

REMOVAL OF IMPLIED RIGHTS OF ACCESS TRESPASS NOTICE

This Notice is written in plain English using upper & lower case (and not Legalese)

To whom it may concern, including (but not limited to): Any and all persons, bodies, associations, corporations, trusts, agents, contractors, occupants, surrogates, claimants and interested parties (hereinafter “You”, “Your”)

PRIVATE PROPERTY

Notice is hereby given that all implied rights of access are hereby removed, to the property known as:

.....
.....
..... [POST CODE]

Furthermore, should the said Police Constable arrest and detain me whilst Acting in the Capacity of POLICY ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, for Legislative Acts and Statutes (such as the Coronavirus Act 2020) that impinge upon my God-given and Constitutional Rights whilst exercises the powers and privileges of [a] Police Constable improperly for the purpose of achieving either: (i) [a] benefit for himself or herself, or (ii) [a] benefit or [a] detriment for another person, then we are in agreement that this is in breach of section 26 of the **Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015**, and will be deemed and construed by all interested and affected Parties as Assault, Battery and Kidnap; and any police constable guilty of an offence under this section is liable, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for [a] term not exceeding 14 years or [a] fine (or both);

Furthermore, if any Police Officer in attendance at my property assists any bailiff, by corrupt or other improper exercise of police powers and privileges, again in breach of section 26 of the **Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015**, to gain, or persuades any person to open the door, then any levy the bailiff makes is void and the person can sue for damages (Skidmore v Booth [1834] 6 C&P 777);

By: