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A Condensed Handbook

concerning the

Content and Application

of the

Laws and By-Laws

of the

Barony Van Heusen

in the

Kingdom of Exiles

for the aid of

Patrollees.

Issued by the

Temple of Order

in Heusenbergl.



OOO NOTE

This book is not an official part of the BathLARP rules or Barony/Kingdom setting.

The contents may be overridden or changed at any time by GMs, character refs, or anyone with a convincing argument.

However, IC this book is intended to be definitive (it's printed by the Temple of Order, after all). So during roleplay, flanging that something different is written here, rather than trying to claim that the book is IC wrong, is gratefully appreciated.

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Foreword

The law of the Barony Van Heusen in the Kingdom of Exiles spans dozens of legal Acts, thousands of Court Judgements, and incorporates centuries of historical precedent. To carry the full content of the law on any active mission requires significant resource and is often impractical. Therefore this handbook has been created to provide a condensed collation of those laws, crimes and guidance most relevant to those persons authorised to act as agents of the law on the irregular missions generally referred to as patrols.

Even when events seem unpredictable, the law offers structure and reassurance, informing us as to what actions are right and which are wrong. No place, no matter how far-flung or dark, should be without the law, and where there is a lack it is works such as this handbook which fill the gap and restore uniform adherence and obedience to our guiding principles.

I hope that this handbook and the guidance and excerpts of law within will help the agents of the law carry its word and its enforcement throughout our lands, no matter what the occasion.

Gods Will That Order Shapes Your Path.

High Judge Montgomery Caldwell

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Article I. Introduction

This text, entitled *A Condensed Handbook concerning the Content and Application of the Laws and By-Laws of the Barony Van Heusen in the Kingdom of Exiles for the aid of Patrollees*, has been compiled, edited and published by the Temple of Order to facilitate the practice of matters of law in situations outside formal courts.

This book is not a Legal Act and its contents do not constitute material contribution to the annals of Law of the Barony Van Heusen or Kingdom of Exiles. However, its content has been audited for accuracy, and this text may be used as legal reference by authorised agents of the law in the pursuance of their duties under the law, in accordance with Legal Order #2859 (Heusenberg, 102AE).

Unless otherwise cited or indicated, text may be a paraphrase of binding legal documents. All such renderings have been audited to ensure that they do not change the interpretation of the material substance of the law.

The short form title of this text for citation purposes is *Barony Van Heusen Law for Patrollees*.

This text was published on 14th June 115 AE in Heusenberg, Barony Van Heusen, Kingdom of Exiles.

Article II. Agents of the law

This Article comprises a summary of the relevant aspects of many Acts of Law and Court Records. This Article may be used as a reference for matters of law conducted on authorised patrols by authorised agents of the law. In a full trial the originating documents must be cited.

The law exists to rule people, and thus must be enforced when a person acts as an agent of chaos and disruption in violation of the law.

The authority to create and enforce laws lies with the Prince of the Kingdom of Exiles. The fundamental powers are¹:

- Creation, modification and deletion of laws.
- Arrest of a person suspected of committing a crime.
- Trial to see if a person is guilty of committing a crime.
- Sentencing to decide the consequences for committing a crime.
- Carrying out the punishment decided at the sentencing.

Agents of the law are people authorised by the law to use one or more of these powers.

All citizens of the Kingdom of Exiles are permitted to make a citizen's arrest within the Barony Van Heusen if they witness a crime being committed². They must then bring the arrested person to a suitable agent of the law for trial.

The term *matters of law* in this Article refers to the acts of arrest, trial, sentencing and punishment with respect to the collected laws of the Prince and his authorised subjects at all levels.

¹ Exiles Rights to Trial and Legal Process (Exiles Rest, 3AE)

² *Ibid.*

Section A. Royalty and nobility

The authority of the law is ultimately the authority of the Prince of the Kingdom of Exiles. The supreme right to set and enforce laws lies with the Prince and is propagated through Acts of Law to certain of his subjects and servants.

Paragraph i. The Prince

The Prince of the Kingdom of Exiles is the final authority on any law pursuant to the Kingdom of Exiles.

The Prince may enact any new law or modify or remove any existing law with immediate effect throughout the Kingdom.

The Prince may decide the sentence for any crime committed under Kingdom law.

The Prince may arrest, try, sentence and punish anyone in matters of law. The Prince may authorise any person to act as their agent and conduct matters of law in their name.

Paragraph ii. The Baron

The Prince of the Kingdom of Exiles has authorised the Baron Van Heusen to make and enforce laws within the Barony Van Heusen³.

The Baron may enact any new law or modify or remove any existing law with immediate effect throughout the Barony, as long as it does not contradict the laws of the Prince in the Kingdom.

The Baron may decide the sentence for any crime committed in the Barony Van Heusen, as long as it does not contradict the will of the Prince⁴.

The Baron is obliged to uphold and enforce any laws set by the Prince in the Kingdom of Exiles.

³ Declaration of the Entitlement of Baron Van Heusen (Exiles Rest, 32AE)

⁴ *Exiles vs. Grey* (Exiles Rest, 66AE)

The Baron may arrest, try, sentence and punish anyone in matters of law. The Baron may authorise any person to act as their agent and conduct matters of law in their name.

Paragraph iii. Titled nobles and officials

The Baron Van Heusen empowers titled nobles and certain officials (e.g. town mayors) to make and enforce laws within their lands within the Barony Van Heusen⁵. These laws are known as by-laws.

Titled nobles and officials may enact any by-laws or modify or remove any by-laws affecting their lands, as long as they do not contradict the laws of the Prince in the Kingdom or the Baron in the Barony Van Heusen.

Titled nobles and officials may decide the sentence for crimes committed against their by-laws on their lands, with a maximum sentence of death with resurrection.

Titled nobles and officials are obliged to uphold and enforce any laws set by the Prince in the Kingdom of Exiles or the Baron in the Barony Van Heusen.

Titled nobles and officials may arrest, try, sentence and punish anyone in matters of law. Titled nobles and officials may authorise any person to act as their agent and conduct matters of law in their name.

Section B. Defenders of the Kingdom

The Prince of the Kingdom of Exiles authorises the Knight Commanders of the Defenders to conduct and enforce matters of law⁶. This authorisation is propagated down according to rank.

All Defenders may make arrests on matters of law and authorise any person to act as their agent and make arrests in their name.

⁵ Civil Justice Act (Heusenberg, 34AE, rev. 88AE)

⁶ Declaration of the Creation of the Defenders of the Kingdom (Exiles Rest, 2AE)

Article II. Agents of the law

Barony Van Heusen Law for Patrollees

Commissioned officers may make arrests, pass judgement and decide sentences in any matter of law and authorise any person to act as their agent and conduct matters of law in their name.

Commissioned officers may pass a sentence outside of sentencing guidelines when the convicted criminal is a Defender.

The Defenders have the right to try any Defender accused of a crime in a court martial rather than a civilian court⁷.

Section C. Temples of the Kingdom

The Prince of the Kingdom of Exiles authorises the High Judge and Knight High Marshal to conduct and enforce matters of law⁸ and this is further supported by relevant Barony Van Heusen laws⁹. This authorisation is propagated down according to rank and experience.

Paragraph i. Temple of Order

All Judges of the Temple of Order may make arrests and conduct trials for any crime, and sentence any crime that does not carry a maximum sentence of death without resurrection, and authorise any person to act as their agent and conduct these specified matters of law and in addition punishment in their name.

Senior Judges of the Temple of Order may additionally sentence any crime including those which carry a maximum sentence of death without resurrection and authorise any person to act as their agent and conduct matters of law in their name.

Paragraph ii. Temple of Justice

All Marshals of the Temple of Justice may arrest, try, sentence and punish any person in matters of law and authorise any person to act as their agent and conduct matters of law in their name.

⁷ *Defenders vs. Jugg* (Westhaven, 29AE)

⁸ Declaration of the Creation of the Temples of the Kingdom (Exiles Rest, 3AE)

⁹ Temples and Religious Organisations Act (Heusenbergh, 32AE)

Section D. Guilds

- Lawful guilds are granted certain rights to conduct matters of law regarding their members. These may include:
- The right to create and enforce guild by-laws upon members.
- The right to determine sentences up to and including death without resurrection on members.
- The right to extradite a member for trial when accused of certain crimes.

The rights granted to guilds are too specific and particular to be enumerated in this handbook. Consult the relevant Articles of Law and Court Records for a guild should a matter of guild law arise.

Section E. Patrols

Particular laws govern the authority and actions of authorised Kingdom patrols.

Paragraph i. Authorisation

A patrol is a special case of the power of an agent of the law to authorise others to act on their behalf. An agent of the law authorises the members of the patrol to conduct matters of law on their behalf with respect to a specified purpose or mission¹⁰. The authorisation is automatically revoked at the conclusion of the mission and does not apply to unconnected events¹¹.

The patrol commander may revoke authorisation from any member of the patrol at any time.

Paragraph ii. Particular license

Patrols are given the following license:

- Patrolling agents of the law may issue verbal arrest warrants¹².

¹⁰ Extraordinary and Irregular Patrols Act (Exiles Rest, 29AE)

¹¹ *Exiles vs. Fendel* (Exiles Rest, 47AE)

¹² Extraordinary and Irregular Patrols Act (Exiles Rest, 29AE)

- Trial and sentencing may be conducted by a patrolling agent of the law without full documentation¹³.
- When a person is convicted of impeding an agent of the law by a patrolling agent of the law, the maximum punishment is death with resurrection¹⁴.
- When a person is convicted of resisting arrest by a patrolling agent of the law, the maximum punishment is death with resurrection¹⁵.
- If a person is sentenced to death with resurrection by a patrolling agent of the law, they are not required to provide the means of resurrection or raising, and have not committed the crime of *impeding the resurrection of a body* unless they fail to report the general location and general identities of any persons so sentenced to the authorising agent of the law at the first opportunity¹⁶.

Paragraph iii. Requisitions

Authorised patrols are granted the right to requisition goods and services from persons encountered during the course of a mission, providing the following criteria can be met:

- a) Provision of the goods or services will not create a reasonable risk of harm to the person,
- b) The goods or services cannot be supplied in a timely fashion by the patrolling agents of the law,
- c) The goods or services are necessary to the timely and successful completion of the mission,
- d) The goods or services are not used past the end of the mission and are returned to the person where reasonably possible,
and
- e) The goods or services are below a value of 15 groats.

No person is required to submit to a requisition if it will create a reasonable risk of harm to the person.

¹³ *Exiles vs. Brandheim* (Volkholm, 72AE)

¹⁴ Particulars of Arrest and Trial Act (Heusenberg, 34AE)

¹⁵ Particulars of Arrest and Trial Act (Heusenberg, 34AE)

¹⁶ *Van Heusen vs. Bellerion* (Heusenberg, 79AE)

Any person whose goods or services are requisitioned may submit a claim for compensation for said goods and services to the Temple of Order within 30 days of the requisition being made.

Article III. Trials of law

This Article comprises a summary of the relevant aspects of many Acts of Law and Court Records. This Article may be used as a reference for matters of law conducted on authorised patrols by authorised agents of the law. In a full trial the originating documents must be cited.

The due process of law must be followed to ensure that actions taken in the name of the law adhere to truth. In all but exceptional cases, the process followed is that of *arrest*, *trial* to determine whether a crime has been committed, *sentencing* to determine the consequences, and *punishment* to enact the sentence.

Section A. Arrest

If an agent of the law has reasonable cause to be suspicious that a person has committed a crime, and is authorised to make arrests, they may issue a warrant for arrest. The person under suspicion may then be arrested and brought to trial¹⁷.

The person under suspicion must be informed of the charges brought against them and that they are under arrest. When the arresting authority has reasonable belief that the person has been notified of and understood the charges¹⁸, they may then be detained, with force if necessary, by the arresting authority, for up to 30 days, pending trial.

In the special case of patrols, the warrant for arrest may be issued verbally, in non-standard phrasing, without full documentation¹⁹.

Section B. Trial

A trial is the determination of truth as to whether or not a person has committed a crime. A person may be tried for multiple crimes at once.

¹⁷ Particulars of Arrest and Trial Act (Heusenberg, 34AE)

¹⁸ *Exiles vs. Brandheum* (Volkholm, 72AE)

¹⁹ Extraordinary and Irregular Patrols Act (Exiles Rest, 29AE)

The trial adjudicator must determine whether it is factually true that a crime has been committed. They must consider any defences presented against the crime. The interests of the Kingdom and the accused person may each appoint a representative to speak on their behalf.

In the special case of patrols, the trial adjudicator can be the person who brought charges against the accused²⁰.

The trial adjudicator must deliver one of four verdicts²¹:

- **Guilty**, if the facts support that the accused person committed the crime.
- **Not guilty**, if the facts support that the accused person did not commit the crime, or do not sufficiently support that the accused person committed the crime, or support that a valid defence exists against the accused person committing the crime.
- **Mistrial**, if the trial cannot be completed in accordance with the law, in which case it shall be referred to another agent of the law for a new investigation and trial.
- **Referral**, if the case must be passed to a higher court for further investigation.

In the case of crimes where the maximum permissible punishment does not include death, the sufficient standard of evidence is that the facts **support a reasonable belief** that the specified acts were committed²².

In the case of crimes where the maximum permissible punishment includes death, the sufficient standard of evidence is that the facts **support beyond a reasonable doubt** that the specified acts were committed²³.

If a person is declared guilty, then they have been convicted of committing the referenced crime.

²⁰ Extraordinary and Irregular Patrols Act (Exiles Rest, 29AE)

²¹ Particulars of Arrest and Trial Act (Heusenberg, 34AE)

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid.*

Section C. Sentencing

When a person has been convicted of committing a crime, a suitable sentencing authority must decide on the appropriate punishment. In almost all cases, the sentencing authority must adhere to the minimum and maximum punishments laid out in law for that crime.

The sentencing authority may take into consideration aggravating and mitigating circumstances when selecting an appropriate sentence from the range lawfully permitted.

When the sentencing authority has determined an appropriate sentence, they must specify any additional details required for the sentence to be carried out. In the special case of patrols, details of sentencing may be deferred by up to 30 days from the determination of the general sentence²⁴.

Section D. Punishment

The sentencing authority may authorise any person to enforce the sentence. No one may be obliged to enact a sentence upon a person²⁵.

Section E. Civil disputes

In the case of a civil dispute, in which there is a disagreement e.g. of contract law but no crimes have been committed, a hearing, also known as a trial, is held to determine the truth of events. The presiding agent of the law then determines appropriate actions (the sentence) to be taken by each party.

Laws concerning arrest, trial and sentencing for crimes also apply to arrest, trial and sentencing for civil disputes.

²⁴ Extraordinary and Irregular Patrols Act (Exiles Rest, 29AE)

²⁵ *Exiles vs. Groond* (Exiles Rest, 17AE)

Article IV. Subjects of the law

This Article comprises a summary of the relevant aspects of many Acts of Law and Court Records. This Article may be used as a reference for matters of law conducted on authorised patrols by authorised agents of the law. In a full trial the originating documents must be cited.

The law contains within its structure restrictions on whom and what the law may be applied to. This is to prevent the chaotic waste of frivolous applications, such as trying a tree for property damage after it falls on a house in a storm.

Section A. Definition of a person

The law can only be applied to persons – beings who upon reaching species maturity are of sufficient sentience to be expected to understand the consequences of their actions and control their behaviour²⁶.

In exchange for this responsibility, only persons are protected by the law in that crimes can be committed against them.

Under Kingdom law, the following species are assumed to be persons unless lawfully and explicitly specified otherwise²⁷:

- Humans, and beings with at least 1 half-human parent.
- Elves, and beings with at least 1 half-elven parent.
- Beings with two half-orc parents.
- Beings with two half-ogre parents.

The following species are assumed to be non-persons unless lawfully and explicitly specified otherwise:

- Goblins
- Ogres
- Trolls

²⁶ *Exiles vs. Exiles* (informally known as *Exiles vs. Gobbolong*, Exiles Rest, 19AE)

²⁷ Personhood Act (Heusenberg, 36AE, rev. 55AE, rev. 92AE)

Where a being not specified above evidentially displays sufficient sentience to create a reasonable belief that it is a person, authorised agents of the law may treat it as a person for the purposes of matters of law, even when legal personhood has not been filed²⁸.

Orcs and dragons must be considered on a case-by-case basis but are generally assumed to be non-persons if their behaviour threatens persons.

Section B. Kingdom citizens

Matters of law apply to all Kingdom citizens when in the Kingdom, at all levels²⁹.

An authorised agent of the law may choose to bring charges against a Kingdom citizen for acts against Kingdom law committed outside the Kingdom, unless charges have already been brought for said acts by a recognised realm in relevant treaty with the Kingdom of Exiles³⁰.

Section C. Non-citizens

Matters of law apply to all non-citizen persons when in the Kingdom, at all levels³¹.

If charges are brought against a non-citizen, they may be extradited to face said charges by a recognised realm in treaty with the Kingdom of Exiles. Consideration must also be given as to whether the person's acts constitute an act of war or other diplomatic incident against the Kingdom³².

If a crime is committed against a non-citizen by a Kingdom citizen, they must be tried in the Kingdom of Exiles.

²⁸ Personhood Act (Heusenberg, 36AE, rev. 55AE, rev. 92AE)

²⁹ Declaration of the Entitlement of Baron Van Heusen (Exiles Rest, 32AE)

³⁰ Declaration of Diplomatic Practices (Exiles Rest, 2AE)

³¹ Declaration of the Entitlement of Baron Van Heusen (Exiles Rest, 32AE)

³² Declaration of Diplomatic Practices (Exiles Rest, 2AE)

If a crime is committed against a non-citizen by a non-citizen, they may be extradited to face said charges by a recognised realm in treaty with the Kingdom of Exiles. Otherwise they shall be tried in the Kingdom of Exiles.

Article V. List of selected crimes

This Article collates the Barony Van Heusen Acts of Law and Court Records defining several classes of crime into a codified and law-binding document, selected for the frequency with which they are encountered on patrols. Each entry consists of:

- The name of the crime under Barony Van Heusen Acts of Law and Court Records
- The legal description of the crime
- Any mitigating or aggravating circumstances that should be considered when sentencing
- The minimum and maximum sentences prescribed by Barony Van Heusen Acts of Law and Court Records

This Article is defined for crimes committed under the laws of the Barony Van Heusen in the Kingdom of Exiles. For crimes committed under the law of other baronies, duchies or earldoms, or under Kingdom jurisdiction, consult the relevant Acts of Law and Court Records.

This Article may be used as a reference for matters of law conducted on authorised patrols by authorised agents of the law. In a full trial the originating documents must be cited.

Section A. Crimes against the law

Crimes against the law are illegal acts characterised primarily by their effects on the Kingdom of Exiles, Barony Van Heusen, or the practice of the law therein.

§ 1. Treason

A person commits treason if they wilfully and unlawfully:

- a) Materially aid or abet an enemy of the Kingdom of Exiles,
- b) Materially aid or abet an enemy of the Barony Van Heusen,
- c) Commit a crime against the Royal Family of the Kingdom of Exiles,
or
- d) Commit a crime against the Baron Van Heusen or their Heir Apparent.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is either 6 months imprisonment or 6 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 2. Treasonous endangerment of the Kingdom

A person commits treasonous endangerment of the Kingdom if they wilfully and unlawfully take actions which:

- a) Lead directly to the murder of ten or more Kingdom citizens of two or more regions of the Kingdom of Exiles, where the motivation for murder is not the actions of the persons killed,
- b) Lead directly to the torture, enslavement or grand assault of ten or more Kingdom citizens of two or more regions of the Kingdom of Exiles, where the motivation for said crime(s) is not the actions of the persons so assaulted,
- c) Lead directly to the significant disruption or damage of infrastructure in two or more regions of the Kingdom of Exiles,
- d) Lead directly to the significant risk of two or more regions of the Kingdom of Exiles being isolated from other regions or territories for a period of at least 6 months,
- e) Lead directly to the significant risk of two or more regions of the Kingdom of Exiles being destroyed or otherwise rendered unsuitable for their current level of habitation,
- or
- f) Lead directly to other significant consequences for two or more regions of the Kingdom of Exiles as determined by a court of law.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is either 6 months imprisonment or 6 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 3. Treasonous endangerment of the Barony

A person commits treasonous endangerment of the Barony if they wilfully and unlawfully take actions which:

- a) Lead directly to the murder of ten or more citizens of Barony Van Heusen, where the motivation for murder is not the actions of the persons killed,
- b) Lead directly to the torture, enslavement or grand assault of ten or more citizens Barony Van Heusen, where the motivation for said crime(s) is not the actions of the persons so assaulted,

- c) Lead directly to the significant disruption or damage of infrastructure in Barony Van Heusen,
- d) Lead directly to the significant risk of Barony Van Heusen being isolated from other regions or territories for a period of at least 6 months,
- e) Lead directly to the significant risk of Barony Van Heusen being destroyed or otherwise rendered unsuitable for its current level of habitation,
or
- f) Lead directly to other significant consequences for Barony Van Heusen as determined by a court of law.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is either 6 months imprisonment or 6 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 4. Impeding an agent of the law

A person commits the crime of impeding an agent of the law if they cause an authorised agent of the law to suffer delay or difficulty in the performance of their duties under the law.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 5 groats.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is 6 months imprisonment or 6 months service to the Kingdom, except in the case where the arrest is performed by an authorised agent of an authorised patrol where the maximum permissible sentence is death with resurrection.

§ 5. Resisting arrest

A person commits the crime of resisting arrest if they wilfully and lawfully attempt to evade the arrest of an authorised agent of the law, after having been reasonably notified of the arrest.

Mitigating circumstances for sentencing include reasonable belief that the arrest was performed other than by an authorised agent of the law.

There is no minimum required sentence upon conviction.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is 1 month imprisonment or 1 month service to the Kingdom, except in the case where the arrest is performed by an authorised agent of an authorised patrol where the maximum permissible sentence is death with resurrection.

§ 6. Resisting sentence

A person commits the crime of resisting sentence if they wilfully and unlawfully attempt to evade a sentence given by an authorised agent of the law.

Mitigating circumstances for sentencing include reasonable belief that the sentence was given other than by an authorised agent of the law.

There is no minimum required sentence upon conviction.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 7. Perjury

A person commits perjury if they wilfully and unlawfully lie to an authorised officer of the law in performance of their duty on a matter related to the performance of said duty.

Mitigating circumstances for sentencing include reasonable belief that they are questioned other than by an authorised officer of the law.

There is no minimum required sentence upon conviction.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is a fine of 5 groats or 14 days imprisonment or 14 days service to the Kingdom.

§ 8. Bribery

A person commits bribery if they wilfully and unlawfully attempt to exchange money, goods or services for favourable treatment in a matter of law.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 1 groat.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is an unlimited fine or 1 month imprisonment or 1 month service to the Kingdom.

§ 9. Forgery

A person commits forgery if they wilfully and unlawfully attempt to create a false document of law for the purposes of any person using said false document to:

- a) obtain money, goods or services,
- b) claim an identity that is not the true identity of the person using said false document,
or
- c) otherwise commit an act of petty or grand fraud.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 1 groat.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is an unlimited fine or 6 months imprisonment or 6 months service to the Kingdom.

§ 10. Harbouring an escaped prisoner

A person commits the crime of harbouring an escaped prisoner if they wilfully and unlawfully conceal a person from agents of the law while said person is engaged in the crime of resisting sentence.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is 7 days imprisonment or 7 days service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is 3 years imprisonment or 3 years service to the Kingdom.

§ 11. Abuse of lawful authority

A person commits the crime abuse of lawful authority if they wilfully and unlawfully use their superior position in a lawful guild or other lawful authority to order another person who is oath-bound to obey to commit a crime.

Note: Where a conviction of abuse of lawful authority is made, the person who committed the criminal action is automatically entitled to use the defence of lawful command.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is 7 days imprisonment or 7 days service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is 3 years imprisonment or 3 years service to the Kingdom or the maximum punishment for the crime committed, whichever is greater.

Section B. Crimes against the person

Crimes against the person are illegal acts characterised primarily by their effects on a person or their corpse.

§ 1. Murder

A person commits murder if they wilfully and unlawfully cause the death of a person.

Aggravating circumstances for sentencing include premeditation, cause of final death, and intent to commit additional crimes.

Mitigating circumstances for sentencing include provocation and self-defence.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is either 6 months imprisonment or 6 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 2. Manslaughter

A person commits manslaughter if they negligently and unlawfully cause the death of a person.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is either 1 months imprisonment or 1 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death with resurrection.

§ 3. Torture

A person commits torture if they wilfully and unlawfully subject a person to pain and/or suffering sufficient to cause lasting damage to mind, body or soul.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is either 3 months imprisonment or 3 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 4. Kidnapping

A person commits kidnapping if they wilfully and unlawfully cause the movement of a person to another place without their consent, through force or coercion.

Aggravating circumstances for sentencing include premeditation and intent to commit additional crimes.

Mitigating circumstances for sentencing include self-defence and defence of others.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is either 3 months imprisonment or 3 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death with resurrection.

§ 5. Unlawful imprisonment

A person commits unlawful imprisonment if they wilfully and unlawfully detain a person without their consent, through force or coercion.

Aggravating circumstances for sentencing include premeditation and intent to commit additional crimes.

Mitigating circumstances for sentencing include self-defence and defence of others.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is either 1 month imprisonment or 1 month service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death with resurrection.

§ 6. Enslavement

A person commits enslavement if they wilfully and unlawfully detain a person without their consent with the intent to use their labour or skills without mutually-agreed compensation.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is either 12 months imprisonment or 12 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 7. Hostage taking

A person commits hostage taking if they wilfully and unlawfully detain a person without their consent and threaten them with harm with the intent to thus coerce another person to take action against their will.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is either 6 months imprisonment or 6 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 8. Preventing the resurrection of a body

A person commits the crime of preventing the resurrection of a body if they wilfully and unlawfully cause the corpse of a person to be rendered impossible to resurrect or raise.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is either 3 months imprisonment or 3 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 9. Impeding the resurrection of a body

A person commits the crime of impeding the resurrection of a body if they wilfully and unlawfully cause the resurrection or raising of a person to be delayed to the detriment of the person to be resurrected.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is either 1 month imprisonment or 1 month service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death with resurrection.

§ 10. Animation of a corpse

A person commits animation of a corpse if they wilfully and unlawfully use magic from the School of Necromancy to create undead from the corpse of a person.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 11. Summoning of an undead corpse

A person commits the summoning of an undead corpse if they wilfully and unlawfully use miracles from the Path of Death to create undead from the corpse of a person without their prior and abiding consent.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is 6 months imprisonment or 6 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 12. Lycanthropic infection

A person commits lycanthropic infection if they negligently or wilfully and unlawfully cause a person to become a were-creature without their consent.

Mitigating circumstances for sentencing include the severity of the were symptoms.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is either 3 months imprisonment or 3 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 13. Grand assault

A person commits grand assault if they wilfully and unlawfully cause another person to be injured without their consent, where the injuries will not heal within 7 days without intervention.

Aggravating circumstances for sentencing include premeditation.

Mitigating circumstances for sentencing include provocation and self-defence.

The minimum required sentence is a fine of 1 goat or 3 days imprisonment or 3 days service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is 3 months imprisonment or 3 months service to the Kingdom.

§ 14. Petty assault

A person commits petty assault if they wilfully and unlawfully cause another person to be injured without their consent, where the injuries will heal within 7 days without intervention.

Aggravating circumstances for sentencing include premeditation.

Mitigating circumstances for sentencing include provocation and self-defence.

There is no minimum required sentence upon conviction.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is a fine of 5 goats or 7 days imprisonment or 7 days service to the Kingdom.

§ 15. Disturbance of the peace

A person commits disturbance of the peace if they wilfully and unlawfully participate in activities which cause disruption to a public area such that the general ability of persons to go about their day-to-day business is prevented, interrupted, delayed or otherwise made difficult.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 1 groat.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is 10 years imprisonment or 10 years service to the Kingdom.

§ 16. Blackmail

A person commits blackmail if they wilfully and unlawfully threaten to release private information with the intent to thus coerce another person to take action against their will.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 1 groat.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is 3 years imprisonment or 3 years service to the Kingdom.

§ 17. Coercion

A person commits coercion if they wilfully and unlawfully threaten to commit a crime against a person unless said person takes a lawful action they are otherwise unwilling to perform.

Aggravating circumstances for sentencing include the nature of the action so coerced.

Note: Where these circumstances are met with the exception that the coerced act is a crime, the person coercing is liable for the crime by coercion (see Section G) and the person coerced is entitled to apply for a defence of coercion (see Article VII).

Note: Coercion is differentiated from the lawful act of persuasion by the requirement that the threat is to commit a crime.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 1 groat.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death with resurrection.

Section C. Crimes against property

Crimes against property are illegal acts characterised primarily by their effects on the property or wealth of a person.

§ 1. Grand theft

A person commits grand theft if they wilfully and unlawfully take possession of another person's property or wealth without their consent, at or above the value of 15 groats.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 15 groats.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is 10 years imprisonment or 10 years service to the Kingdom.

§ 2. Petty theft

A person commits grand theft if they wilfully and unlawfully take possession of another person's property or wealth without their consent, below the value of 15 groats.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 1 florin.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is a fine of 15 groats or 1 month imprisonment or 1 month service to the Kingdom.

§ 3. Banditry

A person commits banditry if they wilfully and unlawfully take possession of another person's property or wealth without their consent, while said person is engaged in travel.

Aggravating circumstances for sentencing include the use of force or coercion.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 5 groats or 7 days imprisonment or 7 days service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death with resurrection.

§ 4. Grand property damage

A person commits grand property damage if they wilfully and unlawfully cause the damage or destruction of another person's property without their consent, at or above the value of 15 groats.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 15 groats.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is 3 years imprisonment or 3 years service to the Kingdom.

§ 5. Petty property damage

A person commits petty property damage if they wilfully and unlawfully cause the damage or destruction of another person's property without their consent, below the value of 15 groats.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 1 florin.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is a fine of 15 groats or 1 month imprisonment or 1 month service to the Kingdom.

§ 6. Grand fraud

A person commits grand fraud if they wilfully and unlawfully falsely represent their identity to attempt to gain money, goods or service at or above the value of 15 groats.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 15 groats.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is 3 years imprisonment or 3 years service to the Kingdom.

§ 7. Petty fraud

A person commits petty fraud if they wilfully and unlawfully falsely represent their identity to attempt to gain money, goods or services below the value of 15 groats.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 1 florin.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is a fine of 15 groats or 1 month imprisonment or 1 month service to the Kingdom.

§ 8. Trespass

A person commits trespass if they wilfully and unlawfully enter land belonging to a person without consent.

Mitigating circumstances for sentencing include reasonable belief that the land was open to public access.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 1 florin.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is a fine of 50 groats or 7 days imprisonment or 7 days service to the Kingdom.

Section D. Crimes of magic

Crimes of magic are illegal acts which are characterised primarily by the use of magic.

For the purposes of this Article, having knowledge of a school of magic may be proven by any of the following:

- a) Casting a spell from said school without the aid of items or scrolls.
- b) Performing or participating in a ritual from said school.
Note: In the case of persons used solely as sacrifices against their will the prosecuting authority must consider a defence of coercion (see Article VII).
- c) Writing a ritual to perform a spell from said school.
- d) Enchanting an item to hold schools from said school.
- e) Embedding a spell from said school into an enchanted item.
- f) Writing instructions and/or vocals for a spell from said school into a spell book.

§ 1. Practicing necromancy

A person commits the crime of practicing necromancy if they wilfully and unlawfully have knowledge of magic of the School of Necromancy.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is death with resurrection.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 2. Practicing demonology

A person commits the crime of practicing demonology if they wilfully and unlawfully:

- a) have knowledge of magic of the School of Demonology,
or
- b) create a blood pact with a demon.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is exile from the Kingdom of Exiles.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 3. Practicing dark magic

A person commits the crime of practicing dark magic if they wilfully and unlawfully have knowledge of magic of the School of Dark.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is exile from the Kingdom of Exiles.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 4. Casting necromancy by item

A person commits the crime of casting necromancy by item if they wilfully and unlawfully make use of a potion, scroll or other item to cast magic from the School of Necromancy.

*Note: The term **wilful** is often of particular importance for trials of casting necromancy by item.*

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is 6 months imprisonment or 6 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 5. Casting demonology by item

A person commits the crime of casting demonology by item if they wilfully and unlawfully make use of a potion, scroll or other item to cast magic from the School of Demonology.

*Note: The term **wilful** is often of particular importance for trials of casting demonology by item.*

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is 6 months imprisonment or 6 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 6. Casting dark magic by item

A person commits the crime of casting dark magic by item if they wilfully and unlawfully make use of a potion, scroll or other item to cast magic from the School of Dark.

*Note: The term **wilful** is often of particular importance for trials of casting dark magic by item.*

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is 6 months imprisonment or 6 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

Section E. Crimes of miracles

Crimes of miracles are illegal acts which are characterised primarily by the use of miraculous power.

For the purposes of this Article, having knowledge of a miraculous path may be proven by any of the following:

- a) Casting a miracle from said path without the aid of items or scrolls,

Note that casting from adjacent principles only is not sufficient proof unless it can also be proven that the caster does not follow Balance.

- b) Performing or participating in a ceremony from said path except solely as an unwilling or unknowing sacrifice.
Note that in the case of persons used solely as sacrifices against their will the prosecuting authority must consider a defence of coercion (see Article VII).
- c) Writing a ceremony to perform a miracle from said path.
- d) Consecrating an item to hold miracles from said path,
- e) Embedding a miracle from said path into a consecrated item,
or
- f) Identification of Path via the use of the Discern Path and Discern Sect miracles by an authorised agent of the law.

§ 1. Following Anarchy

A person commits the crime of following Anarchy if they wilfully and unlawfully:

- a) perform a crime in the name of the Path of Anarchy or any gods or similar beings of Anarchy,
or
- b) are a member of an organisation furthering the Path of Anarchy.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is exile.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 2. Practising Anarchy

A person commits the crime of practising Anarchy if they wilfully and unlawfully have knowledge of miracles of the Path of Anarchy.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 3. Following Dark Druidism

A person commits the crime of following Dark Druidism if they wilfully and unlawfully:

- a) perform a crime in the name of the Sect of Dark Druidism or any gods or similar beings of Dark Druidism,
or
- b) are a member of an organisation furthering the Sect of Dark Druidism.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is 3 months imprisonment or 3 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 4. Practicing Dark Druidism

A person commits the crime of practising Dark Druidism if they wilfully and unlawfully have knowledge of the Sect of Dark Druidism

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is 6 months imprisonment or 6 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 5. Casting Anarchy by item

A person commits the crime of casting Anarchy by item if they wilfully and unlawfully make use of a potion, scroll or other item to cast miracles from the Path of Anarchy.

*Note: The term **wilful** is often of particular importance for trials of casting Anarchy by item.*

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is 6 months imprisonment or 6 months service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

§ 6. Casting Dark Druidism by item

A person commits the crime of casting Dark Druidism by item if they wilfully and unlawfully make use of a potion, scroll or other item to cast magic from the Sect of Dark Druidism.

*Note: The term **wilful** is often of particular importance for trials of casting Dark Druidism by item.*

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is 1 month imprisonment or 1 month service to the Kingdom.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death without resurrection.

Section F. Crimes of organisation

Crimes of organisation are illegal acts characterised by conduct related to or assisting an association of people.

§ 1. Impersonating a member of a guild

A person commits the crime of impersonating a member of a guild if they wilfully and unlawfully fraudulently present themselves as a member of a lawful guild in order to acquire money, goods or services.

Note: The relevant guild may claim jurisdiction over the case at any point.

There is no minimum required sentence upon conviction.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is 3 months imprisonment or 3 months service to the Kingdom.

§ 2. Membership of an illegal group

A person commits the crime of membership of an illegal group if they wilfully and unlawfully declare or through actions demonstrate themselves to be a member of an organisation or association of people defined under Barony Van Heusen law to be an illegal group.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 1 groat.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is death with resurrection.

§ 3. Supporting an illegal group

A person commits the crime of supporting an illegal group if they negligently or wilfully and unlawfully materially aid or abet an organisation or association of people defined under Barony Van Heusen law to be an illegal group

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is a fine of 1 florin.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is 3 years imprisonment or 3 years service to the Kingdom.

Section G. Crimes by indirect means

Crimes by indirect means are illegal acts characterised by performance otherwise than direct action. When charging a person with a crime under this Article, the agent of the law should reference both this subsection and the subsection relevant to the associated crime.

§ 1. Conspiracy to commit a crime

A person commits conspiracy to commit a crime when they wilfully and unlawfully intend to carry out a crime otherwise specified but are prevented from doing so by actions other than their own will.

There is no minimum required sentence upon conviction.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is that of the crime that was conspired to.

§ 2. Aiding and abetting a crime

A person commits the crime of aiding and abetting a crime when they wilfully and unlawfully provide material assistance to a person in the commission of a crime or to further the commission of said crime.

There is no minimum required sentence upon conviction.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is that of the crime that was aided and abetted.

§ 3. Crimes by negligence

A person commits a crime by negligence when they fail to prevent a crime from happening by failing to take reasonable precautions against said crime, where they had reasonable belief that said crime might occur.

Note: In some cases a crime by negligence may be classified as a crime in its own right, e.g. the crime of manslaughter is the crime of murder by negligence.

There is no minimum required sentence upon conviction.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is that of the crime if committed directly.

§ 4. Crimes by demon

A person commits a crime by demon if they wilfully and unlawfully:

a) Summon a demon which then commits a crime,

or

b) Make a blood pact with a demon which then commits a crime in pursuance of said blood pact.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is that of the crime committed by the demon.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is that of the crime committed by the demon.

§ 5. Crimes by undead

A person commits a crime by undead if they:

a) Wilfully and unlawfully animate or summon an undead which commits a crime,

b) Wilfully and unlawfully instruct an undead they control to commit a crime,

or

c) Negligently or wilfully and unlawfully are the last person to control an undead which then commits a crime.

Mitigating circumstances for subsection c) include inability to destroy the undead after the end of the control.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is that of the crime committed by the undead except in particular mitigating circumstances concerning subsection c).

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is that of the crime committed by the undead.

§ 6. Crimes by control

A person commits a crime by control if they use magical, miraculous or otherwise means to manipulate the will of someone to commit a crime.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is that of the crime committed by the controlled person.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is that of the crime committed by the controlled person or death with resurrection, whichever is the greater.

§ 7. Crimes by coercion

A person commits a crime by coercion if they use significant threats to coerce a person into committing a crime.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is that of the crime committed by the coerced person.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is that of the crime committed by the coerced person or death with resurrection, whichever is the greater..

§ 8. Engaging a person to commit a crime

A person commits the crime of engaging a person to commit a crime if they offer a person consideration in exchange for said person committing a crime.

Note: Please refer to various and specific Court Records and Judgements if there is any doubt as to whether an exchange has been committed.

The minimum required sentence upon conviction is that of the crime committed by the engaged person.

The maximum permissible sentence upon conviction is that of the crime committed by the engaged person or death with resurrection, whichever is the greater.

Article VI. List of sentences

A sentence is the punishment and demand for reparations made to a person convicted of committing a crime. Crimes have recommended sentences, but authorised agents of the law may use their own judgement when sentencing a convicted criminal.

The conventional sentence types are fines, reduction of personal liberty (imprisonment, exile or service), and death. Other sentences maybe specified but should be considered carefully, especially by those not particularly trained in matters of law.

Sentences may be served consecutively or concurrently as specified by the sentencing agent of the law.

Section A. Fines

The sentence of a fine requires that the convicted person provides money or goods to the specified agents of the law within the specified time frame to the value of the fine. The value of the fine reflects the severity of the crime.

- Fines below 15 groats are considered petty fines.
- Fines above 15 groats are considered grand fines.

Section B. Reduction of personal liberty

Sentences of reduction of personal liberty may involve any of the following:

- *Imprisonment* in a secure facility managed by authorised agents of the law.
- *Service to the Kingdom*, consisting of performing services to the community or the realm as specified by the sentencing authority. The convicted person may have additional restrictions placed on their movement when not performing service. Types of service may include:
 - ❖ Dangerous service which risks the health and/or life of the criminal, with or without compensation, e.g. patrolling.

- ❖ Hard labour, without compensation, e.g. mining.
- ❖ Community or guild service which is not hazardous to health, without compensation, e.g. cleaning or crafting.
- *Exile* from Barony Van Heusen or the Kingdom of Exiles.

When choosing between imprisonment and service to the Kingdom, consideration should be given to the danger the convicted person presents to others and the usefulness of their skills and labour. The length of the sentence and/or hazardous nature of service reflects the severity of the crime.

Section C. Death

Sentences of death require the execution of the convicted criminal by a person authorised by the sentencing agent of the law.

- For *death with resurrection*, the corpse will be made available for resurrection or raising as directed by the convicted criminal's will and at the convicted criminal's cost.
- For *death without resurrection*, the corpse will be destroyed with fire or another suitable method to prevent resurrection or raising.

Article VII. List of defences

A defence in law is a valid argument that, whilst the person accused of committing a crime did meet the description of said crime, they are not guilty of committing said crime, or are guilty of committing a lesser crime. All defences must be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Common defences include:

§ 1. Defence of control

The accused person did not commit the crime because their will was under the control of another person.

§ 2. Defence of self-defence

The accused person did not commit the crime because they had a reasonable belief that they were in danger and took proportionate actions to protect themselves from said perceived danger.

§ 3. Defence of coercion

The accused person did not commit the crime because they only acted due to a significant threat of force or other significant coercion.

§ 4. Defence of lawful command

The accused person did not commit the crime because they were ordered to do so by their superior officer in a lawful guild or other lawful authority where they were oath-bound to obey.

It is important to note that *ignorance is not a valid defence*, though it may be considered to be a mitigating circumstance.

Article VIII. Special considerations

The patrollee is likely to encounter particular circumstances which are unusual in normal matters of law but which require special consideration to ensure the law is applied fairly and consistently. These include cultural differences and interactions with unusual beings.

Section A. Cultural and religious beliefs

In most cases, a sincerely-held cultural or religious belief does not exempt one from committing particular crimes. There are some cases, however, where a sincerely-held belief may constitute a mitigating or aggravating circumstance which can affect trial and sentencing.

Paragraph i. Matters of personhood

Personhood is defined as described in Article IV. Personal beliefs, no matter how strongly held, do not change the applicability of these definitions.

Patrollees may need to be aware of the specific ruling that persons belonging to the Amazon tribes who have a sincerely-held belief that humanoid males are non-persons must still obey the legal definition of a person and hence a crime against a person³³.

Paragraph ii. Matters of threat

Some matters of law, in particular the defence of self-defence (see Article VII) describe a *reasonable belief* that the person was in danger and actions proportionate to said danger. Such a belief is defined by the standards of a typical and informed Kingdom citizen. However, some cultures either part of or in treaty with the Kingdom define threat differently. In some cases, this is reflected in the application of the law.

³³ *Southmast vs. Atoxippe* (Southfell City, 99AE)

It is widely known that members of highland tribes may perceive any use of magic against themselves or their possessions to be an aggressive or deeply threatening act. This should be considered when evaluating provoking actions by another person. In particular, this belief may count as a mitigating circumstance if the person committing the provoking action was aware of this belief, and particularly if they intended to take advantage of the difference between this belief and a reasonable Kingdom citizen's belief³⁴. Severe cases may justify a sentence below the legal minimum requirement³⁵.

Note that these special circumstances do not constitute a defence against the crime and highland visitors to the Kingdom of Exiles are expected to be aware of the relevant laws and underlying principles or beliefs.

It is also widely known that druids may perceive any use of elemental magic against themselves or their possessions to be an aggressive or deeply threatening act. This should be considered when evaluating provoking actions by another person. In particular, this belief may count as a mitigating circumstance if the person committing the provoking action was aware of this belief, and particularly if they intended to take advantage of the difference between this belief and a reasonable Kingdom citizen's belief³⁶.

In other cases, except where there is a specific Act of Law defining alternate requirements, cultural beliefs may be treated as a mitigating circumstance at the prosecuting authority's discretion. Agents of the law are expected to place the duty of obedience to the law above that of personal beliefs where such personal beliefs involve acts harmful to other persons or contrary to the law.

Section B. Unusual beings

Patrols may encounter unusual beings such as avatars, demi-gods and embodiments of Paths or Schools. Such beings may profess belief that the law does not apply to them. This section aims to guide the patrolling agent of the law

³⁴ Third Treaty of the Kingdom of Exiles and Certain Highland Tribes (Exiles Rest, 101AE)

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ Evergreen Treaty between the Kingdom of Exiles and Arboria (Exiles Rest, 115AE)

to lawful resolution, but does not provide specific instruction for every particular circumstance that may arise.

Paragraph i. Personhood of unusual beings

Patrollees are advised to consider the requirements described in Article IV Section B when deciding if a being has personhood. Such an assessment will be legally binding for the immediate matter of law but does not constitute precedent and may be overturned by a court of law³⁷. If the agent of the law deems personhood to be present, then the being is subject to the law and protected by the law.

Paragraph ii. Godhood

Some beings which are identified as gods are believed to exemplify the principles or understanding on which the law system of the Kingdom of Exiles or Barony Van Heusen is founded. Under particular conditions, a senior Marshal of the Temple of Justice may declare *Will of the Gods*, a special circumstance wherein:

- For the immediate matter of law, the god's will and decision shall be accepted as legally binding.
- The consequences of the god's will and decision will be sent to the Temple of Justice and Temple of Order for legal review and consideration.

Declarations of Will of the Gods are expected to be used sparingly and only under exceptional conditions wherein the Marshal is completely satisfied of the authenticity and righteousness of the god and believes the law is fundamentally unable to address the specific situation at hand. They will be required to justify their decision and its legal implications at the subsequent hearing.

³⁷ *Exiles vs. Exiles* (Exiles Rest, 101AE)

Article IX. List of selected illegal groups

The following organisations have been declared illegal and banned in Barony Van Heusen. These organisations meet the definition of illegal group for the purposes of Article V Section F.

Section A. Religious groups

- Temple of Chaos
- Groups dedicated to collective worship of Chaos or Chaotic gods
- Temple of Death
- Groups dedicated to collective worship of Death or Death gods
- Temple of Anarchy
- Groups dedicated to worship of Anarchy or Anarchic gods
- Groups dedicated to worship or practice of Dark Druidism

Section B. Political and national groups

- Friends of the Drow
- Drow Peace In Our Time
- Bloom Buddies United
- Hassani Here First

Section C. Other groups

- Darkblades
- The Brethren

Note that this does not include the Brethren's Women's Institute, despite the best efforts of Kingdom prosecutors.

Article X. Non-criminal law

This Article comprises a summary of the relevant aspects of many Acts of Law and Court Records. This Article may be used as a reference for matters of law conducted on authorised patrols by authorised agents of the law. In a full trial the originating documents must be cited.

Although the majority of situations encountered by patrols are matters of criminal law, where a person has committed a crime, experience has shown that patrolling agents of the law are also likely to come across certain particular matters where the application of the law concerning agreements, contracts and other non-criminal activities is necessary.

This Article contains selected excerpts of Acts of Law and Court Records which concern matters that have been found to commonly arise on patrols.

Section A. Interpersonal contracts

Interpersonal contracts are lawfully binding agreements establishing a legal relationship between two or more persons.

Paragraph i. Marriage

Marriages may be performed between any two consenting adult persons subject to the following conditions:

Act of Marriage and Family Law, Section B, Paragraph iii:

- § 1. The persons entering into the marriage must at the time of the formation of marriage each state their consent to entering a state of matrimony with the otherwise mentioned participant.
- § 2. Any statement of consent made under duress or by the will of any person or being other than the person making the statement is held invalid.
- § 3. The statement of consent must be clear and unambiguous or it is to be held invalid.

§ 4. Where a person is unable to make a verbal statement of consent, permitted alternatives are a written statement of consent or an agreed symbol which is made under the will and power of the person making the statement.

Act of Marriage and Family Law, Section B, Paragraph iv:

§ 2. A marriage must be witnessed by at least two persons who are not the persons being married to one another or it shall be held invalid.

§ 3. The person conducting the marriage may be one of the witnesses.

Act of Marriage and Family Law, Section B, Paragraph vii:

§ 1. The marriage must be performed by an Authorised Person or it is invalid.

§ 2. The following persons and groups of persons are granted authority to conduct marriages save where such authority has been revoked by an authorised person:

- a) The Prince, the Baron Van Heusen, all Earls, Barons and Dukes of the Kingdom of Exiles,
- b) Titled nobles and officials,
- c) Appointed representatives of town and city councils,
and
- d) Priests of the Temple of Life, Temple of Freedom, Temple of Justice, Temple of Balance or Temple of Might.

§ 5. Other persons may be individually and temporarily or permanently authorised to conduct marriages as per the specific rights of each group of Authorised Persons.

Act of Marriage and Family Law, Section B, Paragraph vii:

§ 3. A marriage cannot be conducted if one or more of the persons to be married is at the time contracted in matrimony to another person.

Act of Marriage and Family Law, Section D, Paragraph i:

§ 1. A marriage is dissolved upon the final death of one of the persons married.

- § 2. A marriage may be dissolved through legal proceedings if one of the persons married is dead for more than 1 month with a reasonable belief that they shall not be resurrected.
- § 3. A marriage may be dissolved through legal proceedings if one of the persons married has left the plane of the Kingdom of Exiles for more than 12 months where there is a reasonable belief that the person is unable to return within their natural lifespan.

Act of Marriage and Family Law, Section D, Paragraph ii:

- § 3. A marriage not ended by the final death of one or both persons involved must be dissolved through legal proceedings to ensure the fair and honest dissolution of contract and separation of assets.
- § 4. The following persons and groups of persons may conduct the dissolution of a marriage:
- a) The Prince, the Baron Van Heusen, all Earls, Barons and Dukes of the Kingdom of Exiles,
 - b) Titled nobles and officials,
 - c) Appointed representatives of town and city councils,
 - d) Priests of the Temple of Justice or Temple of Order and
 - e) Priests of the Temple of Life, Temple of Freedom, Temple of Balance or Temple of Might, where the marriage was performed by a priest of said temple.

Act of Marriage and Family Law, Section F, Paragraph iii:

- § 6. A customary marriage may be retroactively made a legal marriage if the authorised person is satisfied that the following parts of the law were met when the customary marriage was formed:
- a) Section B Paragraphs i-v inclusive,
 - b) Section B Paragraphs vii-ix inclusive, and
 - c) Section C Paragraphs i, iii and v.

Paragraph ii. Adoption

Legal adoption of a person involves an adult person or other lawful entity claiming responsibility for and duty towards a person who has not yet reached the age of adulthood, and agreeing to act as the parent of said young person.

Act of Marriage and Family Law, Section L, Paragraph i:

- § 3. The adopting parent undertakes all rights and responsibilities a parent is due a child and becomes lawfully liable for neglect of said child.

Act of Marriage and Family Law, Section L, Paragraph iv:

- § 1. A child may be adopted by a person who has reached the age of adulthood for their species.
- § 2. A child may be adopted by a lawful guild which has been granted the right of adoption.

Act of Marriage and Family Law, Section L, Paragraph xv:

- § 1. Where the child to be adopted has a parent or parents who are living and responsible for said child, all parents must agree to the adoption.
- § 2. Where the child to be adopted has no parents who are living and responsible for said child, the adoption must be approved by a member of one of the following:
 - a) The Temple of Justice,
 - b) The Temple of Order,
 - or
 - c) The Temple of Balance.
- § 3. Where the child is deemed to have a reasonable understanding of their position and the consequences of adoption, it may be required that the child consent to the adoption³⁸.

³⁸ *Temple of Order vs. Bewd* (Heusenbergh, 43AE)

Section B. Contracts

Contracts are agreements between persons regarding an exchange of money, goods or services.

Paragraph i. Forming a valid contract

Lawful contracts must be formed under specific circumstances to protect the parties involved.

A contract must involve consideration for all parties involved³⁹.

A contract is not legally binding until all considered parties have wilfully and lawfully consented to be bound by said contract⁴⁰. A person cannot consent to a contract unless they have had the opportunity to review all terms of said contract and are reasonably considered to be capable of understanding them⁴¹.

Paragraph ii. Dissolution of a contract

Contracts can normally only be ended by the wilful, lawful and mutual agreement of all considered parties. For all other cases, the situation must be referred to a suitable authority for mediation. These authorities are⁴²:

- a) The Prince and the Baron Van Heusen,
- b) Titled nobles and officials, where the matter falls within their domain,
- c) Marshals of the Temple of Justice,
and
- d) Judges of the Temple of Order.

Paragraph iii. Valuation of goods and services

When a summary assessment of the value of goods or services is made for the purpose of deciding a matter of law outside of a full trial, the result of the

³⁹ *Exiles vs. Trimmel* (Exiles Rest, 4AE)

⁴⁰ *Exiles vs. Halperion* (Exiles Rest, 4AE)

⁴¹ *Exiles vs. Yegga* (Exiles Rest, 17AE)

⁴² *Van Heusen vs. Sharpstake* (Heusenberg, 49AE)

valuation may be appealed by any party, including the assessor, by application to the courts, and any judgements rendered as a result of said valuation will be reviewed if the valuation amount is significantly changed by the appeal⁴³.

Paragraph iv. Last wills and testaments

Last wills and testaments govern the distribution of a person's money and property after they have become finally deceased.

Act of Marriage and Family Law, Section M, Paragraph ii:

§ 5. Wherein a person has not left a lawfully documented and witnessed last will and testament, their property shall be divided as follows:

- a) 50% of the total value of all assets shall be distributed evenly amongst any legitimate children of the deceased;
 - b) 15% of the total value of all assets shall be distributed to the person who was the spouse of the deceased at the time of their final death;
 - c) 15% of the total value of all assets shall be distributed evenly amongst any illegitimate children of the deceased wherein a parental connection can be proved to the satisfaction of a court of law;
 - d) 10% of the total value of all assets shall be distributed evenly amongst the parents of the deceased;
- and
- e) 10% of the total value of all assets shall be distributed to the Temples of the Barony Van Heusen.

§ 6. Wherein under the circumstances described in § 5 all persons belonging to group (c) do not exist or all are finally deceased, the assets falling to this group shall instead be distributed to the members of group (a).

§ 7. Wherein under the circumstances described in § 5 any of the groups of persons described in groups (a), (b) or (d) do not exist or all are finally deceased, the assets falling to this group shall instead be distributed to the Temples of the Barony Van Heusen.

⁴³ *Temple of Order vs. Marigold* (Heusenberg, 67AE)

Act of Marriage and Family Law, Section M, Paragraph iii:

- § 1. Wherein a person has left a lawfully documented and witnessed last will and testament, their property shall be divided according to their directions within said testament, under the purview of the named executor.

Act of Marriage and Family Law, Section M, Paragraph iv:

- § 2. To be lawfully documented and witnessed a last will and testament must be signed or otherwise lawfully validated in the presence of a suitably authorised member of one of the lawful temples of the Barony Van Heusen and one other witness.
- § 3. A person may not be a witness to a last will and testament if they are a beneficiary of said testament.
- § 6. Any declaration of a last will and testament made under duress or by the will of any person or being other than the person making the declaration is held invalid.
- § 7. The declaration of a last will and testament must be clear and unambiguous to a reasonable reader or it is to be held invalid.

Section C. Land rights

Paragraph i. Access to land

In the matter of trespass (see page 29), a fence, wall or other similar construction is considered sufficient notice that land belongs to a person⁴⁴. The fence, wall or similar construction is not required to be sufficient to prevent entry⁴⁵, nor is it required to be maintained⁴⁶.

⁴⁴ *Jones vs. Blatter* (Bluefold, 37AE)

⁴⁵ *Jones vs. Whitnape* (Bluefold, 39AE)

⁴⁶ *Jones vs. Leverwind* (Bluefold, 44AE)

Paragraph ii. Resources of the land

All plant and mineral resources on a piece of land are owned by the owner of said piece of land⁴⁷, to a depth of 100 ft below the deepest constructed space or surface of the ground, whichever is lower⁴⁸, and up to 100ft above the highest constructed space or surface of the ground, whichever is higher⁴⁹.

The right to make use of wild animals on a piece of land belongs to the owner of said piece of land⁵⁰. All rights to the wild animal end when the animal leaves said piece of land⁵¹.

A wild animal is one which has not been domesticated. Evidence of domestication may include⁵²:

- a) Wilful restraint of the animal such that it cannot leave a specified piece of land,
- b) Training of the animal to perform a task or service,
or
- c) Performing care and maintenance upon the animal.

This list is non-exhaustive and evidence of these actions may not be sufficient in some cases, subject to the judgement of the presiding agent of the law.

⁴⁷ Act to Establish Property Rihts (Heusenberg, 34AE, rev. 93AE)

⁴⁸ *Krakash vs. Mordenmod* (Braceneck Mount, 40AE)

⁴⁹ *Middles vs. Defenders* (Heusenberg, 82AE)

⁵⁰ Act to Establish Property Rights (Heusenberg, 34AE, rev. 93AE)

⁵¹ *Hindel vs. Brakehurst* (Heusenberg, 50AE)

⁵² Act to Establish Property Rights (Heusenberg, 34AE, rev. 93AE)

Article XI. Interregional and diplomatic law

Specific laws govern the interactions between regions of the Kingdom of Exiles, the Kingdom of Exiles and realms beyond its borders, and persons representing such entities.

Section A. Interregional law

Laws may differ between regions of the Kingdom of Exiles. Where there is a conflict of laws or crossing of boundaries, the following rules apply except where otherwise specified by Acts of Law.

Paragraph i. Jurisdiction

A person is bound by the region-specific laws of a region when they are within said region. They are liable for any crimes committed within that region even after they have left said region.

Region-specific laws may be enforced within that region by the authorities of that region, or by the authorities of other regions with specific permission. Kingdom-wide laws may be enforced by any relevant authority of any region in any region.

Paragraph ii. Extradition

A regional authority may request that a second regional authority arrest and extradite a person from the second region for a crime committed in the first region. The second regional authority is obliged to comply with this request.

A regional authority may cross regional boundaries and act in another region under their own authority if they act in *hot pursuit*. The conditions of hot pursuit are satisfied if:

- a) The crime committed bears a maximum sentence of 1 year imprisonment or 1 year service to the Kingdom or greater,
- b) The pursuing authority as a whole has not ceased pursuit for more than 4 hours,
and

- c) They immediately report to the first reasonably available authority of that region and offer to turn jurisdiction over to said authority.

Section B. Diplomatic law

Diplomatic law governs certain norms of behaviour between the Kingdom of Exiles and other realms or nations. Each agreement between nations will be specific to its particular needs and will override the general statements within this Article. However, this Article provides a picture of the principles under which many of the Kingdom of Exiles' diplomatic relations operate.

Paragraph i. Diplomatic ties

Diplomatic ties are the establishment of a relationship between the Kingdom of Exiles and another nation or realm. Diplomatic ties often involve treaties regarding travel, trade and finances.

Permanent diplomatic treaties must be authorised by the Prince of the Kingdom of Exiles. Regional rulers (i.e. Dukes, Earls and Barons) may establish diplomatic treaties with a duration (including all consequential agreements) of 1 year or less.

When diplomatic ties are established between the Kingdom of Exiles and another nation there is usually an exchange of ambassadors who are granted certain rights to represent their nation's interests.

When encountering groups who are not in formal treaty with the Kingdom, patrollees must proceed with extreme caution. If diplomatic ties have not yet been established, great care must be taken not to prejudice future diplomatic efforts. Even very minor actions may have long-reaching consequences for future relations.

Paragraph ii. Declarations of war

A state of war may be declared between the Kingdom of Exiles and another nation or realm, whether or not diplomatic ties have been established, under the authority of the Prince or his designated authorities.

War is declared when the relevant Declaration of War is signed by the relevant Kingdom authority. A copy of said declaration must be sent to the nation upon which war is being made, but receipt and understanding of said document is not necessary for a state of war to be held.

A state of war may be ended by a Declaration of Peace which is signed by the relevant authorities of both the Kingdom of Exiles and the nation previously held at war.

Paragraph iii. Treatment and liability of ambassadors

Ambassadors are persons designated by a realm and accepted by the Kingdom of Exiles as a representative of the authorities of that realm. Their specific rights and powers are particular to each treaty. However, all ambassadors are granted *diplomatic immunity*.

Diplomatic immunity is not license to commit crimes. Diplomatic immunity means that an ambassador must be tried in a special court comprised as per the treaty between nations, not by any authorised agent of the law.

If an agent of the law has cause to arrest an ambassador, they must at the first opportunity return the ambassador to their diplomatic residence and alert the ruler of the region or their representative as to the situation⁵³. They must proceed with the greatest of care for the diplomatic ties between nations. If an ambassador resists arrest, the authorised agent of the law is instructed to not use force of any kind to ensure compliance. If this means the escape of the accused ambassador, the agent of the law is to immediately report the matter to the regional ruler or their representative⁵⁴.

⁵³ Various diplomatic treaties (multiple, 5AE-113AE)

⁵⁴ Various diplomatic treaties (multiple, 5AE-113AE)

Article XII. Terms and definitions

- Abiding*** Describing a condition created before an act was committed, and which was specified to continue to apply for the duration of said act.
- Coercion*** The use of threats, which evoke a reasonable fear of material or other danger, to impose upon the will of a person such that they commit an act.
- Consideration*** In contract law, a change of circumstances, including but not limited to money, goods, services, goodwill or reputation.
- Constructed space*** Any building sufficient to provide protection from the effects of weather, which is intended to provide said protection for a period greater than or equal to 7 days.
- Collective worship*** Actions by more than one person in material or symbolic furtherance or support of a religious belief, path, principle, god, avatar, or similar being.
- Directly caused*** Describing the relationship between an action(s) and event(s) where:
- a) There is a causal link or series of causal links between the action and the event,
 - b) The event could not have happened under those circumstances without the performance of the action, and
 - c) The action is reasonably connected to the event.
- Intervention*** In the matter of healing, any act to mitigate or heal an injury, including medical treatment and castings.
- Lasting damage*** An injury that cannot be restored to its state before injury without significant intervention or aid, either by the person injured or other persons.

- Matter of law*** A situation requiring any of the following: arrest of an accused person, trial of an accused person, sentencing of a convicted person, or punishment of a convicted person.
- Negligently*** To fail to take precautions to prevent an act, where there is a reasonable expectation that the consequences of failing to take said precautions would be known to said person.
- Oath-bound*** In the matter of guild law, a person is oath-bound when they have sworn oaths as part of their lawful guild membership requirements to fulfil certain actions and behaviours and are subject to guild by-laws that may impose a sentence equal to death with resurrection or death without resurrection upon violation of said oaths.
- Person*** A being lawfully recognised to be of sufficient sentience to be expected to understand the consequences of their actions and control their behaviour.
- Prior*** Describing a condition created before an act was committed.
- Timely*** Taking place within a reasonable timeframe subject to the reasonable requirements of the action without external interference.
- Unlawfully*** To commit an act that is a crime, without particular license from an authorised agent of the law to perform said act.
- Wilfully*** To commit an act when there is a reasonable expectation that the consequences of said act would be known to the actor.

Article XIII. Sample documentation

When patrolling it may unfortunately be the case that documentation must be created with haste. In order to assist patrolling agents of the law with the task of documenting the necessary and salient points in a swift fashion, several sample forms and documents have been provided.

Some forms are available as blank templates from the Temple of Order. To request copies, please fill in Requisition Form RF-093-D with the appropriate references.

§ 1. Authorisation of a patrol

This form is available as a blank template from the Temple of Order (reference PR-010-B).

I, [name], do hereby authorise a patrol to act in my name as agents of the law, for the purposes of [mission].

By my lawful authority as [rank] in [guild], I authorise them to (delete as appropriate)make arrests, conduct trials, determine sentences and enforce punishment in the matters of law (delete as appropriate) directly and indirectly arising from this mission.

I authorise [name of commander] to act as party commander. The persons authorised as part of this patrol are:

[Names of patrol members].

Signed [signature] on [date].

Witnessed [signature] ([name of witness]) on [date].

§ 2. Warrant for arrest

This form is available as a blank template from the Temple of Order (reference PR-015-A).

I, [name], whilst acting under the authority of the patrol on [date] for the purposes of [mission], do hereby issue a warrant for the arrest of [name of suspect] on suspicion of committing [crime(s)].

Signed [signature] on [date].

Witnessed [signature] ([name of witness]) on [date].

§ 3. Warrant for arrest (post facto)

This form is available as a blank template from the Temple of Order (reference PR-015-B).

I, [name], whilst acting under the authority of the patrol on [date] for the purposes of [mission], did on [date] issue a verbal warrant for the arrest of [name of suspect] on suspicion of committing [crime(s)].

Signed [signature] on [date].

Witnessed [signature] ([name of witness]) on [date].

§ 4. Record of a patrol trial

This form is available as a blank template from the Temple of Order (reference PR-021-B).

I, [name], do hereby declare that the following summary is a true and accurate account of the trial of [name(s) of defendant(s)] performed by the patrol acting under the authority of [patrol commander] and [patrol authoriser] on [date].

Trial conductor: [name of trial conductor]
Sentencer: [name of sentencer]
Person(s) accused: [name(s) of defendant(s)]
Alleged crimes: [summary of alleged crimes]
Evidence heard: [summary of evidence presented at trial]
Verdict: Guilty/Not Guilty/Referral (delete as appropriate)
Sentence: [sentence passed]

Signed [signature] on [date].

Witnessed [signature] ([name of witness]) on [date].

§ 5. Summary record of patrol matters of law

This form is available as a blank template from the Temple of Order (reference PR-022-A).

I, [name], do hereby declare that the following summary is a true and accurate account of the arrests, trials and sentencings performed by the patrol acting under the authority of [patrol commander] and [patrol authoriser] on [date].

<i>Person arrested</i>	<i>Alleged crimes</i>	<i>Verdict(s)</i>	<i>Sentence(s)</i>

Signed [signature] on [date].

Witnessed [signature] ([name of witness]) on [date].

§ 6. Requisition of goods or services

This form is available as a blank template from the Temple of Order (reference PR-029-B).

I, [name], do hereby requisition [description of goods or services] from [name of owner of goods or provider of services] for the purpose of [need for goods or services] in order to fulfil the objectives of the patrol acting under the authority of [patrol commander] and [patrol authoriser] on [date].

I am aware of the obligations placed upon me by law upon the event of requisitioning said goods and services, and do hereby declare that I believe the value of said goods and services to be [estimated value].

Signed [signature of requisitioning patrollee] on [date].

(Requisitioning patrollee.)

Signed [signature of owner/provider] on [date].

(Owner of goods/Provider of services.)

