YOUR FULL NAMES
AND
ADDRESS
GOES
HERE

COUNCIL EMPLOYEE NAME HERE
YOUR COUNCIL NAME HERE
FULL
ADDRESS
GOES
HERE

Date:

Your ref: ALLEGED ACCOUNT NUMBER

Notice

COUNCIL EMPLOYEE NAME HERE,

Any reference in this lawful document to “You”, “Your”, refers to the business YOUR COUNCIL NAME HERE D-U-N-S® Number: 000000000. Notice to agent is notice to principal, notice to principal is notice to agent.

Any reference in this legal document to “we”, “our”, “us”, refers to the living man, NAME ONE HERE, and the living woman, NAME TWO HERE. Note we are not a defendant, respondent, person, occupier or resident and do not live in a dwelling.

Common Law Court registration numbers BC / 00 / 00000 & BC / 00 / 00000 confirm we are a living man and a living woman. In future correspondence, please do not use any titles to address us, including “MR” and “MRS” etc. We do not hold any such titles. We are a living man, and a living woman, and neither are, nor operate as a dead fiction.

Common Law Court registration numbers FN / 00 / 00000 & FN / 00 / 00000 confirm we own the fictitious/legal entity names, ALL CAPITAL NAME 1 HERE & ALL CAPITAL NAME 2 HERE. If you wish to do business with us, you will incur a charge of Five hundred GBP, £500, for any use of our legal fiction. See a copy of “Fee Schedule” attached that has additional charges. You do not have our permission to use any part of the fictitious/legal entity names or try to unlawfully attach it to us.

You are informed that all meanings in this, and of our communications are taken from the Oxford English Dictionary, not to be confused with legalese, nor any other language of any secret society, including the Law Society, the Bar, the Royal Courts of Justice, Courts of England and Wales, Freemasons, or any foreign language. We are a living man and living woman speaking simple English and not to be taken in any other way or meaning.
We stand under the Declaration of the Common Law Court 2019 (see attached). The document establishes the sovereignty of living men and living women from birth, throughout the world. We are all born equal, sovereign and not a slave in any form to any man/woman or Corporation.

Our position in this communication is that of living men and living women standing under Gods law, also known as the creator's law, natural law, universal law, common law and operating outside and above the jurisdiction of all statutory rules and all man-made legislation. We do not work for any state department or the Crown or operate under a licence as we do not require permission from another man or woman to run our lives peacefully.

Because you keep failing to abide by the law, not following your own government guidelines and legislation, you have breached many legislations by your actions and inactions.

You are working for a corporation that is registered on Dun & Bradstreet yet you are claiming to be a local Government authority. Therefore you have failed to follow rules set out in the 'Companies Act 2006 ' when executing documents.

Companies Act 2006, Chapter 46, Part 4
Section 44 Execution of documents
(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.

Your own Government legislation clearly states you are a corporation and is no different than any other privately owned run for-profit business.

Local Government Act 1888, Chapter 41, Part V,
Section 79 Incorporation of county council.
(1) The council of each county shall be a body corporate by the name of the county council with the addition of the name of the administrative county, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and power to acquire and hold land for the purposes of their constitution without licence in mortmain

Local Government Act 1972, Chapter 70, Part 1,
Section 2 Constitution of principal councils in England.
(3) Each council mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) above shall be a body corporate by the name "The County Council" or "The District Council", as the case may be, with the addition of the name of the particular county or district.

Your alleged 'SUMMONS' has no name or signature of the clerk of a Magistrates' Court and has not been issued from a Magistrates Court. You do not have the authority to summon any living man or living woman to a court. Therefore you have breached The Magistrates' Courts Rules 1981'.

The Magistrates' Courts Rules 1981'
Section 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.

You are not a judicial court of law and are not following due process of law. How can you issue a lawful summons and a lawful liability order? You are misleading the public by acting as a 'Court' by producing your own documents and misrepresenting them as if coming from a Magistrates Court. It is common knowledge that Councils normally use an HMCTS crest on a 'Notice' that is not dated, does not have any names on it and not attached to an alleged summons. This is a huge abuse of the process of law. Therefore you have breached the following.

Local Government Act 1888

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.

County Courts Act 1984, Chapter 28, Part IX

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.

Forgeries Act 1913 ~ Definition of forgery ~ part 1

(1) For the purposes of this Act, forgery is the making of a false document in order that it may be used as genuine, and in the case of the seals and dies mentioned in this Act the counterfeiting of a seal or die, and forgery with intent to defraud or deceive, as the case may be, is punishable as in this Act provided.
(2) A document is false within the meaning of this Act if the whole or any material part thereof purports to be made by or on behalf or on account of a person who did not make it nor authorise its making; or if, though made by or on behalf or on account of the person by whom or by whose authority it purports to have been made, the time or place of making, where either is material, or, in the case of a document identified by number or mark, the number or any distinguishing mark identifying the document, is falsely stated therein ; and in particular a document is false
(3) For the purposes of this Act-

(a).it is immaterial in what language a document is expressed or in what place within or without the King's dominions it is expressed to take effect.

You have allegedly applied for a ‘Liability Order’ for an alleged ‘Council Tax’. The form is no longer issued by any Magistrates Court. To give the impression a form for a ‘Liability Order’ for ‘Council Tax’ exists is fraud and extortion used to obtain money. Even if a ‘Liability Order’ did exist it does not signify a ‘Debt’ as the following Legislation makes clear.

> **The Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1992**
> Section 35 Liability orders: further provision
>
> (3) The amount in respect of which a liability order is made is enforceable in accordance with this Part; and accordingly for the purposes of any of the provisions of Part III of the Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 (satisfaction and enforcement) it is not to be treated as a sum adjudged to be paid by order of the court.

So, “it is not to be treated as a sum adjudged to be paid by order of the court” and is therefore not an enforceable ‘Debt’. The Council Tax Regulations 1992, as quoted above make it clear that there is ‘no debt’. The court has no authority to order anyone to pay Council Tax. You have no proof of any claim, and any alleged ‘Liability Order’ can only be a forgery as the forms issued by Magistrates Courts were omitted in 2003. You are trying to do the impossible, and produce something that no longer exists.

> **The Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) (Amendment) (No. 2) (England) Regulations 2003.**
> Section 3 (3) Omit Schedule 2.
>
> 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 was omitted from law 01 October 2003 in England and no forms substituted in their place.

Because slavery is illegal and unlawful with no legal or lawful provision to charge Council Tax on living men and living women, the actions of charging Council Tax are a violation of primary and secondary legislation. Anyone who tries to impose a said fine on a living man or living woman would be guilty under the ‘Modern Slavery Act 2015’. If men and women in any Council, or any Magistrate, tries to do something to make anyone a slave, or commits ‘fraud’ or ‘perjury’ on anyone, the court has grounds for dismissal of the case. Fraud destroys all it touches. Because Councils receive payment for ‘Council Tax’, this is a benefit to the Council. The Council have no right to demand money, but still use deception, threats and unlawful force to receive such payment. This means exploitation has occurred and to forcibly exploit any living man or living woman is to subject them to slavery.

> **Modern Slavery Act 2015, chapter 30, part 1**
> Section 3 Meaning of exploitation
>
> (1) For the purposes of section 2 a person is exploited only if one or more of the following subsections apply in relation to the person.
>
> *Securing services etc. by force, threats or deception*
>
> (5) The person is subjected to force, threats or deception designed to induce him or her—
>
> (a) to provide services of any kind,
> (b) to provide another person with benefits of any kind, or
> (c) to enable another person to acquire benefits of any kind.

Section 5 Penalties

(1) A person guilty of an offence under section 1 or 2 is liable—

(a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for life;

(b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the general limit in a magistrates' court or a fine or both.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under section 4 is liable (unless subsection (3) applies)—

(a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years;

(b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the general limit in a magistrates' court or a fine or both.

As a direct consequence of your actions of harassment, you are causing harm, anxiety, stress and distress. You force living men and living women to pay Council Tax and because of your threats they live in fear. You threaten to seize assets, force bankruptcy and take homes. The fear you may use violence to force anyone from their home if they don't pay Council Tax is real. Therefore you are in breach of the following:

Administration of Justice Act 1970 ~ Part V

Section 40 Punishment for unlawful harassment of debtors.

(1) A person commits an offence if, with the object of coercing another person to pay money claimed from the other as a debt due under a contract, he—

(a) harasses the other with demands for payment which, in respect of their frequency or the manner or occasion of making any such demand, or of any threat or publicity by which any demand is accompanied, are calculated to subject him or members of his family or household to alarm, distress or humiliation;

(b) falsely represents, in relation to the money claimed, that criminal proceedings lie for failure to pay it;

(c) falsely represents himself to be authorised in some official capacity to claim or enforce payment; or

(d) utters a document falsely represented by him to have some official character or purporting to have some official character which he knows it has not.

Protection from Harassment Act 1997

Section 1 Prohibition of harassment.

(1) A person must not pursue a course of conduct—

(a) which amounts to harassment of another, and

(b) which he knows or ought to know amounts to harassment of the other.

(1A) A person must not pursue a course of conduct —

(a) which involves harassment of two or more persons, and

(b) which he knows or ought to know involves harassment of those persons, and

(c) by which he intends to persuade any person (whether or not one of those mentioned above)—

(i) not to do something that he is entitled or required to do, or

(ii) to do something that he is not under any obligation to do.

(2) For the purposes of this section or section 2A(2)(c), the person whose course of conduct is in question ought to know that it amounts to or involves harassment of another if a reasonable person in possession of the same information would think the course of conduct amounted to harassment of the other.

Section 2 Offence of harassment.

(1) A person who pursues a course of conduct in breach of section 1(1) or (1A) is guilty of an offence.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or both.

Section 2A Offence of stalking

(3) The following are examples of acts or omissions which, in particular circumstances, are ones associated with stalking—

(a) following a person,

(b) contacting, or attempting to contact, a person by any means,

Section 3 Civil remedy.

(1) An actual or apprehended breach of section 1(1) may be the subject of a claim in civil proceedings by the person who is or may be the victim of the course of conduct in question.

(2) On such a claim, damages may be awarded for (among other things) any anxiety caused by the harassment and any financial loss resulting from the harassment.

(9) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (6) is liable—

(a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or a fine, or both, or

(b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or both.

Section 4 Putting people in fear of violence.

(1) A person whose course of conduct causes another to fear, on at least two occasions, that violence will be used against him is guilty of an offence if he knows or ought to know that his course of conduct will cause the other so to fear on each of those occasions.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the person whose course of conduct is in question ought to know that it will cause another to fear that violence will be used against him on any occasion if a reasonable person in possession of the same information would think the course of conduct would cause the other so to fear on that occasion.

You are not a judicial court and you have issued your own ‘Notice’ & ‘Summons’ that you allege to be from a Magistrates Court. This is a clear breach of the ‘Perjury Act 1911’ which carries a sentence of two years in prison or a fine or both.

Perjury Act 1911

Section 5 False statutory declarations and other false statements without oath.

If any person knowingly and wilfully makes (otherwise than on oath) a statement false in a material particular, and the statement is made—

(a) in a statutory declaration; or

(b) in an abstract, account, balance sheet, book, certificate, declaration, entry, estimate, inventory, notice, report, return, or other document which he is authorised or required to make, attest, or verify, by any public general Act of Parliament for the time being in force; or

(c) in any oral declaration or oral answer which he is required to make by, under, or in pursuance of any public general Act of Parliament for the time being in force,

he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be liable on conviction thereof on indictment to imprisonment, for any term not exceeding two years, or to a fine or to both such imprisonment and fine.

You are not a judicial court and are fraudulently acting as a court. You are misrepresenting the truth, holding back information people are entitled to see and taking advantage of an alleged position of authority that involves safeguarding the financial interests of another man or woman. You are producing your own paperwork to make a financial gain. This is causing loss, harm and injury by demanding money in the form of a 'BILL' and continually bombarding living men and living women with threats. You are trying to create an impression in their minds that your own issued 'LIABILITY ORDER' is true, when it is in fact false and a fraud. You are creating fraudulent financial instruments by issuing a 'COUNCIL TAX BILL' a demand for money. If a living man or living woman enters into a contract through legal entrapment, this is fraud and fraud with intent to defraud. What legislation gives you the authority to create financial instruments? You are not the Central Bank and have no legal right or title to demand money. Therefore you are in breach of the 'Fraud Act 2006' and 'Misrepresentation Act 1967' and could face imprisonment for up to 10 years.

Fraud Act 2006

Section 1 Fraud

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

(2) The sections are—

(a) section 2 (fraud by false representation),

(b) section 3 (fraud by failing to disclose information), and

(c) section 4 (fraud by abuse of position).

(3) A person who is guilty of fraud is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [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).

Section 2 Fraud by false representation

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

(a) dishonestly makes a false representation, and

(b) intends, by making the representation—

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

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

(2) A representation is false if—

(a) it is untrue or misleading, and

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

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

(a) the person making the representation, or

(b) any other person.

(4) A representation may be express or implied.

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

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.

Section 4 Fraud by abuse of position

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

(a) occupies a position in which he is expected to safeguard, or not to act against,the financial interests of another person,

(b) dishonestly abuses that position, and

(c) intends, by means of the abuse of that position—

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

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

(2) A person may be regarded as having abused his position even though his conduct consisted of an omission rather than an act.

Section 5 "Gain" and "loss"

(1) The references to gain and loss in sections 2 to 4 are to be read in accordance with this section.

(2) "Gain" and "loss"—

(a) extend only to gain or loss in money or other property;

(b) include any such gain or loss whether temporary or permanent;

and "property" means any property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property).

(3) "Gain" includes a gain by keeping what one has, as well as a gain by getting what one does not have.

(4) "Loss" includes a loss by not getting what one might get, as well as a loss by parting with what one has.

Section 6 Possession etc. of articles for use in frauds

(1) A person is guilty of an offence if he has in his possession or under his control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both);

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine (or to both).

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 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).

(3) Subsection (2) (a) applies in relation to Northern Ireland as if the reference to 12 months were a reference to 6 months.

Section 8 "Article"

(1) For the purposes of—

(a) sections 6 and 7, and

(b) the provisions listed in subsection (2), so far as they relate to articles for use in the course of or in connection with fraud,

"article" includes any program or data held in electronic form.

Section 9 Participating in fraudulent business carried on by sole trader etc.

(1) A person is guilty of an offence if he is knowingly a party to the carrying on of a business to which this section applies.

(2) This section applies to a business which is carried on—

(a) by a person who is outside the reach of section 993 of the Companies Act 2006 (offence of fraudulent trading) , and

(b) with intent to defraud creditors of any person or for any other fraudulent purpose.

(3) The following are within the reach of that section—

(a) a company (as defined in section 1(1) of the Companies Act 2006)];

(b) a person to whom that section applies (with or without adaptations or modifications) as if the person were a company;

(c) a person exempted from the application of that section.

(5) "Fraudulent purpose" has the same meaning as in that section.

(6) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both);

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to a fine (or to both).

Section 11 Obtaining services dishonestly

(1) A person is guilty of an offence under this section if he obtains services for himself or another—

(a) by a dishonest act, and

(b) in breach of subsection (2).

(2) A person obtains services in breach of this subsection if—

(a) they are made available on the basis that payment has been, is being or will be made for or in respect of them,

(b) he obtains them without any payment having been made for or in respect of them or without payment having been made in full, and

(c) when he obtains them, he knows—

(i) that they are being made available on the basis described in paragraph (a), or

(ii) that they might be, but intends that payment will not be made, or will not be made in full.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or to both);

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine (or to both).

Section 12 Liability of company officers for offences by company

(1) Subsection (2) applies if an offence under this Act is committed by a body corporate.

(2) If the offence is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of—

(a) a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or

b) a person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he (as well as the body corporate) is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Misrepresentation Act 1967, Chapter 7,

Section 2 Damages for misrepresentation

(2) Where a person has entered into a contract after a misrepresentation has been made to him otherwise than fraudulently, and he would be entitled, by reason of the misrepresentation, to rescind the contract, then, if it is claimed, in any proceedings arising out of the contract, that the contract ought to be or has been rescinded, the court or arbitrator may declare the contract subsisting and award damages in lieu of rescission, if of opinion that it would be equitable to do so, having regard to the nature of the misrepresentation and the loss that would be caused by it if the contract were upheld, as well as to the loss that rescission would cause to the other party.

You have intentionally acted as a court and are knowingly assisting the Council. You have actually created your own court paperwork an alleged ‘SUMMONS’ & ‘LIABILITY ORDER’, then issued them knowing the form for the issue of a ‘Liability Order’ was taken out in 2003. You are in breach of the ‘Serious Crime Act 2007 ~ Part 2’

Serious Crime Act 2007 ~ Part 2

Section 44 Intentionally encouraging or assisting an offence

(1) A person commits an offence if—

(a) he does an act capable of encouraging or assisting the commission of an offence; and

(b) he intends to encourage or assist its commission.

Section 45 Encouraging or assisting an offence believing it will be committed

A person commits an offence if—

(a) he does an act capable of encouraging or assisting the commission of an offence; and

(b) he believes—

(i) that the offence will be committed; and

(ii) that his act will encourage or assist its commission.

Section 46 Encouraging or assisting offences believing one or more will be committed

(1) A person commits an offence if—

(a) he does an act capable of encouraging or assisting the commission of one or more of a number of offences; and

(b) he believes—

(i) that one or more of those offences will be committed (but has no belief as to which); and

(ii) that his act will encourage or assist the commission of one or more of them.

You are aiding and abetting YOUR COUNCIL NAME HERE to demand money, act as a court and issue your own forms. You are in breach of the following:

Accessories and Abettors Act 1861

Section 8 Abettors in misdemeanour.

Whosoever shall aid, abet, counsel, or procure the commission of any indictable offence, whether the same be an offence at common law or by virtue of any Act passed or to be passed, shall be liable to be tried, indicted, and punished as a principal offender.

Your alleged ‘Summons’ and ‘Liability Order’ breaches the following:

Bill of Rights 1688 - Grants of Forfeitures;

That all Grants and Promises of Fines and Forfeitures of particular persons before Conviction are illegal and void.

You send very threatening letters with menacing intent to permanently deprive living men and living women of their homes and ability to earn an income to support their families. You are trying to obtain private property and private homes by deception. You are trying to obtain a pecuniary advantage by deception.

Theft Act 1968

Section 6 With the intention of permanently depriving the other of it.

(1) A person appropriating property belonging to another without meaning the other permanently to lose the thing itself is nevertheless to be regarded as having the intention of permanently depriving the other of it if his intention is to treat the thing as his own to dispose of regardless of the other's rights; and a borrowing or lending of it may amount to so treating it if, but only if, the borrowing or lending is for a period and in circumstances making it equivalent to an outright taking or disposal.

Section 15 Obtaining property by deception.

Section 16 Obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception.

You send letters with threats of punishment, fines and imprisonment. This is malicious communication because it is not supported by an original contract. You have created an unlawful fraudulent liability order with no lawful proof of a lawful tax liability. If you release our data to a third party 'Enforcement Company' without our consent, your unlawful action will be an assault and a 'Tort' damage. You have caused much distress and the threat of an 'Enforcement Company' will cause more distress should you pass personal data to them. This will be a breach of and in violation of the Data Protection Act 2018, Protection from Harassment Act 1997 and Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015.

Data Protection Act 2018

Section 2 Protection of personal data

(1) The UK GDPR and this Act protect individuals with regard to the processing of personal data, in particular by—

(a) requiring personal data to be processed lawfully and fairly, on the basis of the data subject's consent or another specified basis,

(b) conferring rights on the data subject to obtain information about the processing of personal data and to require inaccurate personal data to be rectified, and

(c) conferring functions on the Commissioner, giving the holder of that office responsibility for monitoring and enforcing their provisions.

(2) When carrying out functions under the UK GDPR and this Act, the Commissioner must have regard to the importance of securing an appropriate level of protection for personal data, taking account of the interests of data subjects, controllers and others and matters of general public interest.

Section 35 The first data protection principle

(1) The first data protection principle is that the processing of personal data for any of the law enforcement purposes must be lawful and fair.

(2) The processing of personal data for any of the law enforcement purposes is lawful only if and to the extent that it is based on law and either—

(a) the data subject has given consent to the processing for that purpose, or

(b) the processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out for that purpose by a competent authority.

Section 167 Compliance orders

(1) This section applies if, on an application by a data subject, a court is satisfied that there has been an infringement of the data subject's rights under the data protection legislation in contravention of that legislation.

(2) A court may make an order for the purposes of securing compliance with the data protection legislation which requires the controller in respect of the processing, or a processor acting on behalf of that controller—

(a) to take steps specified in the order, or

(b) to refrain from taking steps specified in the order.

(3) The order may, in relation to each step, specify the time at which, or the period within which, it must be taken.

(4) In subsection (1)—

(a) the reference to an application by a data subject includes an application made in exercise of the right under Article 79(1) of the UK GDPR (right to an effective remedy against a controller or processor);

(b) the reference to the data protection legislation does not include Part 4 of this Act or regulations made under that Part.

(5) In relation to a joint controller in respect of the processing of personal data to which Part 3 applies whose responsibilities are determined in an arrangement under section 58, a court may only make an order under this section if the controller is responsible for compliance with the provision of the data protection legislation that is contravened.

168 Compensation for contravention of the UK GDPR

(1) In Article 82 of the UK GDPR (right to compensation for material or non-material damage), "non-material damage" includes distress.

169 Compensation for contravention of other data protection legislation

(1) A person who suffers damage by reason of a contravention of a requirement of the data protection legislation, other than the UK GDPR, is entitled to compensation for that damage from the controller or the processor, subject to subsections (2) and (3).

(2) Under subsection (1)—

(a) a controller involved in processing of personal data is liable for any damage caused by the processing, and

(b) a processor involved in processing of personal data is liable for damage caused by the processing only if the processor—

(i) has not complied with an obligation under the data protection legislation specifically directed at processors, or

(ii) has acted outside, or contrary to, the controller's lawful instructions.

(3) A controller or processor is not liable as described in subsection (2) if the controller or processor proves that the controller or processor is not in any way responsible for the event giving rise to the damage.

(4) A joint controller in respect of the processing of personal data to which Part 3 or 4 applies whose responsibilities are determined in an arrangement under section 58 or 104 is only liable as described in subsection (2) if the controller is responsible for compliance with the provision of the data protection legislation that is contravened.

(5) In this section, "damage" includes financial loss and damage not involving financial loss, such as distress.

Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015, Chapter 2, Part 1
Section 32 Sending letters etc. with intent to cause distress or anxiety

(1) In section 1 of the Malicious Communications Act 1988 (offence of sending letters etc. with intent to cause distress or anxiety), for subsection (4) substitute—

(4) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—

(a) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine (or both);

(b) on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine (or both).

All signatories to the United Nations have a lawful obligation to comply with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948. That any country failing to comply with the Declaration of Human Rights 1948 would be guilty of committing crimes against its people, this is applicable to YOUR COUNCIL NAME HERE.

We write to confirm that YOUR COUNCIL NAME HERE have breached the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 and specifically:

Article 4 No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

"This includes the use of the legal name."

Article 7 All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

"The living are discriminated against."

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.

"The rights of the living are being ignored."

Article 18 Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship, and observance.

"This includes the right, with others, to stand under common law, within the Cruinn Community and to conduct their business under common law."

Article 20 2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

"This includes becoming a citizen/person of the United Kingdom."|

You and YOUR COUNCIL NAME HERE have continued to ignore questions, breach legislation, hold back information, step outside the Law and act Ultra vires.

Coercion, and coercive activity, is an attempt to bind living men and living women into slavery. This is a criminal offence. You are therefore required to provide us with a copy of YOUR COUNCIL NAME HERE compliance policy with & for the Slavery Act 2015.

YOUR COUNCIL NAME HERE's cognitive dissonance, cognitive avoidance, passive acquiescence, void content responses, and avoidance of evidence are fraud and deceit confirmed endemic in YOUR COUNCIL NAME HERE. You are avoiding evidence, and just following procedure. This is malfeasance.

Cognitive dissonance is confirmation of patent ambiguity, which can never be argued into truth, not in any court, and therefore is a fraud, and fraud with intent to defraud, malfeasance, misfeasance, nonfeasance, legally ambiguous, and therefore struck from the record. You are hereby noticed and ordered to cease and desist.

The competency of the staff at YOUR COUNCIL NAME HERE is now in question, unable to answer simple questions, and unable to perform responsibly, legally and lawfully.

We have pointed out the fraudulent activity in YOUR COUNCIL NAME HERE since DATE YOU SENT YOUR FIRST LETTER. All Councils across the land appear to be using the same fraudulent methods. Your latest 'COUNCIL TAX BILL' is a fraudulently issued piece of paper and therefore no payment is required.

Evidence is now being gathered for a Criminal Prosecution. Any correspondence you have sent will be used as evidence against you. You will be held personally liable for any damages, including damages for violating our inherent and lawful God given rights. A statute can not remove our lawful rights. You have encroached on our rights to religious freedom.

You may not claim ignorance of the law to excuse your behaviour. All are equal under the law and no one is above the law. None shall be put to answer without due Process of Law. None shall be condemned without due Process of Law.

Our position is noticeably clear. We as individuals have a living soul; a self-conscious being; a moral agent; especially, a living human being; a man/woman; an individual of the human race; -also, among Trinitarians, one of the three subjects or agents constituting the godhead, that is, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

We as individuals are not a 'person' as defined in the 'Interpretation Act 1978'
"Person" includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

All 'acts' that apply to a 'person', according to their Interpretation Act do not apply to 'a human being' but to either a corporation or something of which there is more than one.

To refer to a living man or living woman (a human being) as a corporation or more than one thing is to turn that man or woman into a fiction, a non reality and done so by deception.

We require you to acknowledge receipt of this document and respond within 28 days.

Without malice aforethought, ill will, vexation or frivolity,

…………………………………………………………

NAME 1 HERE
'Beneficiary' & 'Executor' of the trust TITLE ALL CAPS NAME 1 HERE

…………………………………………………………

NAME 2 HERE
'Beneficiary' & 'Executor' of the trust TITLE ALL CAPS NAME 2 HERE

Both standing solely under the authority & jurisdiction of the Common Law Court