

## Affidavit

I, the undersigned:

Full Name: Liam Highcock

Identity Number: 7812025938086

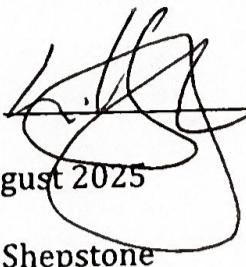
Address: 19 Wingate Avenue, Margate, 4275

Do hereby make oath and state as follows:

1. I am the founder and architect of the forensic AI system known as Verum Omnis.
2. I prepared and compiled a case file consisting of approximately 370 pages (hereinafter referred to as "the Case File"), which I submit as evidence for the matter scheduled in the Port Shepstone Magistrate's Court on 29 August 2025 involving Kevin Lapperman.
3. The Case File contains:
  - Certified Verum Omnis forensic reports;
  - Correspondence and supporting evidence;
  - Blockchain-anchored and tamper-proof forensic documents;
  - Relevant exhibits relating to fraud, contradictions, and admissions.
4. I confirm that this Case File was produced in good faith and in the interest of justice. It has been created through the Verum Omnis forensic protocol, ensuring integrity, transparency, and non-tamperability of the data.
5. The contents of the Case File are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I submit this affidavit together with the Case File as formal evidence in support of my matter.
6. The Respondent, Kevin Lapperman, has alleged in his protection order application that my evidence files, including the 370-page case file, amount to harassment. This is false. The case file was compiled in the interest of transparency, accountability, and the prevention of fraud.
7. I confirm under oath that I am of sound mind, not under the influence of psychotic medication, and that my conduct has been guided by truth, conscience, and the protection of justice.
8. Mr. Lapperman's protection order application contains falsehoods which amount to perjury. It is not legally permissible to obtain a protection order as retaliation against a person who has already opened a valid criminal case against you.



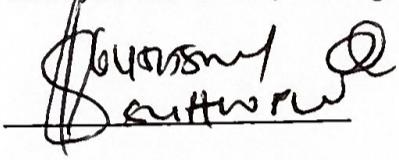
9. I submit that the Respondent's protection order application is retaliatory, vexatious, and constitutes an abuse of the legal system.

DEPONENT:  (Liam Highcock)

DATE: 29 August 2025

PLACE: Port Shepstone

I certify that the Deponent has acknowledged that he knows and understands the contents of this affidavit, which was signed and sworn to before me at Port Shepstone on this the 29th day of August 2025, the regulations contained in Government Notice R1258 of 21 July 1972, as amended, having been complied with.

  
Commissioner of Oaths

Name: Liam Highcock

Rank/Position: Constable

Business Address: lot 459, Clyffe Rd, Margate



IN THE MAGISTRATES COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF UGU  
HELD AT PORT SHEPSTONE

APPLICATION NO. H208/25

In the matter between:

KEVIN KEITH LAPPERMAN

APPLICANT

And

LIAM ANTHONY HIGHCOCK

RESPONDENT

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JUDGMENT

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INTRODUCTION:

1. This is an application in terms of Section 2 (1) of the protection from harassment Act 17 of 2011, hereinafter referred to as the Act.
2. The applicant in this matter is Kevin Keith Lapperman an adult male residing at 2005 Paul Road Margate,
3. The respondent is Liam Anthony Highcock an adult male residing at 19 Wingate Avenue, Margate,
4. On 23 April 2025 the applicant obtained an interim protection order against the respondent in terms of Section 3 (2) of the Act, wherein the respondent was prohibited by the court from engaging in harassment of the complainant.
5. The respondent was further prohibited from committing any of the following acts: -
  - 5.1 Direct or indirect communication with the complainant;
  - 5.2 Loitering at or near complainants home or place of business;
  - 5.3 Defaming the complainant
6. the respondent was called to show cause why the court should not issue a final protection order;
7. both parties were informed of their rights to legal representation and both elected to conduct their own proceedings;
8. The respondent was opposed to granting of the final protection order.
9. The evidence led during this application is applicant's affidavit filed in terms of Section 3 (1) of the Act.



10. The respondent filed an opposing affidavit and the parties referred the matter for oral evidence.
11. During the oral evidence only the applicant testified and closed his cases without calling any witnesses.
12. The respondent closed his case and relied on his opposing affidavit.

#### FACTS:

Briefly the facts of the case are as follows:

13. The applicant and the respondent were friends and business partners.
14. Seemingly their business venture went wrong, and respondent sent 25 emails to the applicant between the period 7 to 21 April 2025, 5 sms messages and a website created by the respondent linked to Facebook.
15. The contents of the communications mentioned above inter alia were a notice to institute civil proceedings against the applicant. The respondent claims and demands payment of R100 000.00 to be paid for breach of agreement, financial loss and wrongful enrichment.
16. There are also allegations that a criminal case has been instituted by the respondent.
17. The respondent does not deny sending the communications as alleged by applicant.
18. Respondent in his opposing affidavit states that he acted in good faith and in the interest of justice. He sent the emails to legally demand payment and sent the other emails with evidence he had in his possession for transparency. He has opened a criminal case against the applicant which is why applicant applied for a protection order.
19. The respondent then closed his case without testifying and calling further witnesses.

#### ISSUES NOT IN DISPUTE:

20. That the parties are known to each other;
21. That there were emails sent to applicant between the period 7 to 21 April 2025.

#### ISSUES IN DISPUTE

22. Whether the respondent is or has on the balance of probabilities committed any act of harassment against the applicant.



## APPLICABLE LAW:

23. The Act was enacted with the purpose of protecting citizens rights of privacy, dignity, freedom and security of the person and their right to equality as enshrined in the Constitution. It is intended to provide victims of harassment with a robust, swift, cheap and effective remedy against such harassment.
24. Section 1 of the Act contains the following definitions which are relevant to the resolution of that issue: in relevant part defines harassment as follows:-
- “harassment” means directly or indirectly engaging in conduct that the respondent knows or ought to know –
- (a) causes harm or inspires the reasonable belief that harm may be caused to the complainant or a related person by unreasonably –
- (i) following, watching, pursuing or accosting of the complainant or related person, or loitering outside of or near the building or place where the complainant or related person resides, works or carries on business, studies or happen to be;
- (ii) engaging in verbal, electronic or any other communication aimed at the complainant or a related person, by any means, whether or not conversation ensues; or
- (iii) sending, delivering or causing the delivery of letters, telegrams, packages, facsimiles, electronic mail or other objects to the complainant or a related person or leaving them where they will be found by, given to, or brought to the attention of, the complainant or a related person; or
- (b). . . “harm” means any mental, psychological, physical or economic harm.
25. The act in section 9(4) provides that on return date the court is to consider all the relevant evidence and issue a final protection order if it finds in a balance of probabilities that the respondent has engaged or is engaged in harassment.
26. Section 9(5) directs the court on what it must consider when determining whether the conduct of the respondent is unreasonable and provides that in addition to any other factor, the court must consider whether such conduct was engaged in: -
- a) For purpose of detecting or preventing an offence;
  - b) To reveal a threat to public safety or the environment;
  - c) To reveal that an undue advantage is being or was being given to a person in competitive bidding process; or
  - d) To comply a legal duty.

27. *The following paragraphs of Mnyandu v Padayachi 2016 4 All SA 110 (KZP) bear directly on the issue before this court:*



[44] Given the comprehensive ambit of the Act, it is essential that a consistent approach be applied to the evaluation of the conduct complained of, although the factual determination will depend on the circumstances under or context within which the alleged "harassment" occurred. If the conduct against which protection is offered by the Act were to be construed too widely, the consequence would be a plethora of applications premised on conduct not contemplated by the Act. On the other hand, too restrictive or narrow a construal may unduly compromise the objectives of the Act and the constitutional protection it offers. Therefore, the interpretation of the term "harassment" as defined in the Act, is significant.

[65] It is apparent from these cases that the offence of harassment is not merely constituted by a course of conduct that is oppressive and unreasonable but that the consequences or effect of the conduct ought not cause a mere degree of alarm; the contemplated harm is serious fear, alarm, and distress. The legal test is always an objective one: the conduct is calculated in an objective sense to cause alarm or distress, and is objectively judged to be oppressive and unacceptable.

[68] Based on its examination of international legislation, the SALRC recommended that the recurrent element of the offence should be incorporated in the definition of "harassment". The definition in the Act states that "harassment" is constituted by "directly or indirectly engaging in conduct. . . ". However, although the definition does not refer to "a course of conduct" in my view the conduct engaged in must necessarily either have a repetitive element which makes it oppressive and unreasonable, thereby tormenting or inculcating serious fear or distress in the victim. Alternatively, the conduct must be of such an overwhelmingly oppressive nature that a single act has the same consequences, as in the case of a single protracted incident when the victim is physically stalked.

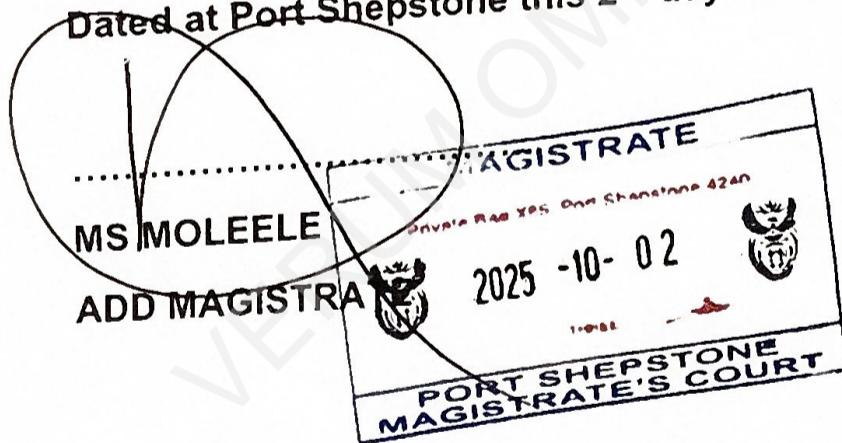
## ANALYSIS

28. It is evident from the record that the relationship between the parties is acrimonious however the court must look at all the incidents complained of and answer the question whether accumulatively they amount to an act of harassment as defined by the act.
29. There were a number of communications sent to the applicant which is not denied by the respondent.



30. However the applicant has not led any evidence to show what harm was caused by communication;
31. There is no evidence to show that the respondent was aware that the applicant perceived such conduct as harmful.
32. The respondent has given this court his version regarding to his intention by sending the emails. It may have been unreasonable to send 25 emails demanding payment, he allowed his emotions to cloud his perception, but I am not persuaded that his conduct was objectively oppressive or had the gravity to constitute harassment.
33. Applicant has the onus to prove that he is entitled to a final order.
34. Considering the facts of this matter there is no evidence sufficient to convince this court that the respondent knew or ought to have known that such act causes harm or inspires the reasonable belief that harm may be caused to the applicant.
35. In *Moos v Makgoba* 2022 Jol 54225 GP at Par 13, Raulinga J stated "Legislators were deliberate in requiring that there be harm that is caused as opposed to hurt. Harm requires more objective analysis as opposed to the subjective nature of hurt."
36. All the acts of harassment complained of accumulatively cannot be found to constitute act of harassment as defined by the act.
37. I cannot find that the case of harassment has been established and proved by the applicant.
38. Accordingly the application is dismissed and interim order discharged.

Dated at Port Shepstone this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of October 2025.



# Certification & Forensic Seal

This document is sealed under the Verum Omnis forensic protocol.

✓ Patent Pendina – Verum Omnis



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