



By Appointment to
HM The Queen



By Appointment to
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh



By Appointment to
HRH The Prince of Wales

- 1) Badge: By Appointment to HM The Queen.
- 2) Badge: By Appointment to HRH The Duke of Edinburgh.
- 3) Badge: By Appointment to HRH The Prince of Wales.

These are the three crown seals on all warrants and not copy or printed off, this is how they must look to the area 1) for England, 2) for Scotland and 3) for Wales.

If police knock on your door and state that they have a search warrant or any warrants they must have the above embossed in paper on top of the warrant, in colour anything else is fraudulent, step outside and close the door behind you, or don't open the door and ask them to post it through the letter box so you can check it, then ask them to give you the warrant so you can read it. (If you stand inside with the door open, the police may just push past you before you can react.) Make sure you actually get your hands on the warrant so you can read it properly. Don't let the officer just wave it in front of you or try to hide part of anything, they they refuse to do so then you also refuse them as there are the ones breaking the law of the Oath of office they have taken to be a constable.

You're looking for three things, to be sure it's a valid warrant:

- the address of the court and embossed crown seal on top centre.
 - the date, mth, and year.
 - the judge's wet ink signature with his or her name in print capitals so one can see who the signature belongs to.
- The next things to look for on a Warrant are these:
 - The correct name of the woman or man and not a person arrested and the correct address of the specific place to be searched;
 - A list of the items that can be seized or taken by the police;
 - A deadline for when the arrest or search must take place.
 - The police must take the warrant with them when executing it and give you a second copy of it, this also must be the same as the original one, and must be the same both must match up.
 - The purpose of the warrant is to give the judge, and not the police or bailiffs or anyone else, the discretion to decide what places can be searched and which items can be taken if any.

- also must have the full courts name to which county and the name and address and contact details such as phone numbers and post code.

Address:

checking that the warrant really does have your address on it is the most important thing. and also their address and contact details to ring up and verify this info, Police frequently search the wrong house or apartment, and all the wrong properties, and claim it was just a mistake. Note that a warrant can't be for a whole apartment building or floor—it has to be for a specific apartment room, or land if they do the wrong things, then correct them if they carry on then take the officer name and number down and report them for misconduct in public office thus you have been within the law to which they have not to which you can then hold them all accountable each one of them.

Date:

the date, mth and year should not generally be older than two weeks. They can be served as long as a reasonable officer would expect to find the items listed in the warrant. Some judges have held that a particular warrant was valid even after a month or two or more this is false, but these were rare cases. For simplicity's sake, most police departments just make a rule for themselves about how many days the officers can wait before serving a search warrant—usually it's seven or ten days as they have 14days to do this in only.

Signature: and name in full PRINT it's pretty unusual for a warrant to lack a judge's full name and signature but not a magistrate's signature is not valid as these are not a judge, but it could happen and does happen.

Warrants come in a wide variety of formats. but all must abide by the law this means common law, and see how quickly you can spot the address, date, and signature full name in PRINT CAPS. (While you're looking for these items, imagine that you're standing in front of your door, with police officers breathing down your neck.) The address is hardest, so don't open the door but ask the POLICE to post the Warrant threw the post box so you can check it. because it's often in the middle of a paragraph, that they POLICE will keep stating to open the door. The date and signature with the full name printed of the judge will be at the end who signed the warrant then so as they can be held liable and accountable same as the Officer must make sure that they comply with the common law.

If you do find a flaw in the warrant, show it to the police and tell them that you “don't consent” to their coming in. For example, you might say:

- This warrant is for a different address: it's for 1965 Montgomery St., and my house is 1966 Montgomery. i don't consent to your coming in.
- This house has apartments in it. Your warrant doesn't say whether it's for Unit A or Unit B, so it's no good. i don't consent to your coming in.
- This warrant is a mth old or four months old. It's not valid any-more. i don't consent to your coming in.
- This warrant doesn't have a judge's signature and name printed, so it's not valid.

i don't consent to your coming in.

- This is a laundry receipt, not a search warrant. i don't consent to your coming in.

Now, just because you point out a mistake in the warrant and withhold consent, that doesn't mean the officers won't come in and search. The police may decide to ignore your statements; or the warrant may, in fact, be valid. Your job is simply to create ammunition for your lawyer to defend you with later on, by showing that the police didn't "make an honest mistake" in relying on that warrant. Memorize what the police say in response to your showing them the error in the warrant—especially if it's something like, "i don't give a shit what your address is." thus they have committed a crime then and are in misconduct of a public office as a public servants.

There are other parts to a search warrant that may be relevant during the course of defending a criminal case, but they're not as useful while the police are right at your door. For example, search warrants must specify what is being looked for and which parts of your home, vehicle, etc. can be searched. However, as you can see in the samples, search warrants usually have a whole long list of things to look for and places to look in. This gives the police plenty of room to manoeuvre. Nonetheless, you should make notes (written notes if possible, otherwise mental notes) about where the officers search and what they move. or recorded and video everything they do.

Normally, search warrants must be executed during daylight hours, unless the warrant includes specific permission for the officers to serve it at night.

While executing the search warrant, the officers are allowed to detain anyone who happens to be present.

The police can pat down the people they're detaining, but cannot search any of them more intrusively, unless the warrant specifies that particular not a person but a man or woman by name. However, it's not unusual for police who are searching pursuant to a warrant, to discover things that give them probable cause to arrest some or all of the people present—and once a suspects been arrested, the officers cannot search his/her clothing, body, etc unless a warrant is issued upon the man or woman and not a person.

Most searches are very destructive. Your property is likely to be thrown about and damaged. So after the police have gone, take three or four dozen photographs or video it as they do this this, of the place, before doing any clean-up. These may be useful in defending against criminal charges and/or in suing the police. Make sure you've got good enough lighting that the photos, videos will come out well.

1. If the police kick the door in and point guns at you, screaming, "Police! Down on the floor, nobody move," you can skip attempting to read the warrant, and instead just keep your hands in view and hold very still.
2. A magistrate is a subspecies and not a real judge.
3. During a detention (as opposed to an arrest), the police are allowed to pat down the suspect, in order to protect themselves from hidden weapons. This search is limited to feeling the surface of clothing, and does not include emptying the suspects pockets or

undressing the suspect, for this they need a real warrant as stated above and look below as well at the link.

many courts and judges are now using false warrants and this is gross misconduct of a public office those who imply this we will seek life in prison and no less that £50,000 compensations from the judge and each Officer that was involved.

web-site to the three warrant seals.
<https://www.royalwarrant.org/>