

PREPARATION FOR CORPORATE LEGAL FRAUD VISITS

Think W.itness A.dvocate R.ecord E.vidence D.ocument N.otify

1. Prepare your front door for NOTICES/RECORDING, including audio-backed CCTV, Tanoy or witnesses.
2. Condition yourself not to open the door in a habitual way. Including other occupants, youngsters etc.
3. Answer callers via a pre-prepared no-access exchange point; Pref via a window so not giving invite.
4. State that you will not consent, and only converse and exchange documents via your exchange point
5. State you require and are recording their identity.
6. Reiterate notices, law jurisdictions, boundaries, and zero access given without a complete warrant.
7. Identify yourself only via serving your ID card (?)
8. Require your copy of any documents/contracts...
9. Check for the use of your name in capitals, wet ink signatures, court stamps & seals etc
10. State & disclose all corruptions, including; the above, legalese, "goods" is not personal property etc, public vs civil, state the crimes being committed.
11. State what you require, including they leave immediately, or you require more senior officer.
12. Stand your ground, call for more recording witnesses, call the police & even call the police ON the police.
13. Utilise calmness, patience, publicity & allow long silences for perpetrators to check & reflect.

NOTE: Police officers must check the bailiff's certificate and his Warrant and if he is unable to show both documents in paper format then the constable is required to remove the Bailiff from site under section **125b of the County Courts Act 1984**

For a Traffic related debt, arrest him under **Section 78(7) of the Road Traffic Act 1991**

or **Section 2 of the Fraud Act 2006** as he is required to carry them in an intelligible form when attending a debtor's address. The warrant should be stamped y the court and have a wet ink signature. **Buller's Case [1587] 1 Leonard 50 or Andrews v Bolton Borough Council [2011] HHJ Holman, Bolton County court, June 2011**