Claim Form

In the	
Fee Account no.	
Help with Fees - Ref no. (if applicable)	H W F - -

For court use only

You may be able to issue your claim online which may save time and money. Go to www.moneyclaim.gov.uk to find out more.

Claim no.	
Issue date	

SEAL

Claimant(s) name(s) and address(es) including postcode.

1. **Dated:** 10th January 2024.

<u>Contact Information</u>:

2. **Name:** MR. Simon Paul Cordell.
3. **Address:** 109 Burncroft Avenue, Enfield, London, EN3 7JQ.
4. **Tel:**
5. **Email:** Re_wired@ymail.com

Defendant(s) name and address(es) including postcode.

I am writing to bring to the attention of the Courts and Defendants the inclusion of a separately attached document, which outlines the detailed list of Defendants, in relation to the above-mentioned claim. Due to the number of individuals involved and their corresponding addresses and postcodes, the sheer volume of data made it impractical to incorporate within the main body of the N1 claim form.
The Exhibited file we have attached as: **"The Listed as Liable."** Contains Our Accused.

Brief details of claim

Subject: Official Insurance Claim for Damages and Vicarious Liability

Dear Mr. and/or Mrs.

I, Simon Cordell, residing at the listed address above, and I'm writing this letter to formally file an insurance claim against the companies we have Exhibited as **"The Listed as Liable,"** in our Attached Document that we submitted within.

Particulars of Claims:

To Follow

Value

For	Defendant's name and address for service including postcode		further details of the courts www.gov.uk/find-court-tribunal. When corresponding with the Court, please address forms or letters to the

Manager and always quote the claim number.

Amount claimed	£
Court fee	
Legal representative's costs	
Total amount	

Particulars of Claim

☐Attached

☒To Follow

Claim no.	

Particulars of Claims:

The actions of the **"The Listed as Liable."** have led to significant damages, both physical and mentally and financially.

The failures and breaches of the insurance policies, which have resulted in substantial damages to my personal life, business, reputation, and financial well-being.

These incidents occurred during various interactions with law enforcement and Government Representatives, such as the Enfield Council.

Damages: The failures of the **"The Listed as Liable."** have led to the following damages: --

Legal Basis for the Claim: The basis for this claim rests on the violations of: --

1. Specify legal principles and/or contractual obligations.

Unlawful Actions and Violated Laws/Regulations: It has come to my attention that your company's actions have breached the following laws and regulations: --

1. **Wrongful Seizure of Vehicle:**
   - Claim damages resulting from the wrongful seizure of your vehicle on multiple occasions.
2. **Breach of Bail Conditions:**
   - Claim for damages and emotional distress due to being arrested for a perceived breach of bail conditions, which were later proven to be inaccurate.
3. **Insurance Verification Errors:**
   - Claim for damages and financial losses incurred due to repeated errors in the Motor Insurance Database (MID) and subsequent police stops.
4. **False Accusations:**
   - Claim for damages resulting from false accusations of no insurance coverage,

despite providing evidence of valid insurance.

5. **Court Fines and Points:**
    - Claim for damages resulting from fines and points imposed on your driving record in the absence of accurate information about your insurance coverage.
6. **Emotional Distress and Harassment:**
    - Claim for emotional distress and harassment caused by repeated stops and legal proceedings despite having valid insurance.
7. **Financial Losses:**
    - Claim for financial losses incurred in paying fines, retrieving impounded vehicles, and other related expenses.
8. **Impact on Daily Life:**
    - Claim for damages related to the significant impact on your daily life, such as missed work, travel disruptions, and stress.
9. **Failure to Update Police Systems:**
    - Claim for damages resulting from the failure of police systems to update and reflect accurate information about your insurance and bail conditions.
10. **Insurance Verification Process:**
    - Claim for damages resulting from the inadequacies in the insurance verification process and its impact on your reputation and financial stability.

Requested Remedies: In light of the above, I am seeking the following remedies:

Claim no.	

You must indicate your preferred County Court Hearing Centre for hearings here (see notes for guidance)

Do you believe you, or a witness who will give evidence on your behalf, are vulnerable in any way which the court needs to consider?

☐ Yes. Please explain in what way you or the witness are vulnerable and what steps, support or adjustments you wish the court and the judge to consider.

☐ No

Does, or will, your claim include any issues under the Human Rights Act 1998?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Statement of truth

I understand that proceedings for contempt of court may be brought against a person who makes, or causes to be made, a false statement in a document verified by a statement of truth without an honest belief in its truth.

Note: you are reminded that a copy of this claim form must be served on all other parties.

☐ **I believe** that the facts stated in this claim form and any attached sheets are true.

☐ **The claimant** believes that the facts stated in this claim form and any attached sheets are true. **I am authorised** by the claimant to sign this statement.

Signature

☐ Claimant

☐ Litigation friend (where claimant is a child or protected party)

☐ Claimant's legal representative (as defined by CPR 2.3(1))

Date

Day Month Year

Full name

Name of claimant's legal representative's firm

If signing on behalf of firm or company give position or office held

Claimant's or claimant's legal representative's address to which documents should be sent.

Building and street

Second line of address

Town or city

County (optional)

Postcode

If applicable Phone number

DX number

Your Ref.

Email

Find out how HM Courts and Tribunals Service uses personal information you give them when you fill in a form: https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-courts-and-tribunals-service/about/personal-information-charter

- **Response sent Via Email To:**
- **Subject marked as belongs with the attention for:**
- **Requested Note:**
- **INDEX OF EMAIL**
  Introduction.

Date; 18/04/2024
Email: Re_wired@ymail.com
Our Ref: one.
Your Ref: 01
Phone:
Address;
Mr. Simon Paul Cordell
109 Burncroft Avenue
Enfield
London
En3 7jq

To be used

KEY INFORMATION TO CONSIDER
BEFORE
WE ADDRESS OUR ISSUES!

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- Courts Powers Imposing Bail Conditions

- A Reference Towards the Time Limitation Act 1980 @Moved@
- Statutory Responsibilities Code of Conduct and Code of Accountability @Moved@
- Levels of seriousness @Moved@
- Equality Act 2010 @Moved@

KEY INFORMATION TO CONSIDER
BEFORE
WE ADDRESS OUR ISSUES!

Key Information to Consider:

1. **Conflicting Issues**: It is crucial to acknowledge and handle any potential conflicts that may arise during the course of these proceedings. These conflicts should be addressed promptly and effectively to ensure a fair and just resolution.

2. **Alerting Practical Solutions**: We highly recommend being proactive in identifying and implementing practical solutions to mitigate any issues that may hinder the smooth progression of the case. By addressing these solutions beforehand, we can streamline procedures and improve efficiency.

3. **Adherence**: It is important for all parties involved to adhere to the agreed upon guidelines and regulations throughout the case proceedings. This will promote fairness, transparency, and a respectful exchange of ideas.

4. **Preemptive Measures**: Taking preemptive measures to address any potential challenges or obstacles can significantly contribute to the overall success of the case. By identifying and implementing these measures in advance, we can minimize disruptions and enhance the overall efficacy of the procedures.

5. **Continuous Improvement**: We should strive for continuous improvement throughout the case proceedings. This involves consistently reassessing our approaches, incorporating feedback, and making necessary adjustments to enhance the process and achieve the desired outcomes.

6. Please consider these key points as we navigate through the upcoming issues. By acknowledging potential conflicts, implementing practical solutions, adhering to guidelines, taking preemptive measures, and striving for continuous improvement, we can ensure a smooth and effective resolution to our case.

TODAY'S DATES FUTURE ISSUES OF CONCERN:

- **SUSPENSION PENDING ENQUIRY:**

  It has come to our attention that certain employees of Enfield Council and its subsidiary companies have engaged in misconduct within the workplace. In order to address these concerns, it is imperative that the monitoring office promptly suspend these employees pending investigations.

  For the sake of clarity and transparency, we have provided a temporary link where you can access the relevant files pertaining to this matter:

  ❖ **File Link Location**

  ✓ https://horrific-corruption-files.webhop.me/Groups-of-Involved-People-List/

  We wish to highlight that this action, which we term **"Suspension Pending Enquiry,"** is in line with the provisions set forth in the ***Company Directors Disqualification* Act 1986**. Pursuant to this act, it is our duty to issue suspension orders and accompanying charge sheets to the individuals involved.

  Our client, Mr. S. P. Cordell, the claimant in this case, firmly requests that any Enfield Council employees who we accuse of or are of who we require to attend court for criminal or civil offenses, receive a **"Suspension Pending Enquiry,"** by the relevant authority pending the court proceedings and/or any ongoing inquiry. This step is necessary due to the severity of the claims made against these individuals.

  By taking swift action and suspending the employees in question, we can ensure a fair and unbiased investigation into the allegations. Furthermore, once we prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the Chief Executive directors and any other specific staff of Enfield Council failed to exercise adequate skill and care, at work and thereby jeopardized the interests of the company's creditors, customers, shareholders, and the public, then the relevant Authority must take the correct and appropriate actions to disqualification.

  In accordance with the provisions of the *Company Directors Disqualification* Act 1986, we assert that these individuals should face **disqualification from becoming a director of a company**, directly or indirectly, or being concerned or taking part in the promotion, formation, or management of various company structures without permission from the Court and these structures will include but are not limited to:

  1/ Privilege of Limited Liability Companies.
  2/ Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) Companies.
  3/ General Partnerships Companies.
  4/ Building Societies Companies.
  5/ Incorporated Friendly Societies Companies.
  6/ NHS Foundation Trusts Companies.
  7/ Registered Societies Companies.
  8/ Charitable Incorporated Organisations Companies.
  9/ Further Education Bodies Companies.
  10/ Protected Cell Companies.

  It is essential that any disqualification imposed be proportionate to the offense and not exceed a maximum duration of 15 years.

  We trust that Enfield Council will give its due consideration to this matter and now take the appropriate action to ensure a just and fair resolution to these proceedings.

OPPOSING BAIL IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS:

Our Request for Stringent Bail Conditions!

It also comes to our attention that certain defendants involved in criminal proceedings may be eligible for bail under the ***Bail* Act 1976**. We are writing to express our opposition to the granting of bail and to request the imposition of stringent bail conditions, in line with the public interest and the severity of the crimes.

We firmly believe that it is in the best interests of justice and the safety of the victim, Mr. S. P. Cordell, as well as the public, that the defendants remain remanded in custody during the pending enquiry.

The following are the reasons that support our request for refusing bail:

1/ **Non-Absconding**: There is a significant risk that the defendants may fail to turn up at their future court dates and abscond, thereby undermining the proceedings.

2/ **Severity of Offenses**: The crimes charged against the defendants carry substantial sentences, and there is a high probability that they would be imposed if the defendants were found guilty. This severity warrants careful consideration when determining bail.

3/ **Time Between Appearances**: Given the potentially lengthy period between the first appearance and the eventual trial, granting bail could risk the defendants committing further offenses or tampering with witnesses.

4/ **Reprisals and Obstruction of Justice**: There is a concern that if granted bail, the defendants may attempt to intimidate or obstruct witnesses or engage in activities that undermine the course of justice.

If, against our recommendation, the court decides to grant bail, we respectfully request the imposition of the following stringent bail conditions upon the accused:

1/ **Electronic Monitoring**: The defendants should be required to wear a monitoring device as a means of tracking their whereabouts.

2/ **No Contact Order**: The accused should be strictly prohibited from contacting, directly or indirectly, any individual involved in the criminal case, including communication via social media, phone, text, or any other means.

3/ **Reporting to Police**: The defendants should be required to report to a designated police station at specified times, ensuring their presence is consistently monitored.

4/ **Restriction from Certain Areas**: The accused should be prohibited from entering certain areas associated with the case to prevent potential interference or disruption.

5/ **Surrender of Travel Documents**: The defendants should be obliged to surrender all of their travel documents, including passports, to the police to restrict their ability to flee the jurisdiction.

6/ **Surety Requirement**: Surety, preferably a trusted relative or friend, should be mandated to provide the Court with a specified amount of money as a guarantee that the defendants will appear or be forfeited should they fail to do so.

7/ **Attendance in Bail Support Programs**: The defendants should be required to participate actively in bail support and supervision programs such as Intensive Supervision and Surveillance (ISS) to ensure compliance with bail conditions.

We also wish to draw your attention to the Powers of the Court under the ***Policing and Crime* Act 2017,** specifically section (D. a). We urge you to oversee and enforce the condition that mandates the surrender of all **travel documents** or documents of a similar kind to prevent the defendants from evading legal obligations.

We trust that Enfield Council will consider these requests seriously and take appropriate action to safeguard the interests of justice and protect the rights of the victim and the public.

FREEZING ORDERS

At the request of Mr. S. P. Cordell, the Claimant in this matter, we strongly urge the Court to consider the granting of an interim injunction order to freeze all personal assets of the defendants. This is necessary in order to prevent the defendants from dissipating their assets during the criminal or civil litigation proceedings and to ensure that funds are available for potential recovery of costs in the future.

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS [Clause 1]

The Claimant and his Support Network propose the possibility of an out-of-court settlement in these proceedings. Such a settlement would be in the form of a legally binding document, based on mutually agreed terms. Under this arrangement, the Claimant, Mr. S. P. Cordell, would waive his right to bring a financial claim against Enfield Council and its subsidiary companies, and in return, Enfield Council and its subsidiary companies would provide a more than reasonable financial payment to the Claimant. All parties involved would voluntarily enter into this agreement through a negotiation process.

SELLING COPYRIGHT IN & AFTER THESE PROCEEDINGS [Clause 2]

The Claimant asserts his legal right to the copyright of these materials and would be open to selling his copyright if the defendants agree to an out-of-court settlement. It should be noted that copyright protection in the United Kingdom is automatic for the author, and there is no need to apply or pay a fee for copyright. However, in order to sell or transfer copyright, a written contract would need to be drafted and signed to indicate the transfer of ownership. Parties interested in such a contractual arrangement may contact the Claimant directly at Re_wired@ymail.com.

THE DUTY OF CANDOUR FOR PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

In accordance with UK public law, public authorities are subject to a duty of candour. This duty requires them to assist the court in reaching the correct result and improve standards in public administration, rather than seeking to win litigation at all costs. Public servants are expected to fully explain the circumstances and reasons behind their actions, as stated by ***Lord Donaldson MR in R v Lancashire County Council ex p. Huddleston***.

- ❖ **File Link Location**
- ✓ https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/appeals-judicial-review-cps-prosecuting-decisions
- ✓ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/285368/Tsol_discharging_1_.pdf

Health and Social Care

In addition to the duty of candour imposed on public authorities, there is also a contractual duty of candour placed on all providers of healthcare services in the UK. This duty requires them to provide users and other relevant individuals with all necessary information in the event of a **"Reportable Patient Safety Incident"** that could have or did result in moderate or severe harm or death. This duty of candour is in line with the regulations set out in the ***Health and Social Care* Act 2008** and the **2014** Regulations governing **"Regulated Activities"** in NHS hospitals.

We respectfully request that these matters be given due consideration in the proceedings and that appropriate actions be taken to protect the interests of all parties involved.

a) Making A Complaint:

1/ The procedure for making a complaint about the conduct of an official person or other is simple and informal. A complaint is at its best made in writing but may be orally.

b) Arranging A Meeting!

1/ General meeting.
2/ Engrossment.
3/ General damages.
4/ Prominence.

Draft Parts

- **Companies Act 2006 “Directors' Duties”**
- **The Company Acts 1985**

✓ https://www.jmw.co.uk/services-for-business/corporate/legal-advice-company-directors/criminal-Prosecution-involving-company-directors

✓ https://asic.gov.au/about-asic/contact-us/how-to-complain/disputes-between-officeholders-and-or-members-of-small-proprietary-companies-video-transcript/

✓ https://www.lexisnexis.com/uk/lexispsl/corporatecrime/document/391421/55KB-9471-F188-N2X0-00000-00/Companies_Act_offences_overview

a) A Making a material omission from a statement relating to a company’s affairs
b) Destroying, mutilating, or falsifying company records
c) A
d) Housing Act **1988**
e) Company Limited by Guarantee Act **1989**
f) Not having a Share Capital Act **2006**
g) Agreeing to Indemnify Sureties
h) Offences against the Person Act **1861 s.18**
i) The Prosecution of Offences Act **1985**
j) Criminal Law Act **1967**
k) Criminal Evidence Act **1984 / 1898**
l) Police and Criminal Evidence Act **1984** (PACE) codes of practice

A Reference Towards the Time Limitation Act 1980

1/ “In the Table at The Bottom of This Document Below is **[Exhibit C]**

2/ An example of the Time Limitation Act and its relevance in these proceedings is the following: -

3/ A claim in fraud against the trustee of a trust is not subject to any limitation.

4/ There is no time limit under the time limitation Act **1996** - **1980** when accounting for certain aspects of the law and this includes fraud and denial.

5/ Throughout a large part of the Now Claimants life the Members of the Metropolitan Police Force and the Enfield Council Staff undermined the Now Claimant from any Justice so that he could bring a case against themselves, the Members of the Metropolitan Police Force and the Enfield Council Staff achieved stopping the Now Claimant by using an: - “abuse of process,” Malfeasance in Public Office” “Targeted Malicious,” and this is what caused a pro longed delay in this claim. The actions of these officers broke mutable laws and just to name one we would say: - “the Interference with the course of justice **1963.”**

6/ The Now Claimant produces considerable evidence within this document that accounts for: - “Extraordinary Circumstances,” which is the key element to continue ahead with this claim as it was not the Now Claimants fault for these prolonged delays.

Part 1

THE CLAIMANTS
GENERAL INFORMATION
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THE CLAIMANTS
GENERAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION

A. **This Document Is in Pursuit for A: --** Mr. Simon Paul Codell that we name throughout this official document as the Claimant.
B. **The Herein Context**, contained within this document contains a copy of the Now claimant's personal data that the police hold on the Police National Systems that is known as a Criminal Record or otherwise ACRO Report.
C. **The Years,** we as claimants account for are as follows: **1995** till **2024**.

Part 2

LETTER OF CLAIM FOR A PNC ACRO REPORT
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LETTER OF CLAIM FOR A PNC
ACRO REPORT

PLEASE DO NOT IGNORE THIS EMAIL.

Dear Official Persons of Relevance.

- We hope this letter finds you well. We are writing to bring to your attention a matter of utmost importance that requires immediate action and attention from your offices.
- The purpose of this letter is to formally request an Official Investigation into a series of events that have caused significant harm to the Now Claimants' life, who is details we enclose throughout this Official Document as Mr. Simon Paul Cordell.
- The Claimant has and continues to be sustain **"Personal and Property Damage"** due to no fault of his own as a result from failures that were caused by **"Our Listed as Liable"** running company's activities faults employees.
- We as the Claimant Support Team will demonstrate throughout this Official Document how the Now Claimant has suffered from: --
- **General Damages** = General Damages Relating Towards the Impact Within the Claimants Life Referring to Such Issues As: --
  a. Pain And Suffering Caused by **"Our Listed as Liable"** Within This Official Document,
  b. Forced Changes to The Claimants Lifestyle,

c. Mental Trauma Also Caused by The Mentioned in This Data,

➢ And: --

- **Special Damages** = Special Damages Relate to The Impact caused by "**Our Listed as Liable**" within this Official Document to the Now Claimants Life Referring to Such Issues As: --
  a. Loss Of Earnings,
  b. Future Loss of Earnings,
  c. Medical Treatment,
  d. Future Medical Treatments,
  e. Transport Expenses Relating to Incidents as Below,
  f. Changes To the Now Claimants Living Environment.

  --
- **The Now Claimant Requests to Seek Justice Through:**
  a. Arrests, Charges Brought to Court, And Guilty Convictions
  b. As Well As Well as Requests of PNC Record Amendments, Local Systems Deletion, Local Systems - Amendment of Information Contained Within.
- Below is a drafted list of particulars of claims, what are for an amicable settlement (out of Court and/or in of court) due to incidents that: -- "**Our Listed as Liable**" are vicariously liable for.
- It is Our firm belief that a thorough and Comprehensive Investigation is not only warranted due to the evidence we submit to the relevant Official Persons of interest to these proceedings but that they are also crucial to uphold the principles of justice for accountability of wrongs.
- The impact of these wrongs continues to be substantially affecting the Now Claimant and his loved within their personal lives while negatively affecting their well-beings and as a result these Impacts also cause and have caused them a significant financial loss that they now seek to recover as described in **"Recovery of The Claimant's Losses,"** as described below.
- In light of the gravity of the situation, we kindly request your immediate attention to Our Matters of Concern that we Raise to Yourselves.
- We expect that the appropriate authorities will conduct a diligent investigation leading to the identification and apprehension of those responsible, followed by legal proceedings that result in guilty convictions while rectifying the damages caused to the Now Claimant and his family. Furthermore, we anticipate that the costs and damages incurred as a result of this ordeal will be appropriately addressed and reimbursed.
- We are confident that your office will handle this matter with the utmost professionalism, and We appreciate your prompt attention to Our Requests.
- Please feel free to contact us by using the details provided below that we have Categorized as **"Who to Contact,"** within this **"Official Document"** to discuss any further details you may need or to provide Us with updates on the progress of this investigation as to Our Requests made to Yourselves.
- Thank you for your immediate attention to this grave matter. We look forward to a swift resolution and a restoration of justice.

Sincerely,
Mr. Simon Paul Cordell and Others.

Part 3

OUR LISTED AS LIABLE
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OUR LISTED AS LIABLE

2. OUR LISTED AS LIABLE

1+ Provided Below Is the Accused Company Details in Year Order of Accused as Liable.

- Please take a note that Due to the size of the file, we have attached the accused as labels names in a separately attached sheet.
- For the following claims that Our Client has against you, which we have detailed in this official document and its affiliated documents, according to the years relevant to each Recipient: –

a) **1 of 3 years 1997**: --

1. **The Youth Justice Team, Enfield, UK.**
   a. **Address**: The Enfield Youth Offending Unit, CLAVERINGS INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, 3 South Way, Edmonton, London, N9 0ab.
   b. **Tel:** 020 8379 5800.

2. **Youth Social Services, Enfield, UK.**
   a. **Address**: 1 Orton Grove, Enfield EN1 4TU.
   b. **Tel:** 020 8379 58002

3. **The Metropolitan Police Force & Other Associated Forces.**
   a. **Address**: The Enfield Youth Offending Unit, CLAVERINGS INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, 3 South Way, Edmonton, London, N9 0ab.
   b. **Tel:** 020 8379 5800.

4. **Her Majesty's Courts, UK.**
   a. **Address**: New Scotland Yard, Victoria Embankment, London, SW1A2.
   b. **Tel:** 999 / 101.

5. **The Crown Prosecution Services CPS, UK.**
   a. **Address**: The Crown Prosecution Service, 102 Petty France, London, SW1H 9EA.
   b. **Tel:** 999 / 101.

6. **The Acro Department of Criminal Records, UK.**
   a. **Address**: ACRO, PO Box 481, Fareham, Hampshire, PO14 9FS, United Kingdom1
   b. **Address 2:** Youth Social Services, Enfield, UK address and telephone number" "web search results" "title": "Enfield Council."
   c. **Tel:** +44 (0)23 8047 99202.

b) **1 of 3 years 2006**: --

7. **The Enfield Homes Repair Teams, London, UK.**
   a. **Address**: 1-3 GENTLEMANS Row, EN2 6PT.

b. **Tel:** 020 8379 1000 option 4, then option 2 for council housing repairs.

c) 1 Of 3 Years 2012 & Onwards: --

8. **The Bow 999 Call Centre, London, UK.**
   a. **Address**: 111 Bow Road, Mile End, London, E3 2AN.
   b. **Tel:** 020 7515 1212.

9. **The Lambeth 999 Call Centre, London, UK,**
   a. **Address**: 109 Lambeth Road, SE1 7 London, United Kingdom.
   b. **Tel:** is not directly listed.

10. **The Hendon 999 Call Centre, London, UK,**
    a. **Address**: Aerodrome Rd, London NW9 5JE.
    b. **Tel 1:** +4487078945611.
    c. **Tel 2:** Alternatively, you can also try dialling 020 8358 0675.

11. **The Enfield Council, North, London, UK.**
    a. **Address**: Silver St, London EN1 3XA.
    b. **Tel 1 Civic Centre:** 020 8379 1000.
    a. **Tel 2 Insurance:** 0208 379 1476.

12. **The Enfield Neighbourhood Watch Teams, North, London, UK.**
    a. **Address**: Tenancy Management Officer Council Housing, The Edmonton Centre, 36-44 South Mall, Edmonton N9 0TN.
    b. **Tel 1:** General Enquiries: 020 8379 10001.
    c. **Tel 2:** Right to Buy Team: 020 8375 80042.

13. **NHS & Private Mental Health Teams, North, London, UK.**
    a. **Address 1 NHS**: NHS Resolution, 8th Floor, 10 S Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London E14 4PU.
    b. **Tel 1 NHS:** 020 7811 2700.
    --
    c. **Address 2 Private Mental Health Teams**: The Murphy Physiotherapy Clinic located at 10 Greystoke Gardens, Enfield EN2 7NX.
    d. **Tel 2 Private Mental Health Teams:** 020 8364 4610.

14. **The Burncroft Avenue Community EN3 London, North, London, UK.**
    a. **Address**: *.
    b. **Tel:** *.

15. **Other Groups of Involved People List, UK.**
    a. **Address**: *.
    b. **Tel:** *.

16. **DAC Beachcroft, UK.**
    a. **Address**: *.
    b. **Tel:** *.

17. **Parliament Members UK.**
    a. **Address**: Westminster, London, SW1A 0AA, United Kingdom.
    b. **Tel:** 999 / 101.

Part 4

WHAT IS BEING REQUESTED BY THE CLAIMANT & A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CLAIMANTS REASONS FOR REQUEST

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WHAT IS BEING REQUESTED BY THE CLAIMANT

3. WHAT IS BEING REQUESTED BY THE CLAIMANT?

D. **The Requests We Make Are:** --

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF
THE CLAIMANTS
REASONS FOR REQUEST

4. **REASONS FOR THE REQUEST**
   A. **In Between The Years Of** 2012 till date of the year of **18/08/2023** members of the metropolitan police force continued to harass Mr a Simon Paul Cordell the claimant in an unfair manner that has caused him alarm and distress and loss of earnings.

   B. **The Police Have Not Met the Required Safeguard Procedures** when processing and archiving sensitive personal data in pursuit of the Now Claimant and he requests for all data held in his name to be erased by themselves.

   C. **The Police Have a Legal Obligation to The Claimant** to erase the data under fair circumstances when requested.

   D. **Fraud:**
      A. Fraudulent Information
         a. Can find its way into a person's criminal record due to: --
            i. **Example One:** Various Errors or
            ii. **Example Two:** Malicious Intent.
      B. **Example One, "Various Errors"**
            i. If someone else's criminal activities are mistakenly attributed to an innocent individual, they have a valid reason to request corrections to the Acro report.
      C. **Example Two, "Malicious Intent"**
            ii. If someone has been a victim of forged documents or identity fraud leading to a wrongful conviction or criminal record, they may request changes to rectify the situation.
   E. **Compliance with GDPR:** The UK GDPR requires organizations to respect individuals' data rights, including the right to erasure. ACRO, as a data controller, must comply with this regulation by providing individuals with the means to request the erasure of their personal data when those people meet certain conditions or criteria.
   F. **Data Minimization:** ACRO reports often contain sensitive personal information, and retaining such data indefinitely can pose privacy risks. Creating a document outlining the right to erasure ensures that ACRO only retains data that is necessary and proportionate for its purpose.
   G. **Data Subject Control:** The right to erasure empowers individuals to have more control over their personal data. By providing information on this right, ACRO demonstrates its commitment to respecting individuals' wishes regarding their data.
   H. **Transparency:** Demonstrating transparency is a fundamental principle of data protection regulations like GDPR. Providing clear information about the right to erasure and how individuals can exercise this right enhances transparency and builds trust.
   I. **Legal Compliance**: Failing to provide individuals with information about their right to erasure can lead to legal consequences, including fines and regulatory action. Ensuring that ACRO has a documented process for handling erasure requests is crucial to avoid legal liabilities.
   J. **Data Security:** Keeping data that is no longer necessary or relevant can pose security risks. By implementing a process for erasure, ACRO can reduce the potential for data breaches and unauthorized access to personal information.
   K. **Data Retention Policies:** Having a document outlining the right to erasure can be part of a broader data retention policy. This policy helps ACRO determine how long it should retain data and when they should securely erase it.

L. **Reputation and Trust:** Demonstrating a commitment to data privacy and respecting individuals' rights can enhance ACRO's reputation and foster trust with the public, clients, and partners.

Statutory Responsibilities Code of Conduct and Code of Accountability

In accordance with the local government Acts and statutes, including *The Local Government* Act 2000 and the *Local Government* & *Housing* Act 1989, it is imperative that those working within Enfield Council adhere to a higher level of accountability and code of conduct. This is necessary to ensure that all actions withstand parliamentary scrutiny, public judgments on propriety, and professional codes of conduct.

The current legal claim we centre around breaches of responsibilities, which have taken place within the context of Enfield Council. These breaches are attributable to the following failures:

1/ **The Monitoring Office**: Failed to discharge their statutory responsibilities in preventing the existence of broken laws and regulated standards, as detailed in the table presented in Exhibit *****.

2/ **Enfield Director of Governance**: Failed to discharge their statutory responsibilities, leading to the perpetuation of criminal and civil wrongdoings by employees under their supervision.

3/ **Director of Operations at Enfield Council**: Failed to fulfil their statutory duties in ensuring compliance with protocols and maintaining acceptable service standards, resulting in compromised services provided to Mr. S. P. Cordell and his family members.

4/ **Counter Fraud Department at Enfield Council**: Failed to take appropriate action when presented with evidence pertaining to fraudulent allegations against Mr. S. P. Cordell, thereby participating in morally wrongful activities that threaten his well-being, freedom, reputation, and property.

5/ **Director of Finance at Enfield Council**: Failed to discharge their statutory responsibilities, resulting in unsatisfactory performance, which had significant negative impacts on public safety and property within the Borough.

6/ **The Shareholder Managers at Enfield Council**: Failed to exercise due diligence in their management responsibilities, leading to the misuse of properties owned and managed by Enfield Council for criminal purposes.

7/ **Director of Human Resources at Enfield Council**: Failed to provide adequate advice and assistance to Mr. S. P. Cordell regarding housing policies, leading to unfair and unreasonable treatment.

8/ **Other Enfield Council Members and Officers**: Failed to fulfil their statutory duties in preventing or intervening in the events that gave rise to this claim.

Throughout the process, Mr. S. P. Cordell and his family members have faced constant obstruction and undermining when raising concerns through the proper channels. The actions of Enfield Council staff have been aimed at weakening Mr. S. P. Cordell's position and preventing the truth from emerging through any complaints or interactions.

Enfield Council's staff exhibited unsatisfactory performance by failing to ensure a fair and positive conclusion to the events, resulting in unnecessary risks to public safety and property. They abused the authority vested in them, turning properties into captive houses and engaging in criminal activities.

Furthermore, Enfield Council failed to provide appropriate advice and support in line with their housing policies. They also neglected their duty to create an attractive and safe environment for Burncroft Avenue and the attached neighbourhoods, and to prevent and reduce the fear of crime.

By engaging in fraudulent practices and fabricating evidence against Mr. S. P. Cordell during court proceedings, the Enfield Council staff violated the laws of the United Kingdom. Even when caught red-handed, they persisted in their fraudulent actions, demonstrating a malicious abuse of the legal process.

These instances of misconduct and underperformance highlight a failure in the Enfield Council's commitment to maintain a culture of honesty, openness, and efficient internal controls. The failure to conduct a comprehensive risk assessment and fair investigations has resulted in compromised internal controls, jeopardizing the well-being of the company and its clients.

It is essential that these actions and behaviors of Enfield Council staff are reviewed to prioritize public safety and address the concerns raised. The Enfield Council's services and management structure need thorough analysis and improvement to ensure the achievement of ambitious standards of corporate and personal conduct in public services.

Statutory Conspiracy:

Under *Section 1(1) of the Criminal Law* Act 1977, a statutory conspiracy occurs when a person agrees with one or more other individuals to pursue a course of conduct. If this agreement, when carried out according to their intentions, would necessarily result in or involve the commission of an offense by one or more parties to the agreement, it constitutes a conspiracy to commit the offense1.

Here are the key points regarding statutory conspiracy under *The Criminal Law* Act 1977:

1/ Agreement: The offense involves an agreement between individuals.

2/ Course of Conduct: The agreement pertains to a specific course of conduct.

3/ Intentions: The agreement must be carried out in accordance with the parties' intentions.

4/ Offense Commission: The agreed-upon conduct will necessarily lead to the commission of an offense by one or more parties.

5/ Impossible Offense: Even if the offense is impossible due to certain facts, conspiracy still applies unless those facts render the offense genuinely impossible.

In summary, an oral agreement can indeed constitute a **statutory conspiracy** if it meets the criteria outlined in the Criminal Law Act 1977. The key factor is whether the agreed-upon conduct would lead to the commission of an offense. If so, the conspiracy exists regardless of whether the offense is ultimately carried out

However, it's important to note that liability for an offence may be incurred without knowledge on the part of the person committing it of any particular fact or circumstance necessary for the commission of the offence. In such cases, a person shall not be guilty of conspiracy to commit that offence unless they and at least one other party to the agreement intend or know that the relevant fact or circumstance shall or will exist at the time when the conduct constituting the offence is to take place[1].

In summary, a non-oral agreement can indeed form the basis for a conspiracy charge under the Criminal Law Act 1977, as long as the necessary elements are met. The key factor is the intention or knowledge of the parties involved regarding the commission of the offence. If they agree to pursue a course of conduct that would lead to an offence, they can be charged with conspiracy, even if the agreement is not oral

Criminal Liability:

An Act to amend the law of England and Wales by abolishing the division of crimes into felonies and misdemeanours and to amend and simplify the law in respect of matters arising from or related to that division or the abolition of it; to do away (within or without England and Wales) with certain obsolete crimes together with the torts of maintenance and champerty; and for purposes connected therewith.

The **Criminal Liability Act 1977** is an important piece of legislation in the UK that specifically pertains to the critical aspects of criminal liability. This Act has several key provisions that are vital for understanding how criminal liability is established under this legal framework[1].

One of the significant aspects of the **Criminal Liability Act 1977** is its focus on the mental and physical elements necessary for establishing criminal liability. Let's break down these elements:

1. **Physical Element (Actus Reus)**:

- The physical element refers to the actual conduct or action that constitutes a criminal offence. It involves the external behavior or act committed by an individual.
- For criminal liability to arise, there must be a voluntary act or omission (failure to act) that violates the law. This actus reus is a crucial component in determining guilt.
- Examples of actus reus include theft, assault, murder, and other criminal acts.

2. **Mental Element (Mens Rea)**:
    - The mental element, also known as mens rea, focuses on the mental state or intention of the person committing the act.
    - Different offences require varying levels of mens rea. Some offences require specific intent (where the accused intended a particular outcome), while others only require general intent (where the accused acted recklessly or negligently).
    - Common levels of mens rea include:
        - **Intention**: The accused deliberately intended to commit the offence.
        - **Recklessness**: The accused was aware of the risk but proceeded with the act regardless.
        - **Negligence**: The accused failed to exercise reasonable care, leading to the criminal act.
    - The Criminal Liability Act 1977 outlines specific mental states required for various offences.
3. **Corporate Criminal Liability**:
    - The Act also addresses corporate criminal liability. It recognizes that companies (non-natural persons) can be held criminally liable for their actions.
    - The identification principle, which attributes liability to companies based on the acts of senior individuals representing the company's "controlling mind and will," has limitations. It applies mainly to a small number of directors and senior managers.
    - Recent discussions have highlighted challenges in prosecuting large companies (such as banks) for economic crimes committed by senior managers on their behalf. Holding large corporations accountable can be more complex due to diffuse decision-making responsibility.
    - The Law Commission has been examining options for reforming corporate criminal liability to ensure effective accountability for serious crimes committed by corporations[2].

In summary, the **Criminal Liability Act 1977** plays a crucial role in defining criminal liability in the UK, emphasizing both the physical act and the mental state of the accused. Additionally, ongoing discussions address corporate criminal liability and potential reforms[2]

Levels of Seriousness

Government Officials and Members of The Public have committed severe offenses, including attempted murder and torture. Government officials are accused of intentionally inflicting pain and suffering on Mr. S. P. Cordell, during the course of their official duties, while members of the public have also, engaged in intentional reckless behaviour towards Mr S. P Cordell and these incidents took a place from 2012 to 2024. The Accused as libels behaviours include: --

1/ The Act of Restraining a Victim's Freedom of Movement from A Specific Location.
Misleading the Competence of the Court

2/ Providing False Information or Misrepresenting Facts In A Formal Written Statement.
Fabricating or Tampering with Evidence

3/ Engaging In the Creation or Manipulation Of Evidence To Deceive The Legal System.
Falsely Implicating an Innocent Person

4/ Preventing The Giving of Evidence
Obstructing the process of presenting evidence in a legal proceeding.

5/ Perjury And Allied Offenses
Knowingly providing false testimony under oath or committing related offenses.

6/ Contradictory Statements by Persons Giving Evidence on Oath
Providing conflicting statements while testifying under oath.

7/ Mental Element

Wrongfully accusing an innocent individual of a crime, they did not commit with the deliberate intention to pervert the course of justice.

These actions of the accused as liable go to the boundaries of criminal law and moral conscience. It is important for those responsible to be held accountable for their actions.

Levels of Severity [✝⚰️] Attempted Murder - *Criminal Attempts* Act 1981:

1/ Government Officials: Members of the Enfield Council, Metropolitan Police, and Private and NHS Mental Health Teams, represented by the symbol [✝⚰️], executed a deliberate and premeditated act with the intent to cause the death of the current claimant.

2/ Members of the Public: Similarly, residents of Burncroft Avenue, denoted by the symbol [✝⚰️], also made an intentional effort to end the life of the claimant.

It is said by us that once our accused as liable realised that their crimes committed to kill may not work to kill Mr. Simon Paul Cordell that they then used their evil acts to continue to torture the Claimant in the hope to make him Mental ill at the minimum to cover up what they had committed.
Torture - *Criminal Justice* Act s.134

Intentional Reckless Behaviour:

While presenting substantial evidence, we allege that both government officials and members of the public we have named and identified committed, at the very least, attempted murder under the *Criminal Attempts* Act 1981. Furthermore, they are also accused of engaging in the following misconduct:

1/ Government Officials:

- Allowed **"Banging on Walls"** to be permitted to our client.
- Allowed **"Banging on Floors"** to be permitted to our client.

2/ Members of the Public:

- Banging on walls
- Banging on floors

By outlining these seriousness levels and associated offenses, it becomes evident that the actions of both government officials and members of the public have breached the boundaries of criminal law and moral conscience.

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ABOUT
THE CLAIMANTS
EXHIBITED
FILES

5. **ABOUT THE FILE TYPES WE EXHIBIT**

A. **The File Types We Exhibit as Included**:

- Emails Consisting of The Following and More: Court Correspondence, Solicitor Documents.
  1) Newspaper Articles,
  2) Telephone Calls,
  3) Telephone Texts,
  4) Hand Typed & Computer Wrote Notes,
  5) Court Applications,
  6) Letters,
  7) Videos,

  that we submit as evidence against the Metropolitan police force on behalf of the Claimant a Mr. Simon Paul Cordell.

DATES OF ARREST NOT CONTAINED IN
THE ACRO REPORT
ATTACHED TO THE CLAIMANT
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DATES OF ARREST NOT CONTAINED IN
THE ACRO REPORT
ATTACHED TO THE CLAIMANT

6. **DATES OF ARREST NOT CONTAINED IN THE ACRO REPORT ATTACHED TO THE CLAIMANT -**

A. "**Dates Of Arrests Not Contained in the ACRO Report**" refers to a situation in which there is missing or incomplete information regarding specific arrest dates. The phrase implies that the Claimant has not included an arrest or more than one arrest record in this provided report as he has not obtained it from the ACRO Criminal Records Office and that there may still be a need to obtain this additional information dependent on whether the ACRO Criminal Records Office or any relevant law enforcement agency requests for such data to still be obtained.

OUR REQUEST SHEET
&
OUR
EXHIBITS

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OUR REQUEST SHEET
&
OUR
EXHIBITS

7. **ABOUT OUR REQUEST SHEET: --**
   - The reason for including the **"Our Request Sheet"** in this document is to ensure clarity and specificity in the Claimant's requests to relevant authorities regarding:
     1) The Protection of Individuals' Human Rights, I.E. "The Right to Life Article 2."
     2) The Development, Handling, Usage & Archiving of Government Data and Records.

The Protection of Individuals' Human Rights, I.E. "The Right to Life Article 2."

++++

The Development, Handling, Usage & Archiving of Government Data and Records & Our Rights!

A. **NATIONAL SYSTEMS - DELETION (PNC, IDENT1, NDNAD):**
   - The Claimant's primary request within this section is the deletion of their data from the national systems, which encompass vital databases such as the Police National Computer (PNC), IDENT1, and the National DNA Database (NDNAD).

B. **PNC RECORD AMENDMENTS:**
   - Within this request, the Claimant seeks amendments to any records present on the Police National Computer (PNC) that relate to this case. This is to ensure that the data accurately reflects the events and circumstances involved.

C. **LOCAL SYSTEMS DELETION:**
   - The Claimant's request for the deletion of their data from local police systems is vital in safeguarding their privacy and ensuring that their personal information is not misused or retained unnecessarily.

D. **LOCAL SYSTEMS - AMENDMENT OF INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN:**
   - To achieve accuracy and completeness, the Claimant also requests amendments to any information contained within local police systems concerning this case. This ensures that the data held at the local level aligns with the facts and details presented.

ABOUT POLICE IDENTIFICATION MARKERS:

B. **About police identification markers:**
   - The inclusion of information regarding police identification markers is crucial due to its significance in this case. These markers serve as unique codes or symbols used by law enforcement agencies for identification purposes. Further details are necessary to fully understand their role and implications.

ABOUT THE ARRESTS AND INTERRUPTIONS MADE BY POLICE:

B. **About Arrests and Interruptions Made by Police:**

- The reason for addressing the arrests and interruptions made by the police in this document is to provide a comprehensive account of events and their impact. By doing so, the Claimant aims to ensure that all pertinent information is presented accurately to the relevant authorities and that any necessary actions are taken.

STATIONERY DUTIES,
LAWS & REGULATIONS
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STATIONERY DUTIES,
LAWS & REGULATIONS
BITS

8. **STATIONERY DUTIES**
   A. **Human Rights:** --
      1) Building a Fairer Britain....
      2) Regrettably, it is widely acknowledged by citizens both in the UK and around the World that Law Enforcement Agencies bear the responsibility of upholding and safeguarding the human rights of individuals. However, this does not always translate into reality, as some law enforcement officers have been found to be in breach of these principles.
      3) In this context, the Now Claimant finds himself tragically reduced to being just another statistic in the alarming trend of police cases gone horrendously wrong due to Fault of the Police.
      4) The Now Claimant points out several Human Rights that the police are criticized for violating, all of which are pertinent to this particular claim: --
         a. **Right to Life:** The use of excessive force by the police, resulting in injuries or even fatalities, raises profound concerns regarding the fundamental right to life.
         b. **Right to Liberty and Security:** Instances of arbitrary arrests, unjustified detentions, or failure to adhere to proper legal protocols encroach upon the cherished rights to personal liberty and security.
         c. **Right to a Fair Trial:** Actions taken by the police that undermine the fairness of a trial, such as mishandling evidence, neglecting to inform suspects of their legal rights, or employing coercive methods during interviews, constitute direct violations of the right to a fair trial.
         d. **Freedom from Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment:** The mistreatment of individuals—whether through physical or psychological means—while in police custody flagrantly contradicts the foundational principle of freedom from torture and degrading treatment.
         e. **Freedom of Expression and Assembly:** The unwarranted use of force during protests or demonstrations encroaches upon the right to freely express opinions and engage in peaceful assembly.
         f. **Privacy:** The intrusion of unwarranted surveillance or breaches of privacy during police investigations elicit grave concerns with respect to the right to privacy.

g. **Non-Discrimination:** Discriminatory actions by the police, including practices such as racial profiling or the unjust targeting of specific groups, constitute a blatant violation of the right to non-discrimination.

5) The Now Claimant's case serves as a stark reminder of the urgent need to address these breaches of human rights within the framework of law enforcement practices.

B. The Equality Strategy: --

a. Building a Fairer Britain: --

- The Equality Strategy, "Building a Fairer Britain," is a pivotal framework designed to ensure that all individuals, regardless of their background, race, gender, or other characteristics, have equal access to opportunities, justice, and protection under the law. This strategy is instrumental in promoting social justice and addressing systemic inequalities within the United Kingdom.

b. A Comprehensive Approach: --

- In tandem with "Building a Fairer Britain," the United Kingdom's commitment to equality is reflected in a multifaceted approach encompassing various aspects of society. This includes, but is not limited to, legislation, policies, and initiatives aimed at eradicating discrimination, promoting diversity, and fostering inclusive communities.

The Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act of 2010 aims to prevent discrimination and promote equality in society. It replaced the Race Relations Act 1976 and the Race Relations Act 2000, which are no longer in effect. Additionally, the Harassment and Stalking Acts of 1997 are relevant in addressing instances of harassment and stalking.

However, it is disheartening to note that the Enfield Council has failed to fulfil its obligation to prevent discrimination and harassment, despite being mandated to do so. The council must take immediate action when made aware of such instances, but they have not done so in the case of our client.

Furthermore, it is crucial that government officials, who are being accused of wrongdoing, actively cooperate with residents to resolve reports of anti-social behaviour. It is unacceptable for these officials to manipulate official records in Favor of any party involved, as we have observed in this case.

Regrettably, no proper investigation took place despite unquestionable evidence, and the Enfield Council failed to take necessary actions in the right direction. Respect and confidentiality, which are vital aspects of an accessible and supportive investigative service, reached an all-time low due to continuous abuse.

The Enfield Council's negligence and mishandling of complaints made on behalf of our client, Mr. S. P. Cordell, have not been addressed for wrongful reasons. Moreover, multiple breaches of the Data Protection Act 1998/GDPR 2016 have occurred, indicating a lack of proper regulation of general data protection.

It is alarming to discover that the Enfield Council persistently relies on anonymous and bogus complaints stored in their computer system, as evidenced by comparing data within their court orders and the data received through a Freedom of Information Act 2000 request. This practice raises serious concerns about the credibility of their processes and decision-making.

Certain aspects of the Enfield Council's organizational structure have displayed misconduct in public office by wilfully engaging in targeted malice against Mr. S. P. Cordell, which is both illegal and unethical.

Therefore, it is imperative that the Enfield Council rectify these issues promptly, hold those responsible accountable for their actions, and take immediate steps to ensure justice, equality, and respect for all residents.

9. **OTHER UNITED KINGDOM LAWS AND REGULATIONS:**
   - **A.** Give
   - **B.** Give
   - **C.** Give

Can you provide me with a comprehensive list of reasons that UK government officials would harass a person from an early age. i.e. police. Council and the UK Acts of laws that go with them.

Certainly! Harassment can take various forms and may occur for different reasons. Here are some potential reasons why UK government officials, including police and council members, might harass an individual:

1. **Power Dynamics and Abuse of Authority:** Harassment can stem from power imbalances. Officials in positions of authority may misuse their power to intimidate or mistreat others.
2. **Discrimination and Prejudice:** Harassment can be motivated by prejudice based on factors such as race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability. Discriminatory attitudes may lead officials to target specific individuals unfairly.
3. **Personal Vendettas or Grudges**: Sometimes, personal conflicts or vendettas can result in harassment. An official may harbor resentment or animosity towards someone and use their position to harass them.
4. **Political or Ideological Differences**: Harassment may occur due to differing political views or ideologies. Officials may target individuals who hold opposing beliefs or challenge the status quo.
5. **Whistleblowing and Retaliation:** Individuals who expose corruption, misconduct, or illegal activities within government institutions may face retaliation. Officials might harass whistleblowers to discourage them from speaking out.
6. **Social or Economic Factors**: Harassment can be influenced by socioeconomic factors. For instance, officials may target vulnerable populations, such as those experiencing poverty or homelessness.
7. **Lack of Accountability:** When there is insufficient oversight or accountability, officials may feel emboldened to engage in harassment without fear of consequences.
8. **Workplace Culture and Norms:** Organizational culture plays a role. If a workplace tolerates or even encourages harassment, officials may engage in such behavior.
9. **Inadequate Training and Awareness:** Lack of training on respectful behavior and awareness of harassment issues can contribute to problematic conduct by officials.
10. **Personal Bias and Stereotypes:** Officials may hold biased views based on stereotypes, leading them to harass certain individuals.

It's essential to note that the UK government has policies and legal protections in place to address harassment. For instance:

- The **Civil Service** has conducted reviews on tackling bullying, harassment, and misconduct within its ranks[1].
- The **UK Parliament** has a policy on bullying and harassment, emphasizing that abuse of power is a relevant consideration when assessing complaints[2].
- Legal protections under the **Equality Act** aim to prevent workplace harassment and discrimination[3].

If you believe you are experiencing harassment, consider seeking legal advice and reporting the incidents to the appropriate authorities. Remember that everyone deserves to be treated with respect and dignity.

CONCERNS ABOUT
THE NOW CLAIMANTS
FUTURE EMPLOYMENT

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a) The Now Claimants Future Employment.

CONCERNS ABOUT
THE NOW CLAIMANTS
FUTURE EMPLOYMENT

a) The Now Claimant Future Employment

7/ The Enfield Councils staff understood what my intentions in life were. My destiny involved building a festival. I had continually promoted this information to the public, my loved ones, and my local council – The Enfield Council.

8/ I worked closely alongside the Enfield Council at music events in my local parks as well as attending the civic centre about ways forward to achieve my positive gaols in life.

9/ Following my dreams also meant that I worked in my local community hall and became a trusted key holder within a brief period of time. In my brief time at the community hall, I had to have board room meeting and these meetings involved Members of the Enfield Council as they were the; "Building Managers" who let the building out to be a community hall.

10/ The Enfield Councils staff understood that my companies could float shares and have a Board of Directors of the Organisation and the stipulations that can be involved in such companies running aims and in short this means that my reputation has to me intact.

11/ By the Enfield Council Staff forging paperwork to gain a Asbo in my name and then forging more paperwork's as more official Court orders and then afterwards and once in trouble using the Mental Health teams to aid as a sharp knife out of a draw to stab me rather than addressing the true facts in mine and others official complaints, they contributed towards high levels of concern that raised breaches of the: - "**Ill-Treatment Of Patients And Mental Health Act 1983 S.127**." the second of time that they working for the Enfield Councils aided in created a forged Mental Health history about my person and now that forged documentation has negative effects on the rest of my life and this is due to the magnitude of failed attempts to undermine the defamation of Character by Slandering my reputation and then on creating large size documentation that was needed to attempt such illegal activities to a person to aid in the interference with the course of justice and prevent my claims getting taken seriously.

12/ For an instance the size of the documentation is so overwhelming that if I did get arrested by police officer(s) no police custody officer(s) has the time to read over the documentation on Rio when booking me into the station to find out if what I am saying is true and that is that I have never been assessed to me Mental unwell in all of the assessments I have now got forced to undergo and due to this they will find me not fit for interview and refer me to the Doctors for a Mental Health assessment as I seem so well knowing by them. I get classed as not fit for interviews and taken to a hospital and assessed for up to 28 days with a possibility of then afterwards getting keep on a separate wing for treatment as a mental health patient with an extension in time for a further six months while forced medication in the second stage.

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10. **THE CLAIMANT RIGHTS TO DELETION**
   - **A. As A Civil Citizen of The United Kingdom** the Claimant has the legal right to request the deletion or removal of his personal data and this fact comes to reason due to their being No compelling grounds for its continued retention.
   - **B. The Right to Erasure** of personal data is an absolute must in the right circumstances as documented throughout this document.
   - **C. The Police When Processing the Now Claimant's Personal Data** within accordance to the **"Data Protection Act 1998"** as repealed by the **"UK-GDPR"** entered into force on **24 May 2016** and applied since **25 May 2018**: --
     - **a.** Are in Breach of the **"Data Protection Act 1998"** as repealed by the **"UK-GDPR"** in a magnitude of different cases brought against the Claimant and this is alongside with any other police force company policies that may also come to light due to this application.
     - **b.** The police hold personal data that they have archived on the Now Claimant that does show infringements in accordance with its law-abiding purpose of existence.
     - **c.** Within the Police Forces Acro Report identified by themselves as the Now Claimants**,** we have found a large multitude of data principles to be in breach by the police and we request for support by the police of those incidents as amended or deleted as to which way we have requested below.

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HOW TO USE THIS OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

1. **INSTRUCTIONS**
   - **A. Description of Categories & Table of Contents: --**
     2. First **"Description of Categories"** &
     3. Second **"Table of Contents."**
   - **B.** This "**Official Document**" is designed to provide clarity and accessibility to all of its users seeking information related to the matter at hand. We understand the importance of efficiently navigating throughout the content within this document. Therefore, we have incorporated key components to assist you in making the most effective use of this Data.
   - **C.** "**Our Listed as Liable**" First "**Description of Categories**"
     4. Our titled **"Description of Categories"** found at the beginning of this document offers a concise overview of the various sections and topics covered within. It serves as a roadmap, guiding any user through the intricacies of the data and information presented. These categories are carefully structured to facilitate your understanding and utilization of the content. By referring to this section, you can quickly discern the purpose and relevance of each category, making it easier to locate specific information.
   - **D. For an Example:** --
     5. If you are interested in understanding the nature of the claim, you can refer to the "**General Damages**" category. If you are seeking to understand why the Claimant is requesting "**Special Damages**" or what "**Special Damages**" account for within this document the **"Description of Categories"** and **"Table of Contents."** will provide you with the necessary information.

11. **DESCRIPTION OF CATEGORIES =**
   - **A. Brief Summarized Exploration of This Document =**
     - **a.** Refers to a concise overview or examination of the key points, contents, and main values within this written document. This process involves extracting the most relevant information to provide a condensed yet informative summary.

B. <u>Exhibited Files =</u>

a. These "**<u>Exhibited Files</u>**" refer to a collection of documents otherwise known as materials, items that we have formally presented, displayed, and then on afterwards submitted as evidence, references, and/or supporting materials in a legal and official context.

b. These files are associated with the requested legal proceedings, / court cases, / regulatory hearings, or other formal settings where the claimant presents information or evidence to support or argue a particular case or matter.

C. <u>Break Down of Our Attached Files =</u>

a. Our "**<u>Break Down of Attached Files</u>**" refers to the process of providing to the relevant Bodies a detailed explanation and/or analysis of the contents we provide and the significance of the data we submit in this Official document and that of its attachments we include throughout our communications.

b. This breakdown of the **<u>Attached Files</u>** is implemented to help recipients and/or any other readers to understand how to keep track of the digital data attached as "**<u>File Links</u>**" so that they as the user do not have to open and review the attachments individually.

12. <u>INFRINGEMENTS</u>

A. "**<u>Infringements</u>**" refer to violations or breaches of rules, laws, rights, regulations, or agreements. These violations may have occurred in various contexts, such as:

a. <u>Legal Debates.</u>

i. Legal Action,
ii. Regulatory Infringements.

b. <u>Intellectual Property Disagreements.</u>

i. Trademark Infringements,
ii. Copyright Infringements,
iii. Property Rights Infringements.

c. <u>Contractual Disputes</u>

i. Contractual Infringements

d. <u>Ethical Rights.</u>

i. Patenting Infringements,
ii. Ethical Infringements.

B. <u>Consequences of Infringements:</u>

i. Financial Penalties,
ii. Loss Of Rights,
iii. Reputation Damage,
iv. Criminal Charges.

C. <u>Our Waver</u>

- The above lists are not exhausted to their limits as they are just purely an example.

DOCUMENT USAGE INFORMATION
BITS

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11. BASIS OF THE CLAIM
- **A.** The "Basis of the Claim,": 3
- **B.** As The "Basis of The Claim" Is Brought Forth.. 3

12. REQUEST SHEET
- **A.** A "Request Sheet" Is A Formal Document or Form.. 3
- **B.** "Request Sheets" Are A Structured Means... 3

13. IN REFERENCE TOWARDS
- **A.** "In Reference Towards" the Original Files Re-Organised.................................. 3

14. Break =

DOCUMENT USAGE INFORMATION

13. BASIS OF THE CLAIM =

- **A. The "Basis of the Claim,"** in fact of any claim but in particular to this claim is in pursuit to the fundamental reasons and grounds upon which a person files a legal claim or lawsuit when brought forth.
- **B. If The "Basis of The Claim" Is Brought Forth**, it becomes a critical element in legal proceedings as the data within the document outlines the specific facts, pertaining towards the circumstances for what indicated the Claims Start.

14. REQUEST SHEET =

- **A. A "Request Sheet" Is A Formal Document or Form,** used to make a specific request for.
  - **i.** Information,
  - **ii.** Services,
  - **iii.** Resources, Or
  - **iv.** Actions.
- **B. "Request Sheets" Are A Structured Means** of communication that help ensure: --
  - **i.** Clarity,
  - **ii.** Accountability, And,
  - **iii.** Proper Documentation,

  of the request made and their associated details.

15. IN REFERENCE TOWARDS =

- **A. "In Reference Toward" Are the Original Files Re-Organised,** so any person can easily understand the information / data contained within. The Police Filed the information / Data that they archived about the Now Claimant in such a way while overloading the file in size of magnitude that it criminalises him for no fair reason or without any fair public interest due to no fair cause.

16. Break =

A. This is a Spare Template.....

A
BREAK DOWN OF THE
EXTERNAL FILE STRUCTURE
ATTACHED
BITS

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15. FILES: (0. Claim-Letter-27-08-23)

A. Folder
- **Contents:**
a. **File Explanation:**

B. Folder: (1. Dates-27-08-23)
- **Contents:**
a. **File Explanation:**

C. Folder: (2. PNC-Error-Links-27-08-23)
- **Contents:**
a. **File Explanation:**

D. Folder: (3. Original-Court-Application-Case-Files-27-08-23) **Route 1 of 6:**
- **Folder-Path:** Folder One: PNC Original Files **Folder-Path:** Folder One: message-1-65367
- **Contents:**
a. **File Explanation:**

E. Folder: (3. Original-Court-Application-Case-Files-27-08-23) **Route 2 of 6:**
- **Folder-Path:** Folder One: PNC Original Files **Folder-Path:** message-1-65368
- **Contents:**
a. **File Explanation:**

F. Folder: (3. Original-Court-Application-Case-Files-27-08-23) **Route 3 of 6:**
- **Folder-Path:** Folder One: PNC Original Files **Folder-Path:** message-1-65369
- **Contents:**
a. **File Explanation:**

G. Folder-(3. Original-Court-Application-Case-Files-27-08-23) **Route 4 of 6:**
Folder-Path: (5. Police-PNC-Record-Emails-27-08-23)
- **Contents:**

a. **File Explanation:**

H. **Folder-**(3. Original-Court-Application-Case-Files-27-08-23) **Route 5 of 6:**
Folder-Path: (6. Police-PNC-Record-Emails-Additional Files-27-08-23)

- **Contents:**

a. **File Explanation:**

I. **Folder-**(3. Original-Court-Application-Case-Files-27-08-23) **Route 6 of 6:**
Folder-Path: (1. PNC-Record-Emails-INDEX27-08-23)

- **Contents:**

a. **File Explanation:**

J. **Folder:** (4. PNC-Workout-File-27-08-23

- **Contents:**

a. **File Explanation:**

K. **Folder:** (7. Simulation-27-08-23)

- **Contents:**

a. **File Explanation:**

A
BREAK DOWN OF THE
EXTERNAL FILE STRUCTURE
ATTACHED

....**START**

17. FILES:

A. **Folder:** (0. Claim-Letter-27-08-23)

- **Contents:**

1. 1. Fresh-Claim-against-ACRO-and Otrhers1.docx
2. 1. The-Content-INDEX -for-the-FreshClaim-File.docx
3. 2. Glossary-of-Terms-&-Code.docx

a. **File Explanation:** This file contains a copy of: --

1. This is the Now Claimants Copy of Request & Claim.
2. We developed this File to Help Build This File and keep its contents even shorter.
3. Our **"Glossary-of-Terms-&-Code"** is included for ease of use as an alphabetical list of "**Short Term-Words**" relating to the data submitted within this document creating for any user a brief dictionary toolkit for specific subjects, texts, and dialects, with easy-to-use explanations to manage this document and that of its affiliated documents.

.... **END**
....**START**

B. **Folder:** (1. Dates-27-08-23)

- **Contents:**

1. 1. Dates.docx

a. **File Explanation:** This file contains a copy of: --

1. This file explains the dates the Now Claimants: Request & Claim arise from.

.... **END**
....**START**

C. **Folder:** (2. PNC-Error-Links-27-08-23)

- **Contents:**

1. 1. PNC-Weblinks.docx **"=Internet-Style"**

a. **File Explanation:** This file contains a copy of: --

1. The included file of weblinks, simplify file handling by placing multiple files large and/or small into a single document and each as single text string known as a hyperlink.

.... **END**

.... **START**

D. **Folder-**(3. Original-Court-Application-Case-Files-27-08-23) **Route 1 of 6:**

- **Folder-Path:** Folder One: PNC Original Files **Folder-Path:** Folder One: message-1-65367
- **Contents:**

1. Info
2. Message-1-65367.Eml
3. PNC_9799378V CORDELL SIMON PAUL.pdf
4. TRACE_TRACE LETTER.pdf
5. **2017 PNC_9799378V** CORDELL SIMON PAUL (2).docx

E. **Folder-**(3. Original-Court-Application-Case-Files-27-08-23) **Route 2 of 6:**

- **Folder-Path:** Folder One: PNC Original Files **Folder-Path:** message-1-65368
- **Contents:**

1. Info
2. Message-1-65368.Eml
3. PNC_9799378V CORDELL SIMON PAUL.pdf
4. TRACE_TRACE LETTER.pdf
5. **2020 PNC_9799378V** CORDELL SIMON PAUL (2).docx

F. **Folder-**(3. Original-Court-Application-Case-Files-27-08-23) **Route 3 of 6:**

- **Folder-Path:** Folder One: PNC Original Files **Folder-Path:** message-1-65369
- **Contents:**

1. Info
2. Message-1-65369.Eml
3. PNC_9799378V CORDELL SIMON PAUL.pdf
4. TRACE_TRACE LETTER.pdf
5. **2021 PNC_9799378V** CORDELL SIMON PAUL (2).docx

a. **File Explanation:** This file contains a copy of: --

1. **PNC Original File:** This section contains a subset of the **"Original Emails."** These emails were exchanged among **"Government Officials,"** the Claimant, his Solicitors, and his support network. The communication pertains to the rectification of files held by the police, which are specifically connected to the Claimant's profile referred to as an Acro Report.
2. **Message:** Within this segment is a copy of Our requested Subject Access application being disclosure to us as one email out of many sent.
3. **PNC:** This section contains replicated copies of the attached correspondences found in the "Message" emails. These correspondences were exchanged between the Now Claimant and his **"Support Network,"** and that of **"Government Officials."**
4. **TRACE_TRACE LETTER:** Similarly, this part includes duplicated copies of attached correspondences from the **"Message"** emails exchanged between the Now Claimant and his **"Support Network,"** inclusive of relevant **"Government Officials."**

G. **Folder-**(3. Original-Court-Application-Case-Files-27-08-23) **Route 4 of 6:**

Folder-Path 1: (Police-PNC-Record-Emails-27-08-23)

- **Contents:**
  1. Police-PNC-Record-Emails.docx **"=Diary-Style"**

  --

Folder-Path 2: (Criminal-PNC-ACRO-Record-Emails-30-08-23)

1. 0_RE_Simon Cordell.pdf
2. City-Of-london-Court.pdf
3. Enfield-Court-List.pdf
4. RE_ Simon Cordell Errors on Cases.pdf
5. RE_ Simon Cordell Errors on Cases-01.pdf

--

Folder-Path 3: (PNC-Emails-Received-&-Sent)

1. **Received Folder Number of Files:** -- 36..........
2. **Sent Folder Number of Files:** -- 2.................

--

a. **File Explanation-Path 1:** This file contains a copy of: --

1. The "**Police-PNC-Record-Emails**" is a compilation of Official Records that We present as Exhibits of Evidence, which consist of emails that We obtained specifically in connection with the correction and/or rectification process of this ACRO Report and then afterwards Organised in a **"Diary-Style"** format.

--

b. **File Explanation-Path 2:** This file contains a copy of: --

1. The "**0_RE_Simon Cordell**" file is a copy .
2. The "**City-Of-London-Court**" file is a copy .
3. The "**Enfield-Court-List.**" file is a copy .
4. The "**RE_ Simon Cordell Errors on Cases**" file is a copy .
5. The "**RE_ Simon Cordell Errors on Cases-01**" file is a copy .

--

c. **File Explanation-Path 3:** This file contains a copy of: --

1. The "**Received Folder Number of Files**" file is a copy .
2. The "**Sent Folder Number of Files**" file is a copy .

H. Folder-(3. Original-Court-Application-Case-Files-27-08-23) **Route 5 of 6:**
Folder-Path: (Police-PNC-Record-Emails-Additional Files-27-08-23)

- **Contents:**
  1. Additional-Files-For-Errors-on-Pnc-27-08-23.docx**"=Diary-Style"**
  2. A

a. **File Explanation:** This file contains a copy of: --

1. These files contain Additional information that was not filed in its first versions of development as a drafted document and therefore were submitted into the file at a later date as they were decided as relevant to Our Claim and/or inquiry with Requests.
2. A

I. Folder-(3. Original-Court-Application-Case-Files-27-08-23) **Route 6 of 6:**
Folder-Path: (1.PNC-Record-Emails-INDEX27-08-23)

- **Contents:**
  1. PNC-Record-Emails-INDEX-27-08-23.docx **"=Diary-INDEX -Style"**
  2. PNC-Record-Emails-INDEX-27-08-23.pdf

a. **File Explanation:** This file contains a copy of: --

1. A
2. A

.... **END**

……………………………………………………………………………………… ….**START**

J. **Folder:** (4. PNC-Workout-File-27-08-23)

- **Contents:**
  1. Combined 2017,2020, 2021-WorkOut-Code-4-PNC-27-08-23.docx **“=PNC Replica-Style”**
  2. WorkOut-Code-4-PNC-27-08-23.docx **“=Alone-Style”**
  3. The-WorkOut-Code-Document Style.docx **“=Document -Style”**

a. **File Explanation:** This file contains a copy of: --

1. The **“Combined File”** is a compilation of Official Records involving the Now Claimants such as the polices PNC record that they hold against him and the Addition of his Own **“Work-Out-Code,”** The reason for the **“Combined File”** Existence is because when the Now Claimant received a copy of the data the police retain on him due to requesting the information of the Police he found himself astonishment by the lack of systematic organization of the files he received once the police had printed the data out of their computer systems and or any other system they choose or still choose to use. The received PNC Record in the year of **2017** spanned over 80 numerous pages of A4 paper, making it difficult to comprehend and in turn criminalising the Now Claimant with over a 24.000-page-word-count creating for him a criminal record of a document. The Now Claimant could not remember committing crimes whatsoever and finally managed to create the “Combined File” to find out if he did do so of what kind. The Now Claimant found that the More the Combined File was completed the less accurate the data in the PNC / ACRO Report about him become and as of to the reasons why it was still contained within left him in upset and disappointment as it truly shows how the police have abused and branded him all of his life since meeting or knowing of him and this is in part of the reason to why the Now Claimant has simplified and improved its clarity by introducing a workflow code, enhancing the presentation of the accurate information. This compiled and enhanced file is Now Named as the **“Combined File.”**
2. **In Brief:** This document serves as the **“Work-Out-Code.”** Its purpose is to transform the information from the Polices Acro Report into a comprehensible table. This table elucidates the ultimate verdict of the police regarding the case they lodged against the Now Claimant. Additionally, it includes details about any wrongfully imposed bail conditions or police endorsements such as punishments or penalty fines the Now Claimant underwent.
3. **In Short Text:** The “**Workout-Code Document Style.docx**” file is the “Work Out Table” but transferred into a word document due to the table not being visible for more input as necessary!

…………………………………………………………………………………………… **END**

……………………………………………………………………………………………**START**

K. **Folder:** (7. Simulation-27-08-23)

- **Contents:**
  1. (1) Police-PNC-Record-this-Goes-with-the- Combined -File.docx
  2. (1) Police-PNC-Record-this-Goes-with-the- Combined -File.pdf
  3. (1) Police PNC Record this Goes with the Combined File.htm

a. **File Explanation:** This file contains a copy of: --

1. This file contains a copy of an **“Index”** that can be used to manage the “**PNC Simulation.**” The “**PNC Simulation.**” Corresponding Correspondence have also been placed in a systematic chronological order for ease of use.
2. Our **“Simulation,”** in short, is a representation or imitation of a real-world situation using Newspaper Articles, Telephone Calls, Telephone Texts, Hand Typed & Computer Wrote Notes, Court Applications, Letters, Videos, Victim Statements and Witness Statements

and other materials alike. It is the Our tool to be used to observe, analyse, or predict how the real elements of this scenario become a Claim for the Now Claimant.

3. This file is the same as the **"Simulation,"** but in a different formant.

.... **END**

WHO TO CONTACT
BITS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

4. **WHO TO CONTACT ABOUT THIS OFFICIAL DOCUMENT**
   A. For All Queries Relating to This Official Document.................................. 3
   B. We attach the details of the named above as forth with... 3

WHO TO CONTACT

18. **WHO TO CONTACT ABOUT THIS OFFICIAL DOCUMENT**
   A. **For All Queries Relating to This Official Document**: -- the police or other Official Persons of this Cases Relevance can contact the following people if they require to do so.
      a. The Claimant Mr. Simon Paul Cordell.
      b. The Claimant Mother.
      c. The Claimant Solicitor Firm.
   B. **We attach the details of the named above as forth with:**
      - **ADDRESS A IS AS FOLLOWS.**
        A. 109 Burncroft Avenue, Enfield, London EN3 7JQ.
      - **ADDRESS B IS AS FOLLOWS.**
        B. *****
      - **ADDRESS C IS AS FOLLOWS.**
        C. ****

WHAT THIS DOCUMENT PROVES
OUR LISTED AS ACCUSED
TO BE LIABLE FOR!
BITS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. **WHAT THIS DOCUMENT PROVES THE POLICE TO BE LIABLE FOR:**
   A. Breach of Data Protection Laws................... 3
   B. Violation of Human Rights.. 3

C. Legal Accountability.. 3
D. Homicide in the UK.. 3
E. Accountability for Police Actions.. 3
F. Upholding Legal and Ethical Standards... 3

WHAT THIS DOCUMENT PROVES
OUR LISTED AS ACCUSED
TO BE LIABLE FOR!

19. WHAT THIS DOCUMENT PROVES:

A. Breach of Data Protection Laws: This document substantiates claims of breaches of data protection laws by law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom. It outlines instances where personal data may have been mishandled, leading to potential violations of data protection regulations, such as the Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR.

B. Violation of Human Rights: The document also highlights concerns related to the violation of human rights by the police. It emphasizes specific rights, including the right to life, right to liberty and security, right to a fair trial, and freedom from torture and degrading treatment, which may have been compromised due to police actions.

D. Legal Accountability: In addition to data protection and human rights violations, this document underscores potential legal accountability on the part of the police. It points to situations where the police may be held liable for their actions, especially in cases involving unlawful arrests, malicious allegations, or failure to uphold legal standards.

C. Homicide in the UK: While not explicitly detailed in this document, it may be relevant to mention that homicide cases in the UK are subject to rigorous legal scrutiny and investigations to ensure justice is served. Any allegations of misconduct or negligence in homicide cases warrant thorough examination.

E. Accountability for Police Actions: This section emphasizes the need for police accountability regarding their actions. It underscores the importance of holding law enforcement agencies responsible for their conduct, especially when it affects individuals' rights and well-being.

D. Upholding Legal and Ethical Standards: Lastly, this document serves as a call to uphold legal and ethical standards in policing. It stresses the significance of maintaining the highest levels of integrity, fairness, and respect for human rights within the law enforcement community.

RECOVERY OF THE CLAIMANT'S LOSSES
BITS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

2. Police Arrests:
A. ****************.. 3

3. Police NFA Number:
A. ****************.. 3

4. Bail Dates Pertaining Towards NFA:
A. ****************.. 3

5. **Total arrest in 2012:**
   A. *************** 3

6. **Total arrest in 2013:**
   A. *************** 3

7. **Total arrest in 2014:**
   A. *************** 3

c) Losses and Special Payments:

Comprehensive Guidelines for Handling Losses in Accordance with *the Compensation* Act 2006 and Special Payments, Including Delegation of Limits and Reporting Obligations to the Department, External Auditor, and Police, as Prescribed by the Act; Unfortunately, Government Company Officials Failed to Adequately Assist Mr. S. P. Cordell with his Concerns.

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide updated instructions and guidelines related to the proper handling of losses and special payments within our company. It is essential that all employees are familiar with and adhere to these guidelines, as failure to do so may result in legal and financial consequences for the company and its personnel.

1/ Compliance with the Compensation Act 2006:

All employees must strictly comply with the provisions set forth in *the Compensation* Act 2006 while managing losses and special payments within the company. The Act mandates certain procedures and reporting requirements aimed at ensuring transparency, fairness, and accountability.

2/ Delegation of Limits:

To ensure efficient handling of losses and special payments, the company has established limits for different levels of management. It is crucial to adhere to these limits and seek appropriate authorization when necessary. Failure to comply with these limits may jeopardize the company's financial stability and reputation.

3/ Reporting Obligations:

In some circumstances, losses and special payments must be reported to relevant authorities, including the Department, External Auditor, and Police, as required by the Act. It is the responsibility of the responsible personnel to promptly report such incidents and provide all necessary information to the appropriate parties.

Regrettably, in the case of Mr. S. P. Cordell, government company officials failed to adequately assist him with his concerns. This failure to provide the necessary support not only infringes upon Mr. Cordell's rights but also reflects a breach of our own commitment to compliance and customer service. Therefore, it is imperative that all employees recognize the importance of promptly addressing customer concerns and ensuring proper assistance is provided in accordance with company policies and legal obligations.

In conclusion, adherence to the guidelines outlined in this memorandum is essential for successfully managing losses and special payments within our companies. It is crucial that all employees familiarize themselves with the provisions of *The Compensation* Act 2006, adhere to delegation limits, and fulfil their reporting obligations. By doing so, we can maintain the highest standards of compliance and ensure that instances such as Mr. Cordell's experience do not recur.

RECOVERY OF THE CLAIMANT'S LOSSES

Question

- IF employees of The Police and Local Council as well as Neighbourhood Watch Teams company's all commit a crime in knowing so together against a member of the pubic and then get caught if the member of public who is then on a victim takes a significant finical loss how do the companies split the recovery of costs.

- When employees of the police, local council, and neighbourhood watch organizations commit a crime together against a member of the public and are caught, the recovery of costs for any financial losses incurred by the victim can be a complex matter.
- It typically involves legal procedures and may vary based on the specific circumstances and jurisdiction.

- **Here's a general overview of how the recovery of costs might be handled:**

1) **Legal Proceedings:** The victim of the crime can pursue legal action against the individuals involved, as well as their respective employers (police, local council, neighbourhood watch). This may involve filing civil lawsuits or claims for damages.

2) **Civil Lawsuits:** The victim may file a civil lawsuit against the individuals responsible for the crime. If it can be proven that these individuals were acting within the scope of their employment or duties, their employers (police, local council, neighbourhood watch) could potentially be held vicariously liable for their actions.

3) **Insurance:** Government entities like local councils often have liability insurance to cover claims arising from the actions of their employees. In cases where employees are found liable for a crime, the insurance policies of their employers may come into play to cover some or all of the victim's financial losses.

4) **Settlements:** Parties involved, including the victim, the employees, and their employers, may negotiate settlements to avoid protracted legal proceedings. These settlements can specify how costs are divided among the parties.

5) **Criminal Restitution:** In some cases, if the employees are convicted of a crime, the court may order them to pay restitution to the victim. This would be a separate process from civil litigation.

6) **Contributory Negligence:** The legal principle of contributory negligence might be considered. If the victim is found to have contributed to their own losses in any way, this could affect the allocation of costs.

7) **Government Immunity:** It's important to note that government entities often have certain immunities from lawsuits, and there may be limitations on the number of damages they can be held responsible for. These immunities vary by jurisdiction.

8) **Legal Advice:** Both the victim and the employees involved should seek legal advice from qualified attorneys to understand their rights, responsibilities, and potential liabilities in this complex situation.

- Ultimately, the specific outcome will depend on the details of the case, applicable laws, and legal proceedings. It's essential for all parties involved to consult legal professionals to navigate this situation appropriately.

If A Judge Agrees a Large Settlement How Do the Company Split the Cost

- When a judge agrees to a large settlement in a legal case involving multiple defendants, such as the police, local council, and neighbourhood watch companies, the allocation of the settlement costs typically depends on various factors.

- **Here's how it generally works:**

1) **Allocation by Liability:** The judge may allocate the settlement costs based on the degree of liability or fault attributed to each defendant. This means that each defendant pays a portion of the settlement in proportion to their level of responsibility for the victim's damages.

2) **Contributory Negligence:** If the victim is found to have contributed to their own losses through negligence or other factors, the judge may consider this when allocating the settlement costs. In some cases, the victim's compensation may be reduced to account for their contribution to the incident.

3) **Insurance Coverage:** Defendants, such as the local council and neighbourhood watch companies, may have liability insurance policies that cover legal settlements. In such cases, their insurance providers may be responsible for covering a significant portion of the settlement costs.

4) **Government Immunity:** Government entities like the police and local council may have certain immunities and limitations on the damages they can be held responsible for. The judge will consider these factors when determining their share of the settlement.

5) **Negotiated Agreements:** Prior to a judge's decision, the parties involved (the victim, defendants, and their insurers) may negotiate and reach agreements on how to split the settlement costs. These negotiated agreements can then be presented to the judge for approval.

6) **Court's Decision:** Ultimately, the judge has the authority to make the final decision on the allocation of settlement costs. The judge will review the evidence, arguments, and any negotiated agreements to determine a fair distribution of liability among the defendants.

7) **Payment by Defendants:** Once the allocation is determined, each defendant is responsible for paying their respective share of the settlement. This payment can come from their own resources, insurance coverage, or other sources.

- It's important to note that the specific process and factors involved may vary depending on the jurisdiction and the details of the case. Legal professionals representing all parties involved will play a crucial role in presenting arguments and evidence related to liability and settlement allocation.

- In complex cases with multiple defendants, it's common for settlements to be structured in a way that reflects the level of responsibility of each party. Legal experts, including attorneys and insurance adjusters, often work together to negotiate and determine a fair distribution of costs.

To calculate how much 50 million would be split per day over 8 years, you would first need to find the total number of days in 8 years and then divide 50 million by that number. Here's the calculation: --

1) Number of days in 8 years: 8 years x 365 days/year = 2,920 days
2) Now, divide 50 million by the number of days:
3) 50,000,000 / 2,920 = 17,123.29 (approximately)
4) So, if you were to split 50 million evenly over 8 years, it would be approximately 17,123.29 per day.

What's 17.123.29 divided by 4.

1) To divide 17,123.29 by 4, you simply perform the division:
2) 17,123.29 / 4 = 4,280.8225
3) So, 17,123.29 divided by 4 is approximately 4,280.8225.

Please Calculate How Much 50 million Would Be Split Per Day Over 27 Years and Then Afterwards Divide That By 4 Please?

first, let's calculate how much 50 million would be split per day over 27 years.

there are approximately 365.25 days in a year, accounting for leap years. so, 27 years would be approximately 27 * 365.25 = 9861.75 days.

so, 50 million split over 27 years would be:

50,000,000 pounds / 9861.75 days = approximately 5070.31 pounds/day

now, let's divide that amount by 4:

5070.31 pounds/day / 4 = approximately 1267.58 pounds/day.

so, if 50 million pounds were split evenly over 27 years and then divided by 4, each portion would be approximately **1267.58 pounds per day**.

20. Police Arrests:

21. Police NFA Number :

22. Bail Dates Pertaining Towards NFA:

23. Total arrest in 2012:

24. Total arrest in 2013:

25. Total arrest in 2014:

1 years just for Asbo

- **General Damages** = General Damages Relating Towards the Impact Within the Claimants Life Referring to Such Issues As: --

a. Pain And Suffering Caused by "**Our Listed as Liable**" Within This Official Document,
b. Forced Changes to The Claimants Lifestyle,
c. Mental Trauma Also Caused by The Mentioned in This Data,

➢ And: --

- **Special Damages** = Special Damages Relate to The Impact caused by "**Our Listed as Liable**" within this Official Document to the Now Claimants Life Referring to Such Issues As: --

a. Loss Of Earnings,
b. Future Loss of Earnings,
c. Medical Treatment,
d. Future Medical Treatments,
e. Transport Expenses Relating to Incidents as Below,
f. Changes To the Now Claimants Living Environment.

To calculate the loss per day for each category with a currency value and text, you need to follow these steps:

1. **Determine the Total Loss Value:** Calculate the total loss value for each category. This would involve adding up all the expenses or damages associated with that category. For example, for General Damages, you would calculate the total value of pain and suffering, forced lifestyle changes, mental trauma, etc. For Special Damages, you would calculate the total value of loss of earnings, medical treatments, transportation expenses, and changes to the living environment.
2. **Calculate the Duration:** Determine the duration or time period over which these damages occurred or are expected to occur. This is the timeframe for which you want to calculate the loss per day.
3. **Calculate Loss Per Day:** Divide the total loss value for each category by the number of days in the specified duration. This will give you the loss per day. Make sure to include both the currency value and a clear text description of what this loss per day represents.

Here's a breakdown for each category:

General Damages:

- Calculate the total value of pain and suffering, forced lifestyle changes, mental trauma, etc.
- Determine the duration over which these damages occurred or are expected to occur.
- Divide the total value by the number of days to calculate the loss per day.
- Express the loss per day in currency value (e.g., USD) and provide a clear text description.

Example: "General Damages: The total value of pain, suffering, and mental trauma is $10,000 over a period of 100 days, resulting in a loss of $100 per day."

Special Damages:

- Calculate the total value of loss of earnings, medical treatments, transportation expenses, changes to the living environment, etc.
- Determine the duration over which these damages occurred or are expected to occur.
- Divide the total value by the number of days to calculate the loss per day.
- Express the loss per day in currency value (e.g., USD) and provide a clear text description.

Example: "Special Damages: The total value of loss of earnings, medical treatments, and transportation expenses is $20,000 over a period of 200 days, resulting in a loss of $100 per day."

Repeat these steps for each category, ensuring that you have a clear calculation of the loss per day with both currency value and explanatory text.

- **Personal Damages Health**

1/ As per my records the amount for the reimbursement comes to **£. (amount).**

- **Recovery of Expenses and/or Legal Fees**

2/ As per my records the amount for the reimbursement comes to **£. (amount).**

3/ The Below listed is the additional miscellaneous expenditure occurred by the Now Claimant caused as loss due to the ongoings within this claim and these specifics include receipts and bank transactions of purchase that are herewith attached and requested as recovered.

- **Receipt of Purchase: -**

- **Bank Transactions: -**

4/ As per my records the amount for the reimbursement comes to **£. (amount).**

a) The Now Claimant Sums of losses Create due to the Enfield Council create a total of the following: -
b) Total Amount we requested as paid is. **£**
c) We request the Enfield Council to release the sums of loss as they are legally liable to pay for in respect of the damages caused to the Now Claimant.
d) We are looking forward to a prompt response from the Enfield Council so to be able to put right to right and an end to these proceedings.
e) Thanking you for your time.
f) If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us directly on the details below and we are looking forward to your response.

Yours sincerely,

- **An additional Legal Consent Form.**

5/ We have added a legal consent form below for the Now Claimants Mother a Ms Lorraine Cordell to have the legal consent to address these ongoing issues at any time of day.

- **Signature: -**
- **Signature: -**

- **Formal Name + Title: -**

6/ Mr. Simon Paul Cordell

- **Address: -**

109 Burncroft Avenue
Enfield
London
EN3 7JQ

- **Email: -**

7/ Re_Wired@ymail.com

- **Tel Number: -**

8/ This Information is up to date on the Enfield Councils Databases.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

26. THE DEFINITIONS OF OUR GLOSSARY OF TERMS TABLE ONE: --

GLOSSARY OF TERMS
Table One

Nub	Term	Definitions
1)	Case Number "**CN1**"	• **Definition:** A unique number assigned by the court to track and retrieve a case. It identifies the case's location and filing date.
2)	1) Time Spent "**TS1**" OR 2) Removal of Spent Convictions "**RSC1**"	• **Definition:** Refers to spent convictions, which are convictions that become disregarded over time, according to the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974.
3)	Time Suffered **(TS2"**	• **Definition:** Describes the physical or mental pain experienced, particularly in the context of Article 3 rights.
4)	Accused WON "**AW1**" OR "**COPFS1**"	• **Definition:** Indicates that the accused person won the case, suggesting their innocence or lack of proof by the prosecuting team.
5)	Accused LOST "**AW1**" OR "**COPFS0**"	• **Definition:** Implies the accused was found guilty or liable for a wrongdoing.
6)	Yes Bail Condition Imposed "**YBCI**"	• **Definition:** Signifies that bail conditions were applied, which can include residence, curfew, or other restrictions.
7)	No Bail Condition Imposed "**NBCI**"	• **Definition:** Denotes freedom from bail conditions.
8)	Request for Review "**RFR**"	• **Definition:** A request for a review of an investigation, often related to alleged misconduct.
9)	Disposal History "**DH1**"	• **Definition:** Removal of information from local police systems, justified through a review process.
10)	Disposal (Caution) "**DC1**"	• **Definition:** Refers to adult police cautions, a way to resolve minor criminal allegations without going to court.
11)	Disposal (Court) "**DC2**"	• **Definition:** Outlines out-of-court disposals for low-level offenses, avoiding court proceedings.
12)	Disposal (Penalty Notice) "**DPN1**"	• **Definition:** Explains Penalty Notices for Disorder (PND) for low-level offenses, available to individuals over 18.
13)	Disposal "**NFA**" "**NFA1**" or "**N/a**"	• **Definition:** Signifies a "No Further Action" decision by the police when

		there's insufficient evidence or it's not in the public interest to charge someone.
14)	Request for Compensation "**RFC1**"	• **Definition:** A claim for compensation from the police for accidental or unlawful actions.
15)	Special Circumstances "**SC1**"	• **Definition:** Situations requiring special attention or consideration due to their unique nature.
16)	Mitigating Circumstance "**MC1**"	• **Definition:** Factors like age, mental state, or lack of criminal record that reduce a person's culpability in court.
17)	Extenuating Circumstance "**EC1**"	• **Definition:** Temporary difficulties or problems, such as medical issues, affecting an individual.
18)	Exceptional Circumstances "**EC2**"	• **Definition:** Events that negatively impact an individual's ability to meet obligations, which were unforeseeable and beyond their control.
19)	Extraordinary Circumstances "**EOSC1**"	• **Definition:** Unusual and unexpected situations that couldn't be predicted or prepared for using normal measures.
20)	Unusual Circumstances "**UC1**"	• **Definition:** Uncommon, rare, or sudden events causing a failure to act as required.
21)	National Systems – Deletion "**NSD1**"	• **Definition:** Deletion of records from national police systems, often related to non-convictions or unproven allegations.
22)	PNC Record Amendments "**PRA1**"	• **Definition:** Changes made to the Police National Computer (PNC) database, a central source of information for law enforcement agencies.
23)	Local Systems Deletion "**LSD1**"	• **Definition:** Guidelines for deleting records from local police systems.
24)	Our Listed as Liable "**OLAL1**"	• **Definition:** Lists individuals legally responsible or accountable for their actions in pursuit of a claimant.
25)	Local Systems - Amendment of Information Contained Within "**AOICW1**"	• **Definition:** Application to amend information in a police force's information system.
26)		
END		

27. THE DEFINITIONS OF GLOSSARY OF TERMS TWO: --

GLOSSARY OF TERMS **Table Two**

Nub	**Term**	**Definitions**
1)	Adequate "**NOT-ADEQ**"	• **Definition:** Personal data is sufficient or satisfactory in quality or quantity for a specific purpose.
2)	Relevant "**R1**"	• **Definition:** Data directly connected or applicable to a specific topic, situation, or context, making it important.
3)	Limited "**L1**"	• **Definition:** Restricts data processing to what is necessary for its intended purposes.
4)	Accurate "**DEL1**"	• **Definition:** Data is correct and free from errors.
5)	Up to Date "**NOT-UTD1**"	• **Definition:** Data is kept current when necessary.
6)	Non-Realistic Prospect of Conviction "**NPC1**"	• **Definition:** Deciding it's not in the public interest to retain a record of a caution due to the low likelihood of a conviction.
7)	Unlawfully Arrest "**UA1**"	• **Definition:** When a person is unlawfully arrested by the police.
8)	Malicious Allegation "**MA1**"	• **Definition:** An arrest resulting from a malicious false accusation.
9)	Not Been Updated "**NBU1**"	• **Definition:** A prosecution incorrectly showing as impending when it has been resolved.
10)		
END		

28. THE DEFINITIONS OF GLOSSARY OF TERMS THREE: --

GLOSSARY OF TERMS Table Three		
Nub	**Term**	**Definitions**
1)	Accused	• **Definition:** One charged with wrongdoing, especially the defendant in a criminal case.
2)	Police National Computer "**PNC**"	• **Definition:** A centralized database used by law enforcement agencies for information concerning individuals, property, and vehicles.
3)	Data Controller "**DC**"	• **Definition:** An entity responsible for determining the purposes and means of personal data processing.
4)	Authorised Professional Practice "**APP**"	• **Definition:** Guidelines approved for professional practices in policing.
5)	Occurrence Enquiry Log "**OEL**"	• **Definition:** A record of inquiries made during investigations.
6)	All Managers/Supervisors/Staff "**AMSS1**"	• **Definition:** Refers to all individuals in management, supervisory, or staff roles.
7)	The Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA)	• **Definition:** The governing body overseeing the Metropolitan Police Service in London.

8)	PNC Fingerprints and DNA "**BI1**"	• **Definition:** Biometric information that includes fingerprints and DNA, considered important by government officials.
9)	Met Contact Centre **"Met CC"**	• **Definition:** METCC, also known as the Met Contact Centre, Met Command and Control or MO12, is a department of Met Operations within Greater London's Metropolitan Police Service.
10)		•
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29. GLOSSARY OF TERMS =

A. **A Glossary of Terms Is a Specialized Reference Tool:** -- or section within a document, **i.e.** "**This Document!**" Or other material object such as: --

- **i.** Textbooks,
- **ii.** Technical Manuals,
- **iii.** Dictionaries,
- **iv.** Encyclopaedias,
- **v.** Academic Journals,
- **vi.** Training Materials,
- **vii.** Legal Documents,
- **viii.** Government Publications,
- **ix.** Healthcare Materials,
- **x.** Scientific Papers,
- **xi.** Computer Software Manuals,
- **xii.** User Guides,
- **xiii.** Educational Websites,
- **xiv.** Museum Exhibits,
- **xv.** Legal Texts,
- **xvi.** Glossary Books,

that provides concise and clear definitions or explanations for key words, phrases, or technical terms used within the content of the material object .

B. **Its Purpose Is to Help Readers: --** understand and interpret the terminology specific to the subjected matter of relevance.

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THIS DOCUMENTS AIM

30. THIS DOCUMENTS AIM: --

A. **To Ensure United Kingdom Claimants Legal Rights Stay**: -- apprehended to the correct level of Standards when others hold in retention Personal Data about themselves so that the correct persons can maintain that the Data Archived is correct while accurate and fair to all if held in pursuit of law or other purposes.
B. **To Use My Abilities Ingrained in Me as A United Kingdom Citizen To: --** upkeep a fair and Morden society, while being a valid member to all.
C. **To Uphold the Ease of Use In**: - of Public Systems.

THIS DOCUMENTS APPLICABILITY

31. THIS DOCUMENTS APPLICABILITY: --

A. **All Representatives of The Police That Being Inclusive of Their Police Officers, Public Servants, And Any Other Staff Such As:** --,including that of their extended police family and those working voluntarily or under contracts to the Police must be aware of, there requirements to comply with, all relevant policies and associated procedures.

THIS DOCUMENTS

LEGAL BASIS AND DRIVING FORCE

32. THIS DOCUMENTS LEGAL BASIS AND DRIVING FORCE: --

- **D.** A Morden United Kingdom,
- **E.** Data Protection Act 2018,
- **F.** General Data Protection Regulations.

RELATED POLICIES,

PROCEDURES

AND

OTHER DOCUMENTS

33. RELATED POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS: --

- **A.** The Niche RMS Minimum Data Quality Standards, Information Management Policy, Records Management Policy are: -- defined as a set of guidelines and rules that outline the required standards for maintaining accurate and organized data within the Niche RMS system. This policy focuses on ensuring high-quality information management and effective records management practices.

- **A.** **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR):** Although it is an EU regulation, GDPR has direct relevance in the UK. It sets the framework for data protection, including the rights of data subjects and the responsibilities of data controllers and processors.

- **B.** **Data Protection Act 2018:** This act supplements the GDPR and provides specific provisions for how Government officials implemented data protection in the UK. It includes exemptions and derogations for certain areas, such as law enforcement and national security.

- **C.** **The Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations (PECR):** These regulations cover electronic marketing communications, including email marketing and the use of cookies. PECR works alongside GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018.

- **D.** **The Network and Information Systems Regulations 2018 (NIS Regulations):** Regulations are set in place to focus on the security of network and information systems. They require operators of essential services and digital service providers to implement appropriate security measures.

- **E.** **The Investigatory Powers Act 2016:** Often referred to as the "Snooper's Charter," this act regulates surveillance and the interception of communications in the UK. It has implications for data privacy and protection.

F. **The Freedom of Information Act 2000:** This act provides public access to information held by public authorities, which includes the right to access personal data held by government bodies.

G. **The Environmental Information Regulations 2004:** The 2004 regulations provide access to “environmental information” held by Local authorities and they are related to data protection in the context of environmental data.

A. **The Human Rights Act 1998:** While not specific to data protection, this act incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law, including the right to respect for private and family life (Article 8), which has implications for data protection.

B. **The Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) Codes of Practice:** The ICO issues various codes of practice that provide guidance on specific aspects of data protection compliance, such as data sharing, direct marketing, and data protection impact assessments.

C. **The UK Data Protection Authority (Information Commissioner's Office):** The ICO is the UK's independent regulator for data protection. It enforces data protection laws and provides guidance and resources for organizations and individuals regarding data protection.

TIME LIMITS

- **Police Time Limits**
  This section delves into the time limits imposed by the police across various aspects of the legal system. It emphasizes the critical role these limits play in ensuring fair and effective investigations.
  A. **Police “Time Limits”**
     1) Allow Our Government to ensure that they as a government can Review and Conduct investigations fairly in respect of us who are their Citizens Legal Rights in a Fair, while Effective Manner, so that each Citizens Individuals' Rights are Courtesy Respected as Equal.

- **Time Limits as “Safeguards”**
  Highlighting the importance of police time limits as safeguards, this section aims to protect citizen rights, ensure the efficiency of government enforcement agencies, and maintain accountability in legal disputes. It underscores the role of time limits in standardization and fairness.
  A. **The Importance of Police Time Limits as “Safeguards”:**
     I. **Protection of Citizen Rights:** These time limits safeguard the rights of UK citizens, ensuring fair and lawful treatment within the legal system.
     II. **Efficiency of Government Enforcement Agencies:** Time limits help maintain the efficiency of government enforcement agencies by streamlining their workflows.
     III. **Accountability in Legal Disputes:** These limits play a critical role in ensuring accountability and due process, holding authorities responsible for adhering to legal timelines.

B. **Standardization and Fairness:** --

1) These time limits create a high standard for all Enforcement Agency Case Handlers, ensuring that legal decisions are consistent across various processes and investigations.

C. **Protecting Rights:** --

1) These time limits are vital in upholding the rights of UK citizens, ensuring the efficiency of government enforcement agencies, and maintaining due process.

- **The Claimants' Time Limits**
In this section, we address exceptional circumstances that may impact time limits concerning specific claims. We enumerate a substantial number of reasons and underscore the importance of understanding these limits within the context of the claim.

34. **EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES PERTAINING TO ANY TIME LIMIT THAT MAY BE DRAWN TO A REFERENCE IN RESPECT OF THIS CLAIM:** --

A. We enumerate a substantial number of different reasons and address the issue of **"Time Limits. "** within this Claim. As of the date of writing this document, which is **"29/08/2023,"** it is our strong belief, backed by comprehensive research on the **"World-Wide-Internet"** that the **"United Kingdom's Government"** indeed, regulates and monitors, numerous **"Laws & Standards"** encompassing various **"Time Limits."** These **"Time Limits"** are attached to diverse Laws and Standards, and the United Kingdom's Government enforces these boundaries across a broad spectrum of scenarios. These enforcement actions span from **"Criminal Law"** to **"Civil Law,"** and even extend to **"Minor Penalty Offences."** In light of these reasons, we will elaborate on these aspects in greater a detail below: --

1. **For Example, one:** The Legal Right to Erasure under the **"European Convention of Human Rights"** does not specify a **"Time Limits"** for erasing data from a **"UK ACRO Association of Chief Police Officers Criminal Records Office Report."**
2. **For Example, two:** In situations where a Criminal Aspect arises during an interaction involving a United Kingdom Citizen or Resident and an Official Person's, due to a Government Official's fault, whether deliberate or not, the affected Citizen or Resident might decide to become a Claimant against the accused.
3. **For Example, three:** When an individual needs to disclose their Criminal Records for purposes such as Employment, there Exists a **"Time Limits"** known as **"Spent Convictions."**

Due to the mentioned already reason it is crucial for the recipient of these artifacts to become aware of following:

- Special Circumstances
Special circumstances refer to factors that deviate from ordinary conditions and can significantly impact a situation. This section outlines various special circumstances and their relevance to time limits. Topics covered include emergency situations, legal exceptions, humanitarian considerations, and national security.

35. **SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES**

A. The time it took to apply and subsequently receive the necessary data from the government computer systems.

A. Special Circumstances refer to factors that deviate from the ordinary or typical conditions and can significantly impact a situation. These factors are unique or exceptional in nature and are taken into consideration when assessing a specific case. Special circumstances can encompass various aspects, such as: --

i. Emergency Situations,
ii. Legal Exceptions,
iii. Humanitarian Considerations,

iv. National Security,
v. Medical Emergencies,
vi. Public Health Crises,
vii. Acts of God,
viii. Technological Advancements,

B. Special circumstances are typically characterized by their deviation from the norm and the need for tailored responses or considerations. They may require legal, policy, or administrative adjustments to address the specific challenges they pose.

- **Mitigating Circumstances**

Mitigating circumstances are factors that may reduce the severity or consequences of a situation. Here, we highlight different mitigating circumstances and explore how they can influence legal decisions.

B. Mitigating circumstances refer to factors that may reduce the severity or consequences of a situations, such as: --

i. Mitigating circumstances,
ii. Mental Health,
iii. Cooperation with Authorities,
iv. Lack of Criminal History,
v. Remorse and Accountability,
vi. Age and Immaturity,
vii. Provocation or Self-Defence,
viii. Adverse Life Circumstances,
ix. Restitution.

C. Mitigating circumstances are evaluated on a case-by-case basis and can influence legal decisions, including sentencing and penalties. They aim to ensure that justice is fair and considers the individual circumstances of each case.

- **Our Comprehensive Explanation of Time Limits**

This section provides a thorough explanation of time limits according to UK law. We delve into the significance of the Offenders Act 1974 and the Limitation Act 1980, which govern time limits in both civil and criminal law contexts.

D. Time Limits Walkin Info: --

1) In this section, we will delve into two significant aspects of UK law, namely the **"Offenders Act 1974"** and **"The Limitation Act 1980."**

E. The Significance of These Laws:

2) Both the **"Offenders Act 1974"** and **"The Limitation Act 1980"** serve as crucial legal frameworks governing time limits within both civil and criminal law contexts. These laws impose statutory time restrictions on UK Law Enforcement Agencies, covering various aspects of the legal system, such as:

- **Police Time Limits in Civil Law**

Focusing on civil law enforcement, this section covers time limits related to prompt evidence disclosure and the protection of human rights.

F. Disclosure: --

1) Law enforcement agencies are legally obligated to promptly disclose relevant evidence to the defence. Failing to do so can lead to delays and potential legal consequences for cases.

G. Human Rights Act 1998: --

2) This act integrates the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law, ensuring that individuals do not face unreasonable delays in the criminal justice process, upholding the right to a fair and timely trial.

- **Police Time Limits in Criminal Law**
  Here, we explore various time limits applicable to the criminal law process. Topics include detention time limits and the timely execution of search warrants. We also emphasize the importance of timely evidence disclosure and proper interview recording.

  H. Criminal Law Aspects: --

  1) Within the realm of criminal law, various time limits apply to different stages of the legal process, including:

  I. Detention Time Limits: Under the **"Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE),"** individuals can be detained without charge for up to 24 hours. This period can extend to 36 hours with authorization from a senior officer and up to 96 hours with judicial approval.

  II. Search Warrant Execution: Time limits apply to the execution of search warrants to ensure efficient and lawful investigations.

  III. Arrests, Filing Charges: Police generally have a maximum of 24 hours after an arrest to either charge the individual, release them, or request an extension of detention.

  IV. Release of Evidence: Timely disclosure of evidence is essential for fair trials and legal proceedings.

  V. Recording Interviews: While there are no specific time limits for conducting interviews, prompt interviews are conducted with consideration for the welfare of those involved.

  VI. Investigation Time: The duration of a police investigation varies widely depending on case complexity, with no fixed time limits.

  VII. Review and Scrutiny: The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) may review cases at different investigation and prosecution stages. While there are no set time limits, timely reviews are essential for efficient legal processes.

  VIII. Criminal Procedure Rules: These rules guide criminal cases and include time limits for various court process stages, such as document service and application submissions. These limits vary based on specific case circumstances.

- **Differences and Examples**
  This section provides illustrative examples to highlight the differences in time limits. Scenarios discussed include the erasure of data from criminal records, situations where individuals may become claimants against government officials, and the time limits for disclosing criminal records for employment purposes.

  2 For Example, One: --

  I. The **"European Convention of Human Rights"** does not specify a **"Time Limit"** for erasing data from a **"UK ACRO Association of Chief Police Officers Criminal Records Office Report."**

  3 For Example, Two:

  I. In situations where a Criminal Aspect arises due to Government Officials' actions, the affected individual may become a Claimant against the accused.

  4 For Example, Three:

  I. When disclosing Criminal Records for purposes such as Employment, **"Time Limits"** known as **"Spent Convictions"** come into play.

LIMITATION PERIODS
[Exhibit C]

1.	**Class of claim**	**Limitation period**
2.	**Fraudulent breach of trust**	None (LA 1980, s. 21(1))

3.	**Recovery of land**	12 years (LA 1980, s. 15(1))
4.	**Recovery of money secured by mortgage**	12 years (LA 1980, s. 20(1))
5.	**Speciality**	12 years (LA 1980, s. 8(1))
6.	**Recovery of money due under statute**	6 years (LA 1980, s. 9(1))
7.	**Enforcement of a judgment**	6 years (LA 1980, s. 24(1))
8.	**Contract**	6 years (LA 1980, s. 5)
9.	**Recovery of trust property and breach of trust**	6 years (LA 1980, s. 21(3))
10.	**Recovery of arrears of rent**	6 years (LA 1980, s. 19)
11.	**Tort (except those listed below)** **Note:** This includes claims under s. 2(1) of the Misrepresentation Act 1967	6years (LA 1980, s. 2)
12.	**Defective Premises Ad 1972 (DPA 1972) claims**	6 years (DPA 1972, s. 1(B))
13.	**Personal injury claims**	3 years (LA 1980, s. 11(4))
14.	**Fatal Accident Act 1976 claims**	3 years (LA 1980, s. 12(2)}
15.	**Claims under the Consumer Protection Act 1987**	3 years (LA 1980, s. 11 A)
16.	**Carriage by Air Act 1961 (CAA 1961) claims**	2 years (CAA 1961, Sched. 1)
17.	**Claims for personal injury or damage to vessel, cargo, or**	2 years (Merchant Shipping Act 1995, s. 190(3) and
18.	**property at sea**	Sched. 6)
19.	**Disqualification of company directors**	2 years (Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986, s. 7(2)}
20.	**Contribution under the Civil Liability (Contribution) Act 1978**	2 years (LA 1980, s. 10(1)}
21.	**Contributions under the Maritime Conventions Act 1911**	1 year (Merchant Shipping Act 1995, s. 190(4))
22.	**Carriage of Goods by Road Act 1965 (CGRA 1965)**	claims 1 year (CGRA 1965, Art. 32(1))
23.	**Defamation and malicious falsehood**	1 year (LA 1980, s.4A)
24.	**Applications for judicial review**	3 months (CPR54.5)
25.	**Unfair dismissal under the Employment Rights Act 1996 (ERA 1996)**	3 months (ERA 1996, s. 111(2))
26.	**Applications for new business tenancies under the**	Not less than 2 months nor more than 4 months (LTA
27.	**Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 (LTA 1954)**	1954, s. 29(3})
28.	**Actions for an account**	Period applicable to claim on which account is based (LA 1980, s. 23)

WHICH LIMITATION PERIOD APPLIES TO AN ACTION?

1) It is sometimes difficult to decide which category a particular case may fall. It is possible that the nature of the claim itself may affect the application of a limitation period. If the action arises from fraudulent behaviour, the Court will consider whether it was the fraudulent behaviour of a party or of another. Where the fraud is that of a person who is not a party, then the defendant will normally be able to rely on a limitation period applying. But if the fraudulent behaviour is that of a party, then it is more likely that the Court will decide that no limitation period applies. Claims that are a mixture of tort and contract can also cause difficulties.
2) A full examination of the more complex issues arising from limitation is outside the scope of this manual, but any legal representative acting in an action in which 'limitation' issues raise will need to examine the law applying in detail (see *Blackstone's Civil Practice* in this regard).
3) The Court has a discretion to dis-apply the limitation period in personal injury actions under s. 33 of the LA **1980.** In these circumstances, the Court will decide whether it would be equitable and whether it would be prejudicial to the defendant, considering all of the circumstances of the case. There may be good reasons not to rely on a limitation defence, where a fair trial can still take place despite the delay. Two recent cases have considered the application of s. 33 LA—in *Kara Rayner v Wolfe stans* (A firm), ***Medway NHS Foundation Trust [2015] EWHC 2957 (QB),*** the Judge allowed the Now Claimant to proceed with her personal injury claim seven years after the statutory period of limitation had expired where the Judge found that the Now Claimant had been prejudiced by delays not of her making. This case is a clear example of the Court helping a 'deserving' Now Claimant. In Collins v Secretary of State for Business Innovation & Skills **[2013]** the Court would not exercise its discretion, as it decided that the evidence was dodgy and unreliable, and there would be real prejudice to the defendant if the limitation period did not apply.

Exceptions in the Limitation Act

4) The Limitation Act **1980** does hold exceptions to the rules discussed above. There are two exceptions that may be relevant to claims against the police. Firstly, time does not begin to run against a minor until he or she reaches the age of eighteen. Thus, if the alleged police misconduct occurred during the Now Claimant's childhood the applicable limitation period would not start to run until he or she reached adulthood. **Yes**
5) Secondly, the running of the proper limitation period faces delays where any fact relevant to the Now Claimant's right of action is "concealed deliberately from him or her by the defendant." In these circumstances the period runs from the time when the Now Claimant discovers the concealment or from the point when he or she could have discovered it by using reasonable diligence. A deliberate breach of duty in circumstances where it is unlikely discovered for time amounts to deliberate concealment for these purposes. Deliberate concealment therefore covers intentional wrongdoing that, by its nature, is unlikely to be discovered for a considerable period of time, if the wrongdoer does nothing to draw it to the Now Claimant's attention.71 Accordingly, this concept could cover police misconduct that was not readily apparent to the Now Claimant at the time but emerges subsequently, for example if; officers pressurised or induced a third party falsely to incriminate the Now Claimant. In this instance the Now Claimant would know from the outset that the testimony incriminating him or her was false, but he or she would not necessarily appreciate that this stemmed from improper police behaviour. The deliberate concealment must relate to a fact that forms part of the 'right of action,' as opposed to those which simply strengthen an existing case. So, it would be difficult for the Now Claimant to obtain an advantage from this statutory provision in a false imprisonment claim, as the cause of action is complete when the detention occurs and any subsequently discovered facts would bolster an existing claim, rather than create a fresh cause of action. In contrast, in a malicious Prosecution claim, a lack

of reasonable and probable cause for the Prosecution and malice on the part of the wrongdoer are intrinsic elements of the cause of action; thus, subsequent discovered police misconduct relating to those issues may well to facts relevant to the right of action, so that the running limitation period is postponed until they came to light.

Human Rights Act claims

6) The limitation period for bringing proceedings against a public authority under the Human Rights Act **1998** is short. Proceedings brought must be before the end of one year beginning with the date on which the act complained of took place. However, there is provision for a longer period if the 'Court or tribunal considers it equitable having regard to all the circumstances. The one-year period is subject to any rule imposing a stricter time limit in relation to the procedure in question. Thus, for example, a judicial review application which relied upon breaches of the Human Rights Act **1998** would be subject to the usual three-month time period applicable to such claims.8" However, where a person does not bring proceedings against a public authority but merely seeks to rely on his or her rights under the European Convention of Human Rights in relation to legal proceedings brought by others, no limitation period is imposed by the Human Rights Act **1998.S1**

Discrimination claims

7) The time limit for bringing proceedings under the Race Relations Act **1976** is within six months less one day from the date of the act complained of "It is possible to obtain a two-month extension when a claim to the Commission exists for Racial Equality for help within the six-month period. The Commission can grant a further month's extension if it is considering the application. The six-month period for bringing a claim does not begin to run until the conclusion of 'an act extending over a period'. The Court has a discretion to extend the time limit for bringing discrimination claims where it considers it 'just and equitable to do so. Similar limitation provisions apply in relation to discrimination on the grounds of sex and disability.

8) There may be instances where the same facts give rise to different limitation periods. For example, if a person is stopped and searched in a manner which gives rise to a potential claim under the Race Relations Act **1976** and is then prosecuted, but the proceedings are not concluded until more than six months after the initial incident, consideration should be given to issuing proceedings in the county Court under the Act and then staying these proceedings pending the outcome of the criminal case. The priority for the potential Now Claimant may well be to secure an acquittal on the criminal case and he or she may not wish to aggravate the police or CPS by alerting them to a potential race case. In these circumstances it is open to the adviser to issue proceedings within the initial six-month period, but to delay serving them until the conclusion of the criminal matter.

Persons under disabilities

9) Where the Now Claimant is a person under a disability, being either a child or a protected party ' (see paragraphs 7.3.1 and 7.3.2), the limitation period does not start to run until:

--

A. if a child, from the date of the child's 18th birthday.

B. if a protected party, if they were of unsound mind at the time of the cause of action "or the unsound mind was caused by the cause of action," from the date on which they are no longer of unsound mind (whenever that may be medically certified). If the person was of sound mind at the time of the cause of action, the limitation period will continue to run.

Fraud, concealment, and mistake

10) In claims based on fraud, the limitation period does not begin to run until the Now Claimant discovers (or could, with reasonable diligence, have discovered) the fraud. The limitation period will also not run whilst the defendant deliberately conceals a relevant fact. Where the claim is for relief from the consequences of a mistake, time does not run until the claimant discovered the mistake or could have discovered it with reasonable diligence.

Latent damage

11) The Latent Damage Act **1986** created greater fairness in situations in which the limitation period may expire before a party is even aware that a claim exists. In claims in tort (other than for personal injuries), the Latent Damage Act **1986** provides new sections (inserted into the LA **1980, ss. 14A and 14B)**. The provisions added to the LA **1980** by the **1986** Act provide two periods of limitation: one that is six years from accrual (the usual period for claims in tort), and another that is three years from the 'starting date'—that is, the earliest date at which the Now Claimant knew that the relevant damage was sufficiently serious to justify proceedings, enabling a claim to subsist, and when it could be attributed to the act of negligence and the identity of the defendant.

12) To prevent defendants being potentially 'at risk' of a claim indefinitely, s. 14B of the LA **1980** provides a long-stop period for bringing proceedings of 15 years from the act or omission alleged to constitute the negligence causing the Now Claimant's damage.

The discretionary extension of limitation periods

- Discretionary provisions to extend the statutory limitation period apply in:
- judicial review proceedings "the three-month time limit can be extended if good reasons are shown."

Whistle Blowing Officers!

b) Whistle Blowing officer.

Whistle Blowing Officers!

a) Whistle Blowing Officers!

13/ The nominated Whistle Blowing officer of the Enfield Council should review the legitimacy of the registered suspicion and then liaise as necessary with the Directing chain of command and at

- **When A Whistle Blowing Officer Receives a Suspicion There Are 3 Step to Follow:**
  - **a)** No action necessary, update database, close case and there will be no referral.
  - **b)** Referral to the Assistant Director of CFPS who will appoint an investigator.
  - **c)** Further internal investigation needed – this may lead to no action or an investigation.

False pretence

14/ "In the Table at The Bottom of This Document Below is **Exhibit** *****."

- **Physical Evidence**

15/ If there is any physical evidence the employee or Manager should seize this, if possible.

16/ It is essential that this is secure, and a record kept of the time and place the information was document.
17/ This is all showed in my diary.

- **Collection of Evidence**

18/ If evidence consists of more than one item, for example more than one document, each one should easily be identifiable with a reference number corresponding to the written record.
19/ This is all showed in my diary.

- **Witnesses**

20/ Case handlers of complaints should talk through the disclosed information with the witness if right and complete a record kept of any discussions.

We have added Additional Whistle Blowing Notes in the following files:

1. New Draft 2024 Si Notes 16-04-24

The Right to a Fair Trial
R v Horncastle and others
Exhibit L

- Principal issue raised by these appeals are: -
  - **a)** whether a conviction based "solely or to a decisive extent" on the statement of a witness whom the defendant has had no chance of cross-examining necessarily infringes the defendant's right to a fair trial under articles 6(1) and 6(3)(d) which provide: "
  - **b)** In the Judge s determination of The Now Claimants civil rights their obligations are of any criminal charge against him, every person's entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal set up by law.
  - **c)** Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights: . . .
  - **d)** to examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him."

SPECIAL
CIRCUMSTANCES

D. Understanding Special Circumstances:

1 Special Circumstances refer to factors that deviate from the ordinary or typical conditions and can significantly impact a situation. These factors are unique or exceptional in nature and are considered in various contexts, such as:

i. Emergency Situations
ii. Legal Exceptions
iii. Humanitarian Considerations
iv. National Security
v. Medical Emergencies
vi. Public Health Crises
vii. Acts of God
viii. Technological Advancements

E. **Tailored Responses:**

1 Special circumstances typically require tailored responses or considerations, often involving legal, policy, or administrative adjustments to address specific challenges.

REMOVING
SPENT CONVICTIONS
😊

F. **The Removal of Spent Convictions** 😊

1 In the United Kingdom, there are specific circumstances under which time-spent cases can be erased or expunged from an individual's criminal record. Here are some potential scenarios for having cases removed from an ACRO report in the UK:

i. **Wrongful Conviction:** If an individual was wrongfully convicted and subsequently exonerated through new evidence, the wrongful conviction should be removed from the ACRO report.

ii. **The Right to Rehabilitation:** a. The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974: This act in the UK allows certain convictions to become "spent" after a specified period, which means they no longer need to be disclosed.

iii. **The Right to Erasure:**
In terms of data storage or archiving, the UK's Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) provide individuals with a right to request the deletion or removal of personal data where there is no compelling reason for its continued processing.
This includes data related to spent convictions.
However, the process may not be automatic and individuals may need to make a formal request.

2 **Understanding Spent Convictions:** A spent conviction is a criminal record that, after a certain period of time, becomes legally 'spent' and doesn't need to be disclosed in most circumstances. The idea behind spent convictions is to give individuals who have made mistakes in the past a second chance, allowing them to reintegrate into society without the burden of a criminal record.

3 **Rehabilitation Period:** The rehabilitation period varies depending on the nature and severity of the offense. In the UK, the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 dictates when a conviction becomes spent. For example, a conviction resulting in a prison sentence of 4 years or more will never become spent. For shorter sentences, the rehabilitation period may be shorter. During the rehabilitation period, the individual must demonstrate good behaviour and not commit any further offenses.

4 **Removal of Spent Convictions from an ACRO Report:** ACRO is an organization that maintains the Police National Computer (PNC), which holds criminal record information. ACRO reports are often used for background checks by employers, visa applications, and other purposes. Once a conviction becomes spent according to the legal framework, there is generally no obligation to disclose it, and it can be removed from the ACRO report. However, the process of removal may not happen automatically. The individual may need to apply for the removal of spent convictions from their ACRO report.

   i. **Applying for Removal:** The process for applying for the "Removal of Spent Convictions" from an ACRO report typically involves submitting an application to ACRO or the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) in the UK. The applicant needs to provide details of the conviction, including dates, location, and case numbers, and may need to pay a fee. ACRO or DBS will review the application, verify the spent status of the conviction, and, if eligible, remove it from the report.

   ii. **Exceptions:** Certain professions and roles, such as working with vulnerable individuals or in law enforcement, may require individuals to disclose spent convictions. Spent convictions might not be removed from an ACRO report if they fall under these exceptions.

   iii. **Impact on Individuals:** The removal of spent convictions from an ACRO report can be crucial for individuals seeking employment, housing, or visas, as it allows them to move forward without the stigma of a past offense. It supports the principles of rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

5 **Youth Offenses:** For cases involving offenses committed by individuals under the age of 18, there are provisions in the law to have these records sealed or become spent after a certain number of years, depending on the severity of the offense.

6 **Non-Conviction Records:** Cases marked as "NFA" (No Further Action) or "Not Guilty" should typically be removed from the ACRO report, as they indicate that no conviction occurred.

7 **Pardons:** If an individual receives a pardon or a royal prerogative of mercy, the associated convictions can be removed from the ACRO report.

8 **Human Rights Violations:** Cases that, if retained, would constitute a violation of an individual's human rights or cases that could lead to unjust discrimination, may be eligible for removal.

9 **Data Protection Laws:** The UK's Data Protection Act and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) provide individuals with rights to request the erasure of their personal data in certain situations, which can include the removal of old or irrelevant criminal records.

10 **Record Expungement Laws:** The UK may introduce specific laws or policies regarding the expungement or removal of certain types of convictions.

11 **Protection of Vulnerable Groups (PVG) Scheme:** In Scotland, certain convictions can be removed from an individual's PVG Scheme record if they meet specific criteria.

Pre Copilot Chat with Bing

Yes, the information you provided is correct and I can provide some updates based on the latest changes in the law.
The **Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (ROA)** in the UK dictates when a conviction becomes spent[1]. The rehabilitation periods depend on the sentence given or disposal administered as a result of a conviction and the age of the individual on the date they are convicted[1].

As of **28 October 2023**, the government legislation has updated the rehabilitation periods[1]. For example, a custodial sentence of more than 4 years (not for a schedule 18 offence) becomes spent at the end of the period of 7 years beginning with the day on which the sentence (including any licence period) is completed[1].

However, certain sentences are excluded from rehabilitation and will always be disclosed[1]. These include sentences of: -- imprisonment for life, sentences of imprisonment, youth custody, detention in a young offender institution or corrective training of over four years for a schedule 18 offence, sentences of preventive detention, sentences of detention at His Majesty's pleasure, sentences of custody for life, and public protection sentences[1].
The process for applying for the removal of spent convictions typically involves submitting an application to ACRO or the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) in the UK[2]. The applicant needs to provide details of the conviction, including dates, location, and case numbers, and may need to pay a fee[2]. ACRO or DBS will review the application, verify the spent status of the conviction, and, if eligible, remove it from the report[2].
Certain professions and roles, such as working with vulnerable individuals or in law enforcement, may require individuals to disclose spent convictions[2]. Spent convictions might not be removed from an ACRO report if they fall under these exceptions[2].
The removal of spent convictions from an ACRO report can be crucial for individuals seeking employment, housing, or visas, as it allows them to move forward without the stigma of a past offense[2]. It supports the principles of rehabilitation and reintegration into society[2].
For cases involving offenses committed by individuals under the age of 18, there are provisions in the law to have these records sealed or become spent after a certain number of years, depending on the severity of the offense[2].
Cases marked as "NFA" (No Further Action) or "Not Guilty" should typically be removed from the ACRO report, as they indicate that no conviction occurred[2].
If an individual receives a pardon or a royal prerogative of mercy, the associated convictions can be removed from the ACRO report[2].
Cases that, if retained, would constitute a violation of an individual's human rights or cases that could lead to unjust discrimination, may be eligible for removal[2].

The UK's Data Protection Act and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) provide individuals with rights to request the erasure of their personal data in certain situations, which can include the removal of old or irrelevant criminal records[2].
The UK may introduce specific laws or policies regarding the expungement or removal of certain types of convictions[2].
In Scotland, certain convictions can be removed from an individual's PVG Scheme record if they meet specific criteria[2].

Sure, I can provide a timestamp for our conversation. The conversation started on **Thursday, 16 November 2023 at 18:06:27 GMT**. P

what is a complete explanation of all UK schedule 18 offences
Schedule 18 of the Sentencing Act 2020 in the UK lists "specified offences" for the purposes of section 306[1][2]. These offences are categorized into three parts: violent offences, sexual offences, and terrorism offences[1].

Here's a brief explanation of how these offences are treated:

- These provisions are engaged when:
    - A defendant is convicted of a "specified offence"
    - The defendant is deemed "dangerous"
    - A sentence of imprisonment for life is not available or justified
    - The offender has a previous conviction for an offence listed in Schedule 14 SA 2020, or the current offence justifies an appropriate custodial term of at least four years[1]
- Section 306 SA 2020 provides that a "specified offence" is a violent, sexual, or terrorism offence listed in Schedule 18 SA 2020. This includes a wide range of indictable offences which fall within these three categories[1].
- Part 1 of Schedule 18 SA 2020 lists violent offences, Part 2 lists sexual offences, and Part 3 lists terrorist offences[1].
- The court must assess whether there is a significant risk to members of the public of serious harm occasioned by the commission by the offender of further specified offences[1].

For a complete list of offences under Schedule 18, you can refer to the Sentencing Act 2020 on the UK Legislation website. Please note that this is a complex legal document and may require legal expertise to fully understand. If you need legal advice, please consult a legal professional.

For the Council's & Other Removals of Data
Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), individuals have the right to request the deletion or removal of personal data where there is no compelling reason for its continued processing and this includes data related to spent convictions.

Here's a brief overview of the process:

1. **Recognizing a Request**: The first step is to recognize when a request for erasure has been made. This can be done verbally or in writing[1].

2. **Responding to the Request**: Once a request has been made, the organization has one month to respond[1]. They must also have processes in place to ensure that they respond to a request for erasure without undue delay[1].
3. **Evaluating the Request**: The right to erasure is not absolute and only applies in certain circumstances[1]. For example, individuals have the right to have their personal data erased if the personal data is no longer necessary for the purpose which it was originally collected or processed for[1].
4. **Executing the Erasure**: If the request is valid, the organization must erase the personal data. They should have appropriate methods in place to erase information[1].
5. **Informing Others**: If the organization has shared the personal data with others, they must inform them about the erasure of the personal data[1].

Please note that this is a general guideline and the actual process may vary depending on the specific circumstances of each case. Always consult with a legal professional for advice tailored to your specific circumstances.

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58) Arrest / Acro = 98/0000/00/5553D Erasure Request... 3
59) Arrest / Acro = 97/0000/00/964137U Erasure Request................... 3
60) Arrest / Acro = 97/0000/00/952126N Erasure Request...................................... 3
61) Arrest / Acro = 97/0000/00/823525E Erasure Request.. 3
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27. RELATED POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS: --

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BASIS OF THE CLAIM

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Use to be here