

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

1. **Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994** has limited applicability. Am I under arrest, or am I free to go?
2. **Bill of Rights Act 1689:** "That all grants, promises of fines and forfeitures of a particular person before conviction are illegal and void." The Thoburn vs Sunderland City Council case (2003) upheld it as a constitutional statute.
3. **Due Process of Law:** Police cannot deny you due process of law; they are not judge, jury, and executioner.
4. **Warrant Card:** Ask to see the Warrant Card. Failure to show a Warrant Card upon request is a violation under **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 they are 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.
5. **Oath of Office:** Ask if the Constable is acting under Oath. If not, they are impersonating a Police Constable under **Crime and Courts Act 2013, Schedule 5, Part 7.**
6. **Fraud by Misrepresentation:** Claiming that a statute not consented to is law constitutes fraud by misrepresentation under **Fraud Act 2006, Section 2.**
7. **Misconduct in Public Office:** If a Police Constable continues to act ultra vires (outside their position), they are liable for misconduct in public office, which can carry a life sentence.
8. **Criminal Justice & Courts Act 2015, Section 26:** The abuse of a position by a Police Constable causing another to suffer loss for the benefit of a third party (e.g., a bailiff) carries a 14-year prison sentence.
9. **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, to the best of my power, cause the

peace to be kept and preserved and prevent all offences against people and property, discharging all the duties thereof faithfully according to law."

Case Law:

- **Regina v Banner (1970):** No power to arrest or detain for the purpose of questioning or facilitating a police investigation. Such conduct is destructive of civil liberties and unlawful.
- **Andrew Hamilton v DPP (2011):** The principle of Common Law states that if not under arrest, there is no obligation to stop or answer police questions. No statute removes that right.
- **Magistrate Duncan Reynolds (2013):** No common law power vested in police to stop or detain anyone for identification.
- **George v Rockett (1990):** When a statute prescribes "reasonable grounds" for suspicion and belief, it requires sufficient facts to induce that state of mind in a reasonable person.
- **New South Wales v Ibbett [2006] HCA 57:** The respondent brought an action for damages due to the conduct of two NSW Police members at her house. Issues included "double punishment", "aggravated damages", "exemplary damages", and "vicarious liability".
- **Baff v NSW Police Commissioner (2013):** The Common Law right to remain silent was reconfirmed.
- **Kaba v VIC Police (2012):** The Common Law right to travel without being molested was upheld.
- **District Court Parramatta, Case Number: 2013/00041691:** A judge ruled that a council employee could not prove lawful appointment as a Crown Public Officer, referencing **Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) s3** Definitions & 75 Personating Commonwealth Public Office.
- **Rundle v. Delaware & Raritan Canal Company 55 U.S. 80 (1852):** A corporation cannot commit personal duties as it cannot take an oath, be arrested, or be excommunicated. A person is defined as a "dead strawman," with the living man as the executor and fully in control.

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 (e.g., a corporation) is considered as having many of the rights and responsibilities of a natural person.

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."