

**Claimant: LB of Havering**

**Jane Eastaff**

**First**

**Exhibits: JE/4**

**Date: 29th May 2024**

**CASE NO: QB-2019-002737**

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE**

**QUEENS BENCH DIVISION**

**BETWEEN**

**THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING**

**Claimant**

**-and-**

**MR WILLIAM STOKES & OTHER NAMED DEFENDANTS LISTED IN  
ATTACHED SCHEDULE AND PERSONS UNKNOWN FORMING  
UNAUTHORISED ENCAMPMENTS WITHIN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF  
HAVERING**

**Defendants**

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**EXHIBIT JE/4**

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I EXHIBIT JE/4 photographs from London Borough of Barking and Dagenham in relation to the incident on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2024 at 14-16 Thames Road Barking



25 Apr 2024 at 04:56:22  
14-16 Harvard House, Thames Road  
Barking  
England  
IG11 0HZ  
United Kingdom



25 Apr 2024 at 02:54:33  
23A Thames Road  
Barking  
England  
IG11 0HN  
United Kingdom



25 Apr 2024 at 02:14:14  
32 Cromwell Centre, Thames Road  
Barking  
England  
IG11 0HZ  
United Kingdom



25 Apr 2024 at 02:10:27  
14-16 Harvard House, Thames Road  
Barking  
England  
IG11 0HZ  
United Kingdom



24 Apr 2024 at 23:33:43  
14-16 Harvard House, Thames Road  
Barking  
England  
IG11 0HZ  
United Kingdom

# LEGAL WARNING

Part II, Criminal Law Act, 1994  
amended by Criminal Justice and Public Order Act, 1994

## TAKE NOTICE

THAT this site has been occupied. It is our home and we intend to stay here.

THAT the whole of this site constitutes "premises" for the purposes of Section 12, Criminal Law Act, 1994 because of the presence on it of a building which complies with the definition in Section 12(1) of the Act. The premises comprise the entire site because the land not occupied by the building constitutes access to them or is ancillary to them and is being used as such.

THAT the use of this site as "premises" causes the above legislation to be engaged. In particular, Section 12(1) of the Act makes it an offence for any person to use or threaten violence (including the use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon) to gain entry to the premises so long as there is a person on the premises opposed to such entry.

THAT part of the premises is residential for the purposes of Section 144 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 as the act states that "a building is residential" if it is designed or adapted, before the time of entry, for use as a place to live.

THAT the common-law powers which permit the removal of trespassers from open land do NOT apply to premises so long as the premises are secured against entry and a person is present on the premises as above.

THAT at all times there is at least one person on these premises.

THAT any entry or attempt to enter into these premises without our permission is therefore a criminal offence as any one of us who is in physical possession is opposed to such entry without our permission.

THAT if you attempt to enter by violence or by threatening violence (which includes violence against property as well as persons) we will prosecute you. You may receive a sentence of up to six months' imprisonment and/or a fine of up to £5,000.

THAT if you want to get us out you will have to issue a claim for possession in the County Court or in the High Court.

Occupiers  
Signing this Legal Warning is optional. It is equally valid whether or not it is signed.

TO POLICE OFFICERS: The police power to remove trespassers on land under section 12(1) of the Criminal Justice & Public Order Act, 1994 cannot be exercised where the land comprises only a building or moveable structure and also includes the definition of "building" in section 12(1) of the Criminal Law Act 1977 (above) applies to section 12(1) of the 1994 Act.