This document Lawfully requires action
within 14 Days Your failure to settle this
dispute within the offered time will
result in a WARNING; granting you a further
14 days to remedy your breach of the peace.
This will remove your rights to claim lawful
excuse of negligence, and is witness 1 of the facts.

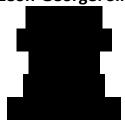
The signature taken by the delivery person for this Lawful document is proof this document was received.

Notice to principal is notice to agent, notice to agent is notice to principal

Cease and Desist

RE N.I. Number:

Mr:Leon-George: Sinclair



TO:

Mr 'Nelson' (Surname withheld) Braintree Job Centre The Old Post Office, Fairfield Rd, Braintree CM7 3HA

"The criminal offence of misconduct in public office may be committed by a public office holder, who, while acting in the role of the public office, wilfully neglects to perform his or her duty or wilfully misconducts him or herself, to such a degree as to amount to an abuse of the public's trust in that office".

GROSS NEGLIGENCE AND, MISCONDUCT and/or MALFEASANCE and/or MISFEASANCE and/or NONFEASANCE IN PUBLIC OFFICE, are very serious offences.

MR Nelson (Surname withheld) of:

Braintree Job Centre The Old Post Office, Fairfield Rd, Braintree CM7 3HA

It is my belief, verifiable, evidenced and witnessed as <u>FACT</u> by myself that you may not be / are not suitable for this Public Servant role, due to inability to differentiate between obvious <u>FACT</u> and mere speculation. The ramifications for which are severe considering the role you have in this very public sector.

CEASE and DESIST ALL belligerent wilful disregard and denial of obvious facts by highly trained medical experts – CEASE AND DESIST ALL COMMUNICATIONS electronically, in-person or via telecommunication of insinuations and assertations constituting Harassment both of psychological, and that of "Financial Abuse" in nature, by way of written threat/s and verbal communication.

CEASE AND DESIST immediately all ignorant and absurd assertations/presumptions/preconceptions & personal beliefs around your 'personal' view on /what my ankle injury may entail, and until this dispute is settled, adhere to the parameters of

On the 09/08/2023, I issued you, in person, during my last interview with you at 15:45pm in the afternoon of the 9th August 2023, A LAWFUL NOTICE OF IMPENDING ACTION that you photocopied

your role in this Government Agency as a 'Public Servant'.

whilst I waited. This gave fair and honest advice about certain Lawful & Legal action if the breach of The Peace continued and the Notice was ignored.

This has now happened and you have tacitly agreed that the decision to disregard my medical teams advice, was in fact your own decision.

Tacit Acquiescence, is, essentially, as I outlined in the previous document, 'agreeing by your silence'.

Due to the urgency of the matter, the urgency being almost certain sanctions in my benefits, leading to further stress / mental anguish and abuse, both financial & psychological in nature, I gave you a very fair 7 days to dispute whether or not it was you or your superiors who were responsible for the discission in this instance? regarding the medical condition I am currently signed-off work with, On-going since the start of claim.

As stipulated <u>Clearly</u> in that <u>Lawful Notice of Impending Action</u> I asked, that if it was <u>not</u> your decision to disregard my Medical Professionals advice, then to reply to me in writing within 7 days. This was a simple 'Binary' <u>YES / NO</u> reply hence requiring only 7 days, and little thought.

Your reaction at the interview was 'nonchalant', and 'humorous', as if you thought I was in some way joking?

As you are now in Breach of the dispute parameters – I need to inform you politely and courteously, of the next steps:

- 1) This 17th day of August in the year 2023,
- 2) After failing to observe the previous lawful request dated 08/08/2023, within the fair and allocated timeframe, as to who made this flawed & absurdly idiotic decision, as mentioned above, and,

IN RESPECT TO YOUR CLAIMS (express and implied):

i. To have the lawful/legal authority to wilfully ignore the medical advice of my GP, and consultants/experts' advice, and,

- ii. To force/coerce me via implied and written 'Financial Bullying' with the threat of 'Sanctions' / reductions / cancelations, of my entitlement to access to the 'Benefits' system and/or reduction/s in payments, and,
- ii. That you are able to do this with <u>No formal, Specialist or even basic training in Orthopaedics'</u>, and,
- iii. That you disagree with my General Practitioner/s and Consultants, and conclude that their combined experience of 60+ years is irrelevant, and,
- iv. That the plethora of consultants, and several General Hospitals in the county of ESSEX, whom have ALL unanimously concluded Via multiple MRI images and X-Rays, Over a period of 11 years that, that their findings are indeed correct, Yet, You Sir, Mr 'Nelson' (Surname withheld) From Job Centre+ in Braintree, are in fact better able to diagnose my condition & prognosis, yourself, with far greater accuracy than my team of specialist Orthopaedic surgeons whilst you yourself have no prior Orthopaedic training, or in fact any medical training whatsoever, and,
- v. That You uphold **Your** decision as "Right and Correct" in this matter, and,
- vi. That You base your conclusions on <u>no material proof and no basis of fact/observation/or</u>

 <u>understanding</u> of my medical condition or its implications and impact on my daily life, and, knowing full well that not Yourself, Mr "Nelson" (Surname Withheld) nor anyone else from your office/department/building at the Benefits Agency based at:

Braintree Job Centre The Old Post Office, Fairfield Rd, Braintree CM7 3HA

are even qualified to challenge my GP and consultants on their conclusions and diagnosis/prognosis, and,

vii. That in demanding that to continue to receive 'Benefits' I must be actively seeking employment and travel to you fortnightly to prove this, when you are well aware that for the last year this has not been the advice of my GP and Consultant Team. I have carried out as asked, causing further

damage to my ankle in the process to satisfy the demands of Braintree Jobcentre. Now ignoring my medical advice as forced/coerced to further cause damage to my Right ankle, in the procurement of my perceived need to be working, as informed by Mr Nelson (Surname withheld) of:

Braintree Job Centre The Old Post Office, Fairfield Rd, Braintree CM7 3HA

3) In my own right, I:Leon-George: Sinclair, of 'Appleton', Church Lane, Little Tey, Colchester,

Essex, CO₆ 1HX

- a) granted my mind by the Creator, and sole beneficiary of my body1
- b) to explore this reality as dictated by my conscience provided, I knowingly do no other harm,
- 4) I do herewith serve you by way of The Universal Postal Union Rules and Regulations this notice in accordance with Civil Procedure 2 Montgomery (Appellant) v Lanarkshire Health Board (Respondent) [2015] UKSC 11:

Rules, Pre Action-Conduct and Protocols:

NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT; NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL:

https://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure-rules/civil/rules/pd pre-action conduct

- a) You must immediately notify your principals, and agents, and,
- b) All principals must immediately notify their principals and agents,
- c) That the lawfulness of your claims detailed herein are disputed.
- 5) AS ALL ARE EQUAL UNDER THE LAW AND NO ONE IS ABOVE THE LAW YOU NOW MUST IMMEDIATELY CEASE YOUR BELIEVED RIGHTS AND DESIST UNTIL THIS DISPUTE IS SETTLED:
- a) My reasons to believe, that your TOTAL LACK of any supporting evidence, makes your claim/s irrational, and hence your suggestions and/or actions unlawful.

- b) being with this knowledge disputing the lawfulness any further rights to
 act that you may believe of your claimed right of standing and authority, you
 must immediately cease Lawfully, now you have, and, as the claimant, must
 prove the lawfulness of your believed right.
- c) If you do not cease and desist your believed right until this dispute is settled, you are knowingly breaching the people's peace, and in particular my peace, which is trespass and the source of your liability.
- 6) THE LAWFUL AND LEGAL BASIS OF OUR RESPECTIVE DUTIES, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS: 4
- a) My mind, being the beneficiary of my body, makes me the true owner of my body. Nothing can be done to me without my consent. It is my absolute right to choose what I do with my body including medical treatments 5. This right of choice what anyone does with, or puts into their bodies, is not limited to decisions which others might regard as sensible. A person is not to be treated as unable to make a decision merely because he or she makes a decision that is deemed unwise by another 6 b) Every individual has the freedom and right to follow their conscience to explore this reality whilst
- c) Every person is entitled to their peace.7 '...to the Intent that the People be not by such Rioters or Rebels troubled nor endamaged, nor the Peace blemished...'. Every individual has a duty to not breach another's peace.

That creates an obligation upon every individual to uphold the peace, and the right to enforce that others uphold the peace. Before breaching another's, lawful excuse must be shown :8 (evidence) that:

i) Another individual or their property has been harmed, or

not knowingly doing harm.

ii) There is intent to cause another individual or their property harm, or

- iii) An agreement which created respective duties, rights and obligations has been breached.
 - d) Further, actions must not be premature, indiscriminate and disproportionate. 9
 - e) Further, order following is not lawful excuse. 10
 - f) Only following a MEETING OF MINDS (full disclosure) and **CONSENTING BY FREEWILL**, can duties, rights and obligations be created that are enforceable by a community against any individual.
 - i) My word is my bond is what creates duties, rights and obligations 11. Therefore oaths / affirmations /attestations are lawful contract between people, and when expressed in writing these create legally enforceable duties, rights and obligations between the contracting parties.
 - g) The Coronation Oath Act 1688 affirms 3 things which constrain the authority of those

 12 governing, Statutes (today known as primary legislation) AND, the Law AND Customs.

 "Will You solemnely Promise and Sweare to Governe the People of this Kingdome of

 England and the Dominions thereto belonging according to the Statutes in Parlyament

 Agreed on and the Laws and Customs of the same?", and
 - h) The Monarch's first promise clarifies any potential ambiguity that legislation is not law, and thereby constrains (limits) authority to '...govern the peoples of... according to their respective laws and customs...' 13. This is then delegated by oaths or affirmations by the people filling the offices (officers) that govern creating their bond to their lawful duties, rights and obligations = contract to govern 10 '...,

prescribed by law...' 14

4 Detailed in Skeleton Argument. is reaffirmed in the unanimous 7 justice UK Supreme Court ruling in Montgomery (Appellant) v Lanarkshire Health Board 5 (Respondent) [2015] UKSC 11

https://www.supremecourt.uk/cases/docs/uksc-2013-0136-judgment.pdf An Introduction to the Legal Structures of the NHS https://www.landmarkchambers.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/6

Introduction-to-the-Legal-Structures-of-the-NHS.pdf Justice of the Peace Act 1361 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Edw3/34/1

- 8 R v Howell [1982] http://www.hrcr.org/safrica/arrested_rights/Regina_Howell.htm R

 (Laporte) v Chief Constable of Gloucestershire [2006] UKHL 55

 https://www.gardencourtchambers.co.uk/wp-
- content/uploads/2016/06/R-Laporte-v-Chief-Constable-of-Gloucestershire-2007-2-AC-10 5.pdf
- 10 Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis v Raissi: CA [2009] QB 564, [2008] EWCA Civ 1237 https://www.bailii.org/ew/cases/10 EWCA/Civ/2008/1237.html
- 11 Oaths Act 1978 §4 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1978/19/section/4
- 12 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/WillandMar/1/6/section/III
- 13 https://www.royal.uk/coronation-oath-2-june-1953
- 14 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1978/19 v20220327 Page 4 of 20 CAUTION
- i) The lawful independent judiciary is created by the monarch's second promise 15, "Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgements?". This is delegated by oaths or affirmations to the people (officers) filling
- 16, 17, 18 under their oaths, affirmations or attestations, thereby constraining the

the offices of the judiciary '..., according to law...', , . Enforcement is by the police

- authority of the police by limiting their authority to '..., cause the peace to be kept and
- preserved and prevent all offences against people and property $\boldsymbol{...}$ according to law." .
- 19 Due process was summed up by Lord Diplock in Att-Gen v. Times Newspapers Ltd.
- [1974], ante, which outlines the due administration of justice: "The due administration
- of justice requires first that all citizens should have **unhindered access** to the
- constitutionally established courts of criminal or civil jurisdiction for the determination
- of disputes as their legal rights and liabilities; secondly, that they should be able to rely

upon obtaining in the courts the arbitrament of a tribunal which is **free from bias against any party** and whose decision will be **based upon those facts only that have been proved in evidence adduced before it in accordance with the procedure adopted in courts of law; and thirdly that, once the dispute has been submitted to a court of law**, they should be able to rely upon there being no usurpation by any other person of the function of the court to decide according to law. Conduct which is calculated to prejudice any of these requirements or to undermine public confidence that they will be observed is contempt of court"

j) Legal governance is created by the Bill of Rights 1688 20. This is constrained, thereby limiting authority of Parliament Assembled and HM Government that nothing can be done to the prejudice of the people. The Bill of Rights further affirms HM Government cannot do anything without authority from Parliament Assembled, and therefore HM Government must uphold '...their [the people's] undoubted Rights and Liberties and that noe Declarations Judgements Doeings or Proceedings to the Prejudice of the People in any of the said Premisses ought in any wise to be drawne hereafter into Consequence or Example', and '...shall be esteemed allowed adjudged deemed and taken to be and that all and every the particulars aforesaid shall be firmly and strictly holden and observed as they are expressed in the said Declaration And all Officers and Ministers whatsoever shall serve their Majestyes and their Successors according to the same in all times to come.', thereby admitted to be above the authority of Parliament Assembled, HM Government and HM Courts. Therefore, all agents of the state are".... accountable to Parliament for what they do so far as regards efficiency and policy, and of that Parliament is the only judge; ...". 21

- 15 https://www.royal.uk/coronation-oath-2-june-1953
- 16 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/4/part/2/crossheading/lord-chancellors-oath

- 17 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/31-32/72/contents
- 18 https://www.judiciary.uk/about-the-judiciary/the-judiciary-the-government-and-the-constitution/oaths/
- 19 https://foi.west-midlands.police.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/298A ATTACHMENT 01.pdf
- 20 Bill of Rights 1688

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/WillandMarSess2/1/2/contents

- k) Governance is subject to 'THE LAW OF THE LAND' and has been so for centuries "... 22 the limits of prerogative powers [the source of authority to govern] were set by law and were determined by the courts ... the courts have exercised a supervisory jurisdiction over the decisions of the executive for centuries.". Even a standing minister is accountable for their actions and "...they [agents of the state] are responsible to a court of justice for the lawfulness of what they do, and of that the court is the only judge.' 23
- I) The people's respective laws are created by contract, and when resolving dispute in HM Courts common law is created.
- m) Lower courts are bound to follow the highest Court's rulings on similar facts or points of law = common law precedence.
- n) Equity prevails in the event of conflict between the rules of equity and common law (court judgements), thereby creating lawful excuse from existing Common Law precedence 24. 'no man shall set up his own iniquity as a defence, any more than as a cause of action'. Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy 25 (all are accountable for harm they cause), and Those who want equity must do equity (act with honour in good faith and with clean hands).
- o) In every case HM Courts must apply equity so as to avoid a multiplicity of suites . 26

- p) For anything to have the force of law it must meet the following 3 tests: 27
- i) Legitimate aim: The cause must be shown to exist, and
- ii) Rational: The considered options and chosen action must be rational and meet the legitimate aim.
- iii) Reasonable: The chosen action must be the least imposing upon another's rights.
- R v Inland Revenue Comrs, Ex p National Federation of Self-Employed and Small
 Businesses Ltd [1982] AC 617, 644 https://
 www.casemine.com/judgement/uk/5a8ff8ca60d03e7f57ecd7b9
- Case of Proclamations (1611) 12 Co Rep 74
 https://www.casemine.com/judgement/uk/5a938b4160d03e5f6b82bd82
- R v Inland Revenue Comrs, Ex p National Federation of Self-Employed and Small
 Businesses Ltd [1982] AC 617, 644 https://
 www.casemine.com/judgement/uk/5a8ff8ca60d03e7f57ecd7b9
- Section 49 of the Senior Courts Act 1981https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/54/section/49
- 25 Montefiori v Montefiori (1762)
 https://ssudl.solent.ac.uk/id/eprint/1313/1/2007 11 1&2.pdf
- Section 49 of the Senior Courts Act 1981
 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/54/section/49
- 27 REVEREND DR WILLIAM J U PHILIP AND OTHERS for Judicial Review of the closure of places of worship in Scotland OUTER 27 HOUSE, COURT OF SESSION [2021] CSOH 32 https://www.bailii.org/scot/cases/ScotCS/2021/2021 CSOH 32.html
- q) Irrationality = Unlawful: 28 when being "so outrageous in its defiance of logic or of accepted moral standards that no sensible person who had applied his mind to the question to be decided could have arrived at it."

- r) THEREFORE, legislation can only be administrative law. Being a creation of humans, by impossibility 'governance' cannot have authority of its masters and has the force of law (jurisdiction) only extending to the contracting parties of Acts of Parliament, namely the Monarch, the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal and the Commons, to deliver the monarchs first promise 'to govern the peoples of... according to their respective laws and customs', legally expressed in the Bill of Rights 1688 that 'nothing can be done to the prejudice of the people.'. This is admitted (hence not disputed) on legislation.gov.uk, Understanding Legislation, Case Law: 29 "Case law is the set of rulings from court judgements that set precedents for how the law [fraudulent misrepresentation, should read 'legislation'] has been interpreted and applied in certain cases. Case law is not held on legislation.gov.uk."
- s) All supported by the unanimous 11 justice ruling in R (Miller) v The Prime Minister and Cherry v Advocate General for Scotland [2019] UKSC 41 which reaffirmed the Rule of 30 Law in this land.
- 9) AS CLAIMANT YOU MUST PROVE YOUR CASE:
- a) Under our respective duties, my rights, and your obligations to keep the peace,
- b) I require you to prove the lawfulness of your claims by providing your evidence showing the lawfulness of your actions. Therefore, please provide:
- c) Material evidence, not hearsay or opinion, proving beyond reasonable doubt that my GP and consultants, and professional advice, being, that I am <u>NOT FIT FOR WORK</u>, during the period of 'cover' that the GP 'sick-note' is for, is in actual fact, wrong, and they are all incorrect:
 - i. PROOF that my Osteopathic consultant, Mr Ghassemi, of Springfield Hospital, Chelmsford,
 Essex, has miss-diagnosed my condition, along with his team of colleagues, and,

thus, also, that my GP Surgery Doctors (4 in total) based at 'The Surgery', Stonham Road, Coggeshall, Essex, also collectively misdiagnosed:

"Severe "Degenerative changes in the right ankle joint with Lateral Talar Tilt and near complete obliteration of the medial Tibiotala joint space. Diffuse Osteophytosis and Low Bodies Posteriorly within the joint with Talonavicular degenerative changes"

I now require:

- i. PROOF / EVEDENCE that your decision, contrary to the expert advice from my GP/s / consultants, is not idiotic, nonsensical or, in fact unlawful &/or Dishonourable, in nature,
- ii. PROOF / EVEDENCE backing up the validity of your decisions
- d) Material evidence, not hearsay or opinion, proving beyond reasonable doubt that the conclusions of Yourself, Mr Nelson (Surname withheld) of the 'Braintree Benefits Agency are based in Factual / demonstratable / provable and / or obvious fact.
- ii. I will require this evidence in 14 days of the date of this letter, and,
 - iii. AND, In the PUBLICS BEST INTEREST I would like to see a thorough review of all the 'Live'

 claims & cases currently presided over by yourself & your immediate superiors in the same

 envelope of claimants as myself, At this time and under your jurisdiction/s

To ascertain what being in Public Office is, please see below:

In <u>Mitchell [2014] EWCA Crim 318</u>, the Court of Appeal had to decide whether an ambulance paramedic was a public officer. Lord Justice Leveson stated that the correct approach was to ask three questions:

"First, what was the position held? Second, what is the nature of the duties undertaken by the employee or officer in that position? Third, does the fulfilment of those duties represent the fulfilment of one of the responsibilities of government such that the public have a significant interest in the discharge of the duty which is additional to or beyond an interest in anyone who might be directly affected by a serious failure in the performance of that duty? If the answer to this last question is "yes", the relevant employee or officer is acting as a public officer; if "no", he or she is not acting as a public officer."

Remuneration is a significant factor, but not determinative (Belton [2010] EWCA Crim 2857).

The following have been held to be public officers:

holders of judicial and quasi-judicial office (judges, magistrates, registrars, coroners)

- police constables (including while suspended from duty see <u>Knox [2011] EWHC 1629</u>
 (Admin)
- police community support officers (Amar Iqbal [2008] EWCA Crim 2066) and other police civilian employees (L [2011] EWCA Crim 1259; Gallagher [2010] EWCA Crim 3201)
- immigration officers (John-Ayo [2008] EWCA Crim 1651)
- elected officials (MPs, councillors, ministers, mayors)
- civil servants (including local authority officers and DVLA employees)
- prison staff (including prison nurses and those employed by private companies operating prisons)
- army officers
- Bishops of the Church of England (Ball [2015] Unreported)
- volunteer members of the Independent Monitoring Board (Belton [2010] EWCA Crim 2857)
 - 28 Council of Civil Service Unions v Minister for the Civil Service [1985] AC 374,
 - 29 Understanding Legislation https://www.legislation.gov.uk/understanding-legislation#Howlegislationworks
 - 30 R (Miller) v The Prime Minister and Cherry v Advocate General for Scotland [2019]

 UKSC 41 https://www.supremecourt.uk/ 30 cases/docs/uksc-2019-0192judgment.pdf

MY REBUTTAL OF YOUR PRESUMPTION/S based on your perception/s of my ability to work, and that I am in fact 'fit for work', is <u>OBVIOUS</u> by your sheer <u>Ignorance</u>, and "<u>Ignorance of the law is no excuse"</u> (ignorantia juris non excusat (Latin for "ignorance of the law excuses not"), or ignorantia legis neminem excusat ("ignorance of law excuses no one"), is a legal principle holding that a person who is unaware of a law may not escape liability for violating that law merely by being unaware of its content). (Natural law will prevail = Truth is Sovereign) All are equal under the law (no privileges = what one can do; all can do) <u>No one is above the law</u> (no immunity = all are accountable for harm or loss they cause) The law operates without fear or favour (due process of the rule of law) To lie is to go against the mind (consent can only result from a

meeting of minds) Innocent until proven guilty (the claimant must prove their case) Equity regards the beneficiary as the true owner Equity will not allow a statute to be used as a cloak for <u>fraud</u> In the absence of the requested proofs to the contrary, or other lawful excuse, it is averred that:

- I, :Leon-George: Sinclair OF 'Appleton' Church Lane, Little Tey, Colchester, ESSEX CO6- 1HX, am, by unanimous medical opinion, <u>UNFIT FOR WORK</u>. Until the date as directed on my last 'sick-note' handed to Mr Nelson (Surname withheld) on the meeting in person at 15:45pm 08/08/2023 at Braintree Job Centre, as mentioned above.
- i. MY OFFER TO REMEDY THE SITUATION IS A 3rd PARTY GP OF YOUR CHOSING. / OR ACCEPT

 THE ADVICE OF MY GP/s / Consultants This is a simple way to remedy the situation in a polite manner without falling into dishonour, and my Hospital Records are available at your professional/s request/s.
- ii. I offer here two ways of fast easy remedy to this situation before further action is taken.

"The criminal offence of misconduct in public office may
be committed by a public office holder, who, while acting
in the role of the public office, wilfully neglects to
perform his or her duty or wilfully misconducts him or
herself, to such a degree as to amount to an abuse of the
public's trust in that office. It is a common law offence, dating back hundreds

of years, and therefore its terms have been established through case law, rather than in

legislation."

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_dat a/file/958527/Misconduct-in-public-office-WEB11.pdf

GROSS NEGLIGENCE, MISCONDUCT and/or MALFEASANCE and/or MISFEASANCE and/or NONFEASANCE IN PUBLIC OFFICE, MR Nelson (Surname Witheld) of Braintree Job are serious criminal offences, and.

7) THE HARM CAUSED BY YOUR ACTIONS:

- a) Your claimed rights are based upon testable presumptions resulting from your misrepresentation of humanities best available knowledge in respect of your unsupported suggestions and actions, making them <u>irrational</u>, and hence <u>unlawful</u> 31 and they are:
- i. breaching the people's peace, and,
- ii. in particular breaching my peace by
- iii. causing disturbance, annoyance, fear, alarm and distress, and
- iv. harassment, by Council of Civil Service Unions v Minister for the Civil Service [1985] AC 374, CAUTION

fraudulently misrepresenting best available knowledge, and

- iv. misusing public money towards illegal and unlawful ends, and
- trespassing upon the people's rights, and,
- vi. in particular, trespassing upon my rights.

8) REMEDY BY YOUR REBUTTAL OF MY EVIDENCE:

a) Due to the serious situation, which has already resulted in the application of your mind to the matter in dispute, your immediate attention and action to settle this dispute is required, and <a href="https://example.com/hence-the-time-given-for-your-response-is-deemed-to-be-fair-and-reasonable-in-decordance-with-the-Civil Procedure Rules Practice Directions - Pre Action-Conduct and Protocols 32, section 6 (b)

- b) Under my right to <u>enforce the people's peace</u>, I hereby give you <u>14 Days from the date of this</u> <u>letter, BEING the 30th August 2023. And being innocent until proven guilty, I require</u>:
- i) a full, accurate and complete point by point response to this notice in accordance with CPR 16.33 by your:
- 1) admission, or
- 2) denial with counter evidence, or
- 3) asking me for further evidence to prove my claims,
- c) Detailed within this **CAUTION NOTICE within 14 days of service**,
- d) Under your obligation to keep the peace and to prove your claims.
- e) Your failure to settle this dispute within the offered time will result in a WARNING;
- i. granting you a further **14 days to remedy** your breach of the peace.
- ii. This will remove your rights to claim lawful excuse of negligence, and
- iii. is witness 1 of the facts, and your dishonour, bad faith and unclean hands, and
- iv. your breach of my peace, and should you continue that is harassment.
- g) Should you continue to fail to settle this dispute within the granted time offered to remedy for your default, that will result in a **LETTER BEFORE ACTION**;
- i) granting you a further 14 days
- ii) to remedy your breach of the peace. Practice Directions 32 Pre Action-Conduct and Protocols https://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure-rules/civil/rules/pd pre-action conduct
- iii) This will remove your rights to claim lawful excuse of gross negligence, and
- iv) is witness 2 of the facts and your dishonour, bad faith and unclean hands, and
- v) your breach of my peace and harassment.
- h) Thereafter the matter may be brought for public dispute settlement
 without further notice with the facts, your dishonour, bad faith and guilty

mind of your breach of both the people's and my peace, having been given the opportunity to mend your ways.

9) OBLIGATIONS OF LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES AS OFFICERS OF THE COURT TO THE RULE OF LAW: a)
Under our common law rights expressed by The Lord Chief Justice in Brett v SRA [2014] EWHC 2974

(Admin) that: "...misleading the court is regarded by the court and must be regarded by any
disciplinary tribunal as one of the most serious offences that an advocate or litigator can commit.

It is not simply a breach of a rule of a game, but a fundamental affront to a rule designed to
safeguard the fairness and justice of proceedings. Such conduct will normally attract an exemplary
and deterrent sentence. That is in part because our system for the administration of justice relies so
heavily upon the integrity of the profession and the full discharge of the profession's duties and in
part because the privilege of conducting litigation or appearing in court is granted on terms that the
rules are observed not merely in their letter but in their spirit. Indeed, the reputation of the system
of the administration of justice in England and Wales and the standing of the profession depends
particularly upon the discharge of the duties owed to the court."

British Pounds Sterling) For stress / mental anguish / further damage to the ankle joint its self and destruction/damage thereof from being 'Financially bullied' into 'actively' seeking employment whilst you were aware of my severe injury, which you saw with your own eyes during our 1st meeting, and remarked how painful it looked, Yet wilfully chose to ignore this obvious & Blatant fact whilst totally disregarding the advice of trained medical professionals.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE / FRAUD, / MISCONDUCT and/or MALFEASANCE and/or MISFEASANCE and/or NONFEASANCE IN PUBLIC OFFICE, are very serious matters which the court will explore all available avenues.

I will break down these costs in due course and provide options for <u>fair</u> and satisfactory payment terms.

a) <u>I strongly advise that you get professional advice, and in this respect</u> I would draw your attention to the following legal obligations of officers of the court under the Legal Services Act 2007; Part 1, specifically Section (1) (a) (b) and (h), where, as an "authorised person" at (2), who are obliged under (3) to adhere to their "professional principles", as detailed in the Solicitors Regulation Authority SRA Handbook 34 and the Bar Standards Board BSB Handbook, and specifically I draw your attention to; Rule of Law a) They have an overriding duty and obligation to uphold the rule of law, and

They have an overriding duty and obligation to uphold the constitutional principal of the rule of law, and,

- c) Their duty to the court overrides their duty to you, their client, and,
- d) They have an obligation to provide the court with all relevant law, including dissenting opinions which may undermine your case.
- e) <u>Special care must be taken with litigants in person to use plain language, not to take advantage</u>
 by bullying and unjustifiable threats or misleading or deceitful behaviour.

Honesty:

- a) They must not attempt to deceive or knowingly or recklessly mislead the court, and Equitably
- a) You cannot claim what you cannot rightfully claim, and
 - b) You cannot create a dispute where none exists.
- 32 https://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure-rules/civil/rules/pd_pre-action_conduct
- 33 Civil Procedure Rules 16.5 https://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure-

rules/civil/rules/part16#16.5

34 https://www.sra.org.uk/solicitors/standards-regulations/

- https://www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/uploads/assets/de77ead9-9400-4c9d-bef91353ca9e5345/fdf622a6- 35 ec2a-469f-9e0af0b7a55edcd3/second-edition-test31072019104713.pdf
- 11) Equity acts in personum, and Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy. Should you choose not to settle this matter honourably, in good faith and with clean hands, as Equity acts in personam, and Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy, you will be charged for my dealing with these/further breaches of my peace (trespass) at the rate of £500.00, in legal tender, per hour or part hour, rounded up to the nearest hour, per occasion, payable within 7 days of service.
- 36 "No man shall set up his own iniquity as a defence, any more than as a cause of action"

 Excepting honest errors and omissions, I believe my actions of serving you this notice, and the contents herein, are honourable, lawful and true.

:Leon-George: Sinclair	
Signed:	Witness:
Date:	Signature:
	D.O.B:
	Date: