



Notice

Date:

Police Constable Name:

Police Constable Number:

Issuing Authority for Community Licence

Cruinn Community using Common Law Court Great Britain & International.

Community Licence for travelling

Issued by Common Law Court Great Britain & International for a Cruinn Community living man or living woman, not a person. See - Road Traffic Act 1988.

Should you choose to do the following:

- Fail to accept the 'Issuing Authority' and 'Community Licence';
- Do not allow the living man or living woman to carry on with their day freely;
- Threaten and force them out of their private property;
- Take their private property without their consent; and
- Hold them in bondage.

You will be held liable for:

- Rape by seizing and taking away by force;
- Harassment, causing anxiety and fear;
- Financial loss should you take the private property without the owners consent;
- Aiding and abetting the 'Constabulary' & 'Government' you are employed by; and
- Slavery by taking away freedoms and unalienable rights. Slavery is illegal in all forms.

Therefore you will be breaching your own legislation including but not limited to:

- Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- Accessories and Abettors Act 1861
- Theft Act 1968;
- Modern Slavery Act 2015
- Road Traffic Act 1988
- Observance of due Process of Law 1368
- Liberty of Subject 1354

All are equal under the law and no one is above the law. None shall be put to answer without due Process of Law. You will be encroaching on my rights to religious freedom. You may not claim ignorance of the law to excuse any unlawful actions.



To Assist - Meanings and Legislation

Capitis diminutio maxima.

The highest or most comprehensive loss of status. This occurred when a man's condition 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.

CORPORATION: An artificial person or legal entity.

BONDAGE: Slavery: Involuntary personal servitude; captivity.

PERSON: Interpretation Act 1978 – SCHEDULE 1 – Definitions “Person” includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

Note: The definition of the word ‘includes’ means to contain within, everything else is excluded. Therefore by default, a “person” is not a living man or living women as they are not included.

RAPE: criminal law, Blacks Law Dictionary. 1. To commit rape against. 2. Archaic. To seize and carry off by force; abduct.

RAPINA: civil law, Blacks Law Dictionary. The forcible taking of another's movable property with the intent to appropriate it to one's own use.

Road Traffic Act 1988

Section 164 - Power of constables to require production of driving licence and in certain cases statement of date of birth. “licence” means a licence under Part III of this Act, a Northern Ireland licence or a Community licence,

Modern Slavery Act 2015

Section 2 - Human trafficking

(1), A person commits an offence if the person arranges or facilitates the travel of another person (“V”) with a view to V being exploited.

(6). A person who is a UK national commits an offence under this section regardless of—where the arranging or facilitating takes place, or where the travel takes place.

Chapter 30, part 1

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.

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.



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 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.

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.

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.