

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT
AT CHRISTCHURCH**

**I TE KŌTI-Ā-ROHE
KI ŌTAUTAHI**

**CIV-2018-012-000487
[2020] NZDC 14594**

BETWEEN

IAN BRUCE HYNDMAN
Plaintiff

AND

STEFAN MUTCH
Defendant

Hearing: 6 July 2020

Appearances: Mr J Moss for the Plaintiff
Mr D More for the Defendant

Judgment:

²⁹~~28~~ July 2020 - Delivered by me this Day
at 10 30 AM
New
DR

RESERVED JUDGMENT OF JUDGE M J CALLAGHAN

Introduction

[1] The plaintiff, Mr Hyndman, sues the defendant, Mr Mutch, in defamation and seeks:

- (a) A declaration pursuant to s 24(1) of the Defamation Act 1992 (the Act) that the defendant is liable to the plaintiff in defamation;
- (b) General damages in the sum of \$20,000; and
- (c) Costs.

Background

[2] The plaintiff is the company director of Classic Automobiles Co. Limited at 18 Foster Street, Addington Christchurch.

[3] Classic Automobiles Co Limited previously traded under the name Liberty Wholesale (2000) Limited.

[4] At 3:12 pm on 3 August 2017 a listing under the username "liberty8", was posted on trademe.co.nz (the listing). The listing had the reference #1386176334.

[5] The listing advertised a "Land Rover Defender Series 2 SWB 1951" for sale with an asking price of \$15,800 (the vehicle).

[6] On 3 and 4 August 2017 a number of public messages were received on the listing (comments). Annexed to this judgment is the question and answers to the listing from 3 August 2017 at 10:44 pm until 4 August 2017 at 12:02pm.

[7] Included were comments from the defendant under username "Rover28". Those comments were:

Mate if you want to be taken seriously as a dealer you need to be willing to accept when you are wrong. If you ever come across a group of people who now [sic] their vehicle history it will likely be a Land Rover owner so you are going to have to a bit smarter [sic] than you are here to pull the wool over their eyes. Your behaviour just proves you to be as fraudulent as we all suspect. Oh and stop painting Land Rover wheels silver, they are supposed to be cream and ffs take the wheels off first to do it!

[8] The plaintiff under username "liberty8" replied to the comment:

Please understand what will follow. You by posting this statement have accused me of behaving fraudently [sic] By making that statement as fact you are defaming me. Please seek legal advice. Your question shows up immediately without me answering. This is your problem.

[9] To this response, the defendant responded:

It's not defamation if its [sic] true!

[10] The list was subsequently removed at 5:17pm on 4 August 2017.

[11] The vehicle was sold by the plaintiff to a third party for the sum of \$15,000.

The law

Defamation

[12] There are three elements to be established by the plaintiff in a defamation claim:

- (a) A defamatory statement has been made;
- (b) The statement was about the plaintiff; and
- (c) The statement has been published by the defendant.

[13] The Act does not define “defamation,” but the cases refer to the following definitions:¹

- (a) A statement which may tend to lower the plaintiff in the estimation of right-thinking members of society generally;
- (b) A false statement about a person to his or her discredit;
- (c) A publication without justification which is calculated to injure the reputation of another by exposing him or her or them to hatred, contempt or ridicule;
- (d) A statement about a person which tends to make others shun and avoid him or her or them.

[14] When determining whether a statement is defamatory, the Court must first consider what the words actually mean. This will require the Court to observe the natural and ordinary meaning of the words: that is to say, the meaning that would be attributed to them by ordinary readers.

¹ *Sim v Stretch* [1936] 2 All ER 1237 (HL) at 1240; *Youssouppoff v Metro Goldwyn Mayer* (1934) 50 TLR 581 at 584.

[15] The test was articulated by Lord Selborne in *Capital v Counties Bank Ltd v Henty*:²

The test ... is whether, under the circumstances in which the writing was published, reasonable men to whom the publication was made would be likely to understand it in a libellous sense.

[16] The statement must also identify the plaintiff as the object of the defamatory statement(s). The test is whether a reasonable person would reasonably believe that the words referred to the plaintiff.

[17] As the High Court of Australia in *David Syme & Co v Canavan* said:³

Are [the words] such as reasonably in the circumstances would lead persons acquainted with the plaintiff to believe that he was the person referred to?

[18] As Lord Reid in *Morgan v Odhams Press Ltd* said:⁴

the relevant impression is that which would be conveyed to an ordinary, sensible person reading the article casually and not expecting a high degree of accuracy.

[19] As the writers of *Todd on Torts* observe this would include a certain amount of "loose thinking".⁵

Defence of honest opinion

[20] Section 10 of the Act provides:

10 Opinion must be genuine

- (1) In any proceedings for defamation in respect of matter that includes or consists of an expression of opinion, a defence of honest opinion by a defendant who is the author of the matter containing the opinion shall fail unless the defendant proves that the opinion expressed was the defendant's genuine opinion.
- (2) In any proceedings for defamation in respect of matter that includes or consists of an expression of opinion, a defence of honest opinion by a defendant who is not the author of the matter containing the opinion shall fail unless,—

² *Capital & Counties Bank Ltd v Henty* (1882) 7 App Cas 741 (HL) at 745.

³ *David Syme & Co v Canavan* (1918) 25 CLR 234 at 238.

⁴ *Morgan v Odhams Press Ltd* [1971] 1 WLR 1239 (HL) at 1245.

⁵ *Todd on Torts*, p 870.

- (a) where the author of the matter containing the opinion was, at the time of the publication of that matter, an employee or agent of the defendant, the defendant proves that—
 - (i) the opinion, in its context and in the circumstances of the publication of the matter that is the subject of the proceedings, did not purport to be the opinion of the defendant; and
 - (ii) the defendant believed that the opinion was the genuine opinion of the author of the matter containing the opinion:
 - (b) where the author of the matter containing the opinion was not an employee or agent of the defendant at the time of the publication of that matter, the defendant proves that—
 - (i) the opinion, in its context and in the circumstances of the publication of the matter that is the subject of the proceedings, did not purport to be the opinion of the defendant or of any employee or agent of the defendant; and
 - (ii) the defendant had no reasonable cause to believe that the opinion was not the genuine opinion of the author of the matter containing the opinion.
- (3) A defence of honest opinion shall not fail because the defendant was motivated by malice.

[21] Thus, provided an opinion is genuinely held, and the speaker of the statement has based that opinion on facts that are true, it does not matter how unusual, extreme, or damaging the opinion may be.⁶

[22] However, and importantly, the comments must be an expression of opinion and not a statement of fact. Whether a statement in issue “is one of fact or opinion depends on how the words look to the ordinary, reasonable reader”.⁷

Evidence

[23] The plaintiff’s evidence was that he set up the trade me account liberty8 in 2005. It was a private account. The car company was set up in 2000 and the liberty8 site had been used for selling cars but also buying furniture and camping equipment. He said that he had not listed company cars on that site for the last three years but

⁶ *Timpany v New Zealand Dairy Produce Exporter Newspaper Co Limited* [1927] GLR 398 (SC).

⁷ *Newton v Dunn* [2017] NZHC 2083 at [207].

explained that was a result of the trade me motors account being established by trade me in October or November 2017.

[24] In October 2017 the company had changed its name to The Classic Automobile Co.

[25] On 3 August 2017 he posted the listing for the Land Rover for sale. The listing had 838 views. He says that he complied with the legal description of the vehicle and the defendant's comments caused him great mental distress. He said that the effect of false comments could have an effect on him and his business. He said that the attack to his reputation on a forum where he conducts a large amount of business caused him mental distress because he had no control of the publication of false comments.

[26] He says that the defendant inferred that he was trying to rip people off and that he had changed the low volume vehicle certification plate.

[27] He said that his son had listed the vehicle relying on information obtained from CARJAM and the low volume vehicle certification plate.

[28] He said that the details of the car had been obtained using the registration details from that site and also from the Motor Vehicle Register.

[29] He said that immediately he was alerted to the fact that there may be a mis-description of the vehicle he investigated the issue.

[30] In cross-examination he accepted that liberty8 did not identify him directly, that the car yard could be seen in the photographs that were attached to the listing, and acknowledged that he had been selling company vehicles through the website. He said the entity that listed the vehicle was the company. He acknowledged that he had not done any checking until the series of listings making comments about the description of the car had progressed. When it was pointed out to him that the first mention of a check was at 12:12 pm on 4 August on the comments under the listing he maintained that he had already investigated the description of the vehicle. He was at lengths to indicate that he had used the legal description of the motor vehicle but

did not take any steps to contact his son who had listed the vehicle for the company until later. He also said that he was checking the listings remotely and that he was in Akaroa when the vehicle was listed and did not return to Christchurch on either 3 or 4 August prior to the alleged comments being made.

[31] He acknowledged that his son, employed by the company, had access to the liberty8 trade me account.

[32] The plaintiff said that he had been in business with a car dealer license for 40 years.

[33] He acknowledged that there was a contradiction in that the description of the vehicle being made in 1952 meant that it could not be a series 2 vehicle as the series 2 vehicles did not come in until 1958. He also said that the liberty8 site was used for 80% of personal listings and 20% for motor vehicles. He adduced evidence of trade me listings related to motor vehicles.

Defendant's evidence

[34] The defendant's evidence was that he was a Land Rover enthusiast; that the motor vehicle was registered in the name of Liberty Wholesale (2000) Limited and not Mr Hyndman personally; that he believed the Land Rover listing was on behalf of the company. He said that there is no such motor vehicle as it was described in the advertisement, the advertisement was incorrect and this was pointed out by others. He saw the other comments. He said that he genuinely believed that the responses indicated that the person responding was not prepared to acknowledge that the vehicle was wrongly described and was being advertised incorrectly and therefore the entity advertising was being fraudulent.

[35] He said that he was trying to establish whether or not the entity advertising knew the legal status of the vehicle and that the responses were not a proper reaction which created further suspicion about the vehicle.

[36] He said that any response from the trader regarding correcting the advertisement was antagonistic.

[37] He said that the mis-description of the vehicle and the unwillingness to explain made the seller's action very suspicious. He said that to him it appeared to be fraudulent. He said that there was no explanation put forward as to why the vehicle was listed as it was.

[38] He said that the listing photographs clearly showed the company of Classic Automobiles Co and he associated that with the liberty8 listing on trade me. He assumed that it was a company. He also assumed that he was conversing with a dealership. He said that the use of the word "mate" was a colloquial term and he was not suggesting that it was directed at a particular person. He said that he honestly believed that the seller of the vehicle was trying to mislead potential buyers because of the misleading information. He also said that that was added to by the responses when the mistake was pointed out. He said that the description of trying to pull the wool over our eyes was not going to work with people who were enthusiasts or collectors of Land Rovers.

Christopher Robert Henderson

[39] Mr Henderson is a car dealer. He was called as an expert witness.

[40] He has been a car dealer for 30 years. He also has a warrant of fitness authority to issue warrants of fitness. With reference to the low volume vehicle certification plate attached to the vehicle he said that that is not a compliance plate but is necessary for obtaining a warrant of fitness. He said that this would be because the vehicle had been modified since its original manufacture.

[41] He said that the true description of the vehicle must come from the registration label and the CARJAM check. He said the CARJAM report showed some inconsistencies. In particular, there is a warning in red on the CARJAM website that the vehicle had been re-registered and de-registered in the past and then registered again. It also indicates that the vehicle was first registered on 1 January 1964 and had

never been registered overseas. He said this appears to be contradictory information to the 1952 registration.

[42] He said that the legal description of a vehicle must be taken from its registration. He did not accept that by describing the vehicle from its low volume vehicle certification plate as standard or legal practice. He also said that all motor vehicle dealers must comply with the Fair Trading Act 1986, the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 and the Consumer Information Standards (used motor vehicles) Regulations 2008.

[43] He said in his opinion a prudent motor vehicle dealer would do their homework before listing a vehicle for sale to ensure the information provided is accurate. He said that in the event any information turns out to be inaccurate a prudent motor vehicle dealer will immediately take steps to correct the inaccuracy. Failure to do so could be a breach of a guarantee required by the Consumer Guarantees Act. It could also be a false or misleading representation breach of the Fair Trading Act.

[44] He said the conflicting information on the CARJAM report as to the year of the vehicle would have been apparent to the person listing the vehicle for sale. A prudent dealer would have investigated the date of the vehicle.

[45] He said that if he had received a response as a dealer when the listings were on the trademe account he would have made more enquiries immediately to make sure his listing was indeed factual and not misleading or a misrepresentation. He said that a prudent dealer would not continue to maintain information that was inaccurate.

Applicant's case

[46] The plaintiff submits that the comments left by the defendant were defamatory towards the plaintiff and have put the plaintiff's personal and professional reputation at risk. In support of this, the applicant points to a print-out copy of the listing which shows that, at the time it was printed, 838 people had "viewed" the listing, and 36 people were "watching" the listing.⁸

⁸ BOD1-2.

[47] The plaintiff submits that it is irrelevant that some or even most readers of the comments might attribute the comments to someone or something other than the plaintiff personally. The plaintiff submits that it suffices that some people knew facts that would enable them to make the connection between the comments and the plaintiff personally.

[48] The plaintiff submits that the trademe username liberty8 was, at the time of its inception in 2005, used predominantly for personal use as opposed to a “car dealer site on trademe motors,” and that the “car dealership moved to the trademe motors site later that year [2005]”. The plaintiff submits that it is further clear that the defendant was making the comments to the plaintiff personally with reference to the pronouns used in the comments.

[49] The plaintiff submits that the title of the listing was based on the compliance plate, and that as a dealer he was unable to describe the vehicle as anything other than what appeared on the compliance plate. The plaintiff submits that he was simply following standard and legal practice when listing the description of the vehicle.

[50] The plaintiff submits that the ordinary meaning of the statement is that the plaintiff is:

- (a) Fraudulent;
- (b) Dishonest;
- (c) Misrepresenting the public;
- (d) Advertising vehicles on false premises;
- (e) Not taken seriously as a car dealer;
- (f) Trying to “pull the wool over (prospective purchasers’) eyes”;
- (g) Tampering with his vehicles to make them something they are not; and
- (h) That he does not understand the Land Rover community.

[51] The plaintiff submits that the natural meaning of the words do not describe his conduct in relation to the advertisement, and are therefore untrue and defamatory.

Defendant's case

[52] The defendant submits that the comments he made were not directed at the plaintiff, but rather, his company. The defendant states that there is a link between the previous trade name of the company and the username of the plaintiff and, as such, he believed correspondence on behalf of the username "liberty8" to be related to the company.

[53] The defendant does not expressly plead the defence of honest opinion contained in s 10 of the Act but submits that his comments were his honest and genuinely held opinion.

[54] The defendant further submits that he believed the plaintiff to be falsely advertising the vehicle. The defendant submits that his comments must be viewed in light of the entirety of the comments left on the listing. Viewed together, the defendant states that the plaintiff was advised first by another comment, and then by the defendant, that his listing was inaccurate. The defendant submits that the plaintiff did not acknowledge this, and instead threatened legal action. The defendant submits that in light of this context, he genuinely believed that the plaintiff was being fraudulent.

[55] The defendant further submits that his comments were not intended to defame, but rather, to put both the lister and potential purchasers on notice that the description was not accurate. In support of this proposition the defendant submits that the vehicle could not be a "Series 2" model, as that model was not released under 1958. The defendant submits that the vehicle is in fact a 1964 Chassis.

[56] The defendant further submits that the CARJAM report would have put the plaintiff on notice that the description of the vehicle may not have been entirely correct. The defendant submits that he did not state that the plaintiff had changed the compliance plate or the wheels, but rather, pointed out that the compliance plate was wrong.

Analysis

[57] It is accepted that publication is not in issue.

[58] I view the ordinary words of the defendant's comments to mean:

- (a) The vehicle description was inaccurate;
- (b) That a trustworthy dealer would, upon being told the description of its' vehicle was inaccurate, look into the accuracy of the description;
- (c) That Land Rover enthusiasts are well informed of vehicle descriptions and if the dealer was intending to be sneaky, it had to do more to "pull the wool over their eyes";
- (d) That the dealer's behaviour proved it was being fraudulent;
- (e) That the dealer had painted the wheels and should have removed the wheels prior to painting them.

[59] I accept that the sting of the comments is such to impute fraudulent or dishonest behaviour into the object of the comment.

[60] I also observe both the plaintiff and the defendant are referring to a misdescription instituted by a third party as to the vehicle. However, once the plaintiff became aware of the misdescription he took no steps to check. That indicated to the defendant based on the reactions of the lister that the misdescription was being conveyed to the world at large as being correct or true. The expert evidence which I heard indicated that a prudent car dealer would immediately be alerted to the inconsistencies and have taken steps to investigate.

[61] In this case the plaintiff and/or the lister took no steps until five hours after the alert was raised. I reject the plaintiff's evidence that he took steps immediately because the posting by him clearly indicates that he will investigate further. Prior to that he accuses the people responding to the listing that the listing is entirely correct. He does that without reference to any checks. That would have been the prudent thing

to do. His lack of action would lead a reasonable person to believe that a fraud was being perpetuated when there is an impossible description given of a motor vehicle on a website which is showing that the vehicle is being sold by a motor vehicle dealer.

[62] Less clear, however, is who the object of the comment is. The defendant refers to username "liberty8" as a "dealer."

[63] While the plaintiff has submitted evidence that username "liberty8" is registered to him personally, it does not follow that a reasonable person would consider "liberty8" to be the plaintiff personally.

[64] The plaintiff further submits that he has been operating business on trademe since approximately 2005. It appears that from 2005 to 2017, the username "liberty8" was connected with the trade name Liberty Wholesale Limited. This is the previous trade name of the plaintiff's used car dealership. Exhibit 1 which is comments directed to the selling of motor vehicles by liberty8 from 2006 and 2007 show that liberty8 was being used on the trademe website to sell motor vehicles.

[65] The plaintiff submits that the defendant would not have known the comments were directed at the company because at the time Liberty Automotive was not the tradename and the tradename was not on the photos. The plaintiff further submits that there was nothing identifying that would have connected the company name with the username.

[66] I am cautious to accept this. The photographs attached to the website show a company name. It is clear that the seller of the vehicle was a company and the vehicle was in the registered trade name of the plaintiff's company at the time the comments were made on the listing. I do not consider, on the evidence before me, that the username "liberty8" is coincidental. While I accept the plaintiff's submission that there is an underlying theory behind the username "liberty8", I consider that a reasonable person would associate the username "liberty8" with the plaintiff's company.

[67] However, I accept that for the purposes of defamation it is sufficient if only a few people who knew the plaintiff would have associated the comments directly with him

[68] It clear that from the inception of the username on trademe it was associated with the plaintiff's company, as a dealership, not as him personally absent his business, and while I do not have evidence that persons closely associated with the plaintiff knew the comments to be directed at him personally, I consider that the ordinary person associated with the plaintiff would consider the comments to be about his business overall, not him personally. It is clear that the trademe account was used for the purpose of extending the plaintiff's business to an online forum.

[69] I also do not accept that the use of pronouns in the comments used by the defendant necessarily identify the plaintiff personally. In the context of the all of the comments on the listing, I consider the reasonable person associated with the plaintiff would consider that the comments were directed as at the dealership.

[70] I therefore consider the claim must fail, as the defamatory statement was made about the plaintiff's company, not the plaintiff personally.

[71] If I am wrong, I consider that the defence of honest opinion is not available to the defendant.

[72] While I consider the comments are based on facts, it is clear that they are statements of fact and not opinion. On the evidence that I heard it is impossible to have a series 2, 1952 Land Rover. That is what the defendant was stating. He was also reinforcing that fact as others had already pointed out. It is clear that the defendant's comments were therefore based on fact.

[73] However, as Collins J in *Newton v Dunn* said:⁹

The words complained of must be an expression of opinion and not a statement of fact... The rationale underpinning this aspect of the law is that "words which are clearly comment are likely to be treated with more caution by the reasonable reader and hence less damaging than assertions of fact".

⁹ *Newton v Dunn* [2017] NZHC 2083, at 206-213.

[74] On plain reading of the comments I am satisfied the reasonable person would consider the defendant's comments to be statements of fact. As such, the defence of honest opinion cannot be available to the defendant.

[75] The fact is that both parties acted under the misdescription as set out in para [41] above. This impacts upon any damages award that the Court would make. The claim is for \$20,000 but the actions of the parties has to be factored in.

[76] The plaintiff's responses to those who queries the history and the defendant's comments must have alerted the party to the possible error. Rather than check he proceeded to challenge all commentators and this should be reflected in any damages aware

[77] Also, no external evidence of the impact of the publication has been heard by the Court.

[78] Accordingly if an award of damages was to be made I would award \$500 as this fairly reflects the defendant's culpability when looked at in the overall sequence of the remarks posted on the listing including comments by others and the lister.

Costs

[79] As to costs the defendant is legally aided.

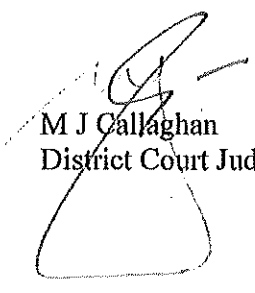
[80] The plaintiff being unsuccessful in that he has been misdescribed, the defendant would normally be entitled to costs on a 2B basis.

Conclusion

[81] I make the following orders.

- (a) The plaintiff application is dismissed because the plaintiff has not been defamed;

(b) Costs on a 2B basis to the defendant.



M J Callaghan
District Court Judge

| From Username | Date Sent | Message | Response | Response Date | Seller |
|---------------|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|----------|
| [member 1] | 3/08/2017 22:44 | Series 2 Land rover came out in 1958! | Are you a troll or a buyer!??? | 4/08/2017 07:33 | liberty8 |
| [member 2] | 4/08/2017 09:47 | They're right. Almost every word of your ad can be challenged. Even the LVC is completely fake! | it would appear that you are accusing me of lying, is that true? | 4/08/2017 09:56 | liberty8 |
| [member 2] | 4/08/2017 10:17 | No, I do not. It's clearly fake because a Series 2 did not exist in 1952. There is no other argument. You are also far overstating the case in many other respects, and are misrepresenting the vehicle. As a dealer you should know that this is 1. Illegal and 2. against TradeMe rules. | I will now take legal action against you as what you are stating is incorrect. You are defaming me and my business. That I will not tolerate. | 4/08/2017 10:20 | liberty8 |
| [member 2] | 4/08/2017 10:24 | No, I will not withdraw, do whatever you like, I am correct. I also run NZ's largest Land Rover community online. I know my case and I am not prepared to be harassed [sic] by you. You have a FAKE LVC. Simple. Either the year of the vehicle or the model stated are incorrect, and you are flat out lying about it. You have no reason to continue to reply to me on here, you know only too well questions do not appear if you do not answer. You continue to state your case. It is incorrect. You know it is. | Sorry Greg, that's where you are wrong. Your questions show up immediately by me or not. Legal proceedings will start. | 4/08/2017 10:40 | liberty8 |

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--|--|-----------------|----------|
| [member 2] | 4/08/2017 10:44 | I don't think you know what you are talking about. As a dealership you should know better, not only about how this works but also better than to misrepresent vehicles you are selling in a public forum. As a community we are very keen to spot and weed out this sort of thing being perpetrated on the Land Rover community. Hence my keenness to have it removed. | Gary, you really should stop. Check out what happens when you ask a question it immediately shows up. You should seek legal advice | 4/08/2017 10:50 | liberty8 |
| [member 2] | 4/08/2017 10:49 | Listing reports to TradeMe as fraudulent. | get legal advice | 4/08/2017 13:07 | liberty8 |
| [member 2] | 4/08/2017 10:51 | Who is Gary? | get legal advise [sic] | 4/08/2017 10:53 | liberty8 |
| [member 2] | 4/08/2017 10:58 | Ahh, that old stick again. if you did your homework: (as you should, as a DEALER) HCY190 is registered as a 1964 Series 2a therefore the LVC is incorrect on both counts. Case Closed. | Get legal advice. Look up defamation and the acts surrounding that. | 4/08/2017 11:25 | liberty8 |
| rover28 | 4/08/2017 11:19 | Mate if you want to be taken seriously as a dealer you need to be willing to accept when you are wrong. If you ever come across a group of people who now [sic] their vehicle history, it will likely be a Land Rover owner so you are going to have to a bit smarter than you are here to pull the wool over their eyes. Your behaviour just proves | Please understand what will follow. You by posting this statement have accused me of behaving fraudulently. By making that statement as fact you are defaming me. Please seek legal advice. Your question shows up immediately without me answering. This is your problem. | 4/08/2017 11:29 | liberty8 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|--|---|---|-----------------|----------|
| | | | you to be as fraudulent as we all suspect. Oh and stop painting Land Rover wheels silver, they are supposed to be cream, and ffs take the wheels off first to do it! | | | |
| rover28 | 4/08/2017 11:30 | It's not defamation if its true! | | The details of the car will be investigated. What you have accused me of is defamation. | 4/08/2017 12:12 | liberty8 |
| rover28 | 4/08/2017 11:35 | How about this then. Instead of refuting all the evidence suggesting there is something dodgy about this vehicle and crying about defamation. Can you please explain how selling a car registered as a 1964 but has a LVVC that states it is a 1952 series 2 (which doesn't exist btw) is legal. Go! | thank you for asking the question that should have been asked at the start by you or your friend. I will investigate the information that we have a list the findings. But sadly for you and your friend the horse has already bolted. You and him have accused me of fraud, lying and other things. You have attempted to defame me. This is way [sic] I will take legal action against you both. That's a promise I will be committed to. Running a defamation case at the moment with a government department. | | 4/08/2017 11:02 | liberty8 |