

PO BOX 125 HOLME STREET

HALIFAX

HX7 8AA

06/01/19

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

TO INCLUDE YOUR REF: Case Number : Job Ref :385475

Complete and irrevocable rebuttal of claim made by GROSVENOR SERVICE on behalf of BRITISH GAS

regarding account number : Not applicable.

Counter claim : Outstanding unpaid Invoices for the illegal and unlawful attempt to force commerce without consent upon our Creditors :

A Kindness Credit Account Number 19600102 sort code 888888

Currently overdrawn by the settlement of the debt incurred by Mark Hodges and BRITISH GAS due to the actions which was debited to cover the debt to Kindness these unlawful acts caused.

Current Outstanding amount : 77,500 plus 77,000 plus 77,500 GBP plus 1% daily charge for non payment. Total amount in arrears :

This is created from the Schedule A that is publicly Noticed at the ULC TRUST Gazette and also at SEC.gov which unlicensed use etc is chargeable and BRITISH GAS and GROSVENOR entered into contract with us knowingly previously and remains unsettled.

Refused settlement offer :

We have offered methods of payment which have been ignored on 3 occasions and have now entered into criminal proceedings in relation to Theft charges in the name of Mark Hodges and British Gas

Invoice Numbers and amounts evidenced including a Kindness Credit Agreement that was served on :   the defendant Mark Hodges and BRITISH GAS  failed to act upon.

In regards to the claim made by BRITISH GAS via GROSVENOR SERVICES for the threat to apply for a Warrant of Entry to be obtained through fraudulent means. we are obliged to inform you that this is a direct attempt to abuse the Rights of Entry Act 1954

Interpretation of which set out at

[http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/2-3/21](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/2-3/21" \t "_blank)

**Warrant to authorise entry.**

(1)Where it is shown to the satisfaction of a justice of the peace, on sworn information in writing,—

[**[F4](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/2-3/21" \l "commentary-c619169" \t "_blank" \o "View the commentary text for this item)**(a)that admission to premises specified in the information is reasonably required by a gas operator or an electricity operator or by an employee of a gas operator or an electricity operator;]

(b)that [**[F5](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/2-3/21" \l "commentary-c619170" \t "_blank" \o "View the commentary text for this item)**the operator or [**[F6](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/2-3/21" \l "commentary-c619171" \t "_blank" \o "View the commentary text for this item)**any employee of the operator]], as the case may be, would, apart from the preceding section, be entitled for that purpose to exercise in respect of the premises a right of entry to which this Act applies; and

(c)that the requirements (if any) of the relevant enactment have been complied with,

then subject to the provisions of this section the justice may by warrant under his hand authorise [**[F7](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/2-3/21" \l "commentary-c619172" \t "_blank" \o "View the commentary text for this item)**the operator or [**[F6](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/2-3/21" \l "commentary-c619171" \t "_blank" \o "View the commentary text for this item)**any employee of the operator]], as the case may be, to enter the premises, if need be by force.

(2)If, in a case to which the preceding subsection applies, the relevant enactment does not require notice of an intended entry to be given to the occupier of the premises, the justice shall not grant a warrant under this section in respect of the right of entry in question unless he is satisfied—

(a)that admission to the premises for the purpose specified in the information was sought by a person lawfully requiring entry in the exercise of that right, and was so sought after not less than twenty-four hours’ notice of the intended entry had been given to the occupier; or

(b)that admission to the premises for that purpose was sought in a case of emergency and was refused by or on behalf of the occupier; or

(c)that the premises are unoccupied; or

(d)that an application for admission to the premises would defeat the object of the entry.

Interpretation : (2)

In this Act—

(a)references to a person lawfully requiring entry to premises in the exercise of a right of entry to which this Act applies are references to a person seeking admission to those premises by virtue of that right and in accordance with the requirements (if any) of the relevant enactment; and

(b)references to the relevant enactment, in relation to a right of entry, are references to the enactment conferring that right, and references to the requirements of the relevant enactment are references to any requirements of that enactment as to the giving of notices or the taking of any other step before, or at the time of, the exercise of the right.

(3)References in this Act to a case of emergency are references to a case in which a person lawfully requiring entry to the premises in question, in the exercise of a right of entry to which this Act applies, has reasonable cause to believe that circumstances exist which are likely to endanger life or property, and that immediate entry to the premises is necessary to verify the existence of those circumstances or to ascertain their cause or to effect a remedy.

Please note the following :

Lawfully requiring entry: If a system requires a criminal act to occur before initiation then the system is unlawful. Adding to the Ministration of The Law is unlawful and Susan Acland Hood of HMCTS is already in contract with us regarding maters such as this.

We hereby caution this outfit to ensure that this action does not cause any further liabilities to our creditor.

Taking that into consideration here is out rebuttal:

1.Utilising this legislation for grounds for "breaking and entry" in cases that are not of a matter of emergency are unlawful.

2. Should an emergency situation be the grounds for such an application then it is of course not needed 28 days in advance, if Gas is leaking which would be the case in an emergency then of course we would not require a court order to remedy the matter, we would expect and appreciate the utilisation of this legislation and have the property made secure. Clearly if gas is leaking then to obtain a warrant to cover the next 28 days , it is likely that people would be dead from gas inhalation. We therefore recognise this for what it is and that is yet another attempt to interpret the Law in a corrupted way which is contrary to The Law rendering this application unlawful and also illegal.

3 All parties entering into actions that are unlawful will be privately prosecuted in the criminal courts.

4) No contract is held by our creditor with either BRITISH GAS or GROSVENOR SERVICES

ULC TRUST stands surety in all commercial matters regarding the creditor.

This is evidenced in the documents attached in this counter claim BRITISH GAS AND GROVESNOR SERVICES in fact entered into contract with ourselves by not evidencing their proof of claim or the authority to act in accessing credit from our secured account help in the name of NDA 1\* the creditor of which was assigned to us by Deed, a Deed done in Deed and documented with the Transfer of Liability document also attached.

We have NOTICED this company for a contract that was not created in fraud which has failed to materialise with all conditions disclosed of this operation and practise.

BRITISH GAS / GROVESNOR have attempted to cause commercial intercourse devoid of legal matured consent, as proven with Exhibit A (copy of letter posted to address. )

Proving that trespass occurred with an intent to abuse legal process in the future by threatening to apply for a warrant of entry from revenues, clearly proving this is not due to escaping gas or Health and Safety. GROSVENOR are a debt recovery company not HEALTH and SAFETY executives. Premeditated and clear confession of intent to cause harm.

In addition, as the property is not commercial or without in habitants no grounds for warrant meet the criteria in this case for one to be issued. Threat to cause criminal damage and admittance of trespass is also evident in this correspondence

A Kindness credit Account was created in the name of Mark Hodges in his private capacity as it is through his Executive Orders that such practises such as this attempt to abuse legislation created to protect all parties to initiate breaking and entry and further attempted theft and theft.

Currently this Kindness Credit Account is in debt to : 180,000.000.00

Set out via unpaid invoices for contracting with this Trust by utilising credit files of secured parties contracted in Trust by ourselves.

We hereby counter this claim with a claim of attempted theft, extorting money by menace and Theft which have caused damages to be applied to our beneficiaries to remedy this Tortious action caused by Mark Hodges as the CEO of the Corporation BRITISH GAS and Lloyd Birkenhead of GROSVENOR SERVICES

Should GROSVENOR SERVICES not cease and desist immediately in this matter all future action will be considered as acceptance of our Schedule A Absolute.

Kind regard

The Trustees

MINISTER EMOVEN

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