

The Inspector-General of Police
Ghana Police Service
Police Headquarters, Accra

Attention: The Director, Legal Department, Police Headquarters, Accra

Through: The Director-General, Police Intelligence and Professional Standards Bureau (PIPS)

Copied:

The Regional Police Commander, Greater Accra Region
The Regional Crime Officer, Greater Accra Region
The Commander, Anti-Land Guard Unit
The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
The Registrar, High Court (Land Division), Accra — Suit No. LD/0580/2026

14th September 2026

PETITION CONCERNING POLICE OVERREACH, THE DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS AT A CONSTRUCTION SITE, THE ARREST AND REMAND OF WORKMEN ON FIVE SEPARATE OCCASIONS, THE UNLAWFUL RELEASE OF A SUSPECT ALREADY HANDCUFFED BY A POLICE OFFICER, AND INTERFERENCE IN A PENDING CIVIL SUIT IN WHICH THE GHANA POLICE SERVICE IS ITSELF THE 6TH DEFENDANT

Land situate at Teshie-Manet, Ledzokuku-Krowor District, Greater Accra Region — opposite the T.B. Joshua Church

Re: Suit No. LD/0580/2026 — HABIB MUSAH ADAMS v. DR. BENJAMIN ACCAM & 5 ORS

Sir,

I, **Habib Musah Adams**, of Spintex-Manet, Accra, the Plaintiff in the above suit, respectfully petition your high office.

1. THE LAND AND MY POSSESSION

1.1 I am the lawful owner of all that piece or parcel of land situate at **Teshie-Manet, in the Ledzokuku-Krowor District, Greater Accra Region**, directly opposite the T.B. Joshua Church, containing an approximate area of **1.49 acres (0.60 hectare)**, bounded on the North-East by a Proposed Road measuring 219.1 feet more or less; on the East-South by Lessor's Land measuring 303.8 feet more or less; on the South-West by Lessor's Land measuring 212.6 feet more or less; and on the West-North by Lessor's Land measuring 297.3 feet more or less.

1.2 I entered into possession of the land in **2012** and held it peacefully and without challenge from anyone until about **2025**, when I observed construction being carried out on a portion of it. I made efforts to stop the trespassers, but without success. **At the beginning of 2026 I moved to secure the remaining portion of the land — fencing it, gating it, and erecting a security room and a storage room — and to prepare legal proceedings against the encroachers.**

1.3 The residential development on the land is executed by my contractor, **Mr. Osman Kumatu**, and supervised by **Mr. Mohammed Suraj**, a civil engineer engaged as Project Manager.

1.4 The 3rd and 4th Defendants, Artin Kassardjian and Haykouhe Kassardjian, of Manet Ville No. B20, Spintex-Accra, are the encroachers referred to at paragraph 1.2 above. The commercial building they occupy immediately to the north sits on a portion of my land, having been constructed upon my parcel without my knowledge, consent or authority. This is pleaded at paragraph 7 of my Statement of Claim and is among the matters now before the High Court. The rear of that building abuts the remainder of my land, its southern boundary wall being the wall referred to below.

1.5 Throughout this entire period — through my occupation from 2012, through the encroachment from 2025, and through the fencing, gating and erection of the security room and storage room at the beginning of 2026, all carried out in plain view and immediately next door to them — neither the 3rd nor the 4th Defendant ever once approached me, or my caretaker, to assert that the land was theirs. They built. They did not claim. They raised no objection, and put no demand to me at any time. It was only when I moved to develop what remained of my land that the Police appeared.

2. THE PENDING SUIT AND THE ORDER OF THE COURT

2.1 On 27th July 2026 a Writ of Summons and Statement of Claim was issued out of the High Court (Land Division), Accra, in Suit No. LD/0580/2026, entitled *Habib Musah Adams v. Dr. Benjamin Accam, Alfred Titi Accam, Artin Kassardjian, Haykouhe Kassardjian, Trespassers, and the Ghana Police Service*, seeking a declaration of title, a perpetual injunction, damages for trespass and costs. The Ghana Police Service is named in that suit as the 6th Defendant. Exhibit A.

2.2 The Ghana Police Service was sued as the 6th Defendant in that suit. It is named as a defendant on the writ as originally issued, and was not added at some later stage: it was sued deliberately, and for a stated reason. That reason is pleaded at paragraph 10 of my Statement of Claim, namely that the Defendants, aided by policemen of the 6th Defendant, without any lawful basis and not in execution of any judgment, have been harassing and threatening me and my workers with arrest and intimidation.

2.3 By letter dated 27th July 2026 under reference LD/635/07/26, the Registrar of the High Court (Land Division) wrote directly to the Inspector-General of Police, Legal Department, Police Headquarters, Accra, forwarding the Writ of Summons and Statement of Claim for service on the 6th Defendant, and copied the Regional Crime Officer. Exhibit B.

2.4 The Ghana Police Service was therefore served as a party to this suit on 27th July 2026 — one day before officers of the Anti-Land Guard Unit escorted demolition equipment to my site. The papers were sent to your own Legal Department, and the Regional Crime Officer was copied. The Service did not learn of this dispute from me on the ground. It held the writ in its hands.

2.5 On Thursday, 30th July 2026, the High Court (Land Division), Accra, presided over by His Lordship Emmanuel Amo Yartey J., upon reading the affidavit of Eric Ankomane filed on 27th July 2026 and upon hearing Emmanuel Acolatse Esq. for the Plaintiff/Applicant, granted an Order for Interim Injunction restraining the Defendants, their assigns, privies, agents, workmen and any person from entering or carrying on construction or development of the land in dispute, or threatening the Plaintiff or his workers, and restraining them from having anything to do with the portion of land the subject matter of the suit. The order was sealed by Mrs. Florence Opare, Registrar. A certified true copy is at Exhibit C.

2.6 What I do say is this. By 30th July 2026 the Ghana Police Service had been served as a party, and a Judge of the High Court had considered the matter grave enough to restrain every other party from touching the land. The Service therefore knew, from its own service copy and from the order of the Court, that title to this land was in active litigation before the High Court and that the Court

had already intervened to hold the parties apart. The expiry of an interim order did not return the dispute to the Police. It remained, as it remains today, a matter for the High Court, with the next hearing in the criminal proceedings against my workmen fixed for 21st October 2026.

3. CHRONOLOGY

3.1 Saturday, 11th July 2026 — the Defendants' own rear wall is razed

On the morning of Saturday, 11th July 2026, my workmen arrived at the site and found that **the rear fence wall of the 3rd and 4th Defendants' commercial property — the wall forming their southern boundary with my land — had been razed to the ground.**

I made no report to the Police. That wall was not mine. I did not erect it, it formed no part of my development, and I had no interest whatever in it.

3.2 Tuesday, 14th July 2026 — officers from Regional Police Headquarters order work to stop, and arrest a workman

Three days after the Defendants' rear wall was razed, **police officers from the Regional Police Headquarters came to my site and instructed my workmen to stop work.**

They arrested one of my workmen, **Mr. Ali Yussif**, and took him to the station, where his statement was taken. **He was not charged with any offence.** What was asked of him instead was that **work on the site should stop.** He was granted bail the same day.

I ask that the substance of that visit be noted. A man was arrested, brought to a police station and made to give a statement — and at the end of it **no offence was laid against him, because none was alleged.** **The object of the exercise was not to investigate a crime. It was to stop my building works.**

3.3 Wednesday, 15th July 2026 — armed attendance, warning shots, and the arrest of six workmen

The very next day, officers of the **Anti-Land Guard Unit** came to my site, **discharged warning shots, and arrested six of my workmen:**

#	Name	Trade
1	Mohammed Suraj	Civil Engineer
2	Gabriel Adiepena	Civil Engineer
3	Ababio Kofi	Surveyor
4	Gawu Daniel	Carpenter
5	Joseph	Mason
6	Attah	Concrete Mixer Operator

No reason for the arrest was given, then or since. No offence was put to the men. No caution was administered on any specific allegation. The officers simply told them **to stop working on the land.** The men were held and granted bail later the same evening.

That is the whole substance of it: armed officers attended a lawful construction site, fired shots, detained the workforce, gave no reason, and issued an instruction to stop work. **An order to stop building on one's own land is an order a court may make. It is not one the Police may make, and it is certainly not one to be delivered at gunpoint.**

3.4 Tuesday, 28th July 2026 — first attempted demolition, escorted by the Anti-Land Guard Unit

On 28th July 2026 — the day after the Registrar's letter was dispatched to your office — officers of the Anti-Land Guard Unit attended my site in the company of agents of the Defendants, who came with heavy demolition equipment for the declared purpose of demolishing the structures on my land.

My representatives demanded production of a **demolition order or any other lawful authority**. **None was produced** — not by the Defendants' agents, and not by the officers escorting them. None has been produced to this day. My workmen lawfully objected and the party withdrew without demolishing. Video evidence is at **Exhibit D**.

What followed the failure of that attempt requires particular attention. **The officers of the Anti-Land Guard Unit arrested nobody among the agents of the 3rd and 4th Defendants, who were present on my land with heavy demolition equipment and without a shred of authority for being there.** Those men were left undisturbed.

The officers instead arrested one of my own workmen — **Mr. Ali Yussif, the same man they had arrested a fortnight earlier on 14th July 2026**. His statement was taken. **No charge was laid and no reason for his arrest was given, then or since.** He was granted bail the same day.

The operator of the machine brought to my site that day has since been identified by one of my workmen as a man known as **Derrick**. **He is the same man who returned on 9th September 2026 and carried the demolition out.**

So on a day when unauthorised men brought a machine onto my land to pull down my building, the Ghana Police Service attended, watched, arrested none of them — **and took away instead a man against whom it has never, on either occasion, alleged a single offence.**

3.5 Thursday, 3rd September 2026 — eleven workmen arrested, refused bail, and remanded in custody

Officers of the Anti-Land Guard Unit arrested eleven of my men, being the working complement present on the site:

#	Name	Trade
1	Mohammed Suraj	Civil Engineer
2	Gabriel Adiepena	Civil Engineer
3	Ernest Owusu	Carpenter
4	Maxwell Akpasta	Carpenter
5	Baba Gerald	Carpenter
6	Samuel Kumi	Carpenter
7	Benjamin Asare	Carpenter
8	Peter Afanu	Mason
9	Issah Fuseini	Mason
10	Kwame Akpalu	Mason
11	Fanu Allein	Labourer

Two civil engineers, five carpenters, three masons and a labourer. These are the trades of a building site, not of a land guard gang. Every one of them was lawfully employed on the project and lawfully present on my land.

The reason given for the arrest was that the 3rd and 4th Defendants had reported that their wall had been broken.

When my men asked the officers what offence they had committed, **they were told that someone had made a complaint that some thugs had broken their wall, and that this was what the Police were investigating.** That was the whole of the explanation given to eleven men as they were taken into custody.

No such matter appears on the charge sheet. When the Police put my men before the Court, they were charged with **land guard activity and vigilantism.** There is no mention on that charge sheet of a razed fence wall, of criminal damage to any wall, or of any offence connected with a wall at all.

I ask your office to hold those two things side by side. **The reason given to my men at the point of arrest was a broken wall. The offences laid against them in court were land guard activity and vigilantism — offences bearing no relation to the complaint the officers themselves had cited.** One of those two accounts cannot be right. Either the officers arrested eleven tradesmen on a wall complaint and then charged them with something else entirely, or the wall complaint was never the true reason for the arrest and was merely what was said to them on the day.

I say further that the charge itself will not bear examination. **Land guard activity and vigilantism are offences of unlawful force and intimidation in the taking or holding of land.** My men were two civil engineers, five carpenters, three masons and a labourer, employed on a development being built for me on land I have possessed since 2012, present on that site in working hours in the ordinary course of their trades. **Nothing in the events of 3rd September 2026 supplies the ingredients of either offence, and the Police have never alleged any act of force or intimidation by any of these eleven men against anyone.**

I ask that this be weighed carefully. **The complaint about the wall was not a side issue. It was the stated ground on which eleven tradesmen were deprived of their liberty.** The wall was the Defendants' own rear wall, razed on 11th July 2026, of no use whatever to me, at the back of a building standing on my own land, on a parcel I had already fenced and gated with two entrances of my own construction.

Police bail was refused. The men were arraigned before Circuit Court 9, on Friday 4th September, 2026, where the prosecution applied to have them remanded in custody to aid further investigation. The application was granted and the men were remanded, notwithstanding that it was plain on the face of the papers that eleven named tradesmen employed on a registered construction project were not land guards.

The eleven men were subsequently released on 9th September 2026 on terms of two sureties each and bail in the sum of GHS 20,000 each, and the matter stands adjourned to 21st October 2026. Charge sheet and court records are at Exhibit G.

3.6 Saturday, 5th September 2026, about 8:54 p.m. — a machine sent at night, aborted

Two days after my workforce had been locked up, heavy equipment was spotted approaching the site under cover of darkness, at about 8:54 p.m.

My caretaker challenged the operator and asked what he was doing there. **The operator replied that “some policemen” had asked him to come and do some work with them at the site.** The caretaker cautioned him to be careful and asked what work he had come to do at that hour of the night.

The operator's face was captured on video. In the course of the exchange he mentioned the name of one “Mboma.” He thereafter fled the scene. Video evidence is at Exhibit E.

This was not the operator who attended on 28th July 2026 and who returned on 9th September 2026. **The man who came at night remains unidentified, and I ask that he be identified from the footage.**

Two matters call for comment. First, **no lawful police work requires heavy earth-moving equipment to arrive at a disputed private site at nine o'clock at night.** Second, **the operator himself attributed his presence to policemen — not to a court order, not to a demolition permit, and not even to the Defendants.**

3.7 Wednesday, 9th September 2026, about 1:42 p.m. — the demolition, and the freeing of the machine

On this day my contractor, my Project Manager and I were at Circuit Court 9 in respect of the eleven men remanded on 3rd September 2026. The site accordingly stood without its workforce and without its supervision.

Bail had been granted that morning. My Project Manager, Mr. Mohammed Suraj, had been released on bail and had just recovered access to his mobile phone, though his release documentation was still being finalised with the Court.

It was at that moment — at about 1:42 p.m., with my Project Manager still inside the courthouse completing his own release — that word reached us that a machine was on the site demolishing the structure. The site is under CCTV surveillance. Mr. Suraj opened the live feed on the phone he had just been given back and confirmed the demolition in progress. CCTV footage is at Exhibit F.

I ask that this be noted precisely. **The demolition began on the one afternoon my entire workforce had been in custody, in the very hour their release was being processed, while the owner, the contractor and the Project Manager were all inside a courtroom.** Whether that timing was coincidence is a matter I respectfully leave to your investigators.

We immediately called the remaining workmen and the building contractor, **Mr. Osman Kumatu**, to proceed to the site. On arrival **they apprehended the operator of the machine in the act.** The operator has been identified by one of my workmen as the man known as Derrick — the same man who brought demolition equipment to my site on 28th July 2026 in the company of the Anti-Land Guard Unit. On being questioned, he stated that he had been instructed to carry out the demolition by **Kassardjian.**

A police officer from a nearby station attended, treated the matter as the crime it plainly was, and handcuffed the operator to be taken to the police station.

Within about five minutes, a team from the Regional Anti-Land Guard Unit arrived at the scene.

That team took both the operator and my workmen to the **Regional Police Headquarters.** There, **they refused to hear the offence the operator had committed.** No statement was taken from my men about the demolition they had just witnessed and stopped. No account was demanded of the man found operating the machine. The crime reported to them was simply not received.

The operator was thereafter released. My workmen were detained — among them my contractor, Mr. Osman Kumatu.

Later that same day, once his discharge had been completed by the Court, my Project Manager **Mr. Mohammed Suraj** went to the site and confirmed the destruction for himself. He thereupon **lodged a formal complaint at the Manet Police Station in respect of the demolition of my property.**

The following day, 10th September 2026, my workmen were arraigned before Circuit Court 9. On this occasion the Court, having been apprised of the facts of the matter, refused to remand them.

I ask that the whole of that sequence be considered together. One officer of the Ghana Police Service, acting on what was in front of him, arrested and handcuffed a man caught demolishing a building. A specialised unit of the same Service arrived minutes later, undid that arrest, declined to hear the crime, freed the suspect and his machine, and detained the men who had reported it — and when it put those men before Circuit Court 9 the next day, the Court declined to remand them.

That is the second time in eight days that the Anti-Land Guard Unit brought my men before Circuit Court 9. On 3rd September the Court granted a remand to aid investigation. On 10th September, with the facts before it, the Court refused.

3.8 The shape of these events

Within two months: a stop-work order from Regional Police Headquarters and a workman arrested and released without charge; warning shots and six more arrests the next day, with no reason given; demolition equipment escorted onto my land by police, its operators left untouched while the same workman was arrested a second time; eleven tradesmen refused bail and remanded on a complaint about a neighbour's wall; a machine sent at night by a man who said policemen had sent him; and finally, on the one afternoon the site stood undefended because everyone concerned was in court, a demolition carried out and the perpetrator freed from handcuffs by a police unit. **On every occasion the Police were behind it. On no occasion was a single document of authority produced.**

4. THE POLICE JUSTIFICATION, AND WHY IT CANNOT STAND

4.1 The Police justify their involvement in this civil matter on the footing that a criminal complaint was made alleging the breaking of the Defendants' fence wall and the forcible takeover of the Defendants' land. I respectfully submit that this justification collapses on examination.

(a) I had no conceivable reason to touch that wall. The razed wall was the Defendants' own rear boundary wall. It was of no material use whatsoever to my right of access to the land. I was already in possession. I had created two separate entrances of my own onto the parcel, and my access to every part of the land was complete, independent and unobstructed by that wall. I had no need to touch the Defendants' wall, or anything of theirs, to reach any part of my land. A site visit will confirm this immediately and beyond argument, and I invite your investigators to make one. The suggestion that I broke down a neighbour's rear wall in order to gain access to land I already occupied, already fenced, already gated and already entered by two gates of my own construction is frivolous on its face and physically pointless. It was not made because it is true. It was made because it was needed.

I add this, which the Police have never been told: the building whose rear wall is said to have been broken is itself standing on my land. The 3rd and 4th Defendants built it there without my knowledge

or consent, which is precisely why they are before the High Court. **A complaint that I damaged a wall at the back of a structure the complainants erected on my own property, on land I have possessed since 2012, ought to have invited some inquiry before eleven of my tradesmen were jailed on the strength of it.**

(b) The timing exposes the purpose. The wall came down on 11th July 2026. Three days later officers from Regional Police Headquarters were on my site ordering my men to stop work, and the day after that armed officers were firing warning shots there. Then came the escorted demolition attempt of 28th July, the remand of 3rd September, the night machine of 5th September, and the demolition of 9th September. **The complaint came first; everything else followed from it.**

(c) The “forcible takeover” allegation is contradicted by the Defendants’ own conduct. I have been in possession of this land since 2012. When a portion of it was encroached upon from 2024, I resisted and then went to court — I did not send equipment onto anyone’s property. The Defendants, by contrast, built on my land without ever telling me they claimed it, and watched me fence, gate and build at the beginning of 2026 without a word of objection. **Men whose land is being forcibly seized do not build in silence, watch a boundary wall and two gates go up next door, and say nothing until the owner sues them.**

(d) The conduct is not that of an investigation. No investigative purpose is served by firing warning shots at tradesmen; none by escorting demolition equipment onto a disputed site; none by remanding eleven builders to “aid investigation” into a wall; none by sending a machine there at night; and none whatever by releasing a handcuffed suspect, refusing to hear the crime, and detaining the men who reported it.

(e) Their case in court is weak, and they know it. The 3rd and 4th Defendants have themselves encroached upon a portion of my land and built upon it, which is among the matters before the Court. The 1st and 2nd Defendants rely on a judgment which, on my own examination of it, does not touch my land at all. Having little to bring before the High Court, the Defendants have instead brought the Police onto the land.

4.2 I therefore say, soberly and on the whole of the above, that **I have every reason to believe the 3rd and 4th Defendants caused their own rear wall to be brought down, in order to manufacture a criminal complaint and draw the Ghana Police Service into a civil dispute they cannot win in court.** I invite your office to test that belief at its source.

4.3 Even taking the complaint at its highest, the proper course for officers on notice of **Suit No. LD/0580/2026** — in which their own Service is the 6th Defendant, served through your Legal Department on 27th July 2026 — was to **preserve the status quo and refer the parties to the High Court.** It was not to escort demolition equipment onto my development, nor to jail my tradesmen, nor to free the man who finally carried the demolition out.

5. GROUNDS OF COMPLAINT

(a) Arrest used to halt lawful building works. On 14th July 2026 officers from Regional Police Headquarters ordered my workmen to stop work and arrested Mr. Ali Yussif, who was made to give a statement and released without any offence being laid against him. The single thing asked of him was that work on the site should cease. On 28th July 2026 the same man was arrested a second time, again made to give a statement, and again released without charge or reason — on a day when the men who had brought demolition equipment onto my land were left untouched.

(b) Discharge of firearms and arrest without stated reason. On 15th July 2026 warning shots were fired at a lawful construction site, six men were detained without any reason being given, and they too were ordered to stop working on their employer's land.

(c) Acting without lawful authority. On 14th July, 15th July, 28th July, 5th September and 9th September 2026, no demolition order, court process or other authority was produced, on demand or at all.

(d) Wrongful arrest, refusal of bail, and remand of eleven workmen. Eleven tradesmen were arrested on a complaint about a neighbour's wall, refused police bail, and remanded into custody on an application to "aid further investigation." They were told at the point of arrest that the Police were investigating a complaint that thugs had broken a wall, but were then charged before the Court with land guard activity and vigilantism — offences bearing no relation to that complaint, and with no mention of any wall on the charge sheet.

(e) Obstruction of justice and refusal to receive a report of crime. On 9th September 2026 a suspect already handcuffed by a police officer was taken to the Regional Police Headquarters by a Regional Anti-Land Guard team which refused to hear the offence he had committed, released him and his machine, and detained the complainants in his place. The Ghana Police Service declined to record a crime it had caught in progress.

(f) Interference in a pending suit to which the Service is itself a party. Officers of the 6th Defendant have acted on the ground in aid of the 3rd and 4th Defendants in the very dispute in which the Service was itself served as a party on 27th July 2026.

(g) Misuse of the Anti-Land Guard Unit. A unit created to protect citizens from land guards has been used to escort heavy demolition equipment onto the land of a citizen in lawful possession, and its name used to jail that citizen's engineers, carpenters and masons.

(h) Use of a manufactured complaint as the engine of police action. The wall complaint of 11th July 2026 was, on the Police's own account, the stated basis for the arrests. It is the thread running through every attendance at my site.

(i) Two arraignments in eight days, the second refused. The Anti-Land Guard Unit placed my men before Circuit Court 9 on 3rd September 2026 and again on 10th September 2026. On the second occasion the Court, having heard the facts, refused to remand them. The Court's refusal speaks to the quality of the case the Unit was advancing, and ought to have prompted a review within the Service. None appears to have taken place.

(j) Loss and damage. The destruction of 9th September 2026 has caused substantial loss and damage to the development. The extent of that loss is being assessed by my Project Manager, and a schedule will be furnished to your investigators as soon as it is complete. Photographs of the damage are at Exhibit I.

6. RELIEFS SOUGHT

I respectfully pray your high office to:

- (i) Order an independent investigation, through PIPS, into the conduct of every officer involved on 14th July, 15th July, 28th July, 5th September and 9th September 2026, identifying each officer, the unit or station to which they are attached, and the authority under which they acted;

- (ii) Establish why a suspect handcuffed by a police officer on 9th September 2026 was released within minutes by a Regional Anti-Land Guard team, on whose instruction, why the offence he had committed was not received at the Regional Police Headquarters, and on what authority his machine was also released;
- (iii) Identify from Exhibit E the operator who attended the site at about 8:54 p.m. on 5th September 2026, and establish the identity and status of the person he named as “Mboma,” including whether that person is or holds himself out as a police officer;
- (iv) Establish who instructed, requested or procured police attendance on each occasion, through whom and on what basis, including production and examination of the docket opened on the Defendants' complaint;
- (v) Cause the complaint concerning the razing of the Defendants' rear wall on 11th July 2026 to be independently investigated, including the question of who in fact brought it down, and direct that a site inspection be conducted to establish whether that wall bore any relation at all to my access to the land;
- (vi) Obtain and review the record of proceedings in Circuit Court 9 on both 3rd September and 10th September 2026, and account for the basis on which police bail was refused and a remand was sought on the first occasion, and for the case that was put before the Court on the second, when remand was refused;
- (vii) Review the prosecution file and cause the charges against the eleven named workmen, adjourned to 21st October 2026, to be withdrawn, and their bail conditions discharged, and in doing so account for the discrepancy between the reason given to the men at the point of arrest — a complaint that thugs had broken a wall — and the offences of land guard activity and vigilantism afterwards laid against them on the charge sheet;
- (viii) Direct the release and discharge of bail conditions of all workmen arrested on 14th July, 15th July, 28th July, 3rd September and 9th September 2026, including Mr. Ali Yussif and my contractor, Mr. Osman Kumatu;
- (ix) Cause the arrest and prosecution of the 3rd and 4th Defendants, the operator known as Derrick — who attended my site with demolition equipment on 28th July 2026 and carried out the demolition of 9th September 2026 — and all other persons who took part in or procured that demolition;
- (x) Take appropriate disciplinary and, where warranted, criminal action against any officer found to have acted unlawfully;
- (xi) Account for the discharge of firearms at my site on 15th July 2026;
- (xii) Direct that no further police action be taken in respect of this land pending final determination of Suit No. LD/0580/2026, and that the status quo be preserved;
- (xiii) Furnish me, within a reasonable time, with the outcome of the investigation.

7. EXHIBITS

Exhibit A — Writ of Summons and Statement of Claim, Suit No. LD/0580/2026, filed 27th July 2026

Exhibit B — Letter of the Registrar, High Court (Land Division), to the Inspector-General of Police, Ref. LD/635/07/26, dated 27th July 2026

Exhibit C — Certified true copy of the Order for Interim Injunction dated 30th July 2026

Exhibit D — Video recording of the incident of 28th July 2026

Exhibit E — Video recording of the night incident of 5th September 2026, showing the operator's face

Exhibit F — CCTV footage of the demolition of 9th September 2026

Exhibit G — Charge sheet and records of Circuit Court 9 (3rd, 9th and 10th September 2026)

Exhibit H — Complaint lodged by Mr. Mohammed Suraj at the Manet Police Station on 9th September 2026, and the station reference number

Exhibit I — Photographs and schedule of damage

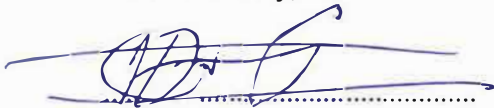
Exhibit J — Deed of Lease dated 16th July 2026, and site plan

Exhibit K — Medical reports in respect of injured workmen

I am available at any time to assist the investigation, as are my Project Manager, my contractor, my site caretaker and the affected workmen.

I count on your usual cooperation.

Yours faithfully,



HABIB MUSAH ADAMS

Plaintiff, Suit No. LD/0580/2026

Spintex-Manet, Accra

Counsel: Emmanuel Acolatse Esq., Acolatse@Law, Sefakor Chambers, 34 Afriyie Street, GR-126-3100, Abelenkpe, Accra. Tel: 0208137866