

Name: William Wyatt
Date: 13 August 2018
Statement No.: 1
Exhibits: WW1-WW3

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION

Claim No.

IN THE MATTER OF SECTION 222 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 AND
SECTION 187B OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990
SECTION 130 OF THE HIGHWAYS ACT 1980

BETWEEN:

THE LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON

Claimant

-and-

PERSONS UNKNOWN OCCUPYING LAND AND / OR
DEPOSITING WASTE ON LAND

Defendant

WITNESS STATEMENT OF WILLIAM WYATT (known as BILL)

I, Bill Wyatt of Council Offices, 24 Denmark Road, Carshalton, SM5 2JG WILL SAY as follows:

Preliminary:

1. I make this witness statement in support of the Application before this Honourable Court brought by the London Borough of Sutton ("the Council") for an Injunction in the terms of

4. I work in co-operation with other interested agencies within the Borough such as the Safer Sutton Partnership, which is essentially our link with the police, the Traveller Education Service and Social Services Teams and the South London Legal Partnership. By working together we hope to minimise the adverse impact of unauthorised campsites on the local community, however this has not proved possible due to the alarming increase of Traveller activity in recent months in the Borough.
5. In due course I intend to set out in greater detail the work, I and my team carry out in the event that an unauthorised encampment is established, but in summary we are required to attend sites and serve notices, assess welfare issues, liaise with the Police, gather evidence for potential prosecutions, attend court and attend sites to supervise the enforced eviction. Only once the site has been cleared of the visitors, can my team look to assess any damage caused to the land or property from the occupants and ensure sites are secured, cleaned of all manner of waste and restore the site to use for the benefit of the residents of the Borough.

Traveller Incursions and Encampments

6. Of particular interest as far as this application is concerned are the areas that have been infiltrated over the last 4 months. These infiltrations can be seen from the handful of sample photographs exhibited at "WW1". These photographs, all taken in the last 2 months, show waste and fly-tipping in Parks in Sutton. I have also been shown a Schedule setting out the incursions since early February exhibited at "WW2". However, these incursions are by no means isolated incidents as the Borough has experienced dozens of incursions onto its Green Spaces highway areas, car parks and around Housing Estates over the last 2-3 years.
7. It will be appreciated that the incursions by the Travellers into the Green Spaces and the establishment of their camps is indiscriminate. The Maps (Map 1 and Map 2) show the incursions are across the Borough. This has a wide impact upon the quality of life of all persons in the Borough.
8. In recent times, as can be seen from the Schedule exhibited at "WW2", the number of "visits" in the Borough by persons wanted to establish unlawful encampments has significantly increased. I do not know precisely why this is, but I do suspect it is in large part due to the success other boroughs in London and the surrounding areas have had in obtaining preventative injunctive relief of the type that Sutton seeks by this application. It stands to reason that those persons who live this nomadic travelling lifestyle will look to

alternative areas to establish camps that do not have the benefit of an injunction restricting access to Green Spaces.

The Travellers:

9. As this Court will appreciate the proposed Defendant is stated as Persons Unknown Occupying Land and / or Depositing Waste. I am advised that it is appropriate to refer to the defendant in this way as we do not have reliable information as to the identities of those people who have infiltrated the Green Spaces and other Council land. It is also appropriate because we do not think it right to single out any person or group of persons. However, it is right to observe that many of the persons who have sought to establish encampments in the Borough are from the Travelling community.
10. In my experience there are three types of Travellers who seek to establish unlawful encampments in the Green Spaces of the Borough. The first type are those who are seeking work in the Borough, for example offering small building, labouring and cleaning work. They arrive into the area for light industrial work and make camp on the Green Spaces. The second type of Traveller tend to be coming into the Borough to visit family for short periods of time. Generally speaking, although they create considerable damage to the locality that they occupy by the creation of encampments and cause as much inconvenience and disruption as other Travellers, they are occasionally more agreeable to moving on without having to engage in a possession procedure. The third type of Traveller are those who arrive in the Borough to carry out a commercial fly-tipping operation. These are the most aggressive we experience as they are looking to cause huge waste related problems with a view to maximising commercial profits.

The Problems Associated with Traveller Encampments

11. All three types of Travellers cause great inconvenience and distress to the Borough. The camps create varying degrees of waste. This manifests itself in three types of waste. There is the personal excrement waste; the black bag domestic waste and the third type of waste, the fly-tipping commercial waste. Each bring their own dangers and hazards and each cause great distress to the residents of the Borough as well as involve the Borough in huge expenditure as can be seen from the Schedule exhibited at "WW2".
12. The most costly waste is of course the third type; industrial fly-tipping. This industrial scale fly-tipping is generally caused by Travellers who appears to be involved in a highly profitable commercial waste removal business activity on an industrial scale. This waste

includes heavy building materials, which can include hazardous materials such as, asbestos, gas bottles or electrical items and glass as well as rubble, soil and hard core. This is obviously seen in the photographs exhibited in "WW1". The approximate cost of clearing up the fly-tipping waste is £100 per metric tonne. At the recent incursion in Poulter Park approximately 58 tonnes of waste was collected.

13. The other photographs within exhibit "WW1" show vehicles and mobile homes setting up camp on Green Spaces. As can be seen from all the photographs the Travellers have a blatant disregard for other users of the Green Spaces, many of whom use the Green Spaces for all types of recreational activity including football and cricket and family picnics. These Green Spaces are also regularly used by local residents and I am frequently contacted by residents who have experienced abuse at the hands of the Travellers. On numerous occasions I have been told that residents who have been walking their dogs that they have been shouted at in an intimidatory way. It is as if the Travellers believe that having set up camp, they own the land.

What happens when a Camp is Established

14. I think it would be useful to the Court to understand the problems that the Borough are experiencing with Travellers making camp in the Green Spaces. I will do this by setting out what happens from the moment a camp is discovered to the moment it becomes available for the public's use again.
15. New encampments are first discovered either by notification from local residents or, more commonly in relation to Parks, when Borough park staff attend to start their duties in the morning. This is because the incursions almost always take place at night and most often over the weekend. The first sign is often broken locks or where there is no gate or lock, the actual visualisation of a camp.
16. A camp is commonly made up of around 7-10 vehicles with caravans, but it is not uncommon that there are as many as 15 vehicles with caravans or mobile homes as well as towing vehicles and trucks. A particularly large camp can be seen from photographs in "WW1". Upon discovering that a camp has been set up, I am usually one of the first person's to be notified. The first thing I might do is contact the Council's safeguarding hub so that Social Services can carry out the welfare inspections. We do not address the Travellers directly at this stage as we await the Social Services report. This is because of the dangers associated with attending a camp; not just the possible risk of an assault or worse but because of the dangerous and hazardous materials that are brought onto site.

17. I will then notify the Safer Park's police team. The police are very sympathetic and assist as much as they can but their resources are spread thin already and they cannot really offer a great deal of assistance at this stage in the process. I will send out information to all the interested parties updating on our approach to the infiltration. This includes Council members, Chief Executive and the Leader of the Council.
18. I will then engage with the Council's Legal Team at the South London Legal Partnership to serve each individual caravan or mobile home with a Section 77 Notice. This Notice begins the process by which the Borough will hope to recover possession. I then start the legal process co-ordinating with the Borough's Legal Services Team. I now produce Exhibit "WW3" which contains an example of the paperwork required in order to begin the process for recovery. The Notice and Summons are at pages 1 and 2. Once we get the Summons with the Court date we serve as quickly as possible and then return to Court to obtain the Order. At page 3 a copy of the Order is exhibited.
19. The process involving my time and Legal Services is costly both in the hours required to commit to recovering possession and in pure financial terms. This can be seen by reference to the Schedule referred to earlier, exhibited at "WW2". Once I have a copy of the Magistrates Possession Order, I arrange for the instruction of bailiffs and security personnel to attend, and myself or my team to serve the Order.
20. The Order requires immediate possession but the Travellers tend to want a little time to leave. Travellers are generally given 24 hours to leave the site. Following the passing of 24 hours I and other officers within my team attend the camp with the bailiffs. We attend with tow trucks, so as to show that we will force removal if necessary. This obviously involves additional expense being incurred. This begins the process of eviction, but often the Travellers leave voluntarily. I should mention that the police are advised that an eviction is due to take place and they do usually attend to ensure that there is no breach of the peace, but they do not get involved in the enforcement which remains the role of the bailiffs and security officers. The eviction involves a large number of people (commonly around 10-15 individuals) to remove the Travellers. The process can take a long time as the Travellers try to avoid being removed. The costs of appointing bailiffs and security is significant. This is mainly due to the number of people involved and the long hours that are required.
21. Only once the Travellers have left the site, can I and my team go onto the site to assess clean up and what works of restoration are required. It is always hoped that the level of waste is manageable by Borough staff, because although their time has a value it is cheaper

than if outside contractors have to be engaged. Obviously if the waste is significant (industrial scale) I will contact external contractors to remove the building materials as the volume is far beyond that which the Borough could manage. As I have said the costs associated with serious fly-tipping waste is £100 per tonne.

22. As discussed above, I categorise three types of waste that the clean up teams have to deal with. The first and of course most offensive is the personal waste; faeces. Although, as I understand it, the caravans and mobile homes have toilet facilities, it is obviously the case that they are only occasionally used or if used, the contents are then emptied in the parks, including the shrubs and vegetation areas. Obviously the dogs waste adds to the dangers from faeces. The danger to the public is obvious, even leaving aside the disgusting nature of such behaviour.
23. I am sure the Court will be very aware of the dangers to health associated with personal waste such as is cleaned from areas around encampments. It is extremely dangerous as excrement carries disease causing organisms that can live in the human stomach and be spread amongst persons who come into contact. In addition to the immediate danger associated with faeces, there is a risk that other areas can be contaminated including play areas, paths and surfaces.
24. The domestic waste in boxes or black bin liners can often be strewn around the area if the bags split. Good examples of this type of waste can be seen in the various photographs. In addition to domestic waste the number of gas canisters found at these camps is very worrying. These, I have always assumed are used for cooking, both in and out of the caravans. As will be appreciated the fire risk that these gas cylinders can cause is alarming. There are a number of Green Spaces that are either close to buildings or have buildings within them. The risk to these properties and personal well-being of residents and their properties is obvious.
25. If the site can be cleared by Contractors appointed by the Borough to clear up, then the costs are considerably less as the costs will be consumed within their contracted hours, but of course time spent on Traveller waste is time not spent on other cleaning tasks in the rest of the Borough. Needless to say the cleaning contractors were engaged to enhance the environment and not to respond to Travellers abusing the Green Spaces, and Housing Estate Car Parks.

26. The third type of waste which we have to deal with is what I have already described as industrial waste. I say industrial because the fly-tipping has become a huge industrial operation. This is potentially extremely dangerous as well as being a great inconvenience to the residents of the Borough. What I am talking about is waste that goes far beyond the usual waste one would expect even from a large encampment of 15 or so vehicles. The waste that I am describing can be clearly seen in a number of photographs exhibited.
27. It is my understanding that this industrial fly-tipping is a highly lucrative trade. It is our belief that this waste is not created by the Travellers own building activities (even if it was it would be no defence) but has come from building sites around London and further afield. This belief is based partly on my own knowledge and experience but also upon advice provided to me by others in the Neighbourhood Services Team of the Borough. I am advised that the practice of many Travellers is to set up camp in a Green Space and then collect raw building materials, including hard core, bricks, timber, frames, windows and hazardous materials such as asbestos from all the surrounding areas. Once collected these raw materials are simply dumped and abandoned. In addition it is believed that Travellers telling other builders to dump their waste and charging them access to the site. The problem in the Borough is significant and does not only effect the Green Spaces of the Borough as private landowners are suffering equally badly from industrial fly-tipping.
28. Once the sites are restored, consideration is given as to how best to secure these areas in the future as otherwise we are very conscious that the Travellers will return. This is because even those Travellers that have been served as part of the Section 77 and 78 process are only prevented from returning to the particular site and only for three months.
29. We have considered various means to try and secure the sites in order to make them less vulnerable to incursions. We have placed stop blocks at a number of sites. These are heavy concrete blocks intended to prevent vehicular access. They are very unsightly but generally do a reasonable job in preventing further incursion. Although I am aware that at times the Travellers have moved these blocks by towing them away. However, this type of security involving heavy concrete blocks is not appropriate in the wooded areas as it is totally out of keeping with the green environment that the Borough strives to maintain. The concrete blocks are also a nuisance for the Borough as when we need access to cut grass or maintain the land, arrangements have to be made for them to be moved. Again, adding to the expense.

30. It was for that reason that mounds of earth (bunds) have been introduced. These are four foot high mounds of earth around open spaces, presently around a dozen sites. They are effective to prevent access, but take away the open feel of woodland areas and parks. They also restrict access to the park users. The Borough also has meadows where cattle are grazed in order to crop the grass and produce a more natural way of managing chalk downland. The introduction of concrete blocks reduces the grazing season, which increases the costs associated with maintaining this land as it requires more cattle to be introduced for shorter periods of time.
31. I should add that in addition to the costs associated with park staff having to clear up the waste and undertake restoration work, there is a further loss being incurred by the Borough. This arises because the time spent on clearing up after the encampments are vacated means that these staff cannot spend time on their other maintenance duties in other areas. Unfortunately in order to meet its obligations across the Borough, staff are often spread thinner than we would like. Occasionally it has been necessary to engage agency staff at high costs as well as our own staff on an overtime basis. It is very important that we do not lose sight of other Green Spaces because general littering does inevitably take place and this of itself can be hazardous to park users, especially children. If they are not checked on a daily basis a serious accident could occur.
32. Obviously, even after the Travellers have left a particular location, the need to be constantly vigilant as to the safety of that space arises, as it is possible that a piece of glass or wood or metal is not spotted during the first clean up.

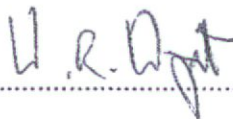
Conclusion:

33. I have worked for the Borough of Sutton for nearly 30 years. Issues in relation to Travellers have always been on the agenda and there have been occasions in the past where clean up, maintenance and repairs have been required once the camp moves on. However in the last 12 months and in particular the last 4 months the problem has increased beyond anything I or colleagues have ever experienced in the past with severe disruption to the community and huge cost to the Council tax payers of the Borough, who not only have to pay for the clean-up and restoration costs but have to live alongside these encampments throughout the Borough.
34. Frankly as a local council, the Borough cannot cope as it does not have the unlimited resources in time and money that are required to be expended on this problem. It is for that reason that I and other colleagues have sought the advice of the legal team to see whether

there was a more fundamental way in which this problem could be addressed for the better of the Borough and its local council tax papers.

35. It is for this reason that this application is made, which I respectfully request the Court to order, as it is hoped that by having an injunction preventing camps being made, the attraction of Sutton to the Traveller community will slowly cease.

36. I confirm the contents of this Witness Statement as true.


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BILL WYATT

Dated 13th August 2018

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B E T W E E N :

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Claimant

-and-

PERSONS UNKNOWN OCCUPYING LAND
AND / OR DEPOSITING WASTE ON LAND

Defendant

WITNESS STATEMENT OF

WILLIAM WYATT (known As BILL)

South London Legal Partnership,
Gifford House,
67C St. Helier Avenue,
Morden,
Surrey
SM4 6HY







Beddington Park July



Poulter Park July











Fairlands Park July











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EXHIBIT "WW2"

This is Exhibit "WW2" referred to in the Witness Statement of Mr. Bill Wyatt dated 13th August 2018

W.R. Wyatt
BILL WYATT

Dated 13th August 2018

No.	Dates of incursion	Police CAD Reference	Site / Location	Length of incursion in days (approx)	No. Of Caravans (approx)	No. of associated vehicles	Scale of waste left behind (the scale of any flytipping involved & the type of waste, if any, left behind e.g. litter, human excrement etc)	Staff Time costs (the scale of any calculation see box below all estimates)	Did Social services and/or Traveller education services attend	Legal costs	Bailiffs, security, tow trucks etc	Fly tip/clean up	Fly tip/clean up costs	Other costs	Vandalism / Anti social behaviour	Comments	
1	7 February 2018	CAD 1431/07FEB18	Bath House Road	2	3		Some on site domestic waste	2 members of staff paperwork and one site visit 3 hours @ £30.72 = £96.19	Yes and Yes			Idverde cleanup	£341.76				
2	4 April 2018	CAD 4365/04APR18	David Weir Centre	3	1		Some on site domestic waste	2 members of staff paperwork plus two site visits 6 hours @ £30.72 = £184.32	Our estimate £400								
3	9 April 2018		Kilmington Park Way		1		No problems	on member of staff one site visit 2 hours @£30.72=£61.44	No								
4	1 May 2018	CAD 6863/1MAY18	David Weir Centre	22hrs	3		Some on site domestic waste	Police station - one member of staff 8 hours, one member of staff 4 hours = 12 hours @ £30.72 = £368.64	Yes and Yes	SLLP Estimate £400	£1,158.00	Idverde cleanup	£256.32			Bailiffs in attendance not used on site	
5	13 June 2018	CAD 7401/13JUN18	Beddington Park	6	7		Significant amounts of fly tipping in woodland areas plus human waste on the field and in the woods with toilet tissue	Two members of staff paperwork (byelaw) plus two visits including prolonged evictions 12 hours @£30.72 = £368.64	Yes and Yes	SLLP Estimate £400	£1,270.80	2 tonnes plus machinery labour and supervision	£1,404.85	Highways costs for the replacement bollard for the one removed £522	Concrete bollard broken and removed to gain entry		
6	17 June 2018	CAD 6348/17JUN18	Roundshaw Playing field Hamble Way	0	0		No Waste	Staff time visiting site, arranging repairs and temporary security measures plus giving statement 5 hours @ £30.72 = £153.60	Yes and Yes	Our estimate £400					Three bollards and a swing barrier damaged by cutting plus three padlocks removed to attempt to gain entry	Attempted break in and damage to gates and bollards - These arrests made	
7	26 June 2018	CAD 1631/27JUN18	Charm Leisure Car	1	5		No waste reported	Staff time phone calls etc. 1 hour @£30.72 = £30.72	Yes and Yes	Our estimate £450	£1,630.80	Idverde cleanup	£349.00				
8	3 July 2018	CAD 1654/4JUL18	Beddington Park	5	14		Large amounts of domestic waste, some bagged up plus litter and a range of items such as wheels, chairs etc	byelaw two visits to site including with bailiffs for a standoff 5 hours @ £30.72 = £153.60						Replacements for damaged bollards £1270.80 Provision of temporary soil	Steel bollard damaged and removed to gain entry		
9	8 July 2018	CAD 7046/08JUL18	Poulter Park	12	17		40.09 tons of fly tipped waste plus large amounts of domestic waste and 160 emails and being on site for removal and cleanup.	multiple visits, multiple visits with over 160 emails and being on site for removal and cleanup. Involvement of a range of officers at different levels including environmental enforcement and senior managers etc. 100 hours @£30.72 = £3072	Yes and Yes	SLLP Estimate £420.00	£2,103.60	Fly tip Vaolia (waste Contractor) clean-up costs based on 40 tonnes of waste left @ £100 per tonne £4,000.00 plus staff time and machinery costs £4880.09	£12,763.71	Cost of missing padlock X1 £49.25 Welding of gate £180 Installation of a concrete filled steel bollard £522	Padlock cut to gain entry		
10	10 July 2018	CAD 6674/10JUL18	Rosehill West	9	9		Human waste on site around the area of the caravans	Multiple visits plus a prolonged leaving of the site 14 hours @£30.72 = £430.08	Yes and Yes	SLLP Estimate £450.00		Idverde Cleanup	£192.24	Cost of missing padlock X1 £49.25 Cost of welding the gates £220	Padlock damaged and removed to gain entry		
11	21 July 2018	CAD 3450/21JULY18	Fairlands Park	8	13		Large amounts of domestic waste plus some fly tipping and the remains of car breaking which was being carried out by the travellers including broken glass from cars which has resulted in a claim against the council as a result of an injury to a seven year old child	Multiple visits and paperwork plus dealing with complaints etc 8 hours @£30.72 = £245.76	Yes and Yes	SLLP Estimate £450.00		Idverde costs	£1,312.21	Cost of missing padlock X1 £49.25 New steel bollard £261			
12	29 July 2018	CAD 6216/29/07/2018	Charm Recreation Ground	2	19		Domestic waste left on site	multiple visits, plus complaints and dealing with around 80 emails 8 hours @ £30.72 = £245.76	Yes and No	SLLP Estimate £450.00		Idverde cleanup	£170.80	Cost of missing padlock X1 £49.25	Two padlocks damaged with one removed to gain entry		
Sub Total										£3,522.91	£3,420	£6,163.20	£10,790.89	£4,052.06	Costs Total		£36,825.05

staff time cost calculation
salary £48,000.00 + 25% (£11,500) pension, vehicle, fuel etc = £57,500
annual hours 3652+1872
57500/1872=30.718
Hourly rate £30.72

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PERSONS UNKNOWN LAND OCCUPYING AND / OR
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Defendant

EXHIBIT "WW3"

This is Exhibit "WW3" referred to in the Witness Statement of Mr. Bill Wyatt dated 13th August 2018

W. R. Wyatt

BILL WYATT

Dated 13th August 2018

LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON

NOTICE OF DIRECTION TO LEAVE LAND AND TO REMOVE VEHICLE(S) AND OTHER PROPERTY

TO: ALL OCCUPANTS of vehicles, including caravans, stationed on:-

Open Land known as: **Poulters Park, Watermead Lane, Carshalton, Surrey, SM5 1 HZ, Surrey, KT9 1LP** within the London Borough of Sutton.

TAKE NOTICE that:

1. **IT APPEARS** to the London Borough of Sutton ("the Council"), being the local authority that you are for the time being residing in a vehicle within their area on Open Land:

Known as Poulters Park, Watermead Lane, Carshalton, Surrey, SM5 1HZ without the consent of the Council.

2. In accordance with their powers under Section 77(1) of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, the Council direct that you and any other persons with you are to leave the land and remove the vehicle(s) and any other property which you have with you or they have with them on the land.
3. If you fail to leave the land and/or to remove the vehicle(s) and any other property which is the subject of the Direction by **Thursday 12 July 2018, at 13.00pm 13.00 hours**, you will commit an offence and will be liable on summary conviction for a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale (*currently £1,000, subject to alteration from time to time*).
4. If having removed any such vehicle or property you again enter the land with a vehicle within the period of **THREE MONTHS** beginning with **Thursday 12 July 2018, from 13:00pm** you will commit an offence and will be liable on summary conviction for a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale (*currently £1,000, subject to alteration from time to time*).
5. The Direction operates to require persons who re-enter the land within the said period with vehicles or other property to leave and remove the vehicles or other property as it operates in relation to the persons and vehicles or property on the land when the Direction was originally given.

Dated: 11th July 2018

Signed:



A duly authorised officer on behalf of the Council

HER MAJESTY'S COURT AND TRIBUNAL SERVICE
SOUTH LONDON LOCAL JUSTICE AREA

Summons on Complaint:

CROYDON MAGISTRATES' COURT (CODE: 2576)

Date 16 July 2018

Defendant All unlawful occupants of vehicles, including caravans, stationed on **POULTERS PARK, WATERMEAD LANE, CARSHALTON, SURREY**, within the **LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON**.

On Open Land known as **POULTERS PARK, SURREY**, within The London Borough of Sutton

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to appear on THURSDAY 19th JULY 2018 at 9.45am before the Croydon **Magistrates' Court sitting at Barclay Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR9 3NG**, to answer the following complaint:

Matter of Complaint

The Defendants being persons residing in vehicles, including caravans, on Open Land known as **POULTERS PARK, WATERMEAD LANE CARSHALTON, SURREY**, within the London Borough of Sutton did fail to leave the said land and remove their vehicles and any other property as soon as practicable contrary to a Direction under Section 77 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 served on **11 AND 12 July 2018**.

AND the said Council hereby complains to the above Magistrates' Court pursuant to Section 78 of the said Act for an Order authorising the removal of vehicles and persons from the open land known as **POULTERS PARK, WATERMEAD LANE, CARSHALTON, SURREY**, within the London Borough of Sutton.

The Complaint of

Paul Evans Assistant Director, Corporate Governance, South London Legal Partnership, for and on behalf of the Council of the Royal Borough of Kingston.

"as authorised by the justices clerk or under his delegated powers"

IN THE LOCAL JUSTICE AREA OF SOUTH LONDON

CROYDON / CAMBERWELL GREEN MAGISTRATES COURT

TO ALL OCUPANTS OF LAND KNOWN AS

ROSEHILL WEST PARK, ROSEHILL, SUTTON, SURREY

COMPLAINT has been made to me by PAUL EVANS, Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, South London Legal Partnership, of Gifford House, 67c St Helier Avenue, Morden, Surrey, SM4 6HY for and on behalf of the London Borough of Merton, the local authority, that on Thursday 12 July 2018 a Direction Notice pursuant to Section 77 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 was served upon the occupiers of residentially occupied vehicles on land known as ROSEHILL WEST PARK, ROSEHILL, SUTTON, SURREY ("the Land")

AND that the Direction required the occupiers by 1pm on Thursday 12TH July 2018 to leave the land and remove the vehicle or vehicles and any other property they had with them on the land.

AND the Direction has not been complied with.

ON HEARING the said Complaint, it is adjudged that the Complaint is true and it is ordered that the Occupiers forthwith from the service of this Order, or a copy thereof, shall remove the said vehicles or other property which are so present on the land and any persons residing in them.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the local authority is authorised to take such steps as are reasonably necessary to ensure that the Order is complied with and it is specifically authorised, by its officers and servants, to enter upon the land and take in relation to any vehicle or property to be removed in pursuance of this Order, such steps for securing entry and rendering it suitable for removal as appear to it necessary.

Dated this 1st day of July 2018



Justice of the Peace for the aforesaid area

TAKE NOTICE that any person who wilfully obstructs any person in the exercise of any power conferred on him by an Order under section 78 of the Criminal and Public Order Act 1994 commits an offence and is liable to a fine of up to £1000.

IN THE LOCAL JUSTICE AREA OF SOUTH LONDON

CROYDON / CAMBERWELL GREEN MAGISTRATES COURT

TO ALL OCUPANTS OF LAND KNOWN AS

POULTERS PARK, WATERMEAD LANE PARK, CARSHALTON, SURREY, SM5 1HZ

COMPLAINT has been made to me by PAUL EVANS, Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, South London Legal Partnership, of Gifford House, 67c St Helier Avenue, Morden, Surrey, SM4 6HY for and on behalf of the London Borough of Merton, the local authority, that on Thursday 12 July 2018 a Direction Notice pursuant to Section 77 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 was served upon the occupiers of residentially occupied vehicles on land known as **POULTERS PARK, WATERMEAD LANE PARK, CARSHALTON, SURREY, SM5** ("the Land")

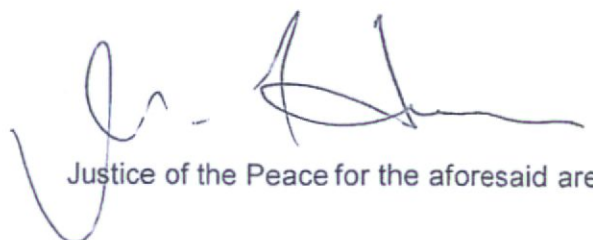
AND that the Direction required the occupiers by 1pm on Saturday 14TH July 2018 to leave the land and remove the vehicle or vehicles and any other property they had with them on the land.

AND the Direction has not been complied with.

ON HEARING the said Complaint, it is adjudged that the Complaint is true and it is ordered that the Occupiers forthwith from the service of this Order, or a copy thereof, shall remove the said vehicles or other property which are so present on the land and any persons residing in them.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the local authority is authorised to take such steps as are reasonably necessary to ensure that the Order is complied with and it is specifically authorised, by its officers and servants, to enter upon the land and take in relation to any vehicle or property to be removed in pursuance of this Order, such steps for securing entry and rendering it suitable for removal as appear to it necessary.

Dated this 17th day of July 2018



Justice of the Peace for the aforesaid area

TAKE NOTICE that any person who wilfully obstructs any person in the exercise of any power conferred on him by an Order under Section 78 of the Criminal and Public Order Act 1994 commits an offence and is liable to a fine of up to £1000.