

Statement of truth:

Background:

- a. This part of my statement has turned out to be more of an essay than I intended, but it is necessary because of the limited understanding by most people of the court process. It is written from personal observation, research and study.
- b. I write this statement as a witness to events on 12 July 2023. I am moved to write because of the danger posed to an ordinary person of an unjustified psychiatric assessment followed by the possibility of being confined to a mental hospital and being given unspecified 'medical treatment' against her will for purely political or other motives.
- c. Sandra is standing up to protect the udal rights on her property and was in court on 12 July 2023..
- d. This was only her third experience of representing herself in court. It was a daunting experience for her, but she coped extremely well with a hostile 'sheriff'.
- e. **The Court process:**

I quote from Lord Diplock in *Attorney General v Times Newspapers 1973* in the House of Lords:

"The due administration of justice requires:

first that all citizens should have unhindered access to the constitutionally established courts of criminal or civil jurisdiction for the determination of disputes as to their legal rights and liabilities;

secondly, that they should be able to rely on obtaining in the courts the arbitrament of a tribunal which is **free from bias against any party** and whose decision will be **based on those facts only that have been proved in evidence adduced before** it in accordance with the procedure adopted in courts of law; and

thirdly that, once the dispute has been submitted to a court of law, they should be able to rely on there being **no usurpation by any other person of the function of that court** to decide it according to law. **Conduct which is calculated to prejudice any of these requirements or to undermine public confidence that they will be observed is contempt of court."**

- f. This how it should be, but my observation is that Sheriff Ian Cruickshank's conduct **did** prejudice the second and third of Lord Diplock's requirements and **did** undermine public confidence that they will be observed. If my assessment is correct, then Sheriff Ian Cruickshank **was** in contempt of court.
- g. Because there is no record of what is said in summary proceedings, the whole system is open to abuse and corruption. Those involved have got comfortable with the fact that they can do more or less what they like with impunity and the public will never know. Even the local media appear to have no idea about what is going on, even though they report on court business week after week. It

doesn't seem odd to them when a man or woman is deprived of their liberty for no apparent reason. It must be OK because it was done by the sheriff. He wouldn't do anything he shouldn't, would he?

- h. It is necessary for the layman to understand a little of the court process. To anyone with no legal knowledge, the court is a minefield. Words in normal use have completely different meanings in Legalese. Lawyers and judges speak in their own code or in Latin, most of which goes over the head of ordinary people. As an illustration of the kind of deception endemic in the court, consider the following:
 - i. On the complaint presented by the procurator fiscal (the prosecutor), the person accused is written as SANDRA JANE IRVINE. To the man in the street this might seem the same as 'Sandra Jane Irvine', but it's not. In the English language the all capitals version is simply a collection of capital letters and it makes little difference what order they are in. Such a collection can strictly only be spoken as the individual letters. If something is written in capital letters it usually means it's a corporation. 'BBC' is unpronounceable as a word, but we know it's the British Broadcasting Corporation. We say the letters 'B', 'B' and 'C' separately. They don't make a word.
 - j. The word that sounds like sick can have two spellings with different meanings - sick and sic. Both sound the same. Sick means unwell, while sic (usually written (*sic*)) is an abbreviation of the Latin *sic erat scriptum*, meaning 'as it was written'. However, when written in capital letters, SIC can mean only one thing to anyone living in Shetland - the Shetland Islands Council - but that is never spoken as a word, only as the letters 'S', 'I', 'C'. The SIC and BBC are what are called 'legal fictions'. They have no physical existence. One can think of numerous other examples.
 - k. The roles of 'sheriff', 'procurator fiscal', 'sheriff clerk' and 'accused' are also legal fictions. A legal fiction has no life of its own. It is man made and cannot have authority over a living man or woman. The man can enter the role, but the role (the legal fiction) can never be given life to become the man.
 - l. In this world of fiction, it is essential (for the court) that the man or woman in the dock gives their consent to **be** a legal fiction (the 'accused', which is subordinate to all the other legal fictions - sheriff, procurator fiscal, clerk etc.) before a hearing can start.
- m. It is entirely possible (in fact likely) that the legal fiction SANDRA JANE IRVINE is a corporation owned by the Crown or the State and used for taxation, licensing and other interactions with the State, including interactions with the courts. The Crown or State cannot own a living man or woman. It will be a surprise to most that the court (another legal fiction) has **no** jurisdiction over a living man or woman.
- n. When asked by the clerk, "Are you SANDRA JANE IRVINE?", the clerk is not asking "Are you the living woman called by the name Sandra Jane Irvine?", but "Are you the corporation or entity that we own?"

- o. In strictly logical terms, Sandra cannot truthfully say she is either SANDRA JANE IRVINE or Sandra Jane Irvine, because both are names and she is not a name. If the question had been “Are you the woman called by the name Sandra Jane Irvine?”, she could truthfully have answered “Yes”. The expectation is that everyone will answer “Yes” to the question and meekly fall in line. Each has agreed to be a legal fiction ranked below all the court officials.
- p. The person named on the Complaint is SANDRA JANE IRVINE. Before proceedings can start, the court must be sure it has SANDRA JANE IRVINE before it. The woman in the dock must consent to be the legal fiction. That did not happen at any point on 12 July 2023, or at any previous hearing. Jurisdiction was not established. Consequently, in my view, Sheriff Ian Cruickshank held no more authority than a man on the street. In my view he was incapable of legally making any order or decision and Ian Cruickshank was culpable of impersonating a sheriff.
- q. The words ‘person’ and ‘appearance’ have hidden meanings in the legal world.
- r. The word ‘appearance’ in the legal sense means “The formal proceeding by which a defendant **submits himself to the jurisdiction of the court.**” as set out in the 8 July 2023 Presumptions letter, which Sandra brought to the ‘court’s attention.
- s. If Sandra had not ‘made an appearance’ the sheriff would have been unable to ‘see’ her or ‘hear’ her. Sandra specifically said she was **not** making an ‘appearance’. It would be my presumption that, until she made an ‘appearance’, the sheriff had no jurisdiction and that every subsequent action by the person on the bench was made by Sheriff Ian Cruickshank in his personal capacity and was *ultra vires*, outside the law.
- t. Also, because “Mrs. Irvine” is, strictly speaking’ another legal fiction, Sandra wanted to distinguish between any entity over which the court might have jurisdiction, and the living woman. Some of the interactions between Sandra and Sheriff Ian Cruickshank would seem strange to anyone without this knowledge.
- u. As an observer, and having been treated with the same myself, it seemed to me that the grounds for a psychiatric assessment were contrived and weaponised, seemingly for political or other reasons. Such a course of action is unwarranted, disproportionate and inappropriate in the circumstances. It appears to have been applied in a vindictive manner and seems to be the last resort when all else fails.
- v. Sandra presented herself in a calm and measured way with a consistently quiet voice in the face of the interruptions and raised voice of an overbearing Sheriff Ian Cruickshank, acting as sheriff. She had a valid argument, which she was not allowed to present without constant interruption, was cut short and was denied the right to have it recorded. At no time did I observe her getting agitated, even when consigned to police cells for no apparent reason. It may have appeared to an outsider with no legal training that some of what she was saying could have seemed a bit puzzling, but the reasons will become apparent.

- w. Underlying this case are political issues which are very significant. Sandra is trying to protect her land from being over-run by bird watchers and others. She relies on udal law, which has never been abolished or repealed in Shetland and remains supported by treaties, one of which still forms the basis of the relationship between the UK and Shetland. These are ideas the establishment would rather remained buried, as they have successfully managed to do thus far. The basic concepts of udal law are diametrically opposed to Scots law and are therefore repugnant to a Scottish lawyer. By his rigid avoidance of any matter touching on that subject, Sheriff Ian Cruickshank, acting as sheriff, appeared to allow political considerations to override due process.
- x. From a historical perspective, little seems to have changed since the days when incoming Scottish dignitaries, waving charters from a King who did not have what he purported to give, came to Shetland and put the native Shetlands, those once proud bearers of their sovereign legacy, into virtual serfdom. The Shetland psyche never recovered and the Shetland population remains one of the most docile and least ready to challenge perceived authority, of any in the British Isles.
- y. Having spent thousands of pounds on legal fees in previous issues, been convicted on false evidence, and with no reliance by her legal representatives on her udal law rights, Sandra turned to The Sovereign Nation of Shetland for help. We have been delighted to offer our help, as we do to anyone willing to stand up.
- z. I personally have to declare an interest. For the past twenty years I have been engaged in research to discover how the UK and Scotland derive their authority in Shetland. I have no legal training, but this endeavour has involved me, and latterly The Sovereign Nation of Shetland, in court cases at every level of the Scottish system, up to the Supreme Court in London. None of those courts has been able to show how it has jurisdiction (the legal term for authority) over matters in Shetland. This is relevant to Sandra's case because it shows a continuing political interference by the judiciary.
- aa. The lengths to which the judiciary have gone in order to avoid the 'Shetland question' have never ceased to amaze me.
- bb. The latest cases involving The Sovereign Nation of Shetland are in the High Court in London. The first was a farce and culminated with the court having, for some mysterious reason, 'losing' the recording of the case after the defendant misled the court and the judge lied. Costs were awarded, but not pursued. In the second, we have made application for an appeal because of all the lapses of due process at the hearing, but it seems that is in limbo, maybe because somebody realises the implications.
- cc. The case most often cited against me is Royal Bank of Scotland v Stuart Hill 2004. RBS took me to the Court of Session to stop me making them insolvent after they failed to respond to a £25 million statutory demand. The case took two years. After six months, RBS dropped their petition and started instead with a summons. After innumerable hearings, Lord Pentland decided in favour of RBS, adding a postscript to his judgment, quoting case history and saying "it is now settled that, as a

matter of law, Shetland is part of the United Kingdom”. RBS had not argued this in the court, but had, at the hearing, presented me with an envelope (which I foolishly took), containing the various cases. Those cases then mysteriously were the ones Lord Pentland cited in his postscript. Curiously, for such a long-running case, no costs were awarded. All the cases cited were later dealt with in my book *Stolen Isles* and shown to be irrelevant.

- dd. In a similar case in the High Court in London, Natwest won against my inexperience and was awarded costs of £30,000 for a single brief hearing. I did not pay and was declared bankrupt by Sheriff Mann, who refused to show how he had jurisdiction. I did not engage with the receiver and was left alone.
- ee. I crossed swords with Sheriff Mann on another occasion, when he called me “a stupid old man”. He also sent me to jail, in violation of section 204 of The Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, which I didn’t know about at the time. I came out after (I think) 17 days for a bail review. While I stood double handcuffed in the dock, Duncan Mackenzie abandoned the case, Sheriff Mann said I was a free man and this ‘free man’ was led back to police cells in double handcuffs to be held for another two hours. During that time it seems a hearing was held in my absence where I received a prison sentence of 28 days which just happened to roughly coincide with the time I had been unlawfully detained in Peterhead prison. (All prison sentences run for 50% of the time awarded if you are of good behaviour). As a prelude to being sent to jail, Sheriff Mann sent me to police cells, then came down with the procurator fiscal and two police officers and held a ‘hearing’ in the cell, before I was put in the prison van. Confirmation that the ‘sheriff’ is the ‘court’ (see xii below).
- ff. Another case in Orkney ran for 3 years and 20 hearings. I was eventually found guilty by a sheriff who had not shown any proof of his jurisdiction. A fine of £500 was imposed, but never pursued. It is remarkable what can happen in a system where summary jurisdiction is carried out with no need for a record of what was said.
- gg. In all of this, the best the Crown has been able to produce as ‘proof’ of their authority is an article published in the *Orkney Antiquarian Journal*.
- hh. Part of Sandra’s case is that there are two entities with the same name. It is the same for everybody, but we are not told about it. The one on the court papers is SANDRA JANE IRVINE. SANDRA JANE IRVINE is what is called a legal fiction. (I explain this more fully in 6.6 below) The other is the woman called by the name Sandra Jane Irvine. The courts will invariably conflate them and try to deny their existence.
- ii. I have personal experience of this, having been told on more than one occasion by sheriffs who were familiar with my face, that if I was not the all-capitals STUART ALAN HILL on the complaint, the court has no business with me, that I may go; but that the sheriff will issue a warrant for the arrest of

STUART ALAN HILL. This was clear confirmation that the entity on the complaint was not the man in the dock.

jj. It is clear that those sheriffs were, as I am sure Sheriff Ian Cruickshank is, well aware that there are two entities with the same sounding name. Duncan Mackenzie, acting as procurator fiscal depute certainly does not deny this, as is shown by the 3 June 2023 letter on the court file.

kk. The legal world is a murky place, but it is governed by some interesting sayings called maxims, usually written in Latin. Here are some which are relevant to Sandra's case:

ll. Quotes reported in James William Norton-Kyshe, *The Dictionary of Legal Quotations* (1904), p. 92-93:

mm. "When Courts adopt a fiction they must necessarily support it."

nn. Richard Arden, 1st Baron Alvanley, C.J., *Gray v. Sidneff* (1803), 3 Bos. & Pull. 399.

oo. "Fictions of law must be consistent with justice."

pp. William Henry Maule, J., *Whitaker v. Wisbey* (1852), 6 Cox, C. C. 111.

qq. "*Fictio cedit veritati; fictio juris non est, ubi veritas.*"

rr. "Fiction yields to truth. Where truth is, fiction of law does not exist."

ss. When they go to court, most people have no clue where they really are. This is a world of smoke and mirrors, where little is as it seems on the surface, but all is laid out in plain sight - if you have the eyes to see, or the seven year training of a lawyer.

tt. The actual structure of the court is little known and will be a surprise to most. This is how it works, according to *The Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995*. Bear in mind that Sheriff Ian Cruickshank (the man), enters the role of sheriff (a legal fiction) as soon as he dons his wig and gown:

uu. Section 5(1) begins with the words: "The sheriff, sitting as a **court of summary jurisdiction**," Here's the first surprise - the sheriff **is** the court.

vv. Section 307: A "**court of summary jurisdiction** is a court of summary **criminal** jurisdiction"

ww. Section 307 again: A "court of summary criminal jurisdiction includes the **sheriff court**".

xx. So, the court is not the room or the building with postcode ZE1 0HD as it says on the letterhead, it is the sheriff on the bench - hidden in plain sight and a **legal fiction** through and through.

yy. Even common words such as 'person' and 'appearance' have completely different meanings in legal land. A 'person' may include a group of persons or a corporation. Making an 'appearance' means submitting to the jurisdiction of the court. A 'sheriff' cannot 'see' or 'hear' the 'accused' until the 'accused' 'appears'. When the very definition of the words 'court', 'person' and 'appearance' are not as we understand them, what else is going on in this Alice in Wonderland world? When a man in a wig holds a conversation with somebody he can neither see nor hear, who is most in need of

psychiatric assessment?

- zz. It is forbidden for the sheriff and the procurator fiscal to have **any** contact with each other about particular cases, but their offices are in the same building. The sheriff clerk's office is across the hall from the procurator fiscal's office. When the court is closed to the public, of course they don't talk to each other, do they? We would never know. Unless we had evidence.
- aaa. But we have. On one occasion I sent some documents to the procurator fiscal, only to have them quoted **by the sheriff** (Sheriff Ian Cruickshank) in the hearing a few days later. Sheriff Ian Cruickshank should have had no knowledge of them because they had only been sent to the procurator fiscal.
- bbb. 'Procurator Fiscal Depute' Duncan Mackenzie is no stranger to deception. In a previous hearing in this case he called documents compliant with the 1995 Act "Pseudo-legal drivel". They were perfectly valid, but he just had no answer to them. He also used false evidence to get a conviction against Sandra.
- ccc. Police Scotland published a document in May 2014 entitled "AIDE MEMOIRE Freemen of the Land and Sovereign Men, Best Practice and Legislative Guidance". Somebody sent me a copy, but it was a bad photocopy and contained spelling errors that made me suspect it was something somebody had made up as a spoof. It contained phrases such as "status law" and "statue law". However, a Freedom of Information request showed that it was indeed a real document. The most worrying aspect of it was that, once they label somebody as a 'Freeman' or a 'Sovereign' the document requires officers to include information in their report to the procurator fiscal and to record information of associates, organisations/groups, vehicles and CR Number (whatever that may be). This means there is already discriminatory information on file before a case even comes to the court.
- ddd. In The Sovereign Nation of Shetland we are proud to use the definition of sovereignty used by the Crown - the allodial ownership of our land.
- eee. Both Sandra and I have documents by which Sheriff Ian Cruickshank does not deny being involved with others in operating false courts and fraud connected therewith.

1. This is my account as I witnessed events on 12 July 2023:

1.1 I attended the Lerwick Sheriff Court at 10am on 12 July 2023 in order to witness Case No. LE22000337.

1.2 I write this as if writing for somebody with no legal knowledge, but some technicality is inevitable.

1.3 The case was kept until the last of the day. It would not be good to give others ideas.

2. Sandra made it quite clear that she was **not** making an appearance. The following are her words (which I know to be correct because I helped her write them):

3. When her case was called, Sandra entered the dock.
4. In answer to the question from the clerk “Are you SANDRA JANE IRVINE?” She responded:
5. “I am the living woman, called by the name Sandra. I am here, but I am not here to make an appearance. I wish to be addressed as Sandra -”
6. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** interrupted: “We’ll get to that Mrs. Irvine. You’ve previously been identified and so, Mrs. Irvine, you’re here today for an intermediate diet. Before we get to the stage of preparedness for trial purposes, are there any matters I need to consider?”

6.1 Sheriff Ian Cruickshank immediately deviated from due process.

6.2 It is my observation that it is necessary for the court to have consent and confirmation from the accused that she is the person on the complaint. This is not merely a matter of identification as Sheriff Ian Cruickshank implied. It is not sufficient to have only visual recognition for reasons that will become clear. It was apparent to me that jurisdiction was not established because Sandra gave no consent to be, or act as, or on behalf of the entity described on the Complaint. If that was the case, Sheriff Ian Cruickshank had no authority to act as sheriff. All his actions on that day were contrary to law and he acted at his own personal liability.

6.3 There were over twenty cases on that day. Those who stood in the dock were asked “Are you (Name)?”. As each answered “Yes”, the clerk and Sheriff Ian Cruickshank were observed to simultaneously apparently write something or tick a box in front of them. It is my presumption that this signified jurisdiction having been established.

6.4 If my presumption is correct, it will be clear that all actions of the court in this instance since the first hearing have been conducted without authority. This is no surprise to me since it is par for the course that sheriffs and other judges have shown themselves willing to break the law and ignore their own rules if the questions become too difficult.

7. **Sandra**: “I’ve got some procedural matters to deal with before we start”
8. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank**: “Well, that’s what I was keen to try to elicit from you. I’m not quite sure, I’ve received considerable correspondence and have to say I was getting a bit lost as to where we are and what I should consider today”.
9. **Sandra** continued: “I wish to be addressed as Sandra so that there is no confusion between the two, the legal fiction and me, the woman. -”

9.1 Sandra makes the distinction, but Sheriff Ian Cruickshank tries to trip her up:

10. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** again interrupted: “You tell me that SANDRA JANE IRVINE is a legal fiction?”
11. **Sandra**: “Yes”.

12. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “She doesn’t exist?”

12.1 I believe Sheriff Ian Cruickshank knows very well what Sandra means and is using what seems to be the standard tactic of conflating the legal fiction and the woman by saying ‘She’ doesn’t exist. The only entity the court is interested in is the one on the complaint - the legal fiction SANDRA JANE IRVINE, not the woman called by the name Sandra Irvine, but when spoken they are identical.

13. **Sandra:** “I am a woman. My name is Sandra”

14. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “So, outwith this court there is no such person as SANDRA JANE IRVINE living at the house Boddam in Dunrossness, Shetland”.

14.1 Sheriff Ian Cruickshank again attempts to conflate the living woman with the legal fiction.

15. **Sandra:** “I’m the living woman called Sandra”

16. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “I see. Outwith this court, for any other formal matter are you simply referred to as Sandra?”

17. **Sandra:** “Yes”

18. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “So, do you have a license, a drivers license?”

19. **Sandra:** “Yes, I have a driving license”

20. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “In what name is your driver’s license?”

21. **Sandra:** ”It’s in the name of Forvik State. It’s recognised by Forvik. It says Sandra on it”.

22. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “You don’t have a UK driving license?”

23. **Sandra:** “I don’t use that”.

24. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “Do you have a current UK driver’s license?”

25. **Sandra:** “No”

26. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “Do you mind if I check DVLA records?”

27. **Sandra:** ”Yes”

28. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “Well, we’ll just pause on that. Yes. So, Mrs. Irvine, what preliminary points did you have?”

28.1 Having failed to get Sandra to back down, Sheriff Ian Cruickshank changed the subject. Again, it is my observation that it is standard practice in sheriff courts to conflate the living man or woman in the dock with the legal fiction on the complaint.

28.2 The job of the sheriff is to listen to both sides and then come to a judgment. It is the duty of the procurator fiscal to show the court how it has jurisdiction, but his duty was usurped by Sheriff Ian Cruickshank. Making an argument on behalf of one side or the other is not the

function of the sheriff. I believe it is called practising law from the bench.

29. **Sandra:** “Under Section 157(2) of the Criminal Procedure Act 1995 it is my desire that my objection to the competency of these proceedings be recorded.”
30. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “Just.... I’m trying to note all of this, if you’ll just take your time. You said Section 157?”
31. **Sandra:** “Yes, brackets 2”
32. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** read, then: “Section 157(2) says “Any objection taken to the competency or relevancy of the complaint or proceedings, or to the competency or admissibility of evidence, shall, if either party desires it, be entered in the record of the proceedings.”
33. **Sandra:** “This has to be entered into the record, my procedural matters”.
34. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “Yes. The only issue is that we’re past the stage unfortunately where any procedural matters can be considered by the court. It ended when you pled not guilty to the charge. We’re past the stage where any preliminary objection can be taken”.

34.1 Note that, while Sandra refers to ‘procedural matters’, Sheriff Ian Cruickshank has switched this to ‘preliminary objection’. My observation is that no such limitation exists in the legislation as far as a challenge to the competency (jurisdiction) of the court is concerned. As far as I am aware, an objection to competency can be made at any time. For it to be otherwise would permit a whole trial to be conducted *ultra vires* (outside the law) simply because competency was not challenged early enough. The law may not permit something outside its scope.

35. **Sandra** continued: “It is my understanding that it is the duty of the procurator fiscal to show this court how it has jurisdiction”.
36. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “We’ll come back to that. Do you have any other matter I should consider?”

36.1 Another diversion. My observation is that in the absence of jurisdiction Sheriff Ian Cruickshank was not in a position to consider anything. If it is the duty of the procurator fiscal to show the court how it has jurisdiction. **Nothing can proceed further until this is done.** Sheriff Ian Cruickshank gave the impression of wanting to avoid this question at all cost and prevented the procurator fiscal doing his duty of showing the court how it has jurisdiction.

37. **Sandra** continued: “I refer you to my letter of 8 July 2023. That letter and its exhibits shall form part of the record.”

37.1 Sandra presumed that what she had been saying was being recorded.

38. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** interrupted while he found the 8 July 2023 letter.

38.1 My observation: Judging by his later comments, it seems that Sheriff Ian Cruickshank was already familiar with this document and others before the hearing started, as he should have been.

38.2 There are two letters dated 8 July 2023. One challenges some presumptions the court may hold and is accompanied by various exhibits. The other was attached to a copy of an advert placed in The Shetland Times newspaper.

39. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “There’s one letter dated 8 July. I have a letter addressed to the sheriff clerk. I’m sorry, there are various letters dated 8 July, which particular letter are you referring to?”

40. **Sandra:** “The one with the exhibits on it. Is this being recorded?”

40.1 She had noticed that the clerk was not writing or typing anything.

41. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “No”

42. **Sandra** “Oh, it’s not. Under Section 157-”

43. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** interrupted: “Summary proceedings are not recorded”

44. **Sandra:** “But it says so here” (referring the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, which she had with her).

45. Sheriff Ian Cruickshank: “That’s not what it says”

45.1 My observation is that Sheriff Ian Cruickshank was being deliberately misleading. Section 157 (2) reads:

“Any objection taken to the competency or relevancy of the complaint or proceedings, or to the competency or (subject to subsection (3) below) admissibility of evidence, shall, **if either party desires it, be entered in the record of the proceedings.**”

(Emphasis added).

45.2 This was the second time Sheriff Ian Cruickshank unlawfully blocked the recording of Sandra’s challenge to competency. He apparently did not want anything on the record.

46. **Sandra** continued: “I’ve not had any reply from the procurator fiscal about how he has jurisdiction”.

“Central to everything I say is the concept that sovereignty, from which jurisdiction derives, is the same as allodial ownership. According to *The Laws of Scotland, Stair Memorial Encyclopaedia*:

At Volume 4(1): “The authority of the court derives from the sovereign power” That's Exhibit B; and

at Volume 18(42): “The Crown's sovereignty and its *dominium eminens*, its ultimate tenurial superiority were the same thing, were identical concepts” That's Exhibit C.

This is reinforced by Note 4 on that page, which says: “the Crown cannot dispone, but can only feu,”

47. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** interrupted: “Can you tell me what relevance this has to the charge before

the court?”

47.1 This is another diversion. Sandra was attempting to deal with procedural matters, which must be dealt with before matters concerning the charge can be considered.

48. **Sandra**: “I’m just getting to that. “the Crown cannot dispo, but can only feu, for to dispo would, in the feudal scheme of things, be to alienate not only **land** but also **sovereignty**.”; and at Volume 18 (47): “The *dominium eminens* or ultimate superiority of the Crown is allodial because not held of a higher lord, except of God.” That’s Exhibit D.”

“It is clear that the Crown defines its sovereignty as being the same as allodial ownership. Because jurisdiction comes with sovereignty, that definition covers both personal and territorial jurisdiction.”

“The Procurator Fiscal Depute accuses the (all capitals) SANDRA JANE IRVINE, the legal person, of an offence of acting in a threatening or abusive manner contrary to Section 38(1) of the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010. The locus was my land at Boddam.”

I note from -”

49. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** interrupts again: “I don’t know about that. I don’t have any evidence about it Mrs. Irvine. At the end of the day, is this a matter which should be considered at trial?”

49.1 My observation is that Sandra had just presented evidence which appears crucial to jurisdiction. Sheriff Ian Cruickshank refused to record it and attempted to brush it under the carpet.

50. **Sandra**: “The trial is next month” and attempted to continue with “Before proceeding with a case, the procurator fiscal must be-”

51. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** interrupted again: “Effectively, you are challenging the jurisdiction of the court, that’s your position isn’t it?”

52. **Sandra** said “Yes” and tried to continue: “must be satisfied by way of corroborated evidence on four points, all of which -”

52.1 My observation is that, again faced with an argument to which he had no answer, Sheriff Ian Cruickshank then used another diversionary tactic to change the subject:

53. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** interrupted: “There’s another letter dated 8th of July. I’m not sure if it’s simply for my information, or if it’s brought to my attention because it’s something to do with this case. But the second letter of 8th July that I have addressed to Mrs. Hunter is sent to me for the court’s attention, a Notice that’s been published in The Shetland Times on 7th July to run for three weeks. Why are you bringing this to my attention?”

54. **Sandra** replied: “It’s my allodial claim, my allodial property”

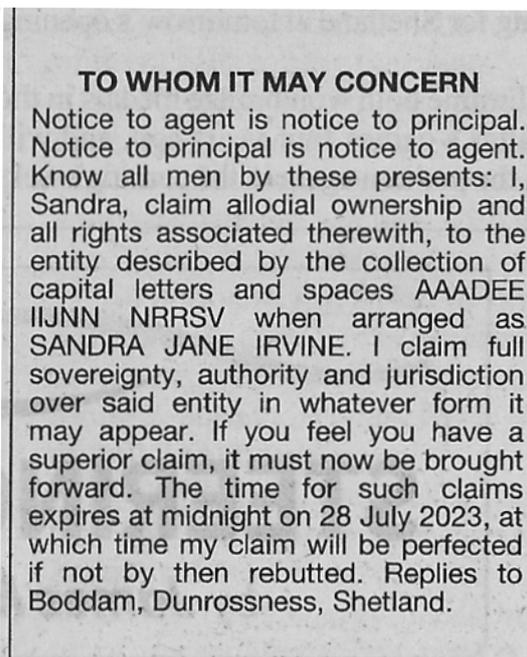
55. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank**: “I’ve read the Notice. It doesn’t make a lot of sense to me Mrs. Irvine”.

56. **Sandra:** “It’s trying to get to the jurisdiction”.
57. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “This was published in The Shetland Times? Because I wasn’t here, I haven’t seen that edition of The Shetland Times. It’s to run for another two weeks in The Shetland Times? Are you responsible for sending this to The Shetland times Mrs. Irvine? Are you **personally responsible?**”

57.1 This was said in a somewhat threatening manner, as if Sandra should have something to feel guilty about.

58. **Sandra:** ”This is nothing to do with procedural matters”, →

58.1 It is my observation that the Notice **was** in fact to do with procedural matters because it seems that the Crown needs ownership of the legal fiction SANDRA JANE IRVINE in order for the court to have jurisdiction. If nobody responds, it becomes Sandra’s property, but if a claim is presented by the Crown, there is an admission that SANDRA JANE IRVINE is not the same as the woman called by the name Sandra. This is not something they wish to openly admit.



58.2 Here is the Notice:

Sandra makes a claim of allodial ownership of the legal fiction SANDRA JANE IRVINE, but offers anyone with a superior claim the opportunity to come forward before 28 July 2023. If ownership of the legal fiction by the Crown is a requirement for the court’s jurisdiction, the Crown must come forward and claim it, otherwise it becomes the property of Sandra and out of the jurisdiction of the court. It was posted as a Public Notice for three weeks in The Shetland Times and the court, the procurator fiscal and the police were advised of it. There has been no response.

59. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “So this is nothing to do with procedure?”
60. **Sandra:** “Can I carry on with my procedural matters?”
61. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** then switches to apparent concern with a soft voice: “Mrs. Irvine, do you feel well, do you actually have any health issues?”

61.1 My observation: This is totally out of the blue and is seen as a last-ditch attempt to get rid of this persistent woman. Things start to have a sinister tone.

62. **Sandra:** “My name is Sandra”

63. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank**, more insistent: “Do you have any health issues Mrs. Irvine?”
64. **Sandra**: “That is nothing to do with procedural matters”.
65. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank**: “Is there any health issue I should make enquiry into just to make sure that everything’s OK?”
66. **Sandra**: “My name is Sandra and I’m quite well, thank you.”
67. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank**: “I’m wondering Mrs. Irvine if I should be recalling this matter later today, having received a psychiatric assessment? Do you have anything to say on that?”
- 67.1 Apparently there was an intention to quickly get a psychiatrist in - quick assessment, Sandra off to a mental hospital - job done.
68. **Sandra**: “That’s not a procedural matter”
69. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank**: “It is a procedural matter in terms of Section 52E of the 1995 Act. It’s a matter for the court *ex proprio motu* to consider whether there is a health issue, a psychiatric issue which might require to be explored. You tell me you have no health issues?”
- 69.1 It is not explained to Sandra that *ex proprio motu* means ‘by its own motion’.
70. **Sandra**: “No, can I continue with my proce-”
71. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank**: “Have a seat for the moment Mrs. Irvine”.
72. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** to Duncan Mackenzie, acting as procurator fiscal: “I wonder if we should have consideration of certain assessments?”
73. Duncan Mackenzie: “I think it would be worthwhile, My Lord, but I defer to your Lordship on that matter”
74. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank**: “Thank you.” “Mrs. Irvine, we’re going to take a brief adjournment to see if we can possibly get a psychiatrist to attend the court”.
- 74.1 Apparently, Sheriff Ian Cruickshank expected to be able to get a consultant psychiatrist to pop round at a moment’s notice, do a psychiatric assessment so that he could sign a mental health assessment order and get Sandra shipped off to a mental hospital. Fortunately for Sandra, it seems that such medical professionals are too busy dealing with patients who genuinely need their services.

Court adjourned and re-started about 30 minutes later:

75. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** in a gentle tone: “Yes, Mrs. Irvine, I’ve got a concern, a concern about your health and in fairness to **you** (emphasised) I want to make sure there’s no, nothing affecting your ability to participate in these proceedings. I’ve made enquiries and we can’t get a psychiatric

assessment today, but we can get a psychiatric assessment with feedback within seven to ten days and I feel that is the appropriate way for me to proceed. Do you have any observations at this stage?"

75.1 Sandra's ability to participate in the proceedings was seemingly far too competent for Sheriff Ian Cruickshank's liking.

75.2 Seven to ten days would have left twenty or twenty-three days before the proposed 2 August intermediate diet (the legal word for a hearing). The actual appointment when offered was 26 July - fourteen days later, not seven to ten. Allowing time for the report to be typed up, relayed to the court and considered and the fact that this brings us up to a weekend, instead of the planned twenty or twenty-three days, we are now in the realm of only two days before the intermediate diet. The intermediate diet is normally fixed two weeks before the trial diet, but in this case there is only eight days. There now seems to be an indecent rush.

Sandra continues with great presence of mind:

76. **Sandra:** "My name is Sandra"

77. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** "Ahh"

78. **Sandra:** "Going back to the matter of Section 157 (2), it does say "if either party desires it""

79. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** "Yes, but Section (1) says summary proceedings will be conducted *viva voce* and a re-**cord** of the proceedings refers to the minutes which the court takes. It basically means that if there is any objection, then it is recorded in the minutes. It doesn't mean that it's recorded digitally. That's what you want me to do, isn't it? You want me to have these proceedings digitally recorded."

79.1 Sheriff Ian Cruickshank was putting words in Sandra's mouth. She had not asked for any particular mode of recording. She would have been happy with a written one and she had at hand a hard copy of what she was saying in case of any mistakes and for the convenience of the clerk.

79.2 My observation at this point is that 157 subsection (1), which Sheriff Ian Cruickshank relies upon reads:

79.3 "Proceedings in a summary prosecution shall be conducted summarily *viva voce* and, except where otherwise provided and **subject to subsection (2) below**, no record need be kept of the proceedings other than the complaint, or a copy of the complaint certified as a true copy by the procurator fiscal, the plea, a note of any documentary evidence produced, and the conviction and sentence or other finding of the court". (Emphasis added).

79.4 Subsection (2) (which overrides subsection (1), reads: "Any objection taken to the competency or relevancy of the complaint or proceedings, or to the competency or admissibility of evidence, shall, **if either party desires it, be entered in the record of the**

proceedings". (Emphasis added).

79.5 It seems that Sheriff Ian Cruickshank, having read the legislation, was deliberately ignoring it to avoid any record being kept.

80. **Sandra**: "Can I draw your attention to the 8th July letter about presumptions?"

81. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** in a loud voice: "Oh, **presumptions!** Which includes **presumption of incompetence.**"

82. **Sandra**: "No, this is identity"

83. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** with raised voice: "I'm going to the **end part**".

83.1 My observation is that any remnant of due process was abandoned at this point. Sandra was bringing Sheriff Ian Cruickshank's attention to one piece of information and he overrides her and picks the bit he wants to bully her about. If he had allowed her to continue, the 'presumption of identity' section of the letter exposes the endemic fraud perpetrated on everyone entering the court. Dangerous ground for him, to be avoided at all costs.

84. **Sandra**: "This is identity of the legal person"

84.1 Sandra is bringing to Sheriff Ian Cruickshank's attention the second presumption in the letter, the presumption of identity. Inspection of the letter will reveal why. Apparently alarm bells ring for Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:

85. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank**, voice raised further: "**I'm going to the end part, the eighth presumption Mrs. Irvine. You've outlined that the Presumption of Incompetence "is the presumption that I [Sandra] am at least ignorant of the law and am incompetent to present myself and argue properly. Therefore the sheriff has the right to have me arrested, detained, fined or forced into a psychiatric evaluation". So you realise that I can actually force you into a psychiatric evaluation. Now that's what I'm asking you at this stage. What is your position on me deferring matters for you to be psychiatrically assessed?"**"

85.1 My observation: Sheriff Ian Cruickshank again relinquished any claim to acting without prejudice or bias. The statement: **So you realise that I can actually force you into a psychiatric evaluation** was delivered in a threatening manner and was chilling. Bullying would be a mild description. It seems that Sheriff Ian Cruickshank was willing to do almost anything to avoid Presumption 2 in the Presumptions letter being read out.

The Presumptions letter starts with the words: "There are some presumptions which I believe to be operating **in the Lerwick Sheriff Court**. I, the woman called by the name Sandra, allodial owner of my land and body, sovereign in my own right, **formally reject those presumptions** as follows:" It goes on to outline eight presumptions Sandra believes the court

may be making. .

86. **Sandra** tried to respond: “That’s a presumption. That -”

87. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank**, still loud: “**Well, you, you, you say that you take issue with that presumption?**”

87.1 In what is now an extremely stressful situation, Sandra again demonstrates her presence of mind by calmly reading what is written in the following paragraph of the letter, which **does** reject the presumption:

88. **Sandra**: “I, the woman called by the name Sandra, sovereign in my own right, **reject** the presumption of incompetence. Although I may not have access to the law books used by sheriffs and the legal profession, those books are for use in the Scottish legal system. Until proof of sovereignty by the Crown and proof of jurisdiction by the court is shown, those books are worthless as a source of authority. As sovereign in my own right, I have total competence to order my own affairs.”

88.1 My observation: At this stage, Sandra has said she is well and has total competence to order her affairs. There has been nothing to contradict that. She has remained calm, but insistent and yet Sheriff Ian Cruickshank persists in what seems to be a blatant attack with the threat of a psychiatric assessment.

89. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank**: “Yes, have a seat for the moment, we’ll come back to matters Mrs. Irvine”.

90. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank** to Duncan Mackenzie: “Mr. Mackenzie, you’ll have to share the concerns I have. It is my (not sure what was said here) *ex proprio motu*, given that the trial is the 3rd of August, I will *ex proprio motu* adjourn the trial diet, assign a later trial diet, not necessarily much later, but giving time for the case to call by way of a further intermediate diet, at which time a psychiatric assessment would be Or indeed, simply assign (I heard ‘something to do with assessment’)”

91. Duncan Mackenzie: “I’ll defer to whatever your lordship thinks is the appropriate way to proceed. Then again, if we have an opportunity to make a diet in advance” (I was unable to hear this part). “I’m in Your Honour’s hands”

92. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank**: “I know”

92.1 My observation: It seemed to me that Sheriff Ian Cruickshank was engineering an excuse for Sandra to be given a mental health assessment (at least 28 days in a mental institution), which the procurator fiscal seemed at least reluctant to go along with. The relevant part of the legislation, which Sheriff Ian Cruickshank relies on is Section 52E of the 1995 Act. As is often the case, the legislation is written in a way that makes it difficult for the layman to understand.

92.2 Essentially, Section 52E seems to have been written in a way that would protect the public

from rogue sheriffs with their own agenda. It is subject to Section 52D, which, by itself, would, “**it appears to the court** that the person has a mental disorder”, give the court (the sheriff) the authority to order a mental health assessment. However, Section 52D itself is subject to Section 52B, .

(1)Where—

(a)a person has been charged with an offence;

(b)the person has not been sentenced; and

(c)**it appears to the court** that the person has a mental disorder (emphasis added),

the court may, subject to subsections (2) and (3) below, make an assessment order in respect of that person. (emphasis added)

92.3 Don't forget that the **court** is the **sheriff** (xiii on page 3).

92.4 My observation: Sheriff Ian Cruickshank has given no indication why he thinks Sandra might have any kind of mental disorder. He has shown himself willing to ignore legislation and evidence he finds tricky. He has managed, contrary to the legislation, to ensure none of this is recorded. At 110 below he is about to send her to police cells for no given reason, with no paperwork and with her legal papers illegally confiscated - again with nothing appearing in the record. Sandra can have no confidence that putting in his hands documentation which might lead to her spending (at least) 28 days in a mental hospital, subject to ‘medical treatment’ is a safe thing for her to do.

(2)The court may make an assessment order under subsection (1) above **only** if it would make one under subsections (2) to (11) of **section 52D** of this Act; (emphasis added)

(3) (This section is not relevant to this case).

92.5 My observation here is that at no time did Sheriff Ian Cruickshank give any reasons for suspecting that Sandra had any mental health issues.

92.6 I also observe that Section 52D applies “where an application for an assessment order is made under section 52B(1) or section 52C(1) of this Act.”

92.7 Section 52B is titled “Prosecutor’s power to apply for assessment order” It reads:

“52B(1) Where -

(c) it appears to the **prosecutor** that the person has a mental disorder”

92.8 Working backwards: If at 52B (c) “it appears to the **prosecutor** that the person has a

mental disorder”, then **and only then** can the **court** (the sheriff) make an assessment order under 52E (1). If it does not appear to the prosecutor that the person has a mental disorder, he would not be applying for an assessment order and the court would not be able *ex proprio motu* to make one. Any other reading would make section 52E(2) redundant, which is clearly not the intention of the legislation. The same applies to Section 52D. It seems that section 52E (2) is there for the protection of the public from rogue sheriffs with their own agenda.

92.9 If Section 52E (the court’s power) were not subject to Section 52B (the prosecutor’s power), there would be no need for Section 52E at all, because power is given to the court by Section 52D.

92.10 The prosecutor did not raised the issue of Sandra’s mental health. The drive towards a mental health assessment came entirely from Sheriff Ian Cruickshank, who not only was acting *ultra vires*, but appeared to be unable to counter Sandra’s arguments. The use of an assessment order is wholly inappropriate in this case - a sledgehammer to crack a falsely alleged nut.

93. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “Well let’s consider the position regarding bail (More I could not hear)
94. **Duncan Mackenzie:** “Well I was going to be addressing your lordship on the question of bail, at the very least to have the bail order amended. I’ve been made aware that the accused has sent a letter to one of the civilian witnesses copying a letter to him that was sent to the police area commander.”
95. **Sandra** attempted to object, but was told she will have the opportunity later. (It never came).
96. **Duncan Mackenzie:** “That was wholly inappropriate and I would say at the very least bail conditions be amended that the accused shall not approach or contact or attempt to approach or contact by any means, Hugh Roland Harrop and Ann Elizabeth Powell.”
97. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “Yes, thank you”.
98. To Sandra: “Mrs. Irvine, what I want to do is *ex proprio motu* I will adjourn the trial diet assigned for 3rd August. We will then assign a new trial diet, not necessarily much further into the future if that can be accomodated and we’ll also assign a further intermediate diet. The purpose of the *ex proprio motu* postponement of the trial is the court wishes to obtain a psychiatric assessment to ascertain your fitness to participate in legal proceedings. Now, in the current circumstances you’re on bail. I would be persuaded to continue bail if you accept three special conditions, additional conditions. The first is that you will attend as directed, for the purposes of obtaining a psychiatric assessment as ordered by the court. Second condition that you will not approach or contact, or attempt to approach or contact, or in any way communicate with Hugh Harrop or Ann Elizabeth Powell. And the third special condition is that until such time as the psychiatric assessment has been obtained you must not forward any further correspondence to the Sheriff Clerk at Lerwick. Are you

prepared to accept and abide by the three additional conditions of bail?”

99. **Sandra:** “Sandra does”

99.1 Sandra sticks to her guns.

100. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “The person before me, do you accept the special conditions of bail?”

101. **Sandra:** “I am a woman, my name is Sandra, Yes”

102. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “What does that mean? The person (the ‘person’) on the bail order is SANDRA JANE IRVINE. Is SANDRA JANE IRVINE prepared to accept these three special conditions of bail? ”

103. **Sandra:** “SANDRA JANE IRVINE in all-capitals is a legal fiction”

104. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “Well. In those circumstances, in order for the **legal friction** to consider matters to be remanded in custody until later today and let us see how she feels in there”

105. **Sandra** was immediately handcuffed and taken away by security officers. It seemed they had been briefed beforehand. There was no discussion or contemplation. There was no instructions issued. It was as if the words ‘remanded in custody’ were the trigger for security staff to act.

105.1 This was not done by any court process. No paperwork was involved, just the whim of the man on the bench and a blatant abuse of authority. A woman, innocent until proved guilty, was deprived of her liberty by security staff apparently acting on their own initiative, but clearly on prior instructions from a man without the authority to do so.

105.2 Sandra has been meticulous in not agreeing to be SANDRA JANE IRVINE “on the bail order” (102 above). Sheriff Ian Cruickshank ordered the legal ‘friction’ SANDRA JANE IRVINE to be put in the cells, but the security officers took away Sandra, the woman. Before he can do anything **at all**, Sheriff Ian Cruickshank, even if he were sheriff, must have Sandra’s consent to be SANDRA JANE IRVINE.

105.3 This is a ‘softening up’ tactic I have had used against me in the past. In the knowledge that it is not being recorded, ‘sheriffs’ can get away with unlawful imprisonment without challenge, or any recording of the event.

105.4 Sandra’s legal papers were confiscated, giving anyone, including Sheriff Ian Cruickshank, the opportunity to inspect the information she had yet to divulge and which was fatal to the Crown case.

105.5 Sandra was being coerced into agreeing bail terms she had no reason to agree to. This was sheer bluff on the part of Sheriff Ian Cruickshank. Had Sandra refused the bail conditions, Section 204 of the 1995 Act protects her from being sent to prison, so all Sheriff Ian Cruickshank had at his disposal (if he had been legally acting as a sheriff) was intimidation and coercion.

106. The hearing was adjourned with no restart time.

106.1 I arrived back at the court at around 14:20, by which time the second part of the hearing was under way. What I heard was as follows:

107. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “Do you accept to agree and abide by the special conditions?”

108. **Sandra:** “Yes”

109. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “Hm. And, separately, do you undertake that you will not forward or send, or cause anything to be forwarded or sent on your behalf by way of correspondence to the sheriff clerk’s office at Lerwick until further orders of the court?”

110. **Sandra:** “Yes”

111. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “And thirdly do you undertake not to approach or contact or attempt to approach or contact by any means Hugh Harrop or Ann Powell? Do you accept to be bound by that condition?”

112. **Sandra:** “Yes, provided he doesn’t come on my land”.

113. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “No, there’s no -, Do you accept that condition or do you not?”

114. **Sandra:** “As long as he stays off my land, yes I accept that condition”.

115. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “So that means that if, for any reason Mr. Harrop steps on your land, you will approach or contact him”.

116. **Sandra:** “No, I was in my car last time to take photographs. He approached me. I did not speak to him. He approached me. I was seeking photographic evidence. He was on my land (something I did not hear). I did not speak to him, he came and approached me. I did not speak to him.”

117. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “I’ve given you the condition and I take it that you will comply with it and that you will not approach or contact, or attempt to approach or contact or communicate by any way with Hugh Harrop or Ann Powell. Do you accept that condition?”

118. **Sandra:** ”Nods”.

119. **Sheriff Ian Cruickshank:** “Very well, bail will be continued with those special conditions”.

119.1 This part of the hearing was notable for the fact that Sheriff Ian Cruickshank did not attempt to call Sandra ‘Mrs. Irvine’.

120. The ‘hearing’ came to an end.

My conclusions are these:

- I observed a number of miscarriages of justice.
- It is my observation that, right from the start Sheriff Ian Cruickshank acted outside of the law by not having the procurator fiscal show the court how it had jurisdiction when the

competency of the court was challenged.

- Sheriff Ian Cruickshank's motives appeared to be political.
- Sheriff Ian Cruickshank appeared to be practising law from the bench.
- At no point was the jurisdiction of the court established. Sandra spoke quietly and acted with calmness and dignity at all times.
- Sandra was provoked, barracked and bullied by Sheriff Ian Cruickshank, but persisted nevertheless.
- Sandra was subjected to unlawful imprisonment and coercion.
- If jurisdiction were not established, Sheriff Ian Cruickshank would forfeit all protection of the office of sheriff and any orders he made would be void.
- Sheriff Ian Cruickshank violated Lord Diplock's requirements (at 94.1) for a fair hearing and by Lord Diplock's criteria was in contempt of court.
- Sheriff Ian Cruickshank ensured, contrary to Section 157(2) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, that no record was made of his activities.
- Both Sandra and I have documents by which Sheriff Ian Cruickshank does not deny being involved with others in operating false courts and fraud connected therewith.
- On the question of Sandra's mental stability, she has held a gun license since 2009 for the purpose of controlling vermin on her croft, only losing it as a result of vague accusations from the police. No medical professional was involved in that decision. She is on no medication and has no history of any mental health issues.
- One of the bail terms is that Sandra "does not forward or send or cause anything to be forwarded on your behalf to the Sheriff Clerk's office, Lerwick until further orders of court" This has the effect of denying due process. It is necessary, for the purposes of Section 258 of the *Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995* for documents to be sent to the court 48 hours before the relevant diet. Sandra risks breaking her bail conditions if she does this. She is denied due process. Also, because she has no written confirmation, she wished to confirm the dates of the intermediate diet and trial diet, but this is also rendered impossible by this bail condition.
- Sheriff Ian Cruickshank, acting without authority, made unlawful bail conditions. The whole proceeding on 12 July 2023 was *ultra vires* and any bail or conditions of bail are null and void.
- Sandra will rely on this document in any future proceedings.

I believe that the facts stated in pages 1-21 of this statement are true. I understand that proceedings for contempt of court may be brought against anyone who makes, or causes to be made, a false statement in a document verified by a statement of truth without an honest belief in its truth.

The court has consistently maintained that there is no recording made. In a place bristling with TV monitors, cameras and CCTV equipment, I find this difficult to believe. They would be foolish not to gather their own evidence in a case like this.

Sheriff Ian Cruickshank should *ex proprio motu* recuse himself from any further involvement in this case.

On this date 28 July 2023
By my hand and seal

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Stuart Hill', is positioned to the left of a red wax seal impression. The seal is circular and contains a faint, embossed design, possibly a coat of arms or a crest.

Stuart Hill, a man,, allodial owner of my land and body, sovereign in my own right.

I have attached a diagram showing in visual form the concepts being dealt with in this statement. I hope it will be helpful to the reader.

This will be published for public view at www.sovereignshetland.com/Documents/SandraIrvine

Sandra's block diagram:

The udal System (Shetland), as contrasted with the feudal system (England and Scotland).

Although not a religious woman, these passages resonate with me.

Genesis 1:26:
"And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion"

The Great Legislator of the Universe

Ephesians 4:6:
"One God, Father of all who is above all, through all and in you all."

I am a living woman (called by the name Sandra).

My inherent rights flow from this source.

LAWFUL (Udal)

Claimed by Sandra as her property on 7 July 2023

The living woman called by the name Sandra

Ownership of the land (Shetland)
Ultimate ownership belongs to Sandra.

Needs oral or written evidence
Consent/ Joinder
I did not sign any instrument giving the Crown ownership of my land or body.

Real life above this line

All fictions below this line

Corporate fictional entities, including king and government, constructed by living men and women.

Ownership of the land (Scotland, England)
Ultimate ownership belongs to the king or the Crown.

LEGAL (Feudal)

Created and controlled by legislation.

Their inherent rights flow from this source.

Courts, corporations and their officers.
SANDRA JANE IRVINE
(All are legal fictions.)

SANDRA JANE IRVINE
Now the property of Sandra

When the laws of men fail, we must revert to the laws of Nature.