

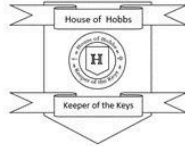


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HOHO851 HOH—CHARLES ALAN NUNN LLOYDS BANK PLC CEO—HOHO851

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LLOYDS BANK PLC Corporation/State to support this claim.

provide the valid, presentable material evidence to

- 6. We have noted a claim of exemption under UK Public General Acts—from the UK 2006 Fraud Act, including sections 2-Failing to disclose information ; And 4-Abuse of position MR CHARLES ALAN NUNN in the position of CEO OFFICER for LLOYDS BANK PLC Corporation/State has an obligation of service in the position of CEO OFFICER for LLOYDS BANK PLC Corporation/State to provide the valid, presentable material evidence to support this claim.

We cite the UK 2006 Fraud Act, Part 35, section 2--FALSE REPRESENTATION 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.

- 7. We have noted a claim of any Agreement, Or any collateral agreement Or promise Or Contract including for Sale of Land, of an accounting ledger showing detail of a Contract/Agreement/Obligation, of mutual consideration shewn, all wet-ink signed to include an Outstanding balance, balance due, Bills raised, outstanding, missed payments made, owed on your account, ar-rears—for the principal legal embodiment of Mrs Yvonne Hobbs to peruse and rebut. MR CHARLES ALAN NUNN in the position of CEO OFFICER for LLOYDS BANK PLC Corporation/State has an obligation of service in the position of CEO OFFICER for LLOYDS BANK PLC Corporation/State to provide the valid, presentable material evidence to support this claim.

By failing to disclose all information including that which shews contra to your claims and by failing to supply information under Subject Access Requests, these acts, for omission is still an act, brings in to force the UK 2006 Fraud Act, Part 35, 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.

We cite Lord Denning, Lord Chief Justice ‘1954, Lazarus v Beasley’ “No court in this land will allow a person to keep an advantage which he has obtained by fraud. No judgment of a Court, no Order of a Minister can be allowed to stand if it has been obtained by Fraud, Fraud unravels everything.”

- 8. We have noted a claim that the statement by Sir Jack Beatson FBA, at that time the head of the judiciary, was false in his address to Nottingham University, the private corporations/states of the Executive and legislature are superior to the judiciary by way of re-examination of the relationship. MR CHARLES ALAN NUNN in the position of CEO OFFICER for LLOYDS BANK PLC Corporation/State has an obligation of service in the position of CEO OFFICER for LLOYDS BANK PLC Corporation/State to provide the valid, presentable material evidence to support this claim.

MR CHARLES ALAN NUNN in the position of CEO OFFICER for LLOYDS BANK PLC Corporation/State has made claim/demand of indebtedness/for payment, but has not presented Us with a valid and legal Bill—predicated upon a pre existing commercial contract or agreement—which is recognised under the Bills of exchange act of 1882. Because there is no commercial arrangement in place under which to raise a Bill for the bill there arises a direct violation of the 1882 Bills of Exchange Act. Additionally without the wet ink signed commercial arrangement and Bill presented, this Act would also be a contravention of the UK 2006 Fraud Act and to demand payment under threats contravenes the UK 2000 Terrorism Act. We are not in the habit of knowingly conspiring to fraud and/or terrorism. See Bills of exchange act of 1882. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/45-46/61>.

A claim of ‘contractual obligations being a non-judicial matter.

- 9. We have noted a claim contra the statement made by Chandran Kukathas in positing that HM Government plc is an entity, a Corporation/State. MR CHARLES ALAN NUNN in the position of CEO OFFICER for LLOYDS BANK PLC Corporation/State has an obligation of service in the position of CEO OFFICER for LLOYDS BANK PLC Corporation/State to provide the valid, presentable material evidence to support this claim.

UTTERING’ as act(s) contra the 1861 Forgery Act—Whosoever, without lawful authority or excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the party accused), shall in the name of any other person acknowledge any recognizance or bail, or any cognovit, actionem, or judgment, or any deed or other instrument, before any court, judge, or other person lawfully authorized in that behalf, shall be guilty of felony.

- 10. We have noted a claim the HM Courts & Tribunal Services Corporation/State is not a sub-office of HM Government plc.. MR CHARLES ALAN NUNN in the position of CEO OFFICER for LLOYDS BANK PLC Corporation/State has an obligation of service in the position of CEO OFFICER for LLOYDS BANK PLC Corporation/State to provide the valid, presentable material evidence to support this claim.





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13th Day of February 2015

there is also and always a conflict of interests where there is a conflict of interests between the needs of the people and the state (Company) Policy which has no obligation to the people or even the needs and wellbeing company staff. This has been confirmed by Chandran Kukathas of the London School of Economics and state office titled the Department of Government. See Exhibit (C) The Material evidence of the FACTS.

7. From Exhibit (D). It is quite clear that there is due process for the execution of legal and commercial documents. Where these processes are not followed then the very presence of a document which does not comply with these processes then the document it's self is physical and material evidence of Malfesance in a public office and fraud.
8. From Exhibit (E). It is very clear that all instances of Taxation and Duty, VAT is not only not necessary but only serves to deplete and subtract from the populations prosperity. Not only this but as we have shown it is also illegal and criminal to do so without the agreement or the consent of the governed. It is unconscionable and a recognised act of terrorism. The Exhibit speaks for its self.
9. From Exhibit (F). The Facts are the Facts. There is no money. The facts are the Facts. A great number of people live their lives in a world of make believe. Let us consider this. Two barristers or lawyers will and do enter into a court room and one of them will lose. For some reason which is beyond our comprehension it is a professionally accepted practice to have a 50% failure rate. In a world of reality there is some people who service the planes at the local airport between flights. If these people had a 50% failure rate then 50% of the planes would fall out of the sky. THAT IS A FACT. There is no money, just the illusion of money. There is legal tender and fiscal currency and commercial instruments and promissory Bank notes, but there is no money. It is quite clear that a lot of people live in a world of make believe and Alice in wonderland Lar Lar land. There is no money. It is not possible to pay for anything without money. You never paid for anything and you never got paid. That is a fact.
10. There is no valid, legal or lawful government on this land. See Exhibit (H) The Hypocrisy of the Secret Ballet Elective Process.
11. From Exhibit (G). My rights end where your rights begin. Your rights end where my rights begin. Rights are not granted by government or the crown and they cannot be taken away or violated by government or the crown. A Judge does not have the right to trespass on my property so the judge cannot give a Bailiff or a civil enforcement officer or a policeman the right by means of a warrant or an order because the Judge, who is a company servant by default, does not have that authority unless I agree. A public servant is a servant by default with the status of servant and a servant has no authority above the one who grants that authority. Until the Judge can present the agreement or the consent of the governed then the Judge has no authority to grant a warrant or a court order. Exhibit Case Authority WI-05257F. David Ward V Warrington Borough Council. 30thday of May 2013. Also Exhibit (C) The Material evidence of the FACTS. These are the facts. The material evidence of these facts has been provided.
12. This Affidavit of Truth and statement of Fact stands on and for the record as FACT until some other can present the material physical evidence to the contrary which is valid.

Without ill will or vexation.

For and on behalf of the Principal legal embodiment by the title of MR DAVID WARD.
For and on behalf of the attorney General of the House of Ward.
For and on behalf of Baron David of the House of Ward.
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Attorney at Law. No Assured Value. No Liability. No Errors and
Omissions Excepted. All Rights Reserved.



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[WA4 1DW]
19th Day of January 2015

Exhibit (A)

Formal challenge to the twelve presumptions of law

19th Day of January 2015





House of Ward
145 Slater Street
Warrington
[WA4 1DW]
19th Day of January 2015

- (ii) *The Presumption of Public Service* is that all the members of the Private Bar Guild who have all sworn a solemn secret absolute oath to their Guild then act as public agents of the Government, or "public officials" by making additional oaths of public office that openly and deliberately contradict their private "superior" oaths to their own Guild. Unless openly rebuked and rejected, the claim stands that these private Bar Guild members are legitimate public servants and therefore trustees under public oath;

We, the undersigned formally challenge the *Presumption of Public Service* as it is by definition a presumption, by definition and has no standing or merit in presentable or material fact.

- (iii) *The Presumption of Public Oath* is that all members of the Private Bar Guild acting in the capacity of "public officials" who have sworn a solemn public oath remain bound by that oath and therefore bound to serve honestly, impartiality and fairly as dictated by their oath. Unless openly challenged and demanded, the presumption stands that the Private Bar Guild members have functioned under their public oath in contradiction to their Guild oath. If challenged, such individuals must recue themselves as having a conflict of interest and cannot possibly stand under a public oath;

We, the undersigned formally challenge the *Presumption of Public Oath* as it is by definition a presumption, by definition and has no standing or merit in presentable or material fact.

- (iv) *The Presumption of Immunity* is that key members of the Private Bar Guild in the capacity of "public officials" acting as judges, prosecutors and magistrates who have sworn a solemn public oath in good faith are immune from personal claims of injury and liability. Unless openly challenged and their oath demanded, the presumption stands that the members of the Private Bar Guild as public trustees acting as judges, prosecutors and magistrates are immune from any personal accountability for their actions;

We, the undersigned formally challenge the *Presumption of Immunity* as it is by definition a presumption, by definition and has no standing or merit in presentable or material fact.

- (v) *The Presumption of Summons* is that by custom a summons unrebuted stands and therefore one who attends Court is presumed to accept a position (defendant, juror, witness) and jurisdiction of the court. Attendance to court is usually invitation by summons. Unless the summons is rejected and returned, with a copy of the rejection filed prior to choosing to visit or attend, jurisdiction and position as the accused and the existence of "guilt" stands;





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[WA4 1DW]
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We, the undersigned formally challenge the *Presumption of Summons* as it is by definition a presumption, by definition and has no standing or merit in presentable or material fact.

- (vi) The *Presumption of Custody* is that by custom a summons or warrant for arrest unrebutted stands and therefore one who attends Court is presumed to be a thing and therefore liable to be detained in custody by "Custodians". Custodians may only lawfully hold custody of property and "things" not flesh and blood soul possessing beings. Unless this presumption is openly challenged by rejection of summons and/or at court, the presumption stands you are a thing and property and therefore lawfully able to be kept in custody by custodians;

We, the undersigned formally challenge the *Presumption of Custody* as it is by definition a presumption, by definition and has no standing or merit in presentable or material fact.

- (vii) The *Presumption of Court of Guardians* is the presumption that as you may be listed as a "resident" of a ward of a local government area and have listed on your "passport" the letter P, you are a pauper and therefore under the "Guardian" powers of the government and its agents as a "Court of Guardians". Unless this presumption is openly challenged to demonstrate you are both a general guardian and general executor of the matter (trust) before the court, the presumption stands and you are by default a pauper, and lunatic and therefore must obey the rules of the clerk of guardians (clerk of magistrates court);

We, , the undersigned formally challenge the *Presumption of Guardians* as it is by definition a presumption, by definition and has no standing or merit in presentable or material fact.

- (viii) The *Presumption of Court of Trustees* is that members of the Private Bar Guild presume you accept the office of trustee as a "public servant" and "government employee" just by attending a Roman Court, as such Courts are always for public trustees by the rules of the Guild and the Roman System. Unless this presumption is openly challenged to state you are merely visiting by "invitation" to clear up the matter and you are not a government employee or public trustee in this instance, the presumption stands and is assumed as one of the most significant reasons to claim jurisdiction - simply because you "appeared";

We, the undersigned formally challenge the *Presumption of Trustees* as it is by definition a presumption, by definition and has no standing or merit in presentable or material fact.

- (ix) The *Presumption of Government acting in two roles as Executor and Beneficiary* is that for the matter at hand, the Private Bar Guild appoints the judge/magistrate in the capacity of Executor while



Notice to Warrington Borough Council

Warrington Borough Council,
Enquiries & Payments Office
Level 6
Market Multi Story Car Park
Academy Way
Warrington
WA1 2HN

145 Slater Street
Latchford
Warrington
WA4 1DW
16th of April 2013

Notice of opportunity to withdraw

**NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL AND NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT APPLIES
DO NOT IGNORE THIS LETTER. IGNORING THIS LETTER WILL HAVE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES**

You're Reference: WL01185069

Dear Sir's

We do not know who to name as the recipient of this communication as the sender failed in his/her duty of care and did not sign the document sent to Mr David Ward at his address. The action of not signing the document sent to Mr David Ward legally means that no living person has taken legal responsibility for the content of the document on behalf of Warrington Borough Council and the document cannot be legally responded to. That very act of not signing the document renders the document void and therefore none legal and unusable in law under current legislation. **Strike one.** Deliberate Deception.

This Document will now be kept on file as physical presentable evidence, as it represent the criminal activities of the representatives of Warrington Borough Council whether they are aware of this transgression or not. Ignorance of the law is no defence and all of the representatives of Warrington Borough Council are now culpable under the current legislation because one individual failed to sign the document. This is a fact which must be understood. **Strike two.** Ignorance of current legislation.

The second big mistake on the document is that the document is a notice to owner. Under current legislation the owner of any motorised vehicle is the DVLA Swansea SA99 1BA, this means that some imbecile at Warrington Borough Council has sent a notice to owner to the registered keeper and not the official owner. **Strike three.** Document sent to the wrong address. We have not progressed beyond the first line yet and we are falling around on the floor in a state of hysteria at the competence levels demonstrated by the representatives of Warrington Borough Council. Mr David Ward is the official registered keeper not the owner.

The very next line refers to the Traffic Management Act 2004. Now this is where things get really interesting because the Act referred to is an act of HM Parliament and governments PLC, a recognised corporation or an all for profit business. An Act which is not law in the UK, it is not even referred to as law as it is an Act of a corporation or an all for profit business, or policy, but it is not a law. **Strike four.** Displays lack of understanding and competence regarding what is the difference between law and legislation. Act's and statutes of HM Parliament and governments PLC can only be given force of law by the consent of the governed which have agreed to those Act's and statutes of HM Parliament and governments PLC. There for there is a mandatory legal requirement under current legislation that the governed must have given their consent legally which can be physically presented as fact before the Act's and statutes of HM Parliament and governments PLC can be given force of law. Not Law, Not enforceable. Sixty three and a half million people in the UK have not legally entered into those agreements in full knowledge and understanding and of their own free will, which must be kept on the public record for the Act's and statutes of HM Parliament and governments PLC to be given an action which involves force. Or force of law. The answers to the questions are in the understanding of the words used to implement acts of force. Or Law.

The next item we come to is a demand for payment. A demand for payment without a signed Bill is a direct contravention of the Bills of Exchange Act 1882. **Strike Five.** The Bills of exchange act of 1882 is based upon a pre existing commercial contract or agreement. See Bills of exchange act of 1882. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/45-46/61>.

Profiteering through deception is an act of fraud. **Strike six.** See Fraud Act 2006. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/35/contents>. Insisting or demanding payment without a pre existing commercial

arrangement which is based on presentable fact in the form of a commercial agreement is an act of deception. Payment is a commercial activity.

You have been served LEGAL NOTICE

Mr David Ward has no recognisable legal means to respond to a demand for payment without a signed bill which is based upon a pre-existing commercial contract or arrangement or agreement, because there is no standing commercial contract or arrangement or agreement between Mr David Ward and Warrington Borough Council. If Mr David Ward was to willingly comply with the demand for payment without a commercially recognised bill, then Mr David Ward would have knowingly given consent and conspired to a commercially fraudulent action. This in turn would make Mr David Ward culpable under current regulation for that action. Mr David Ward will not knowingly create that liability against himself or create that culpability.

The very presentation of the document that we are responding to from Warrington Borough Council, which is also a document that will be kept on file for future presentation as physical evidence, which is presentable physical evidence and a list of transgressions against the currently held legislation.

This same document supplied by Warrington Borough Council recognises that there may be, or has been a procedural impropriety by the enforcement authority. This is the only saving grace on this document which allows for a honourable withdrawal, of the proceedings implemented illegally by the enforcement authority.

This document is representation as to the procedural impropriety by the enforcement authority and as stated at the outset of the document, gives an [opportunity to withdraw](#) due to the procedural impropriety by the enforcement authority. This process is also a matter of complying with current legislation, without which Mr David Ward would be unsuccessful if he were to pursue legal proceeding against the enforcement authority and or the members of Warrington Borough Council.

As the opportunity to withdraw has now been presented to the enforcement authority and the members of Warrington Borough Council under a procedural impropriety by the enforcement authority. Should the above mentioned not take the opportunity to make an honourable withdrawal and confirm such in writing to Mr David Ward, then Mr David Ward will be left with no other option in the future but to start legal proceedings against the enforcement authority and the members of Warrington Borough Council.

The content of this document will be in the public domain in the next few days as there is no agreement in place which is legally binding with which to prevent this.

We don't expect to be hearing from the enforcement authority and or the members of Warrington Borough Council again unless it is in the form of a written confirmation of withdrawal of proceedings.

No further correspondence will be entered into regarding this matter.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE, i.e. all natural and Unalienable Rights Reserved

For and on behalf of David Ward

Mr David Ward reserves the right to use force to defend himself, his family and his family home, which he has an unalienable right to do so.

Response to this notice should be forwarded within 10 days of receipt of this notice to the postal address known as, 145 Slater Street, Latchford, Warrington WA4 1DW

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WITHOUT RECOURSE – NON-ASSUMPSIT

You have been served LEGAL NOTICE

Warrington Borough council decided at this point not to recognise the representation given or the requirement for Warrington Borough council to present the legal and presentable "Consent of the governed" Which is mandatory for Warrington Borough council to have the correct legal authority before acting under the Act's and statutes of parliament.

It is also important to note that Warrington Borough council did not at this point contest the presentations made.


WARRINGTON
Borough Council 

Mr David Ward
145 Slater Street
Warrington
WA4 1DW

David Boyer
Assistant Director
Transportation, Engineering and Operations

Parking Services Unit
Enquiries & Payment Office
Level 6, Market Multi Storey Car Park
Academy Way
Warrington
WA1 2HN

Interim Chief Executive
Professor Steven Broomhead
www.warrington.gov.uk
If you have difficulty making contact
please dial 0844 800 8540
Apcoa, working in partnership with
Warrington Borough Council

23/04/2013 

Dear Mr Ward,

Re : Notice of Rejection of Representations
Traffic Management Act 2004 - s78; Civil Enforcement of Parking Contraventions
(England) General Regulations 2007; Civil Enforcement of Parking Contraventions
(England) Representations and Appeals Regulations 2007.

PCN No : W101185069
Date issued : 05/03/2013 10:57:04
Location of Contravention : Cairo Street (MW 30min)

Your representations against the above Penalty Charge Notice have been carefully considered in the light of the circumstances at the time and in accordance with the Traffic Management Act 2004. Grounds for cancellation of the charge have not been established and this letter is the formal Notice of 'Rejection of Representations'.

The reasons for rejection are: *of what?*
Your vehicle was parked in a designated disabled persons parking place without displaying a valid disabled persons badge in the prescribed manner.

Unfortunately, you cannot park in a Disabled Bay unless you are clearly displaying a valid Disabled Blue Badge. The Traffic Information Sign on Cairo Street (adjacent to your vehicle) clearly states:-
"Disabled badge holders only,
Mon - Sat,
8am - 6.30pm",
and, on the road (adjacent to your vehicle) there is a white 'bay' marking with the word "DISABLED".

There is no effective contest to the presentations made. So the presentations made stand as fact.

Also at this point Warrington Borough council invited Mr D Ward to take Warrington Borough council to tribunal and the outcome would be legal and binding on both parties. So we took advantage of this generous offer and we also included

copy of all documents up to this point as physical evidence.. This was the same process as before. Along with same presentations sent to Warrington Borough council. Along with a letter to the adjudicator as follows.

Dear Adjudicator

Please forgive the informality as we have not been made aware of the name of the adjudicator.

This is in response to Warrington Borough Councils decision to reject our challenge against the PCN. Clearly the PCN has been challenged by Mr David Ward, But that challenge has not been rebutted by Warrington Borough Council, as Warrington Borough Council have only repeated the grounds under which the PCN was raised. Copy under same cover which is highlighted. Also a PCN is a penalty charge Notice and as such a notice of a penalty charge. A recognisable Bill has not been raised and presented to Mr David Ward complete with a wet ink signature.

As the presentations made by Mr David Ward where not addressed. Then the challenge made by Mr David Ward still stands and the PCN is not valid or enforceable.

Warrington Borough Council has made a demand for payment, but has not presented Mr David Ward with a Bill which is recognised under the Bills of exchange act of 1882. (*Which also must have a signature in wet ink?*) Warrington Borough Council cannot raise a Bill because there is no commercial arrangement in place between Warrington Borough Council and Mr David Ward under which to raise a Bill.

For Mr David Ward to respond by paying without a bill signed in wet ink, then that would be a direct violation of the bills of exchange act of 1882. In addition to this as there is no commercial arrangement and Bill presented, then this would also be a contravention of the fraud act of 2006. Mr David Ward is not in the habit of knowingly conspiring to fraud. This action would also create a liability against Mr David Ward.

Warrington Borough has also listed in their "rejection of presentations" the Traffic Management Act 2004 – s78 in support of their claim. The Act's and statutes of HM Parliaments and Governments PLC can only be given force of law by the consent of the governed. What is mandatory in the first instance is the consent of the governed which is also presentable as fact. As the consent of the governed is not presentable as fact, then the Act's and statutes of HM Parliaments and Governments PLC cannot be acted upon in any way which would cause loss to the governed. What is mandatory in this instance is the presentable agreements of sixty three and a half million governed to be in place before an Act or Statute can be acted upon. We fail to see how this is in support of the PCN presented to Mr David Ward.

We fail to see how listing the Traffic Management Act 2004 – s78 supports the claims made by Warrington Borough Council in any way other than to create obfuscation in attempt to confuse the mind.

There are no agreements in place between the 22000 residents of the Warrington Borough and Warrington Borough Council, which can be presented as fact complete with signatures in wet ink, which can be presented to support the claim of Warrington Borough Council in support of a demand for payment. Without violating the Bill's of exchange Act of 1882 and the fraud act of 2006 section 2 Fraud by false representation see: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/35/section/2>. And section 4 part 2 A person may be regarded as having abused his position even though his conduct consisted of an omission rather than an act. See: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/35/section/4>. An omission in the form of an omitted signature would constitute an act of fraud under section 4 section 2 of the fraud act of 2006.

So let us summarise regarding the grounds for appeal with reference to the form provided for appeal.

- **(A) The alleged contravention did not occur.** No contravention has occurred, because there are no agreements between the 220,000 members of the Warrington Borough and Warrington Borough Council, which can be legally presented as fact in support of the alleged contravention.
- **(C) There has been a procedural impropriety by the council.** The council did not respond to the challenge made by Mr David Ward in a manner which would make any sense or would constitute a rebuttal to the challenge. Warrington Borough Council are advocating to Mr David Ward in their demand for payment without a bill presented, a direct contravention of the Bill's of exchange Act 1882 and the Fraud Act 2006.
- **(D) The traffic Order which is alleged to have been contravened in relation to the vehicle concerned is invalid.** The traffic order (*that's a new approach, can't find a listing for that.*) is illegal because there is no agreement between the parties which is legally presentable as fact and signed in wet ink. You have got to love that word legal, legally blind, legal consent.

All presentable as fact complete with a signature in wet ink, and without the signature in wet ink on a legal document in the form of an agreement, then it is not legal or is illegal and therefore not lawful. You have to love the word legal.

Need we continue? It is obvious at this point that there is no body at Warrington Borough Council that is capable of understanding the challenge made by Mr David Ward, or capable of responding, there for an Adjudicator becomes necessary.

There is only one outcome to this tribunal, where the adjudicator is a recognised lawyer and is independent of the council.

- A challenge has been made and has not been effectively rebutted by Warrington Borough Council.
- The action of demanding payment without the presentation of a lawful legal Bill which is subject to The Bill's of exchange Act of 1882 and signed in wet ink cannot be responded to in the manner expected by Warrington Borough Council, without a second transgression against the fraud act of 2006.
- Regardless of the policies or legislation of Warrington Borough Council or HM Parliaments and Governments PLC, any commercial activity would constitute an act of fraud without the commercial agreements in place beforehand.
- The continued activates where demands for payment are made without observing the bills of exchange act 1882 and a recognised bill is presented complete with wet ink signature is a continued procedural impropriety by the council and the members of Warrington Borough Council are culpable in law for their actions.

There can only be one outcome to this tribunal which is acceptable under current legislation and that outcome will be found in favour of the appellant Mr David Ward and not in favour of continued transgressions against current legislation by Warrington Borough Council.

In the document provided outlining procedure to make presentations in this tribunal process, there is a section concerning Costs in favour of the appellant, where a party has behaved wholly unreasonable.

We have taken a considerable amount of time and energy responding to Warrington Borough Council when making representation and in preparation for this tribunal. It is not without reason that a consideration could be expected. This would also serve to enforce the decision made by the adjudicator in this tribunal. If the adjudicator is truly an independent and an honourable individual then a consideration is in order.

Mr David Ward also notes that as this Tribunal is informal then it is also recognised as not legally binding regardless of the findings of the Adjudicator.

We would also like a response in writing from the adjudicator to relay the outcome of this tribunal conveying the reasons for the adjudicator's decisions.

For and on behalf of Mr David Ward

WITHOUT PREJUDICE, i.e. all natural and Unalienable Rights Reserved

Mr David Ward reserves the right to use force to defend himself, his family and his family home, which is his unalienable right to do so.

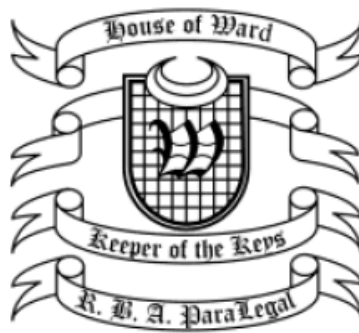
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WITHOUT RECOURSE – NON-ASSUMPSIT**

There are addition changes in international law that the adjudicator may not be aware of at this time. Please consider the following which also has some bearing on this tribunal.

BDW C 'The MATERIAL EVIDENCE of the FACTS'

BDW D 'The COMPANIES ACT 2006'

BDW E 'The INSANITY of TAX'



House of Ward
145 Slater Street
Warrington
[WA4 1DW]
21st Day of January 2015

Can I find that gun?

No, you're not allowed a gun it's against legislation, besides you might just use it to shoot the tax man, and we can't have that now: can we?

Silence:-

So the bakery calls up Bob to take the bread to Morrison's.

Silence:

Bob the haulage truck driver drives a truck on the road, now this has white diesel fuel in the tank and white diesel fuel carries a duty of 80% plus the vat on the duty plus the vat on the diesel and all that tax goes to the cost of the loaf of bread. Also Bob haulage truck driver pays road tax to drive on the road, also Bob haulage truck driver lives in a house and pays council tax and all that tax goes to the cost of the loaf of bread.

Morrison's is a company that pays commercial council tax and all the employees of that company live in houses and they all pay domestic council tax and all that tax is added to the cost of the loaf of bread.

What you looking for in that draw?

Nothing:-

Where you going?

There's a peaceful occupy Downing Street on today I thought I would keep them company:

What's that in your pocket?

Nothing:

Well don't be too long, you have work to do so you can keep paying the tax man: And when you get old you're going to need plenty of money to spend on the grandkids, things like mobile phones and Xbox's and computer games: **The door closes.**

Now the first question is how much is the tax on a loaf of bread when it is still on the shelf? The tax man has already had more than he should. He does not care if it is sold or it goes stale. It does not matter who pays for the bread whether the purchaser is employed or unemployed it's all the same to the tax man. So how much is the tax value on a loaf of bread on Morrison's shelf?

If all the tax was removed from the loaf of bread just leaving the cost of each loaf inclusive of all the growing, manufacture and transport costs, even allowing for some profit for all the processes involved how much would it cost? The answer to that question will astonish you. These calculations have been made by two chartered accountants burning the midnight oil and plenty of coffee. Coffee, cool: Here's the answer.

85% of the cost of the loaf of bread is nothing but TAX: This means that if a loaf of bread costs £1 then the price on the shelf should be 15p. Ouch! Isn't that amazing? Now take this example and apply it across the board. From a lollipop to a colour TV, to the tarmac on the road, to the cost of a house or a car.

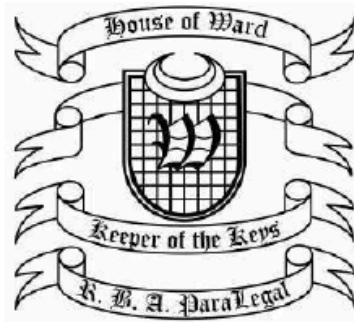
A £20K car would now be say £3K. Doesn't that sound good, a £100K house would cost £15K. This is an economically valid example. Let it sink in for a while. -----

There's more. We pay 24% of our income out of our gross earning to the NHS. I know if you are employed you only pay 8% but your boss pays 16% and who do you think earns that 16%? You do, you pay your part of your boss's 24% as well. Now the NHS pays for a lot of things such as Hospitals and staff and medication and ambulances and unemployment from the department of works and pensions. And I hear the words "so what" well all that money is spent and the taxman rakes back in 85% of it: That's



BDW F 'NOBODY GETS PAID'

BDW G 'An ENGLISHMAN's HOME is HIS CASTLE'



House of Ward
145 Slater Street
Warrington
[WA4 1DW]
13th Day of February 2015

If a bailiff jams his boot into a debtors door to stop him closing, any levy that is subsequently made is not valid: Rai & Rai v Birmingham City Council [1993] or Vaughan v McKenzie [1969] 1 QB 557 or Broughton v Wilkerson [1880] 44 JP 781

If a bailiff refuses to leave the property after being requested to do so or starts trying to force entry then he is causing a disturbance, Howell v Jackson [1834] 6 C&P 723 - but it is unreasonable for a police officer to arrest the bailiff unless he makes a threat, Bibby v Constable of Essex [2000] Court of Appeal April 2000.

The very presence of the Bailiff or third part company who is engaged in a recognised Act of war is an assault on the castle and it is reasonable for the police officer to arrest the bailiff where there is a recognised Act of War. If the police officer does not arrest the Bailiff on request then the police officer is guilty by default of an offence against legislation which is the offence of Malfeasance in a public office. The police officer is also guilty by default of an act of fraud as he is on duty and being paid for his inaction. The penalty under legislation for these offences are as follows. 25 years' incarceration for the offence of Malfeasance in a public office and 7 to 10 years' incarceration for the offence of fraud under current legislation for which the police officer is culpable.

Without ill will or vexation.

For and on behalf of the principal legal embodiment by the title of MR DAVID WARD
For and on behalf of the attorney General of the House of Ward
For and on behalf of: Baron David of the House of Ward
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