

# **Castle Doctrine**

**An Englishman's home is his Castle and an assault on the Castle is a recognised Act of War.**

**Ignoring this lawful notice shall invoke Castie Doctrine, and reasonable force, up to and including deadly force shall be used to defend this home, its inhabitants, and this property.**

**Case Law: R.v Robert White [2022]**

**YOU-HAVE-BEEN-NOTICED-AND-WARNED BY ORDER-OF-THE-HOLDER-IN-DUE-COURSE**

**The Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 allows householders to use reasonable force against intruders. [2] In certain circumstances this can be lethal force.[3]**

**A Bailiff in the twentieth century is Crown Corporation Servant and the Crown has no authority without a legal agreement. There is no material evidence to the fact that there is any legal agreement. This fact has now been confirmed. Case Authority No: WI05257F David Ward V's Warrington Borough Council 30<sup>th</sup> Day of May 2013 at court tribunal.**

**The Crown has no power of entry. The Crown Bailiffs do not have power of entry. Any Crown Authority stops at the boundary of the property. To proceed beyond this point is a recognised Act of War. Where no such legal agreement exists then the Bailiff/Enforcement officer who is only a Bailiff/EO by title only, has no powers of entry, unless that authority can be presented in the form of a legal agreement: which must contain upon it two wet ink signatures, one of which must be mine.**

**A Bailiff has NO power of entry without my expressed consent to do so and an assault upon the castle is a recognised Act of War.**

**A debtor is where there is proof of Debt. Where there is no proof of debt then you are not a debtor.**

### **Case law**

**“(1) The enforcement agent must on request show the debtor and any person who appears to him to be in charge of the Premises evidence of –**

**(a) his identity, and**

**(b) his authority to enter the premises.**

**(2) The request can be made before the enforcement officer enters the premises, or while he is there.**

**Leighton Wayne vs Bristow & Sutor 2023**

### **Protection from Harassment Act 1997**

**“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.”**

**Section 7 of the Act provides as follows:**

**“(2) References to harassing a person must include alarming the person or causing the person distress.**

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