in meaning or interpretation of words is brought forward, the online dictionary of Merriam-Websters will be the foremost source of adjudication unless otherwise indicated.

For all instances: style manual(s) will not be considered or applied to documentation.

The rule of statutory interpretation in law is to give words their ordinary meaning in the English language, within legislation. The style(s) and formatting have no influence on the interpretation of content.

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Glossary of Terms: non-obstante*.

Person: ‘in general usage [when spoken], a human being (i.e. natural person). By statute term may include labour organisations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees in bankruptcy or receivers.’
[Black Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition 1991]

- Interpretations Act 1889 (& 1978) [52&53 Vict] Section 19: ‘An Act passed before or after the Commencement of this Act, the expression “person” shall unless the contrary intention appears, includes a body corporate’
- Etymology: The word ‘person’ comes from the ancient Greek “Persona”, a character in a drama or a mask wearer [Chambers Dictionary of Etymology]

For converse – see Job:21,22; Matthew 22:16 & Galatians 2:6 in references to scripture [below]

Acronym: a word [such as *NATO*, *RADAR*, or *LASER*] formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts or major parts of a compound term, normally presented capitalised. *also:* an abbreviation formed from initial letters.

Acquiesce: to give an implied consent to a transaction, to the accrual of a right, or to any act, by one's mere silence, or without express assent or acknowledgment., *Scott v. Jackson*, 89 Cal. 258, 26 P. 898. [Black's Law Dictionary 4th edition]

Appellation: a term used in addressing, greeting, calling out for, and making appeals of a particular living, breathing, flesh and blood woman or man.

Un-Authorised Appellation Derivatives

- Whereas: for re-presented with the appellation or title ‘Mr, Master, Mrs, Miss, et al’ of which there is no right of use.
- Whereas: for use of CAPITALISED format (an acronym or capitis diminutio/Dog Latin/Acronym/American Sign Language) for given names or christian names or family names (surname, last name).
- Whereas: for use of initials of given names
- Whereas: for inclusion of a ‘full stop’ (.) or other punctuation mark(s) within the derivative.

Recognised Appellation's

Given Name(s), [as in first second]

Given Name(s), House of Butterworth,

Given Name(s) of the family Butterworth,

Given Name(s) of the family ‘family name’.

Whereby: all are trademarked, and common law copyrighted

‘known as’ will be referenced with use of familiar or nicknames

Autograph: a graphic from a living hand as a sentient, flesh and blood man or woman – it provides evidence of substance and living capacity. A thumbprint is an “autograph” for a living man or woman. For they who makes an “autograph” declares that they are a sovereign man or woman, with Living Standing, in the Common Law Jurisdiction – the National Law of the Land.

EQUITABLE NOTICE TO PUBLIC: Autographs of a Verifying Third Party Witness are private, confidential and priority, in confidence with respect to the addressees, that they may exercise their divine human right to act as a witness with impunity. Any form of tampering of a witness will constitute breach of trust. The Verifying Third Party Witness is not licensed to practice law and has not given legal advice or accepted fees for legal advice; has provided no legal assistance in the preparation of the above referenced documents; has no interest in any issue referenced therein, is NOT a party to this action and is ONLY acting in a capacity as liaison to communications between the parties. The Certifying Third Party Witness autograph are on a Presentment for purposes of service, notation of response or lack thereof, as applicable, and as third-party verification only. All witnesses herein are operating in their private capacity as a living being and not in commerce as a juridical person, Specially and Privately Standing in Exclusive Equity, outside any judicial district, within a non-military occupied private estate not subject to the jurisdiction of any nation and as neutral in the public, non-belligerent and at peace with all beings and legal fictions, under private rights and principles. All Rights Reserved.



Beneficiary: a person or thing that receives help or an advantage from something : one that benefits from something: the person designated to receive the income of an estate that is subject to a trust: the person named (as in an insurance policy) to receive proceeds or benefits: a person or other legal entity who receives benefits from a benefactor

Bill of Exchange: *“We have repeatedly said in this court that a Bill of Exchange or a Promissory Note is to be treated as cash. It is to be honoured unless there is some good reason to the contrary”* (Lord Denning M.R. in *Fielding & Platt Ltd v Selim Najjar* [1969] 1 W.L.R. 357 at 361; [1969] 2 All E.R. 150 at 152, CA).

Burden of Proof (Law) - The burden of proof is usually on the person who brings a claim in a dispute. It is often associated with the Latin maxim *semper necessitas probandi incumbit ei qui agit*, a translation of which is: "the necessity of proof always lies with the person who lays charges." [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burden_of_proof_\(law\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burden_of_proof_(law))

Capitis diminutio: In Roman law, A diminishing or abridgment of personality. Tills was a loss or curtailment of status or aggregate of legal attributes and qualifications, following upon certain changes in his civil condition. It is of three kinds, maxima, media, minima enumerated as: Capitis diminutio maxima. Maxima, the highest or most comprehensive loss of status, occurred when status was changed from one of freedom to one of bondage, when he became a slave. It swept away with it all rights of citizenship and all family rights. <https://thelawdictionary.org/capitis-diminutio/>

Claim: 1: A demand for something as rightful or due. 2: A basis for demanding something; a title or right. 3: Something claimed in a formal or legal manner, especially a tract of public land staked out by a miner or homesteader.

Claimant: 1: One who claims; one who makes a claim. 2:(UK) A person receiving money from the government, in a form of unemployment benefits, disability benefits or similar 3:(law) The party who initiates a lawsuit before a court.

Conduit: a means of transmitting and distributing energy and the effects and product of toil.

©: All rights reserved under common copyright.

Common Copyright: the legal doctrine which grants copyright protection based on common law of various jurisdictions, rather than through protection of statutory law. As per The Oxford International Encyclopaedia of Legal History... It was unclear whether any common-law copyright survived the copyright act, although the argument that unpublished work should be protected was uncontentious. But once statutory copyrights of published works began to expire, the extent of any common-law copyright became of practical significance.

Corpus delicti: "The body of the crime" — meaning **tangible evidence that a crime has occurred**, not just accusation or policy breach, a cornerstone of due process.

Creditor: A person to whom a debt is owing by another person called the “debtor.”

Debtor: a ‘person’ guilty of neglect or violation of duty: a person that owes a debt

Demurrer: 1. One that demurs; an objector. 2. An objection. 3. A response to a pleading that admits the facts alleged but denies that they support a cause of action.



The formal mode of disputing the sufficiency in law of the pleading of the other side. [Blacks Law Dictionary]

Derivative: coming from another, taking from something proceeding secondary, that which has not the origin in itself, obtains existence from something foregoing and of a more primal and fundamental nature, anything created from another.

Distrain: the seizure of someone's property in order to obtain payment of money owed.

Dog Latin: a phrase or jargon that imitates Latin, often by "translating" English words (or other languages) into Latin by conjugating or declining them as if they were Latin words.

DPA: The Data Protection Act: Everyone responsible for using personal data has to follow strict rules called data protection principles. They must make sure the information is used fairly, lawfully and transparently; used for specified, explicit purposes; used in a way that is adequate, relevant and limited to only what is necessary; accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date; kept for no longer than is necessary; handled in a way that ensures appropriate security, including protection against unlawful or unauthorised processing, access, loss, destruction or damage. <https://www.gov.uk/data-protection>

Driver: 1. any person who operates any commercial motor vehicle. 2. one employed in conducting a coach, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle, with horses, mules, or other animals, or a bicycle, tricycle, or motor car, though not a street railroad car. (Blacks Law Dictionary)

Equity: 1. a system of law originating in the English chancery and comprising a settled and formal body of legal and procedural rules and doctrines that supplement, aid, or override common and statute law and are designed to protect rights and enforce duties fixed by substantive law. 2. justice according to natural law or right. 3. the money value of a property or of an interest in a property in excess of claims or liens against it

Note: In Latin *aequus*, meaning "even," "fair," or "equal"; however, to be fair, it was introduced to English by the French, whose adaptation of the Latin was *équité*. The French word has clear legal connotations; it means "justice" or "rightness,"

Emolument: the returns arising from office or employment usually in the form of compensation or perquisites.

Et al: and others, et cetera

Et cetera: a number of unspecified additional persons or things and others especially of the same kind: and so forth

Ens Legis: A creature of the law; an artificial being, as contrasted with a natural person. Applied to corporations, considered as deriving their existence entirely from the law.

Fact (in law): A thing done: an action performed or an incident transpiring: an event or circumstance: an actual occurrence: an actual happening in time space or an event mental or physical: that which has taken place An actual and absolute reality, as distinguished from mere supposition or opinion. A truth, as distinguished from fiction or error. "Fact" means reality of events or things the actual occurrence or existence of which is to be determined by evidence. [From Black's Law 5th Edition]

Fiduciary: 1) held or founded in trust or confidence, a fiduciary relationship, a bank's fiduciary obligations 2) holding in trust 3) depending on public confidence for value or currency.

Four Corner Rule: a rule holding that if a document (as a contract, deed, or will) appears on its face to be complete no outside evidence may be used to challenge it [NOTE: The number of states that accept the four corners rule is in decline]



The use of brackets on certain information on a form combines a grammar device with legal theory to legally isolate whatever is in the brackets from (thus, render it legally inapplicable and insubstantial to) the body of text within the surrounding contract. The legal theory for this comes from the Four Corners Rule in law: Under "four corners rule", intention of parties, especially that of grantor, is to be gathered from instrument as a whole and not from isolated parts thereof. Davis v. Andrews, Tex.Civ.App., 361 S.W.2d 419,423. (Black's Law Dictionary, 5th ed. p. 591) combined with the definition and description of square brackets found in the Plymouth University Foundation Degree guidelines on essay writing,

Fructus: [fruit, in a figurative sense] the right to derive profit from a thing possessed: for instance, by selling, leasing immovables or annexed movables, taxing for entry, et al

GDPR: General Data Protection Regulation: personal data means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person. <https://gdpr-info.eu/>

Given name: All or part of personal name(s) that distinguish an individual man or woman from other members of a group, clan, tribe or family. Typically used in conjunction with an inherited **family name** held in common by members of a family.

Grantor: the party who transfers title in property to another by grant deed or quit claim deed.

Habeas Corpus: a writ requiring a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court, especially to secure the person's release unless lawful grounds are shown for their detention.

Juristic Person: Entity, as a firm, that is not a single natural person, as a human being, authorised by legislation with duties and rights, recognised as a legal authority having a distinct identity, a legal person.

Joinder: the act of joining, the acceptance by a party to an action of an issue tendered, the joining of causes of action in a suit, the joining of parties in a suit.

Legalese: 1. The specialised language of the legal profession. 2. Language containing an excessive amount of legal terminology or of legal jargon.

Legal Entity: an entity (as a corporation or labour union) having under the law rights and responsibilities and especially the capacity to sue and be sued.

Liability: 1 The state of being bound or obliged in law or justice to do, pay, or make good something; legal responsibility. Lawful accountability and obligations required due to civil actions or torts, or a contract's terms.

Note: Only a court-decision can set this obligation even if by mutual agreement a settlement occurs out of court. Only the liability arising from



torts is covered by liability insurance. Contractual obligations have no bearing. [Blacks Law Dictionary]. The quality or state of being liable, something for which one is liable *especially* pecuniary obligation, one that acts as a disadvantage. [Miriam Webster]

Lien: a charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty ordinarily arising by operation of law, the security interest created by a mortgage.

Living-soul: living, breathing, flesh-and-blood man or woman distinguishable from a juristic person, a natural man or woman of creation, a sentient living being.

Man: 1. an individual human, especially an adult male human. 2. a man belonging to a particular category (as by birth, residence, membership, or occupation) usually used in combination

Woman: 1. an individual human, especially an adult female human. 2. a woman belonging to a particular category (as by birth, residence, membership, or occupation) usually used in combination

Malfeasance: wrongdoing or misconduct especially by a public official

Mandatory: The action of mandamus is one, brought in a court of competent jurisdiction, to obtain an order of such court commanding an inferior tribunal, board, corporation, or person to do or not to do an act the performance or omission of which the law enjoins as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station. Where discretion is left to the inferior tribunal or person, the mandamus can only compel it to act, but cannot control such discretion [The Law Dictionary]

Misdemeanour: 1. Ill behaviour, evil conduct, fault. 2. In law, a criminal offense of a less grave nature. 3. Mismanagement; mistake in management or treatment.

Misfeasance: the performance of a lawful action in an illegal or improper manner

Non-Obstante: notwithstanding; despite. Words anciently used in public and private instruments, intended to preclude, in advance, any interpretation contrary to certain declared objects or purposes.

Obligation: 1 the action of obligating oneself to a course of action (as by a promise or vow). 2 something (such as a formal contract, a promise, or the demands of conscience or custom) that obligates one to a course of action: a debt security (such as a mortgage or corporate bond), a commitment (as by a government) to pay a particular sum of money. 3 a condition or feeling of being obligated: a debt of gratitude. 4 something one is bound to do, a DUTY, RESPONSIBILITY.

Oxford Doctrine: A synthesis of various rules, principles, norms, interpretive guidelines and values. It explains, makes coherent or justifies a segment of the law as part of a larger system of law. Doctrines can be more or less abstract, binding or non-binding. Acting in good faith is a general principle of law. It refers to “a sense of loyalty to, and respect for, the law”; to “the absence of dissimulation, deception and fraud”; and to the “sincere belief that one acts in accordance with the law.” [<https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/events/good-faith-public-law>]

Parliament: 1) a formal conference for the discussion of public affairs specifically: a council of state in early medieval England 2) an assemblage of the nobility, clergy, and commons called together by the British sovereign as the supreme legislative body in the UNITED KINGDOM

Personal Data: see GDPR and DPA

Postal Fraud: Universal Postal Union Convention 1929, Article 9 Violations.



2.1.2 prepayment impressions.

2.1.3 impressions of franking machines or printing presses.

2.2 means of postal prepayment with the intention of obtaining illegitimate gain for oneself or for a third party

pp: stands for "per procurationem," a Latin phrase meaning "to take care of" or "by agency." It indicates that the document has been signed on behalf of someone else

Presumption: An idea that is taken to be true on the basis of probability. A presumption must be agreed by all parties, to be true. [Oxford Dictionaries] *(If one party challenges the presumption then this is all that is required to remove the presumption as a formal challenge to that presumption. The presumption then has no standing or merit in FACT).*

Privity of Contract: A doctrine which prevents a "person" or third party who is not a party to a contract from enforcing a term on that said contract.

Probability: The extent to which something is probable; the likelihood of something happening or being the case: [Oxford Dictionaries] *(By definition then this is not substantive as it is only a probability of what may or may not be and therefore has no substance in material FACT.)*

Promissory Note: "We have repeatedly said in this court that a Bill of Exchange or a Promissory Note is to be treated as cash. It is to be honoured unless there is some good reason to the contrary" (Lord Denning M.R. in Fielding & Platt Ltd v Selim Najjar [1969] 1 W.L.R. 357 at 361; [1969] 2 All E.R. 150 at 152, CA).

Property: by law is administrated by who creates (authors), who maintains and who benefits. "property is a right of any kind and description whether corporeal or incorporeal" [Federal court of Canada]

pro se: Latin for "for himself." A party to a lawsuit who represents himself (acting in propria persona) is appearing in the case "pro se." (dictionary.law.com)

Refute: to prove to be false or erroneous as an opinion or charge, to prove (a person) to be in error. (dictionary.com)

Repudiate: to reject as having no authority or binding force, to cast off or disown. (dictionary.com)

Rescind: to abrogate, annul, revoke, repeal, to invalidate [an act, measure, etc] by a later action or a higher authority. (dictionary.com)

Rite of Passage: The term "rite of passage" is used in its intentional archaic and spiritual form, derived from the natural entitlement of a free being to travel unimpeded — not as a "right" conferred by authority but as an inherent element of liberty. [see [supplementary entry](#) below]

Rule of Law: the un-a-LIEN-able rights held and reserved. Natural, Constitutional and the common law of the dry soil and land and the people's rights as prescribed and re-presented by Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights, collectively known as the Rule of Law carried out with due diligence and acting with duty of care.

The Rule of Law - made simple: This is the framework in which a fair and peaceful society exists. It ensures accountability from public bodies within the law. It entitles all people to equity before the law, protects their innate human rights and enables access to efficient dispute resolution mechanisms. Righteous justice and law and order have to be prevalent to maintain a transparent and fair society.

Security Agreement: the written agreement between Creditor and Debtor together with all modifications of and substitutions for said Security Agreement.

[sic]: a quoted passage or word has been reproduced as it appeared in the originating source, including errors in



spelling, grammar or facts. This notation signals to the reader that the error was present in the source material and was not introduced by the person quoting it. Entomology - [sic] is short for in Latin "*sic erat scriptum* - thus it was written".

Signature: See UCC§3-401 (b) (what is considered signature)

Signed: See UCC§1-201 (37) (what is considered signed)

- Bills of Exchange, (see content)
- Companies Act, (see content)
- Court Documents – [Practice Direction 5A](#)
 - **Para 1** Where, under rule 5.3, a replica signature is printed electronically or by other mechanical means on any document, the name of the person whose signature is printed must also be printed so that the person may be identified. This paragraph does not apply to claim forms issued through the Claims Production Centre.
 - **Para 2.1** Statements of case and other documents drafted by a legal representative should bear his/her signature and if they are drafted by a legal representative as a member or employee of a firm they should be signed in the name of the firm.

Sojourn: a temporary stay, to stay as a temporary resident

State Agent: an individual or person or agent or third-party doing business as or acting on behalf of an organisation or entity.

THE STATE: Including but not limited to.

- United Kingdom Government (incorporated or LLC)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- The Commonwealth of England
- The Crown Corporation
- The Bank of England (incorporating all central banks, clearing banks and 'high street' banks, et al)
- All entities and Agencies (HMRC, HMCTS, DVLA, HM Land Registry, et al)
- All UK Government corporate agencies or subdivisions
- All Local or National or International or Multinational Governments
- All Corporations agencies and sub corporations
- All commercial Nations or Corporations contracting therein
- Any state or government or agency or entity know or unknown or not stated within or hereafter named.

Sui Juris: having full legal rights or capacity: Latin, of one's own right. 1st use 1590. Derived from taking dominion of all jurisdictions, to be self-governed

Too: 1. in addition; also; furthermore; moreover [*young, clever, and rich too.*]. 2. to an excessive extent or degree; beyond what is desirable, fitting, or right [*too sick to travel*]

Tort: a wrongful act other than a breach of contract for which relief may be obtained in the form of damages or an injunction.

Transmitting Utility: a conduit, debtor.

Trespass: An unlawful act committed on the person, property, or rights of another. A wrongful entry on real property. The legal action for injuries resulting from trespass. A violation of moral or social ethics. An unwarranted infringement

True Bill: in Commerce is a commercial paper instrument that establishes a ledgering or bookkeeping/accounting entry as certified and sworn on the Debtor's commercial liability as true, correct, complete, and perfected.



UCC: Uniform Commercial Code.

Twelve Presumptions of Law or Court: A Public Court may be not operating according to the common rules of law but by presumptions of the law or acting as the colour of law. Therefore, if presumptions are present and are not refuted, they become a matter of fact and are therefore assumed to stand true. There are twelve possible presumptions these being Public Record, Public Service, Public Oath, Immunity, Summons, Custody, Court of Guardians, Court of Trustees, Government as Executor/Beneficiary, Agent and Agency, Incompetence, and Guilt. [see [12Presumptions of Law or Court](#)]

Ultra Vires - a Latin term meaning "beyond the powers." It refers to any act carried out by a government body, corporate officer, agency, or other authority that exceeds the powers or authority granted to them by law, statute, charter, or agreement. If an entity attempts to impose obligations, extract penalties, or exercise control beyond its lawful scope — especially upon a living man or woman not under contract or jurisdiction — the action is *ultra vires* and therefore null and void in law and equity.

Usury: the lending of money with an interest charge for its use, especially the lending of money at exorbitant interest rates. An unconscionable or exorbitant rate or amount of interest. specifically interest in excess of a legal rate charged to a borrower for the use of money

Usus: [use] the right to use or enjoy a thing possessed, directly and without altering it.

Usufruct: a legal right accorded to a person or party that confers the temporary right to use and derive income or benefit from someone else's property. It is a limited real right that can be found in many mixed and civil law jurisdictions. A usufructuary is the person holding the property by usufruct. The right to enjoy the use and advantages of another's property short of the destruction or waste of its substance. [Any deliberate or systematic use of the given name of a living individual by any incorporated entity pretending to represent them or their material interests to create legal fiction entities operated under-in-or for their name without the full knowledge and consent of that individual is a prohibited abuse of the rights of usufruct]

Vehicle: a means of carrying or transporting something, a piece of mechanised equipment, an agent of transmission, a medium through which something is expressed, achieved, or displayed

Vested: fully and unconditionally guaranteed as a legal right, benefit, or privilege; *Accrued, fixed, settled, absolute, established, secured, to have the character or giving the right of absolute ownership not contingent not subject to be defeated by a condition precedent* - case law in keeping with natural law, the equitable position, for equity regards the beneficiary as the true owner.

Vested Right: a right accrued to possessor with no conditions.

Vested Benefit: absolute, complete, consummate benefit with no conditions.

Vi Coactus [VC]: Compelled by force. Under duress. Coerced. As within the broader concept of a legal maxim or an equitable principle of "*an act done against my will, is not my act*".

Without Prejudice: 1) a declaration that no rights or privileges of the concerned are to be considered as thereby waived or lost except in so far as may be expressly conceded or decided [Black's Law Dictionary – 4th edition]. 2) Without loss of any rights in a way that does not harm or cancel the legal rights of privileges of a party [Black's Law Dictionary – 8th edition].



You, Your: a) Used to refer to the one or ones being addressed. b) Used to refer to an indefinitely specified person; one. c) Used reflexively as the indirect object of a verb.

Your honour: a term referring to a man or woman acting under an oath of public office presiding over a court providing instruction and rulings with impartiality and honour.



References to Scripture

<https://www.biblegateway.com>

Genesis 1:26-30

²⁶ And God said, *Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.*

²⁷ So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

²⁸ And God blessed them, and God said unto them, *Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.*

²⁹ And God said, *Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.*

Genesis 2:7

⁷ And the LORD God formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.

Job 32:21-22

²¹ *Let me not, I pray you, accept any man's person, neither let me give flattering titles unto man.*

²² *For I know not to give flattering titles; in so doing my Maker would soon take me away.*

Genesis 11:7

⁷ *Come, let Us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech."*

Numbers

15:29

Ye shall have one law for him that sin through ignorance, both for him that is born among the children of Israel, and for the stranger that sojourn among them.

Mathew 5:25

²⁵ "Agree with thine adversary quickly while thou art on the way with him lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge and the judge deliver thee to the officer and thou be cast into prison.

Numbers 30:2

If a man makes a vow to the Lord or takes an oath to bind himself with a binding obligation, he shall not violate his word; he shall do according to all that proceeds out of his mouth.

Psalms 89:14

Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne: mercy and truth shall go before thy face.



Daniel 4:17

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones: to the intent that the living may know that the most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will, and setteth up over it the basest of men. <https://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Daniel-4-17/>

Deuteronomy 1:17

¹⁷ Ye shall not respect persons in judgment, but ye shall hear the small as well as the great. Ye shall not be afraid of the face of man, for the judgment is God's. And the cause that is too hard for you, bring it unto me and I will hear it.'

Proverbs 28:21

²¹ To have respect of persons is not good, for that, man will transgress for a piece of bread.

Mathew 22:16

*¹⁶ And they sent out unto Him their disciples with the Herodians, saying, "Master, we know that thou art true and teachest the way of God in truth; neither carest thou for any man, **for thou regardest not the person of men***

Galatians 2:6

*⁶ But of those who seemed to be something, (whosoever they were it maketh no difference to me: **God accepteth no man's person**) — those who seemed to be somewhat in consultation added nothing to me*

Psalms 118:5

⁵ I called upon the LORD in distress; the LORD answered me and set me in an ample place.



Additional References

References To Commerce

- All are equal under the law. See Exodus 21:23-25; Lev. 24:17-21; Deut. 1:17, 19:21; Matt. 22:36-40; Luke 10:17; Col. 3:25. Legal maxims: No one is above the law; Commerce, by the law of nations, ought to be common, and not to be converted into a monopoly and the private gain of a few.
- In commerce, truth is sovereign. See Exodus 20:16; Psalms 117:2; John 8:32; II Cor. 13:8. Legal maxim: To lie is to go against the mind.
- Truth is expressed in the form of an Affidavit. See Lev. 5:4-5; Lev. 6:3-5; Lev. 19:11-13; Num. 30:2; Matt. 5:33; James 5:12.
- An un rebutted affidavit stands as truth in commerce. See 1 Pet. 1:25; Heb. 6:13-15. Legal maxim: He, who does not deny, admits. An un rebutted affidavit becomes a judgment in commerce. See Heb. 6:16-17. Any proceeding in court, tribunal or arbitration forum consists of a contest of commercial affidavits, wherein the points remaining un rebutted at the end of the contest stand as the truth to which the judgment of the law is applied.
- He who leaves the field of battle first (does not respond appropriately to an Affidavit) loses by default. See Book of Job; Matt 10:22. Legal maxim: He who does not repel a wrong when he can occasion it.
- Sacrifice is the measure of credibility. One who is not damaged, put at risk or willing to swear an oath or make an affirmation on his full commercial liability for the truth of his statements and the legitimacy of his actions, has no basis to assert claims or charges, and forfeits all credibility and right to claim the authority to do so. See Acts 7. Legal maxim: He who bears the burden ought also to derive the benefit.
- A lien or claim, under commercial law, can only be satisfied by one of the following actions: A full rebuttal by an Affidavit of Truth, point-by-point, supported by evidence and sworn or affirmed at the same level of commercial risk; the satisfaction of the claimant, whether by payment or mutual agreement; resolution by a jury, in accordance with the rules of common law. See Gen. 2-3; Matt 4; Revelation. Legal maxim: If the plaintiff does not prove his case, the defendant is absolved.
- A party injured by the fraud of another may claim triple damages, plus the principal. "And Zacchaeus stood, and said unto the Lord: Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor, and if I have taken any-thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold." Luke 19:8.

Bouvier's Maxims

- *Contra veritatem lex numquam aliquid permittit.* The law never suffers anything contrary to truth. 2 Co. Inst. 252. But sometimes it allows a conclusive presumption in opposition to truth. See 3 Bouv. Inst. n. 3061.
- *Contractus ex turpi causa, vel contra bonos mores nullus est.* A contract founded on a base and unlawful consideration, or against good morals, is null. Hob. 167; Dig. 2, 14, 27, 4.
- *Culpa lata aequiparatur dolo.* A concealed fault is equal to a deceit.
- *Ei incumbit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat.* The burden of the proof lies upon him who affirms, not he who denies. Dig. 22, 3, 2; Tait on Ev. 1; 1 Phil. Ev. 194; 1 Greenl. Ev. Sec. 74; 3 Louis. R. 83; 2 Dan. Pr. 408; 4 Bouv Inst. n. 4411.
- *Error qui non resistitur, approbatur.* An error not resisted is approved. Doct. & Stud. c. 70.
- *Ex dolo malo non oritur action.* Out of fraud no action arises. Cowper, 343; Broom's Max. 349.
- *Ex facto jus oritur.* Law arises out of fact; that is, its application must be to facts.
- *Ex tota materia emergat resolutio.* The construction or resolution should arise out of the whole subject matter.
- *Fraus est celare fraudem.* It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. 1 Vern. 270.
- *Fraus latet in generalibus.* Fraud lies hid in general expressions.
- *Idem est facere, et nolle prohibere cum possis.* It is the same thing to do a thing as not to prohibit it when in your power. 3 Co. Inst. 178.
- *Incerta pro nullius habentur.* Things uncertain are held for nothing. Dav. 33.
- *Incerta quantitas vitiat actum.* An uncertain quantity vitiates the act. 1 Roll. R.
- *Invito beneficium non datur.* No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent. Dig. 50, 17, 69. But if he does not dissent, he will be considered as assenting. Vide Assent.
- *Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur.* The judge is condemned when the guilty are acquitted.
- *Judicium non suo iudice datum nullius est momenti.* A judgment given by an improper judge is of no moment. 11 Co. 76.
- *Magna negligentia culpa est, magna culpa dolus est.* Gross negligence is a fault, gross fault is a fraud. Dig 50, 16, 226.
- *Magna culpa dolus est.* Great neglect is equivalent to fraud. Dig. 50, 16, 226; 2 Spears, R. 256; 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 646.
- *Peccatum peccato addit qui culpa quam facit patrociniū defensionis adiungit.* He adds one offence to another, who, when he commits a crime, joins to it the protection of a defence. 5 Co. 49.



- *Quando do una et eadem re, duo onerabiles existunt, unus, pro insufficientia alterius, de integro onerabitur.* When two persons are liable on a joint obligation, if one makes default the other must bear the whole. 2 Co. Inst. 277.
- *Qui non libere veritatem pronunciat, proditor est veritatis.* He, who does not willingly speak the truth, is a betrayer of the truth.
- *Qui non obstat quod obstat potest facere videtur.* He who does not prevent what he can seems to commit the thing. 2 Co. Inst. 146.
- *Qui non prohibet quod prohibere potest assentire videtur.* He, who does not forbid what he can forbid, seems to assent. 2 Inst. 305.
- *Qui non propulsat injuriam quando potest, infert.* He, who does not repel a wrong when he can, induces it. Jenk. Cent. 271.
- *Qui tacet consentire videtur.* He who is silent appears to consent. Jenk. Cent. 32.
- *Reprobata pecunia liberat solventem.* Money refused liberates the debtor. 9 Co. 79.
- *Lex Non Scripta, : unwritten law especially : the common law as distinguished from statutory law*

Five elements of a contract:

1. Offer, 2. Acceptance, 3. Consideration 4. Full disclosure, 5. All parties autographs.

The Maxims of Equity

- Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy: - (Patterson v Murphy 1978 ILRM 85) injunction
- Equity follows the law:
- He who seeks equity must do equity: - (Cheese v Thomas 1994)
- He who comes to equity must come with clean hands: - (Overton v Banister 1844)
- Delay defeats equity: - Laches is an unreasonable delay in enforcing a right - (Nelson v Rye 1996)
- Equality is Equity:
- Equity looks to the intent rather than the form: Principle established in (Parkin v Thorold 1852).
- Equity looks on that as done which ought to have been done:
- Equity imputes an intention to fulfil an Obligation:
- Equity acts in persona: - (Penn v Lord Baltimore 1750)
- Where the equities are equal, the first in time prevails:
- Where the equities are equal, the law prevails:

source: <https://www.lawteacher.net/free-law-essays/property-trusts/the-law-of-equity.php>

English Legislation (extracts)

The rule of statutory interpretation in law is to give words their ordinary meaning in the English language. Within legislation, words are defined by the Interpretation Act 1978. The style and formatting have no influence on the interpretation of content.

For a layman to decipher, navigate and comprehend legislation is baffling.

Bills, Signatures, and Authority

Execution and Enforcement of Demands, Invoices, and Notices

1. Any purported demand for payment, invoice, or financial notice must comply with foundational requirements for lawful enforcement, including but not limited to:
 - Execution in accordance with **Companies Act 2006, section 44**, requiring either two authorised signatories or a director's signature in the presence of a witness.
 - Fulfilment of the criteria in **Bills of Exchange Act 1882, section 3**, where a bill must be an *unconditional order in writing*, signed by the issuer, and payable to a specified person.
 - Absence of a verifiable wet-ink signature, named party, or formal execution invalidates the purported "bill" and renders it a non-binding, non-negotiable instrument.



2. Any unsigned demand or notice is rebutted as non-binding, hearsay, or *ad cautelam* communication, lacking both mens rea and binding legal character.
3. Further, if such demand misrepresents its legal authority, enforcement capacity, or validity, it may constitute:
 - **Fraud by false representation (Fraud Act 2006, section 2),**
 - **Fraud by failure to disclose (section 3),**
 - or **Fraud by abuse of position (section 4).**
4. In the event that any article or form used to simulate lawful authority (e.g., false summons or notices) is found to be unauthorised or fabricated, such action may be prosecuted under:
 - **County Courts Act 1984, section 135**, for falsely pretending to act under court authority,
 - or **Fraud Act 2006, section 7**, concerning the making or supplying of instruments for fraudulent use.

COMPANIES ACT 2006

Section 44 - Execution of documents

- (1) Under the law of England and Wales or Northern Ireland a document is executed by a company (a) by the affixing of its common seal, or (b) by signature in accordance with the following provisions.
- (2) A document is validly executed by a company if it is signed on behalf of the company—
- (a) by two authorised signatories, or (b) by a director of the company in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.
- (3) The following are “authorised signatories” for the purposes of subsection (2),
- (a) every director of the company, and (b) in the case of a private company with a secretary or a public company, the secretary (or any joint secretary) of the company.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882

Section 3 - Bill of exchange defined.

- (1) A bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing, addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a sum certain in money to or to the order of a specified person, or to bearer.

Therefore: If a bill lacks the necessary signature, it does not meet the basic requirements of a valid bill of exchange by being incomplete and would not be enforceable under the Act.

Section 8 - What bills are negotiable.

- (1) When a bill contains words prohibiting transfer, or indicating an intention that it should not be transferable, it is valid as between the parties thereto but is not negotiable.
- (2) A negotiable bill may be payable either to order or to bearer.
- (3) A bill is payable to bearer which is expressed to be so payable, or on which the only or last indorsement is an indorsement in blank.
- (4) A bill is payable to order which is expressed to be so payable, or which is expressed to be payable to a particular person and does not contain words prohibiting transfer or indicating an intention that it should not be transferable.
- (5) Where a bill, either originally or by indorsement, is expressed to be payable to the order of a specified person, and not to him or his order, it is nevertheless payable to him or his order at his option.



Key conditions for negotiability:

- **Unconditional order:** According to **Section 3** of the Act, a bill of exchange must contain an unconditional order to pay a certain sum of money. If the bill is contingent on the fulfilment of a prior agreement or contract, it would **not** be considered unconditional, and thus **not negotiable**.
- **Absence of references to other agreements:** For a bill to be negotiable, it must be independent of any outside terms, meaning that the obligation to pay should not depend on another agreement or condition. Any reference to a prior contract would affect the negotiability of the bill because it introduces conditions.
- **Section 8** defines a negotiable instrument as one that can be transferred by endorsement or delivery. A valid bill can pass freely from one holder to another, provided it is not **contingent on an agreement** outside the bill itself.
- The transferability of a negotiable bill allows the holder in due course to claim payment without being affected by any defects or disputes that may exist between the original parties.

Conclusion:

A bill of exchange is **negotiable** only if it stands as an **unconditional** order to pay. If it refers to or is subject to a prior agreement or contract, it will not satisfy the criteria for negotiability under the Bills of Exchange Act 1882.

CONSUMER CREDIT ACT 1974

PART IX JUDICIAL CONTROL

Enforcement of certain regulated agreements and securities

127. (3) The court shall not make an enforcement order under section 65(1) if section 61(1)(a) (signing of agreements) was not complied with unless a document (whether or not in the prescribed form and complying with regulations under section 60(1)) itself containing all the prescribed terms of the agreement was signed by the debtor or hirer (whether or not in the prescribed manner)

FRAUD ACT 2006

1 Fraud

(1) A person is guilty of fraud if he is in breach of any of the sections listed on subsection (2) (which provide for different ways of committing the offence).

(2) The sections are –

(a) section 2 - fraud by false representation

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.

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.

(b) section 3 - fraud by failing to disclose information

A person is in breach of this section if he (a) dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose, and (b) intends, by failing to disclose the information (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."

(c) section 4 - fraud by abuse of position

Section 7, Making or supplying articles for use in frauds



(1) A person is guilty of an offence if he makes, adapts, supplies or offers to supply any article (a) knowing that it is designed or adapted for use in the course of or in connection with fraud, or (b) 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 the general limit in a magistrates' court or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both) (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to a fine (or to both).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE ACT 1992

- The legislation arbitrating 'Council Tax' is the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and the Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1992. Neither of which fall under the purview of Interpretation Act 1978.
- The property is listed by the 'Valuation Office Agency' within a banding system and arbitrarily categorised as subject to 'Council Tax'. The type of property may not be defined other than it is in the 'Local Council Tax' valuation list.
- The obligation for 'Council tax' is a statutory charge based on the 'Local Council Tax' valuation list and liability to pay 'Council Tax' and is claimed not to be contingent upon either consent or the existence of a contractual relationship. This is refuted.

Interpretation of the Council Tax Regulations.

- Section 20(2) (a), the charge is based on the assumptions in paragraph (3).
- Section 20(3) (a), the person* will be liable to pay the 'council tax.'
- Section 20(3) (c), the liable person* must satisfy the conditions under paragraph 13.
- Section 13 (a) the chargeable amount is referenced to the liable person* on the opinion of the authority.
- Section 20 (3) (d), the assumed dwelling charge is by virtue of regulation 9(1).
- Section 9(1), having referred to regulation 8 it is assumed the dwelling will be chargeable.
- Section 8, the authority will take reasonable steps to ascertain a dwelling has exemptions.
- Section 7, the billing authority, referring to a proposed list, notify the liable person*, as applicable to the dwelling where in the opinion of the authority the dwelling is relevant when the valuation band list came into force.

To summarise.

The liability of a person* to pay a 'Council Tax Bill' is based upon the assumption that a proposed valuation list created by an associated agency defines the banding of a dwelling that a local authority has an opinion with regard to the chargeable amount having assumed the dwelling will be chargeable after checking for exemption and will be charged to the person* the authority has assumed is the liable person*.

This is Hearsay with no prima facie material evidence

Local Government Act 1888, section 78 (2) <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/51-52/41/section/78>

(2) Provided that the transfer of powers and duties enacted by this Act shall not authorise any county council or any committee or member thereof—

- (a) to exercise any of the powers of a court of record; or
- (b) to administer an oath; or
- (c) to exercise any jurisdiction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, or perform any judicial business, or otherwise act as justices or a justice of the peace,

Note: Words repealed by Justices of the Peace Act 1968 (c. 69), Sch. 5 Pt. II
[Justices of the Peace Act 1968 \(c. 69\), Sch. 5 Pt. II](#)

The Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) (Amendment) (No. 2) (England)

Regulations 2003 UK Statutory Instruments 2003 No. 2211 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2003/2211/contents/made>

3.(1) In regulation 35(1) omit the words —

- (a) "(in which case the order shall be in the form specified as Form A in Schedule 2, or a form to the like effect)"; and



- (b)“(in which case the order shall be in the form specified as Form B in that Schedule, or a form to the like effect)”.
- (2) In regulation 48(1) omit the words “,and shall be in the form specified as Form C in Schedule 2, or in a form to the like effect”.
- (3) **Omit Schedule 2.**

Explanatory Note

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations amend the Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1992 in relation to England. **Schedule 2, which contains prescribed forms A, B and C by use by magistrates' courts when making a liability order or issuing a warrant committing a debtor to prison is omitted.** Consequential amendments are made to regulations 35(1) and 48(1).

County Courts Act 1984 Section 135 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1984/28/section/135>

Penalty for falsely pretending to act under authority of court.

Any person who—

- (a) delivers or causes to be delivered to any other person any paper falsely purporting to be a copy of any summons or other process of [the county court], knowing it to be false; or
- (b) acts or professes to act under any false colour or pretence of the process or authority of [the county court] ;

shall be guilty of an offence and shall for each offence be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years.

Magistrates Court Rules 1981 – Section 98 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/1981/552/rule/98/made>

98.— (1) A summons shall be signed by the justice issuing it or state his name and be authenticated by the signature of the clerk of a magistrates' court.

To Summarise

- The Council cannot issue summons or liability orders for Council Tax.
- A Magistrates Court summons shall be authenticated by an *autograph of a Justice and Clerk with a represented seal

Councils should be aware of the law with regard to 'The Liability Order' when published in the '**The Council Tax handbook 13th edition 2021**' with a note "*the form (Form A) provided to draw up liability orders was removed from law no form has been substituted in place*" [sic].

It is also stated "*Without any written record of its order or judgement being issued by the court, an order from a magistrates court may be invalid*" [sic].

This should be validated as a matter of due diligence. ([see Fraud Act section 7](#))

Magistrates Court Act 1980

Section 127 Limitation of time. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1980/43/section/127>

(1) Except as otherwise expressly provided by any enactment and subject to subsection (2) below, a magistrates' court shall not try an information or hear a complaint unless the information was laid, or the complaint made, **within 6 months** from the time when the offence was committed, or the matter of complaint arose.

(2) Nothing in—

- (a) subsection (1) above; or
- (b) subject to subsection (4) below, any other enactment (however framed or worded) which, as regards any offence to which it applies, would but for this section impose a time-limit on the power of a magistrates' court to try an information summarily or impose a limitation on the time for taking summary proceedings, shall apply in relation to any indictable offence.

Section 148 "Magistrates' court" <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1980/43/section/148>

- (1) In this Act the expression "magistrates' court" means any justice or justices of the peace acting under any enactment or by virtue of his or their commission or **under the common law**.
- (2) Except where the contrary is expressed, anything authorised or required by this Act to be done by, to or before the magistrates' court by, to or before which any other thing was done, or is to



be done, may be done by, to or before any magistrates' court acting [in the same local justice] area as that court.

Courts Act 2003

Section 31 Immunity for acts within jurisdiction <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/39/section/31>

- (1) No action lies against a justice of the peace in respect of what he does or omits to do—
- (a) in the execution of his duty as a justice of the peace, and
 - (b) in relation to a matter within his jurisdiction.

Section 32 Immunity for certain acts beyond jurisdiction <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/39/section/32>

- (1) An action lies against a justice of the peace in respect of what he does or omits to do—
- (a) in the purported execution of his duty as a justice of the peace, but
 - (b) in relation to a matter not within his jurisdiction,

if, but only if, it is proved that he acted in bad faith.

Private & International Law

UNIDROIT PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS

Article 3.8 – Fraud

A party may avoid the contract when it has been led to conclude the contract by the other party's fraudulent representation, including language, practices, or fraudulent nondisclosure of circumstances which, according to reasonable standards of fair dealing, the latter party should have disclosed.

Article 5.1.3 – Cooperation between the parties

Each party shall cooperate with the other party when such co-operation may reasonably be expected for the performance of that party's obligations.

Article 7.3.4 – Adequate Assurance of Due Performance

A party who reasonably believes that there will be a fundamental non-performance by the other party may meanwhile withhold its performance. Where this assurance is not provided within a reasonable time the party demanding it may terminate the contract.

Article 7.4.1 – Right to damages

Any non-performance gives the aggrieved party a right to damages either exclusively or in conjunction with any other remedies except where the non-performance is excused under these principles.

Article 7.4.2 – Full compensation

(1) The aggrieved party is entitled to full compensation for harm sustained as a result of the non-performance. Such harm includes both any loss which it suffered and any gain of which it was deprived, considering any gain to the aggrieved party resulting from its avoidance of cost or harm

(2) Such harm may be nonpecuniary and includes, for instance, physical suffering and emotional distress.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights - <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

Articles of Note

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4



No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of property.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Constitution.

- i. A government, parliament/congress or legislature cannot, by legislative assertions, recite itself into *constitutional* power.
- ii. A constitution is a code of laws and customs (legem terræ); the law of the land; common law (the trial by jury justice system) established by the people of a nation for the guidance and the legal and lawful control of its government, by which to preclude tyranny and lawlessness a constitution may be amended only at the behest and by the active participation of the great mass of the people and not by government.
- iii. The people create the government; therefore, a government cannot be above its own creator. As distinct from supreme constitutional customary common law, *statute* is created by a government as legislature and is not constitutional Law. The Great Charter is a constitutional inscription of the common law of the land, which excludes all laws made by monarchs or government. It is the Supreme Law that governs the government.
- iv. Statutes may be amended or repealed by subsequent administrations, but no parliament created Magna Carta. No parliament can change or impinge upon the common law as prescribed and re-presented by Magna Carta. Through the supreme authority of the people's Trial by Jury, the law of the land, the Great Charter 1215 constitution GOVERNS the government. Statute or legislation can never be law and this is witnessed by divine law under God alone to which no government can trespass.
- v. With this in mind: note that it has been confirmed by the esteemed Chandran Kukathas PhD of the Department of government and London School of Economics, that the state is a company of no greater standing than McDonald's. Also note it has been confirmed by the right honourable Lord Justice of Appeal Sir Jack Beatson FB A at the Nottingham and Trent University in 2008 that the office of the judiciary is a sub office of the State Company and that a judge in the position of officer for a court carries no greater authority than the janitor at McDonald's.
- vi. Extracts from: The Cyclic Argument of Statutory Law

"As distinct from supreme Constitutional customary Common Law, statute law is written law passed by the legislature (parliament / congress) and enacted into law on its passing by the Head of State. Whereas constitutions are permanently binding, statutes do not bind subsequent parliaments and cannot 'form' or be 'part' of a 'constitution'."

"Statutes made by parliament or congress do not bind subsequent administrations, which may decide to amend, repeal or supersede a statute; but no parliament made Magna Carta. The Great Charter was made by the people directly with the head of state, explicitly to preclude tyranny, injustice and misgovernance by binding all heads of state and the modus operandi of government "for all time" under Judicium Parium, the Trial by Jury justice system of Legem Terrae, the Law of the Land. The laws of Parliament cannot change any aspect of, or impinge in any way upon the Common Law at 1215; the perpetual binding dictates of the Great Charter. The 1215 Great Charter Constitution governs government through the Supreme Authority of the People's Trial by Jury Courts to which all men and women without exception are liable and subject." d'Oudney, K., Democracy Defined: The Manifesto, 2020 Third Edition, p. 68 <https://www.commonlawconstitution.org/news-and-thoughts/the-cyclic-argument-of-statutory-law>

- vii. In correspondence to The Earl Marshal from The Hardwick Alliance for Real Ecology (HARE) in October 2023, leading up to Charles III coronation, the following is an extract...
'Unless the people of England and Wales wish to experience government overreach that could lay the foundations of outright tyranny, common sense dictates that Parliament must never be allowed to write itself into constitutional authority. To understand the full ramifications of having a fully-fledged [Common Law Constitution](#), we will take this opportunity to remind Your Grace of two of the essential responsibilities a Monarch has:



1. His Majesty must ensure that all trials involve a randomly selected Jury of the defendant's peers that judges all aspects of the case, independently of legislation and the judiciary meaning that Annulment can result. It is in this way, that people define their own liberties and govern themselves at all times.
2. His Majesty must use his constitutional right to withhold Royal Assent were proposed legislation would be violating the liberties of the people or be infringing constitutional laws and customs.

These two fundamental duties of His Majesty the King should provide a double-lock safeguard against any future encroachment of tyranny. However, it is now becoming clearer by the day that both of these safeguards have been completely overlooked by previous Monarchs, including, it has to be said, the late Queen Elizabeth II.'

- viii. The House of Lords in 2008 affirmed Magna Carta 1297 as statute law. There are interesting constitutional points throughout, particularly in sections 42, 43 & 44 wherein there is a statement of '*The Crown cannot remove this right by an exercise of the prerogative. That is because since the 17th century the prerogative has not empowered the Crown to change English common or statute law.*'
<https://www.bailii.org/uk/cases/UKHL/2008/61.html>.
- ix. The Supreme Principle of the Common Law of the Land: "Do not do unto others that which you do not want done unto you."

Consent of the Governed.

[source: Case Authority WI-05257F accredited to Baron David: House of Ward]

There is a presumption of the 'Consent of the Governed'. There is a mandatory requirement before Acts or Statutes can be legally acted upon in that the 'Consent of the Governed' has validity and that it can be presented as material fact before any action/charges can be brought.

It is clear by due process that:

- a. It is illegal to act upon Acts or Statutes without the 'Consent of the Governed' where the governed have given their consent and that consent is presentable as material physical evidence of the fact.
- b. Where there is no material evidence of the 'Consent of the Governed', on and for the public record, then the status of 'Consent of the Governed' is invalidated.
- c. Where there is no material evidence of 'Consent of the Governed', then The Government or The State* has no status or standing or jurisdiction, none can exist without 'consent' (agreement).
- d. When Acts or Statutes are acted upon without standing, this is illegal and a criminal action. The criminal action is Malfeasance and fraud.
- e. When criminal activity is observed to be standard practice, it is observable evidence to the fact that civil LAW is a presumption. [see the [twelve presumptions of law-website](#)]

The Material evidence of the FACTS.

- i. The Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Justice Sir Jack Beatson FBA, confirmed, on and for the record, that whilst there is no material and physical evidence to the fact that the governed have given their consent, the Office of the Judiciary has no greater authority than the local manageress of McDonalds.
- ii. The Office of the Judiciary is a sub-office of a legal embodiment, by an act of registration, the registration creates nothing of physical material substance, this is fraud by definition.
- iii. The Office of the Judiciary can be determined to be a private commercial enterprise [LLC] built upon fraud and criminal intent, it cannot be recognisable as a valid government '*by the people for the people*' in that it can be determined it is providing a judicial service for profit and gain creating conflicts of interests.
- iv. Where there is a conflict of interests between the needs of the people and *The State's* policies (acts, statutes, et al) it can be assumed there is no obligation to the people or even the needs and wellbeing of company staff. [confirmed by Chandran Kukathas of the London School of Economics and state office titled the Department of Government]
- v. Any objection to this observation of fact should be presented to the Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Justice Sir Jack Beatson FBA, where the Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Justice Sir Jack Beatson FBA would then have to present the material and physical evidence that the governed have given consent.

The Common Law Courts of England



- BE IT KNOWN that the England and the UK is a Common Law Jurisdiction and that all the Courts in England and the UK are Common Law Courts where Free Men and Free Women can exercise their inalienable Right to Trial by Jury.
- Essential to the preservation of Truth, Justice, Freedom and Democracy is the Right to Trial by Jury. Any denial of this Right constitutes Treason against the People. No State Judge or Parliament can abolish or diminish this Right protecting Life, Liberty and Property.
- With each of the 12 Jurors asking, "So help me God". It is the duty and responsibility of Jurors to judge the facts, and the law presented to them, so that they can administer Justice to all parties in any action Civil, Criminal and Fiscal.
- In any action, unless a Court obtains the clear and unequivocal consent of all parties to be without a Jury, that Court has no Jurisdiction to proceed summarily and any such awards, doings and proceedings shall be held to be null and void. A Public Servant, paid by the State cannot sit & judge his MASTERS'
- Common Law does NOT include any statutes made by Government or decisions made by judges.

Trial by Jury is democracy and Trial by Judge is TYRANNY.

The Judicature Act 1873 and after

In 1873, Parliament passed the Judicature Act which merged both the common law and equity and the common law courts and Court of Chancery. Although one of the Divisions of the High Court is still called the Chancery Division, all courts could now administer both equity and common law – with equity to reign supreme in any dispute.

The same Act established the High Court and the Court of Appeal and provided a right of appeal in civil cases to the Court of Appeal. Criminal appeal rights remained limited until the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal under the Criminal Appeal Act 1907.

The Court of Criminal Appeal sat for nearly 60 years, until its existence as a separate body was ended by the Criminal Appeal Act 1966. Its power passed to the Court of Appeal.

Source: www.judiciary.uk/about-the-judiciary/history-of-the-judiciary-in-england-and-wales/history-of-the-judiciary/

No man or woman should give consent to the procedure of any hearing. Men and women should only agree to attend a common law court (of record) as is their rite.

References to Supremacy

Magna Carta 1215

Summary Clause

The lawful standing and actions described within the Charter are supported by foundational constitutional principles as expressed in the Magna Carta of 1215. While not relied upon as enforceable statute, Magna Carta remains a valid expression of the spirit of lawful governance, consent of the governed, and remedy by natural justice. The Charter does not assert statutory entitlement but invokes the enduring spirit and un rebutted precedent of governance by consent. See [Constitutional Foundations Policy](#).

Clauses 39 & 40 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw1cc1929/25/9/contents>

No freeman or free person shall be arrested or imprisoned or deprived of his freehold or his liberties or free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or in any manner harmed, nor will we (the King/Government) proceed against him nor send anyone against him (with force or arms), unless according to the legal judgement of his peers, and the common law of the land.

To no one will we sell. To no one deny or delay right or justice. No free man shall be seized or imprisoned, or stripped of his rights or possessions, or outlawed or exiled. nor will we proceed with force against him. except by the lawful judgement of his equals or by the law of the land.

- Magna Carta, which sets in place the definitive Trial by Jury, was formed and passed by a legislature of Barons, and received Royal Assent, being a written statute of government law, which governs the way in which government itself may operate.
- As Magna Carta is intrinsic to the constitution of the nation, it is repeatedly ratified when Britain's Heads of State swear, at their Coronation, to uphold the statutes of the government.
- By act of union with Scotland, Magna Carta is law throughout Britain and, in respect to timeless provisions determining the Trial by Jury, applies today. This definitive Trial by Jury is also enshrined within the Constitution of the United States of America and is ratified by presidential oath at inauguration.



- The judgement of the Magna Carta Court De Jure Jury of twelve peers, both by rule of law and by the terms of a contract, shall not be overturned by court as there is no higher court in the realm.
- The Magna Carta uses terms such as "for ever," "in perpetuity," and "eternally" to emphasise the enduring nature of its provisions. These terms are meant to convey that the rights and liberties granted are not temporary but are intended to last indefinitely, binding future rulers to these commitments.

HENRY by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Guyan, and Earl of Anjou, to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Sheriffs, Provosts, Officers, and to all Bailiffs, and other our faithful Subjects, which shall see this present Charter, Greeting: Know Ye, that We, unto the honour of Almighty God, and for the salvation of ^(X4) the souls of our Progenitors and Successors [Kings of England,] to the advancement of Holy Church and amendment of our Realm, of our meer and free will, have given and granted to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, and to all [Freemen] of this our Realm, these Liberties following, to be kept in our Kingdom of England for ever.

Annotations:

Editorial Information

X4 Variant reading of the text noted in *The Statutes of the Realm* as follows: *our Soul and*

I Confirmation of Liberties.

FIRST, We have granted to God, and by this our present Charter have confirmed, for Us and our Heirs for ever, that the Church of England shall be free, and shall have all her whole Rights and Liberties inviolable. We have granted also, and given to all the Freemen of our Realm, for Us and our Heirs for ever, these Liberties under-written, to have and to hold to them and their Heirs, of Us and our Heirs for ever.

Divine law

- Divine power can only be held and administered by what is identified as God. No earthly being can claim law or power above God. Hence any person of any rank attempting to usurp the divine nature of God is guilty of heresy and blasphemy.
- Therefore, the act of a papal bull performed by pope Boniface VIII of Unum Sanctum was in fact and by grace of God Blasphemous and Heretical and could not stand In God's eyes. This very papal bull was rightly nullified in 1303 by pope Benedict XI.
- In divinity and by the grace of God, nothing and no one on earth can own another's soul as the soul is of God in the image of God and therefore divine in itself, being part of and attached to God. To say otherwise is blasphemous, heretical and a most heinous crime against God.

The Bill of Rights Act 1689 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/WillandMarSess2/1/2/introduction/enacted>

There is a provision in the Bill of Rights Act 1689 which states:

"That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of a particular person before conviction are illegal and void."

This states that a conviction is necessary before a fine or forfeit can be imposed. As you will be aware, the Bill of Rights is a "constitutional statute" and may not be repealed impliedly. This was stated in the case *Thoburn v City of Sunderland*, the decision commonly referred to as the "Metric Martyrs" Judgment. This was handed down in the Divisional Court (18 February 2002) by Lord Justice Laws and Mr Justice Crane (the judgment's relevant sections 62 and 63 are paraphrased).

Section 62: "We should recognise a hierarchy of Acts of Parliament: as it were "ordinary" statutes and "constitutional statutes." The special status of constitutional statutes follows the special status of constitutional rights. Examples are the Magna Carta 1297 & The Bill of Rights 1689 . . ."

Section 63 "Ordinary statutes may be impliedly repealed. Constitutional statutes may not . . ." This was upheld by Lords Bingham, Scott and Steyn in an appeal which went to the House of Lords on Monday 15 July 2002.

- It can be determined that all courts in this country are now administrative hearings and not a common law court. There is no act of parliament that gives authority for an administrative hearing. A judge that acts contrary to their judicial oath can suffer a commercial lien as can any individual that causes a tort.



- On the 21st July 1993, the Speaker of The House of Commons issued a reminder to the courts. Betty Boothroyd said: "*There has of course been no amendment to The Bill of Rights . . . the House is entitled to expect that The Bill of Rights will be fully respected by all those appearing before the courts.*"

The principle of English birthright is not the opinion of learned authors of Law dictionaries, but an expression of well-established English Constitutional Law. The Act of Settlement (1700), enacted to strengthen the Bill of Rights (1688), makes it clear that the English are to be governed in strict accordance with English Law, our birthright; and the Coronation Oath Act (1688) in conjunction with the Bill of Rights, requires that Monarch's governs according to our Law.

Act of Settlement (1700) <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Will3/12-13/2/introduction>

'And whereas the Laws of England are the Birthright of the People thereof and all the Kings and Queens who shall ascend the Throne of this Realm ought to administer the Government of the same according to the said Laws and all their Officers and Ministers ought to serve them respectively according to the same ...' [An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject (Act of Settlement (1700)). The Statutes of the Realm. vol.7. p.638(p.678 pdf)]

Coronation Oath Act (1688)

The Archbishop or Bishop shall say, *WILL You solemnly Promise and Swear to Govern the People of this Kingdome of England and the Dominions thereto belonging according to the Statutes in Parlyament Agreed on and the Laws and Customs of the same?* The monarch shall say, *I solemnly Promise so to do.* [An Act for Establishing the Coronation Oath (Coronation Oath Act (1688)). The Statutes of the Realm. vol.7. p.56(p.81pdf)]

Both are current law and as such can be found on the [legislation.gov.uk](https://www.legislation.gov.uk) website.

Source: [english-common-law-dictionary-definitions-from-the-archives](#)

Parliament Sovereignty

"It is a general rule in all cases, that when anyone impeaches the jurisdiction of one Court, he must entitle another Court to have a jurisdiction of that matter." Sir John Holt.

The Judgements delivered by Lord Chief Justice Holt in the Case of Ashby V. White and Others, and in the Case of J. Paty and Others. From Original MSS, with an introduction.

- Parliament declaring sovereignty would breach natural law rules and the common law. "*an ordinary parliament that legislates against the English Bill of Rights 1689 that came from a convention parliament*" can be seen as one legal authority (the "ordinary parliament") challenging the jurisdiction or authority of another legal authority (the "convention parliament," which established the English Bill of Rights 1689). "*The ordinary parliament impeaches the jurisdiction of the convention parliament*" implies that the ordinary parliament is disputing or challenging the authority of the convention parliament in the context of the English Bill of Rights. "*The High Court has Jurisdiction to hear the case and nullify the ordinary parliament's impeachment*" aligns with the legal principle "*you cannot be a judge in your own cause.*" It means that when one legal entity (the ordinary parliament) challenges the authority of another (the convention parliament), an impartial third party, in this case, the High Court, must step in to review the dispute.
- The High Court has the legal authority ("jurisdiction") to hear the case and potentially overturn or invalidate the challenge made by the ordinary parliament. So, in legal terms, the statement and the principle "*you cannot be a judge in your own cause*" both emphasise the importance of impartiality and the need for an independent authority, like the High Court, to resolve disputes where one entity questions the authority or jurisdiction of another. This ensures a fair and unbiased resolution.

Subjugation of Powers to the EEC

A letter to Edward Heath by Lord Chancellor Lord Kilmuir in 1960

<https://unitynewsnetwork.co.uk/the-kilmuir-letter-a-damning-critique-over-uks-illegal-entry-into-the-eec/>

Extract

Adherence to the Treaty of Rome would, in my opinion, affect our sovereignty in three ways: -

- a) Parliament would be required to surrender some of its functions to the organs of the community.
- b) The Crown would be called on to transfer part of its treaty-making power to those organs of the Community.



The English Constitution confers treaty making powers only on the Sovereign. The Sovereign cannot transfer those powers to a foreign power nor even, to our own parliament because they are mere servants of the Monarch. Sovereignty itself cannot be given away as it resides with the people who entrust it to the Monarch for his/her lifetime and the Monarch is obliged by law to pass that sovereignty on to any successor as it was received.

- c) Our courts of law would sacrifice some degree of independence by becoming subordinate in certain respects to the European Court of Justice.

Regarding the Rite of Passage

The term “rite of passage” is used here in its intentional archaic and spiritual form, derived from the natural entitlement of a free being to travel unimpeded — not as a “right” conferred by authority but as an inherent element of liberty.

Legal Foundation:

The lawful definition of public travel includes the ability “for all Her Majesty’s subjects at all seasons of the year freely and at their will to pass and re-pass without let or hindrance.”

This principle was judicially affirmed in **Ex parte Lewis (1888) 21 Q.B.D. 191**, wherein **Justice Wills** stated:

“Every citizen has a right to travel upon the highway and to transport his property thereon in the ordinary course of life and business.”

This ruling is often cited in lawful-right-to-travel assertions as evidence that:

- Individuals possess a lawful ability to move freely in public without requiring prior permission.
- Any interference with that freedom is unlawful **unless actual harm or a crime has occurred**.

Against Commercial Interference:

By lawful reasoning, a **financial penalty** or administrative fee extracted from a living man or woman for peaceful travel constitutes **pecuniary gain through obstruction**, which contradicts the principle of “without let or hindrance.”

Such mechanisms apply only to **legal persons** (juristic entities), not to living souls or private individuals.

Therefore, enforcement against a man or woman without *corpus delicti* (evidence of harm) is ultra vires and void.

Constitutional Support:

The **Act of Union 1707**, Article IV, further supports this standing:

“That all the Subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain... shall have full Freedom and Intercourse of Trade and Navigation... and that there be a Communication of all other Rights, Privileges and Advantages which do or may belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom...”

Moreover, this principle is echoed in the **United Kingdom passport** declaration:

“His/Her Britannic Majesty’s Secretary of State Requests and requires in the Name of His/Her Majesty all those whom it may concern to allow the bearer to pass freely without let or hindrance...”

In accordance with this mandate, **no law or statute may override** these rights. As the Act of Union also declares:

“All Laws and Statutes... contrary to or inconsistent with the Terms of these Articles... shall cease and become void...”

Regarding Castle Doctrine

A Man’s (or Woman’s) home is a Castle and an assault on a Castle is a recognised Act of WAR. In a time of War there are casualties of War, which are just that. An Individual that knowingly enters into an act of war, or unknowingly, has entered into an act of war of their own volition. The occupants defending a Castle cannot be held culpable for casualties of war even though these casualties of war may end up dead. This is recognised from the historic traditions.

- **Castle doctrine** (also known as a **castle law** or a **defence of habitation law**) is a legal doctrine that designates an individual’s or person’s* abode or a legally-occupied place [a vehicle or workplace, et al] as a place in which an individual or person* has certain protections and immunities permitting, in certain circumstances, to use proportional force (up to and including deadly force) to defend themselves against an intruder, free from legal responsibility/prosecution for the consequences of the force used. Typically, deadly



force is considered justified, and a defence of justifiable homicide is applicable, in cases "*when the actor reasonably fears imminent peril of death/destruction or serious harm/damage to oneself or another or property*". The doctrine is not a defined law that can be invoked, but a set of principles which is incorporated in some form in the law. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castle_doctrine

The Nolan Principles - The Seven Principles of Public Life

The Seven Principles of Public Life (also known as the Nolan Principles) apply to anyone who acts as a public officeholder. This includes all those who are elected or appointed to public office, nationally and locally, and all people appointed to work in the Civil Service, local government, the police, courts and probation services, non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs), and in the health, education, social and care services. All public officeholders are both servants of the public and stewards of public resources. The principles also apply to all those in other sectors delivering public services.

Case Law references

- A judgement by Lord Denning states a **Bill of Exchange**, once tendered, has to be treated as cash." *We have repeatedly said in this court that a Bill of Exchange or a Promissory Note is to be treated as cash. It is to be honoured unless there is some good reason to the contrary*" (Lord Denning M.R. in *Fielding & Platt Ltd v Selim Najjar* [1969] 1 W.L.R. 357 at 361; [1969] 2 All E.R. 150 at 152, CA). The principle is that a bill, cheque or note is given and taken in payment as so much cash, and not as merely given a right of action for the creditor to litigate a counterclaim (see *Jackson v Murphy* [1887] 4 T.L.R. 92).
- *Bushell's Case*, 124 Eng Reports 1006; Vaughan Reports 135, 1670. "Without a fact agreed, it is impossible for a judge or any other to know the law relating to the fact nor to direct [a verdict] concerning it. Hence it follows that the judge can never direct what the law is in any matter controverted."
- The TRYAL of William Penn and William Mead, at the Sessions held at the Old Baily in London, the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th of September 1670. "The jury has the right to determine both the law and facts ". U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Samuel Chase.
- In *Attorney General V Newspaper Publishing PLC and others* (1988) Ch 333 (Civ Div) Sir Donaldson M.R. said "*That the mens rea [guilty mind] in the law of contempt of court was something of a minefield. This was that it was wholly the creature of the common law*".
- CASE LAW OF – *R v Donovan* [1934] 2 KB 498 at 507, [1934] All ER Rep 207 at 210. In delivering the judgement of the Court of Criminal Appeal Swift J, said: - "If an act is unlawful in the sense of being in itself a criminal act, it is plain that it cannot be rendered lawful because the person to whose detriment it is done consents to it. **No person can license another to commit a crime.**"
- Furthermore, case law *Rice v. Connolly*. Queen's bench division [1966] 2 QB 414, [1966] 2 All ER 649, [1966] 3 WLR 17, 130 JP 322 clearly states that men and women have the right to remain silent and are **under no obligation to supply private and or personal details to another under any circumstances**. This was proven yet again with case law *Neale v DPP* [2021] EWHC 658 (Admin) [23 February 2021]
- Furthermore, case law *Harvey v Director of Public Prosecutions* [2011] EWHC 3992 [17 November 2011] clearly stated by MR JUSTICE BEAN that **the use of common parlance words cannot be deemed offensive using the public order act 1986 §5**.
- Furthermore, case law *WI 05257F David Ward and Warrington Borough Council* appears to prove by way of the judgement that the United Kingdom Government does not actually exist, so therefore, whoever is acting as an authority over the action of consenting, cannot hold authority over a man or woman.
- Case Law in the UK Queens Bench. *Vaughan v McKenzie* [1969] 1 QB 557 if the debtor strikes the bailiff over the head with a full milk bottle after making a forced entry, the debtor is not guilty of assault because the bailiff was there illegally. *R. v Tucker* at Hove Trial Centre Crown Court, December 2012 if the debtor gives the bailiff a good slap.
 - If a person strikes a trespasser who has refused to leave is not guilty of an offence: *Davis v Lisle* [1936] 2 KB 434
 - License to enter must be refused BEFORE the process of levy starts, *Kay v Hibbert* [1977] Crim LR 226 or *Matthews v Dwan* [1949] NZLR 1037 [*a denial of implied right of access in advance*].
 - A bailiff rendered a trespasser is liable for penalties in tort and the entry may be in breach of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights if entry is not made in accordance with the law, *Jokinen v Finland* [2009] 37233/07.
 - Note: There is a claim that since the late twentieth century bailiffs have had increasing powers of entry. This is incorrect as a Bailiff in the twentieth century is a crown corporation servant and the crown authority has no authority without a legal



agreement that the crown has an authority. There is no material evidence to the fact that there is any legal agreement. This fact has been confirmed, Case Authority No WI 05257F David Ward and Warrington Borough Council 30th Day of May 2013 at court tribunal.

- Halsbury's 4th Edition of Law 2011 confirms that administrative law is (nothing more than) an arrangement between the Executive and the Judiciary. And that the Law is absolutely clear on this subject. **There is NO authority for administrative courts in England, and NO Act could be passed to legitimise them.**
 - Lord Diplock stated ... (its recorded in Halsbury's) "All administrative courts are illegal and can never be legislated into existence", performing administrative acts on behalf of the executive is incompatible with the terms of the Oath, which Judges take when they are created under Section 2 of the promissory oaths act 1868, which every Judge must take. A breach of that Oath is perjury. (See Perjury Act 1911 Sec 5)
 - All Administrative Courts are unlawful "*Actions which overthrow and subvert the laws and Constitution of the Kingdom and which would lead to the destruction of the Constitution are unlawful*". The case of R V Thistlewood (1820) established that "*To destroy the Constitution of the country is an act of treason*".
 - To add: Administrative Law (so called) forms no part of 'the laws and usages of the realm' – Which Judges swear to the Sovereign to uphold via promissory oath that binds them to a specific course of conduct – otherwise they cannot be said to perform their judicial duties impartially.
 - This was confirmed by Lord Denning during the debates on the European Communities Amendment Bill, HL Deb 08 October 1986 vol 480 cc246-95 246 at 250: "*There is our judicial system deriving from the Crown as the source and fountain of justice. No court can be set up in England, no court can exist in England, except by the authority of the Head of State [King, Queen] and Parliament. That has been so ever since the Bill of Rights.*" Or The declaration of rights of 1688 actionable actions of a human being or corporate persona.
 - The Bill of Rights, stemming from the Declaration of Rights, made all star-chamber courts unlawful. All administrative courts are in essence star chambers, i.e. not subject to the normal rules of evidence – not common law courts. Administrative hearings are subject to the consent of ALL parties.
 - In reference to non-compliance of orders made by an administrative hearing and the claim of contempt of court Re: Contempt of Court. Archbolds 2011: chapter 28 section 11-page 2/1145

No man or woman should give consent to the procedure of any hearing. Men and women should only agree to attend a common law court (of record) as is their rite.

Knowledge gives power! Ignorance abrogates power!