

During the trial the prosecution emphasised that this was a planned and coordinated action that resulted in significant delays to the travelling public, that all three defendants were trespassing in a place that was forbidden to the public and that they had taken considerable risks with public safety. Giving evidence National Highways Ltd claimed that traffic was delayed by between 4 and 5 hours and that between 9,000 and 30,000 vehicles were impacted. None of the defendants denied the indictment, but they argued that they had a reasonable excuse for their actions.

Sam Holland argued that he had wanted to prevent harm. He had read academic papers which pointed to catastrophic consequences for humanity from burning fossil fuels, including food system collapse.

Rachel Payne explained that she took action because she was fearful for her children and grandchildren about government inaction on the climate crisis. She highlighted the government breaking its 2015 climate agreements by offering new fossil fuel licences.

Isabel Rock said that she felt a duty to look after people younger than herself and that the climate crisis is going to touch every single part of their lives. Taking action was something she weighed up very seriously and that as a self employed person, she knew how hard it was for people to earn money and to get by. However she felt that if they could see some of these agreed facts about the seriousness of the climate crisis, she hoped they would understand.

The Judge, Recorder L Harris, ruled that it was for the jury to decide whether or not the supporters had a reasonable excuse for their actions.

In their closing speeches, all the defendants were able to refer to the agreed facts in the case, which included several key facts relating to the climate crisis.

In his closing speech, Sam Holland said:

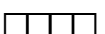
*"We brought evidence on the largest evil committed in human history: the continued drilling and burning of oil and gas in full knowledge that large parts of humanity will be killed. The prosecution has said that these are beliefs. They are not beliefs. This is not a cause. This is not another 'issue'. This is billions of deaths. Not according to me, according to the world's leading scientists. These are the facts. If we hit 3C of warming by 2050, there could be four billion human deaths. Half of the world's current population.*

*"What was the UK government doing? It was issuing over 100 new licences for companies to explore and drill oil and gas in the North Sea. In the knowledge of everything I've just said, which is public knowledge and has been known for decades, the government was still wanting to drill. Unimaginable evil. We all talked about how we had extensively tried other methods for making change. Signing petitions, emailing MPs, going on conventional marches... So we had to turn to disruptive action."*

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*"I thank the members of the Jury deeply for their 'common sense' verdict — they were actually permitted to hear the several climate related agreed facts, which were read out to them, about the severe threats the present emergency poses to our world and they listened!*

*I thank the prosecution for agreeing to those facts following earlier trials I attended in which the 'whole truth' was repeatedly denied to the Jury. I thank the Judge for allowing them to decide that we "more likely than not" had a reasonable excuse for what we did.*

*In my statement to the police, I urgently expressed my fears for my family and world and my hopes for an 'eco-U- turn'. With this acquittal, I feel this may be closer to being made possible. The tide may well be turning if the agreed facts on climate, allowed in this trial, can become widely known and acted upon internationally."*

In 2024 Just Stop Oil successfully won its original demand of 'no new oil and gas' and on March 27th 2025 announced an end to the campaign of action. However, our supporters will continue to tell the truth in court, to speak out for our political prisoners and to help build what comes next.

## **ENDS**

Press contact: 07762 987334

Press email: [juststopoilpress@protonmail.com](mailto:juststopoilpress@protonmail.com)

High quality images & video here: <https://juststopoil.org/press-media>

Heathrow 10 images here:

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1mByhU4LBPB6t5pMAP\\_-5dJOkhvsxwTNX?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1mByhU4LBPB6t5pMAP_-5dJOkhvsxwTNX?usp=sharing)

Website: <https://juststopoil.org/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/JustStopOil/>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/just.stopoil/>

Twitter: [https://twitter.com/JustStop\\_Oil](https://twitter.com/JustStop_Oil)

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Britain / 29 August 2025

# Eight JSO supporters acquitted of public nuisance after petrol station action



**M** JSO activists blocking a service station on the M25 in August 2022. Photo: Just Stop Oil



**E**IGHT Just Stop Oil activists have been cleared of causing a public nuisance after disrupting Britain’s largest petrol station.

Michael Davies, Charles Laurie, Phoebe Frewer, Sophie Sharples, Tez Burns, Peter Lay, Gareth Harper and Emma Ireland took action at Cobham motorway services in Surrey in August 2022.

As part of a wider campaign targeting petrol stations along the M25, the activists were among a group of 35 who also took action at Clacket Lane services in Kent and Thurrock services in Essex.

At Guildford Crown Court on Wednesday, all eight defendants were found not guilty of intentionally or recklessly causing a public nuisance by blocking the entrance to Cobham services.

However, Mx Burns and Mr Lay were found guilty of causing criminal damage, while Mr Laurie was found guilty of possession of a hammer with intent to damage property after two petrol pumps were damaged.

Following the verdict, Ms Ireland said: “I am grateful to the judge and the prosecution for allowing the agreed facts on the climate crisis to have played a part in this trial and for allowing us to speak to our motivations without fear of being found in contempt of court.

“The prosecution spoke about common sense and I was reminded that, in 2022, I felt that common sense would have been for the Conservative government to stop issuing new oil and gas licences, to show a commitment to reducing carbon emissions and, in turn, to offer some protection to humanity from the gravest predictions of climate collapse.”



**Donate to the 95th  
Anniversary Appeal**

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**Elizabeth Short**

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## Hung jury in latest Just Stop Oil gantry case

Court & Prison, Press / July 21, 2025

A Just Stop Oil supporter faces retrial after a jury was unable to reach a verdict in relation to her participation in the M25 gantry climbing actions in November 2022 demanding an end to new oil and gas licencing. [1]

A 12-member jury at Southwark Crown Court was unable to reach a verdict in the case of a Just Stop Oil supporter charged with the new statutory offence of 'causing a public nuisance' under the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, following more than 9 hours of deliberations over three days.

Theresa Norton, 66, a former councillor and carer, took part in a Just Stop Oil action on the M25 in November 2022, during which she climbed a gantry near junction 1b on 7 November, to demand an end to all new oil and gas projects – a demand that has since been adopted as official government policy. She did

The CPS has now been allowed 7 days by Judge Tomlinson to determine whether it will pursue a retrial.

In her evidence to the Jury, Norton said:

*"I acted on my conscience. My despair turned into action into hope. Sadly, conscience is not a legal defence. Therefore, you'll be directed to ignore this evidence, all that I've said, and come to your verdict only on the evidence as presented by the prosecution. This leaves you with no choice, no agency, you have become part of the machinery of state. Accepting of the cognitive dissonance that can happily see a government declare such statements as seen in the Agreed Facts, whilst simultaneously issuing 130 new oil and gas licences, planning for extra runways at airports, building more roads, refusing to implement plans to insulate our badly designed cold and draughty homes, continuing with subsidies to fossil fuel companies to the tune of millions of pounds a week and delaying investment for sustainable green energy, because the fossil fuel lobby is powerful and generous with donations to influential think tanks.*

*The climate crisis was only getting worse in 2021. Talks by eminent climate scientists were telling us to act, do something. In 2022, a third of Pakistan was under flood water- 1700 dead, 13,000 injured, 8 million displaced. Portugal, Germany and France had rampant wildfires. In July there were wildfires in UK and 40 degrees in London for the first time. London Fire Brigade had its busiest day since WW2.*

*Civil resistance is a communicative act. It communicates that something is very wrong and needs to change. It is not trying to seize power in a violent armed revolution. It is nonviolent and peaceful. Facts, information and science do not motivate people to change. Tell a smoker that smoking kills and they'll carry on. Facts are not what powers the human heart. That's why just talking about science will not save us and quoting all the statistics in the world will not move us to change. You have to bring emotions into it. Nonviolent direct action has a history of effecting change. We've been vindicated. That oil and gas will stay in the sea. But I stand here because I maintain the courage of my convictions. I believe that when we see clearly through that state machinery, it is only our collective conscience that can truly be relied upon."*

During the trial, the Crown prosecution acknowledged the findings of the 2020 Net Zero Interim report, which stated:

*"Climate change is an existential threat to humanity. Without global action to limit greenhouse gas emissions, the climate will change catastrophically with almost unimaginable consequences for societies across the world."* [3]

Additionally, the prosecution agreed upon the established scientific consensus that warming exceeding 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels poses 'catastrophic' and 'irreversible' risks to humanity. It was further accepted that the average global temperature rise for the year ending 2024 was 1.65 degrees Celsius, with projections indicating that warming would permanently surpass 1.5 degrees Celsius before 2030.

Just Stop Oil continues to stand by those prosecuted for peaceful resistance against fossil fuel expansion in the face of rapidly accelerating climate collapse.

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High quality images & video here: <https://juststopoil.org/press-media>

Website: <https://juststopoil.org/>

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Twitter: [https://twitter.com/JustStop\\_Oil](https://twitter.com/JustStop_Oil)

Youtube: <https://juststopoil.org/youtube>

TikTok: <https://www.tiktok.com/@juststopoil>

## Notes to Editors

[1] Just Stop Oil is a member of the A22 Network of civil resistance projects.

April 26th 2025 was the last Just Stop Oil action, but our supporters will continue to tell the truth in the courts, speak out for our political prisoners, and call out the UK's oppressive anti-protest laws.

Just Stop Oil continues to rely on small donations from the public to make this happen.

[2] <https://juststopoil.org/2023/10/30/no-prison-for-m25-injunction-breakers/>

[3]  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1004025/210615\\_NZR\\_interim\\_report\\_Master\\_v4.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1004025/210615_NZR_interim_report_Master_v4.pdf)

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## Palestine Action


● This article is more than **4 months** old

# Palestine Action activists cleared of aggravated burglary at Israeli defence firm site

None of the six activists were convicted of any offence over break-in at Elbit Systems factory near Bristol in 2024

**Haroon Siddique** *Legal affairs correspondent*

Wed 4 Feb 2026 13.54 GMT

 Prefer the Guardian on Google

Six [Palestine Action](#) activists have been cleared of committing aggravated burglary over a break-in at an Israeli defence firm's UK site.

Charlotte Head, Samuel Corner, Leona Kamio, Fatema Rajwani, Zoe Rogers and Jordan Devlin were accused of threatening unlawful violence and [using sledgehammers](#) as weapons after a prison van was driven into Elbit Systems' factory in Filton, near Bristol, on 6 August 2024.

But after a trial at Woolwich crown court, south London, none were convicted of any offence.

All six were acquitted of aggravated burglary, which carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, and jurors found Rajwani, Rogers and Devlin not guilty of violent disorder.

The jury deliberated for 36 hours and 34 minutes but could not reach verdicts for charges of criminal damage against any of the six defendants. This was in spite of all of the defendants, except Devlin, telling jurors they had entered the factory without permission and damaged Elbit's equipment including computers and drones.

Additionally, no verdict was reached in the allegation that Corner, 23, inflicted grievous bodily harm on police sergeant Kate Evans, or on the charges of violent disorder against Head, Corner and Kamio.

Before the verdicts on Wednesday, Mr Justice Johnson told the jurors he was not going to ask them to deliberate further, because “you believe that you can go no further than you have got to already”.

The activists hugged one another in the dock as a dozen of their supporters cheered from the public gallery above.

Deanna Heer KC, prosecuting, had told the jury that the defendants were all armed with sledgehammers, which she said were not only intended to be used to damage property but also as weapons “to be used if necessary to threaten and damage people”.


Heer alleged security guards were sworn at, had sledgehammers swung at them and were whipped, while one was sprayed with a foam fire extinguisher.

Rajiv Menon KC, representing Head, said any violence by the defendants was clearly unplanned, that the defendants had not expected security guards to enter the factory and were “completely out of their depth”.

**He compared Head to the suffragettes**, while describing Elbit Systems, of which Elbit Systems UK is a subsidiary, as a “dreadful company [that] has played a critical role in the killing of tens of thousands of Palestinians”.

The defence also argued that the security team had used excessive force and pointed to missing CCTV footage.

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During the trial one juror asked the judge whether it would count as a lawful excuse if a defendant believed they were performing a life-saving action by destroying weapons used to kill civilians in an illegal genocide. Johnson said it would not, but Menon reminded the jurors of their absolute right to acquit.

Heer and Johnson both told the jurors, before they began deliberating, that they should disregard their views on the conflict in the Middle East.

After the verdicts, Rogers’ mother, Clare, said: “Our loved one’s action against Elbit Systems and the state’s brutal response have exposed the true values of the government. The government is determined to do business with Israel and protect its weapons industry at any cost.

“Our loved ones dared to poke this beast - and no expense has been spared in policing, prosecuting and imprisoning them without trial. Imagine if the government had put the same amount of money, resources and political will into preventing a genocide.”

A spokesperson for Defend Our Juries, which has organised rallies opposing the ban on Palestine Action, **which took effect on 5 July last year**, said the verdicts were “a huge blow to government ministers” who had “tried to portray Palestine Action as a violent group to justify banning it under badly drafted terrorism legislation”.

Amnesty International also said it showed how disproportionate the proscription decision was.

## More on this story

**Palestine Action trial lawyer wins appeal against contempt of court charge**

12 May 2026



**Palestine Action ban created 'culture of fear', UK appeal court hears**

28 Apr 2026



**Greta Thunberg, Sally Rooney and Brian Eno defy Palestine Action ban in letter to judges**

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**Palestine Action activist who hit officer with sledgehammer 'panicked', court told**

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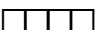
Defendants

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AJW24

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This is the exhibit marked "AJW24" in the witness statement of Alexander James Wright.



## **Briefing Note Incident London Southend Airport 08/06/2026**

Around 05.00 hrs on 08/06/2026 a group of 48 students arrived at London Southend Airport. They went straight to security. Only 1 had a hold bag. During the security screening process, one of the group was found to have a Just Stop Oil (JSO) orange hat in her bag. This had Just Stop Oil and their skull logo on it. The same student had a tin of 'Super Glue' hairspray. When asked why she had the items, she stated that someone had given it to her as a dare to carry for fresher week and gave very vague answers to questions asked. Another student was found to have a cabin bag with 3 handheld 'walkie talkie' radios in it. These were covered in coloured glass beads to look like child's toys, but were of a good quality Motorola Brand. When asked, her explanation was her friends preferred to use them rather than mobile phones on a night out. The girl was very argumentative and challenging towards security staff. All were well spoken students who appeared to be associated with Kings College and UCL, given the logos on their clothing. Two further large tins of the same style hair spray were found in other students bags.

Once through security, a number of students appeared from the rest rooms with bright orange t shirts on (the same colour orange as JSO). The T shirts had writing on which read 'Malta Hockey tour 2026'. At the same time, small groups started to position themselves all around the terminal, at or near to exit doors to the apron. The booking was confirmed as being made by 1 person, who had booked 24 flights a month ago, and the other 24 a week before departure . In the 24 hrs prior to departure, there were also another 50 people booked on the Malta flight, which easyJet stated was unusual activity for this route. Police were called and they positioned around the terminal. Other flights were boarded with Police at the gates to clear the terminal down, leaving only the Malta flight passengers.

When Police arrived, the students behaviour was observed. It appeared several older people were briefly communicating with the student group, but were not sitting with them. The older people were in smaller groups of 2 and were constantly walking around the terminal. Lots of texting was taking place, with many of the students appearing to pick up phones at exactly the same time to read texts. There appeared to be more movement around the terminal than would be usual for a delayed flight.

When the Police had enough resources, airport staff spoke to the organisers. The student group did not say they had any association with the older people. The main group of 48 students were taken back to CSA and conversations had with them. This did not ascertain much information, as all appeared to say exactly the same, however stories varied a lot as to where they were staying in Malta. All students had their bags searched (with their own consent) and nothing further was found. This was done in the presence of Police. Once cleared they were allowed to fly. It was noticed by airport security staff that a lot of the clothing in the bags appeared old and the toiletries were mainly half used items and cheap non branded perfumes

Once concluded, on the face of it, the incident did 'appear' to be a large group of students going on a hockey tour. We were unable to link anything to the adults who were seen talking with them. At this time, we do not know if the group had any other intentions, however we dealt with the incident as a potential protest related incident until it was clarified otherwise. The details of the LSA injunction were given to the organisers. The final outcome was a 2 hour delay, which disrupted operations in the terminal and required Police attendance.

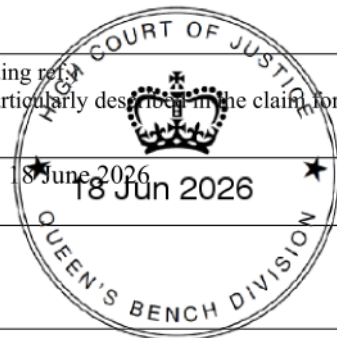
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<b>Name of court</b> The High Court of Justice King's Bench Division		<b>Claim no.</b> KB-2024-2132	
<b>Fee account no.</b> (if applicable)		<b>Help with Fees – Ref. no.</b> (if applicable)	
PBA0087211		H W F - [ ] [ ] [ ] - [ ] [ ] [ ]	
<b>Warrant no.</b> (if applicable)			
<b>Claimant's name</b> (including ref.) Manchester Airport Plc and others			
<b>Defendant's name</b> (including ref.) Persons unknown as more particularly described in the claim form			
<b>Date</b>		18 June 2026 18 Jun 2026	



1. What is your name or, if you are a legal representative, the name of your firm?

Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP

KB-2024-002132

2. Are you a  Claimant  Defendant  Legal Representative

Other (please specify)

If you are a legal representative whom do you represent?

The Claimants

3. What order are you asking the court to make and why?

The Claimants seek permission, pursuant to CPR 17.1, to amend the Amended Particulars of Claim in the form accompanying this application, so as to update reference within them to the East Midlands Airport Byelaws 2025, which have replaced the previously applicable East Midlands Airport Byelaws 2001.

The Claimants ask that this application be considered and heard at the second annual review of the injunctions granted pursuant to the order of Her Honour Judge Coe KC dated 5 July 2024, which has been listed to take place on 30 June 2026 (together with the second annual review of the injunctions granted in actions KB-2024-001765, KB-2024-002317 and KB-2024-002473).

The Claimants will file a draft form of order ahead of such hearing, which will provide for this application.

4. Have you attached a draft of the order you are applying for?  Yes  No

5. How do you want to have this application dealt with?  at a hearing  without a hearing

at a remote hearing

6. How long do you think the hearing will last?  Hours  Minutes

Is this time estimate agreed by all parties?  Yes  No

7. Give details of any fixed trial date or period

30 June 2026 (second annual review hearing)

8. What level of Judge does your hearing need?

High Court Judge



9. Who should be served with this application?

Defendants (Persons Unknown)

9a. Please give the service address, (other than details of the claimant or defendant) of any party named in question 9.

The Claimants will arrange for service on the Defendants (Persons Unknown)

N244 Application notice (06.22)

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10. What information will you be relying on, in support of your application?

- the attached witness statement
- the statement of case
- the evidence set out in the box below

If necessary, please continue on a separate sheet.

We refer to the witness statement of Alexander James Wright dated 11 June 2026 which has previously been filed with the Court.

The Claimants apply for permission to amend the Amended Particulars of Claim in the form enclosed with this application so as to refer to the provisions of the East Midlands Airport Byelaws 2025, which have replaced the East Midlands Airport Byelaws 2001 - which the Claimants respectfully submit should be reflected in the statements of case.

11. Do you believe you, or a witness who will give evidence on your behalf, are vulnerable in any way which the court needs to consider?

Yes. Please explain in what way you or the witness are vulnerable and what steps, support or adjustments you wish the court and the judge to consider.

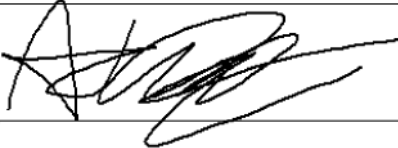
No

## Statement of Truth

I understand that proceedings for contempt of court may be brought against a person who makes, or causes to be made, a false statement in a document verified by a statement of truth without an honest belief in its truth.

- I believe that the facts stated in section 10 (and any continuation sheets) are true.
- The applicant believes that the facts stated in section 10 (and any continuation sheets) are true. I am authorised by the applicant to sign this statement.

### Signature



- Applicant
- Litigation friend (where applicant is a child or a Protected Party)
- Applicant's legal representative (as defined by CPR 2.3(1))

### Date

Day

18

Month

June

Year

2026

Full name

Alexander James Wright

Name of applicant's legal representative's firm

Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP

If signing on behalf of firm or company give position or office held

Legal Director

Applicant's address to which documents should be sent.

Building and street

Two New Bailey

Second line of address

6 Stanley Street

Town or city

Salford

County (optional)

Postcode

M	3	5	G	X		
---	---	---	---	---	--	--

If applicable

Phone number

+44 750 057 8620

Fax phone number

DX number

Your Ref.

292659.000057/WRIGHTAX

Email

alexwright@eversheds-sutherland.com

Amended pursuant to the order of HHJ Coe K.C. dated 5 July 2024

Re-amended pursuant to the order [ ] dated [ ]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE  
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CLAIM NO: **KB-2024-002132**

BETWEEN:-

- (1) MANCHESTER AIRPORT PLC
- (2) AIRPORT CITY (MANCHESTER) LTD
- (3) MANCHESTER AIRPORT CAR PARK (1) LIMITED
- (4) STANSTED AIRPORT LTD
- (5) EAST MIDLANDS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LTD

Claimants

- v -

- (1) PERSONS UNKNOWN WHOSE PURPOSE IS OR INCLUDES PROTEST ON THE PREMISES AT MANCHESTER AIRPORT SHOWN EDGED RED ON PLAN 1 OR ON ANY FLIGHT THEREFROM (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN **OR EXTINCTION REBELLION** OR OTHERWISE) AND WHO ENTER UPON THOSE PREMISES; AND PERSONS UNKNOWN WHO PROTEST ON THOSE PREMISES (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN **OR EXTINCTION REBELLION** OR OTHERWISE)
- (2) PERSONS UNKNOWN WHOSE PURPOSE IS OR INCLUDES PROTEST ON THE PREMISES AT STANSTED AIRPORT SHOWN EDGED RED ON PLAN 2 OR ON ANY FLIGHT THEREFROM (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN **OR EXTINCTION REBELLION** OR OTHERWISE) AND WHO ENTER UPON THOSE PREMISES; AND PERSONS UNKNOWN WHO PROTEST ON THOSE PREMISES (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN OR OTHERWISE)
- (3) PERSONS UNKNOWN WHOSE PURPOSE IS OR INCLUDES PROTEST ON THE PREMISES AT EAST MIDLANDS AIRPORT SHOWN EDGED RED ON PLAN 3 OR ON ANY FLIGHT THEREFROM (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN **OR EXTINCTION REBELLION** OR OTHERWISE) AND WHO ENTER UPON THOSE PREMISES; AND PERSONS UNKNOWN WHO PROTEST ON THOSE PREMISES (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN **OR EXTINCTION REBELLION** OR OTHERWISE)

Defendants

---

[DRAFT] RE-AMENDED PARTICULARS OF CLAIM

---

## **Manchester Airport**

1. The First Claimant is the operator of Manchester Airport, located in Manchester M90 1QX, shown outlined in red on Plan 1 ("**Manchester Airport**"). Manchester Airport serves around 25 million travelling passengers each year with an annual revenue of approximately £425 million.
2. The First, Second and Third Claimants are the registered proprietors of the land on which Manchester Airport is situated as shown in red on Plan 1, through a mixture of freehold and leasehold interests as shown in the Title Schedule hereto — but subject to the interests of various third parties arising by sub-demises (and/or other occupational arrangements) over certain areas and subject also to certain highways.
3. Subject to those interests, the First, Second and Third Claimants are entitled to an immediate right of possession occupation and control of Manchester Airport, by virtue of their respective titles as shown in the Title Schedule.
4. Plan 1A depicts the areas within Manchester Airport which are the subject of third party interests, shown thereon shaded in blue, green and brown ("**the Manchester Third Party Areas**"). In relation to all such areas, to an extent which might vary depending on the exact arrangement, the First, Second and Third Claimants are displaced as the persons with an immediate right of occupation or possession. The brown land is a railway/ railway station. The blue land consists of (and the green land includes) other areas which are the subject of sub-leases or other occupational arrangements. By way of example, the blue and green land includes certain the whole or part(s) of aircraft hangars, airline and groundhandlers offices, fuel farms, general offices, storage units and warehouses.
5. Nevertheless, access to or from the Manchester Third Party Areas by the public from outside the airport, in all instances necessarily involves the use of areas of Manchester Airport which remain unencumbered by any such arrangement and in relation to which, accordingly, the First to Third Claimants remain entitled to possession occupation and control by virtue of their interests shown in the Title Schedule.
6. Also shown on Plan 1A are the highways shown shaded in pink on Plan 1A, which run beneath the taxiway within the Airport and/or provide access to Manchester Airport to the First to Third Claimants and their licensees (including members of the public).

7. By virtue of s63 of the Airports Act 1986, the First Claimant has power to make byelaws with respect to Manchester Airport. Pursuant to the Manchester Airport Byelaws 2024, byelaw 3.36, 3.10 and 3.34, no person has a right to use any part of Manchester Airport as defined therein for protest. The plan which defines Manchester Airport for the purposes of the Byelaws is not in all respects identical to Plan 1. However, the area covered by the Byelaws includes (a) the Manchester Third Party Areas and (b) the highways therein.

### **Stansted Airport**

8. The Fourth Claimant is the operator of Stansted Airport, located in Stansted CM24 1QW, shown outlined in red on Plan 2 ("**Stansted Airport**"). Stansted Airport serves around 25 million travelling passengers each year with an annual revenue of approximately £373 million.
9. The Fourth Claimant is the proprietor of the land on which Stansted Airport is situated as shown in red on Plan 2, through the interests shown in the Title Schedule hereto— — but subject to the interests of various third parties arising by sub-demises (and/or other occupational arrangements) over certain areas.
10. Subject to those interests of third parties, the Fourth Claimant is entitled to an immediate right of possession occupation and control of Stansted Airport, by virtue of its titles as shown in the Title Schedule.
11. Plan 2A depicts the areas within Stansted Airport which are the subject of third party interests, shown thereon shaded in blue, green, purple and pink ("**the Stansted Third Party Areas**"). In relation to all such areas, to an extent which might vary depending on the exact arrangement, the Fourth Claimant is displaced as the person with an immediate right of occupation or possession. The purple land is a railway station. The pink land is a railway tunnel. The blue land consists of (and the green land includes) other areas which are the subject of sub-leases or other occupational arrangements. By way of example, the blue and green land includes certain the whole or part(s) of aircraft hangars, airline and groundhandlers offices, fuel farms, general offices, storage units and warehouses.
12. Nevertheless, access to or from the Stansted Third Party Areas by the public from outside the airport, in all instances necessarily involves the use of areas of Stansted Aiport which remain unencumbered by any such arrangement and in relation to

which, accordingly, the Fourth Claimant remains entitled to possession occupation and control by virtue of its interests shown in the Title Schedule.

13. By virtue of s63 of the Airports Act 1986, the Fourth Claimant has power to make byelaws with respect to Stansted Airport. Pursuant to the Stansted Airport Byelaws 1996, byelaws 3.17 and 3.19, no person has a right to use any part of Stansted Airport for protest.

### **East Midlands Airport**

14. The Fifth Claimant is the operator of East Midlands International Airport, located in Castle Donnington, Derby DE74 2SA, shown outlined in red on Plan 3 ("**EMA**"). EMA served around 3.3 million travelling passengers each year with an annual revenue of approximately £81 million.
15. The Fifth Claimant is the proprietor of the land on which EMA is situated as shown in red on Plan 3, through the interests shown in the Title Schedule hereto—but subject to the interests of various third parties arising by sub-demises (and/or other occupational arrangements) over certain areas.
16. Subject to those interests of third parties, the Fifth Claimant is entitled to an immediate right of possession occupation and control of EMA, by virtue of its titles as shown in the Title Schedule.
17. Plan 3A depicts the areas within EMA which are the subject of third party interests, shown thereon shaded in blue and green ("**the EMA Third Party Areas**"). In relation to all such areas, to an extent which might vary depending on the exact arrangement, the Fifth Claimant is displaced as the person with an immediate right of occupation or possession. The blue land consists of (and the green land includes) areas which are the subject of sub-leases or other occupational arrangements. By way of example, the blue and green land includes certain the whole or part(s) of aircraft hangars, airline and groundhandlers offices, fuel farms, general offices, storage units and warehouses.
18. One of those areas, namely, the East Midlands Aeropark, takes direct access from the public highway. Subject to that exception: access to or from the EMA Third Party Areas by the public from outside the airport, in all instances necessarily involves the use of areas of the EMA which remain unencumbered by any such arrangement and in relation to which, accordingly, the Fifth Claimant remains entitled to possession occupation and control by virtue of its interests shown in the Title Schedule.

19. By virtue of s63 of the Airports Act 1998, the Fifth Claimant has power to make byelaws with respect to EMA. Pursuant to the East Midlands Airport Byelaws ~~2025 2001~~, byelaw ~~3.34, 3.36 amd 3.37 3-5~~, no person has a right to use any part of ~~East Midlands Stansted~~ Airport for protest without prior approval from the Fifth Claimant.

**The Claimants' claims**

20. Each of the airports described above consists of many facilities which (without attempting an exhaustive list) include car parks, terminal buildings with facilities for the processing of passenger and other freight traffic, retail areas, lounge/ café/ refreshment areas, border control facilities, security points, customs and excise facilities, runways and taxiways, fuel facilities, management/ airline facilities, and a railway station.

21. In relation to each airport:

- a. Members of the public have implied consent to enter for normal air-travel and directly related purposes (principally dropping-off and picking-up passengers). Others with lawful business at the airports also have implied or actual consent (principally those whose ordinary work duties involve them in being present at the airport, or who are present as the contractors and/or lawful licensees/invitees/agents of such persons).
- b. No wider consent subsists; and (subject to the highways at Manchester Airport described above) no public right of access, or way, subsists over the airports.
- c. In particular, nobody has the Claimants' consent to enter, remain on or occupy the airports for the purposes of protest (whether by taking part in any demonstration, procession or public assembly or otherwise within the perimeter of the airport, or on any onward flight). No person has the consent of the Claimants to enter the airports for any of the purposes intimated by Just Stop Oil or for variations of those protest activities.
- d. Accordingly, any person entering the airports for any such purpose is a trespasser; as is any person who, being on the airports (whether or not having entered with any such purpose) in fact protests.

22. In relation to the Third Party Areas at each airport:

- a. The Claimants are not (or do not seek to show that they are) entitled to possession sufficient to support a claim in trespass. However, in order for their rights in relation to the other parts of the airports (in relation to which they are entitled to possession) to be effectively vindicated and protected, it is necessary and (or alternatively) proportionate and appropriate for the Court to make an order which does not distinguish between the airports generally (as shown outlined in red on the various plans) and the Third Party Areas within them;
  - b. Further or alternatively, protest which occurs on the Third Party Areas threatens to interfere substantially and unreasonably with the ordinary use and enjoyment of the Claimants' retained land.
23. Further, in respect of the highways at Manchester Airport described above: protest which occurs on these highways threatens:
- a. Unreasonably and substantially to interfere with the First, Second and Third Claimants' right of access to their land via the highway for themselves and their licensees including members of the travelling public;
  - b. Unreasonably and substantially to obstruct or hinder the free passage along the highway, occasioning particular damage to the First, Second and Third Claimants; and
  - c. In respect of the tunnelled highway in pink on Plan 1A, unreasonably and substantially to interfere with the First, Second and Third Claimants' ordinary use and enjoyment of the airport, insofar as a need might arise to close off the runway for safety reasons; and
  - d. In any event, protest (at least, any protest causing disruption) is unlawful by reason of the Manchester Airport Byelaws 2024.

**The threats**

24. The Claimants' airports have become explicit targets for environmental protest. The situation is dynamic and may be particularised further in the evidence: but as at the date of drafting these Particulars of Claim the Claimants identify and rely on the following non-exhaustive PARTICULARS:

25. In a tweet, dated 13 September 2023, the Just Stop Oil account stated, in relation to protests on highways: "Disruption is frustrating, but we have no other choice. Fossil fuel companies have taken out private injunctions that makes protests impossible at oil refineries, oil depots and even petrol stations..."
26. On 9 March 2024, at a meeting in Birmingham, supporters of the campaigning movement called "Just Stop Oil" discussed a new campaign to undertake direct action at airports across the UK in the summer of 2024 (the "**Airports Campaign**").
27. At this meeting, a co-founder of Just Stop Oil was reported to have advocated:
- Cutting through fences and gluing themselves to runway tarmac;
  - Cycling in circles on runways;
  - Climbing on to planes to prevent them from taking off;
  - Staging sit-ins at terminals 'day after day' to stop passengers getting inside airports.
28. Since that meeting, Just Stop Oil has announced the following on its website:

**"SO WHAT'S THE PLAN?"**

*Our Government doesn't give a f\*\*\* about its responsibilities. The country is in ruins. You know it, I know, they know it. That means it's up to us to come together and be the change we need.*

*We need bold, un-ignorable action that confronts the fossil fuel elites. We refuse to comply with a system which is killing millions around the world, and that's why we have declared airports a site of nonviolent civil resistance."*

*We can't do this alone, we have a plan for this Summer, are you willing help make this happen?"*

29. It says, further:

**"This summer, Just Stop Oil will be taking action at airports.**

*As the grass becomes scorched, hosepipe bans kick in and the heat of the climate crisis enters peoples' minds, our resistance will put the spotlight on the heaviest users of fossil fuels and call everyone into action with us.*

*We'll work in teams of between 10-14 people willing to risk arrest from all over the UK. We need to be a minimum of 200 people to make this happen, but we'll be prepared to scale in size as our numbers increase. Exact dates and more details are coming.*

*Our plan can send shockwaves around the world and finish oil and gas. But we need each other to make it happen. Are you ready to join the team?"*

30. Just Stop Oil has also organised a fundraising page on the website <https://chuffed.org/project/just-stop-oil-resisting-against-new-oil-and-gas>, which says the following:<sup>1</sup>

**"Cat's out the bag. Just Stop Oil will take action at airports**

**The secret is out – and our new actions are going to be big.**

*We're going so big that we can't even tell you the full plan, but know this – Just Stop Oil will be taking our most radical action yet this summer. We'll be taking action at sites of key importance to the fossil fuel industry; **super-polluting airports.***

*..."*

31. On 6 June 2024, an email was sent from [info@juststopoil.org](mailto:info@juststopoil.org) to a subscriber list stating:

*"This is the most exciting email I've ever sent.*

*As many of you already know, this summer Just Stop Oil is taking action at airports.*

*That's exciting right? Well, there's more.*

*We won't be taking action alone.*

*Resistance groups across several countries in Europe have agreed to work together. That means this summer's actions will be internationally coordinated.*

*PICTURE OF AIRPORT ACTIONS SYMBOLISING INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY (<https://us02web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZIoduqqTMtE9dgMMhlaymvEZgO45jgJ19A>)*

*People across Europe will be taking the fight to airports, the heart of the fossil economy.*

*This summer's actions across multiple countries will go down in history.*

*Want to meet the people making this happen?*

*Every Thursday for the next four weeks starting on the 13th of JUNE, 6.30pm*

*You don't want to miss this.*

*See you there,*

*Just Stop Oil"*

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<sup>1</sup> As of 27 June 2024, £24,099 had been raised on this website.

32. On 2 June 2024, Extinction Rebellion environmental activists blocked access to Farnborough Airport.
33. On 20 June 2024, supporters of "Just Stop Oil" carried out direct action at Stansted Airport, in one of the Third Party Areas (an area which is subject to an occupational arrangement with a third party), as part of a series of protests on climate change. This included:
  - a. an individual using an angle grinder to cut a hole in the perimeter fence of the airport;
  - b. two individuals trespassing the perimeter fence; and
  - c. spray painting two aircrafts orange using a fire extinguisher.
34. As a result of this direct action:
  - a. Notwithstanding that the protest took place on a Third Party Area, it was necessary to suspend operations on the runway on the Fourth Claimant's retained land in Stansted Airport for approximately 50 minutes: three aircraft departures were affected.
  - b. the two individuals (known as Jenifer Kowalski and Cole Macdonald) were arrested and charged with causing criminal damage, aggravated trespass and interference with the use or operation of national infrastructure.
35. In view of the circumstances described above, unless restrained by the Court, there is a strong probability that Persons Unknown will, for Manchester Airport, Stansted Airport and/or East Midlands Airport:
  - a. trespass on the Airport and/or
  - b. by protest conducted on or from the Third Party Areas, substantially interfere with the ordinary use and enjoyment of the airports so as to cause a nuisance actionable by the Claimants; and/or
  - c. by protest conducted on or from the highways on Plan 1A, obstruct those occasioning particular damage to the First, Second and Third Claimants and/or interfere with the First, Second and Third Claimants' right of access

to Manchester Airport via those highways, so as to cause a nuisance actionable by the First, Second and Third Claimants.

36. The Claimants seek injunctive relief to prevent the apprehended trespasses and public and/or private nuisances.
37. There is a compelling need for such relief which in outline (but not exhaustively) includes these matters:
  - a. Airports are particularly vulnerable, because of the potential for even relatively slight disruption to produce significant adverse consequences for large numbers of innocent members of the travelling public. Even when all that a protester achieves is relatively modest delay to a flight, the knock-on effects can be significant for the travelling public, not only because of the multitude of individual travel plans thereby immediately disturbed but also because of the risks (by way of example only) of aeroplanes missing take-off and/or landing slots, leading to flights failing to reach their intended destinations in timely fashion with knock-on effects for other flights, or because the delays might exhaust the time allowable before flight/cabin crews must be relieved, but with the relief crews in the wrong places and no alternatives readily to be found.
  - b. Non-disruptive forms of protest might at any moment escalate into forms of protest which are disruptive — by which point harm may already have occurred.
  - c. Even normal operations at airports include matters which are potentially dangerous, especially to untrained persons such as protesters who might be unaware of the extent of the hazards to which their activities expose themselves and others.
  - d. The assets normally present at airports include, notably, aeroplanes: each passenger jet of the kind typically used by the travelling public at these airports is worth many tens or hundreds of millions of £GBP. Each aircraft has multiple vulnerabilities and because of the risk that any unauthorised activity on or near an aircraft might have caused damage (perhaps unobserved at the time, even by the person causing it: such as ingestion of material into an engine) there is an enhanced risk that even the entirely passive presence of unauthorised persons near an aircraft may require the

flight to be delayed and/or the aircraft to be taken out of service for inspection.

- e. The airports in the present case are all the subject of byelaws. These include prohibitions which would have the effect of prohibiting the protest of which the Claimants are fearful. The general criminal law (offences of aggravated trespass under s68 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 and/or interference with use or operation of key national infrastructure under s7 of the Public Order Act 2023) would also embrace some of what is intimated by the protest campaigns summarised above. But breach of the Byelaws attracts a modest penalty (a fine) and neither the byelaws nor the general law were sufficient to deter the activities which have already taken place at Stansted Airport. The explicit threats mentioned above indicate that breaching the general criminal law is regarded more as a goal, than as a deterrent, by at least some campaigners. By comparison, bespoke relief in the form of an injunction responding to the particular threats which have emerged, appears to be viewed differently by potential protesters in comparable matters and has shown itself to be an effective way of vindicating the private law rights of those whose lawful interests are threatened by unlawful acts.
- f. Airports operate under heightened security for a mixture of reasons including counter-terrorism. They are also environments in which stress levels tend to be high. This combination makes protest activity, and any activity which is out of the normal, especially dangerous. It might have an ambiguous appearance and carries the risk of being mis-interpreted as an outright security threat, potentially provoking a response from the police or security forces which would be disproportionate if the purposes of the protesters were to be taken at face value.
- g. Additionally, there is a risk of protest activity being used as cover for actual terrorist attacks.

**AND THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLAIMANTS CLAIM AGAINST THE FIRST DEFENDANT:**

- (1) Subject to periodic review by the Court on application by the Claimants at intervals not exceeding 24 months or such other period as the Court may determine, an order that the First Defendants must not, without the consent of the First, Second and

Third Claimants (or either of them), enter, occupy or remain upon the land outlined in red on Plan 1.

**AND THE FOURTH CLAIMANT CLAIMS AS AGAINST THE SECOND DEFENDANT:**

- (2) Subject to periodic review by the Court on application by the Claimants at intervals not exceeding 24 months or such other period as the Court may determine, an order that the Second Defendants must not, without the consent of the Claimants, enter, occupy or remain upon the land outlined in red on Plan 2.

**AND THE FIFTH CLAIMANT CLAIMS AGAINST THE THIRD DEFENDANT:**

- (3) Subject to periodic review by the Court on application by the Claimants at intervals not exceeding 24 months or such other period as the Court may determine, an order that the Third Defendants must not, without the consent of the Claimants, enter, occupy or remain upon the land outlined in red on Plan 3.

**STATEMENT OF TRUTH**

The Claimants believe that the facts stated in these re-amended particulars of claim are true. The Claimants understand that proceedings for contempt of court may be brought against anyone who makes, or causes to be made, a false statement in a document verified by a statement of truth without an honest belief in its truth.

I am duly authorised by the Claimants to sign this statement.

\_\_\_\_\_

Stuart Sherbrooke Wortley

Partner

Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP

Claimants' solicitor

**Title Schedule to the Particulars of Claim**

1. The First Claimant is the registered proprietor of the following titles:-

<b>Registered Title</b>	<b>Freehold / Leasehold</b>
GM408669	Leasehold
GM724915	Leasehold
GM839013	Leasehold
MAN315638	Leasehold
CH373359	Leasehold
CH408609	Leasehold
CH408610	Leasehold
CH414019	Leasehold
CH469834	Leasehold
CH469835	Leasehold
CH593537	Leasehold
GM827720	Leasehold
GM869598	Leasehold
GM874357	Leasehold
GM874715	Leasehold
GM923439	Leasehold
MAN157825	Leasehold
MAN404429	Leasehold
MAN8976	Leasehold
MAN348640	Leasehold
MAN359310	Leasehold

2. The Second Claimant is the registered proprietor of the following titles:-

<b>Registered Title</b>	<b>Freehold / Leasehold</b>
GM513511	Freehold
MAN371404	Leasehold
MAN269014	Leasehold
MAN270740	Leasehold

3. The Third Claimant is the registered proprietor of the following titles:-

<b>Registered Title</b>	<b>Freehold / Leasehold</b>
MAN371404	Leasehold

4. The Fourth Claimant is the registered proprietor of the following titles:-

<b>Registered Title</b>	<b>Freehold / Leasehold</b>
EX438482	Freehold
EX574488	Freehold
EX574502	Freehold
EX574498	Freehold
EX574495	Freehold
EX574482	Freehold
EX574485	Freehold
EX574491	Freehold
EX574504	Freehold
EX574508	Freehold
EX574523	Freehold
EX948708	Freehold
EX574513	Freehold
EX640482	Freehold
EX574507	Freehold
EX574477	Freehold
EX574473	Freehold
EX438486	Freehold
AA7858	Leasehold
EX900137	Leasehold
EX976114	Leasehold

5. The Fourth Claimant also has a lease of the buildings known as 6002 and 6003 at Stansted Airport granted on 20 September 2022 and made between Airport Industrial GP Limited and Airport Industrial Nominees Limited which is unregistered and is shown coloured brown on Plan 2.

6. The Fifth Claimant is the registered owner of the following titles:-

<b>Registered Title</b>	<b>Freehold / Leasehold</b>
LT113826	Freehold
LT300968	Freehold
LT305941	Freehold
LT325861	Freehold
LT289774	Freehold

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

B E T W E E N

(1) LEEDS BRADFORD AIRPORT LIMITED  
(2) LONDON LUTON AIRPORT OPERATIONS LIMITED  
(3) NEWCASTLE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED  
(4) NIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Claimants

- v -

PERSONS UNKNOWN  
AS MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED  
IN THE AMENDED CLAIM FORM

Defendants

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Draft Order

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# Claim Form

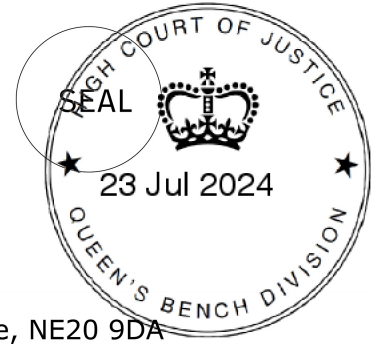
<b>In the</b>	High Court of Justice Kings Bench Division
<b>Fee Account no.</b>	PBA 0087211
<b>Help with Fees - Ref no.</b> (if applicable)	<b>H W F</b> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

**You may be able to issue your claim online which may save time and money. Go to [www.moneyclaim.gov.uk](http://www.moneyclaim.gov.uk) to find out more.**

	For court use only
Claim no.	
Issue date	

Claimant(s) name(s) and address(es) including postcode

- (1) **LEEDS BRADFORD AIRPORT LIMITED**  
of Leeds LS19 7TU
- (2) **LONDON LUTON AIRPORT OPERATIONS LIMITED**  
of Percival House, 134 Percival Way, London Luton Airport, Luton LU2 9NU
- (3) **NEWCASTLE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED**  
of Woosington, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE13 8BZ
- (4) **NIAL SERVICES LIMITED**  
of Unit 1, Prestwick Industrial Est., Ponteland, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE20 9DA



Defendant(s) name and Address(es) including postcode

Please refer to Schedule 1 attached to the Claim Form

KB-2024-002317  
DATE OF ISSUE  
16/07/24

Brief details of claim

The Claimants seek an injunction to restrain the Defendants from acts of trespass and/or private and/or public nuisance on the land edged red on Plans 1 - 3.

Value

This is a non monetary claim

Defendant's name and address for service including postcode

	£
Amount claimed	
Court fee	£626
Legal representative's costs	TBC
<b>Total amount</b>	

Claim no.

You must indicate your preferred County Court Hearing Centre for hearings here  
(see notes for guidance)

King's Bench Division, The Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL

Do you believe you, or a witness who will give evidence on your behalf, are vulnerable in any way which the court needs to consider?

- Yes. Please explain in what way you or the witness are vulnerable and what steps, support or adjustments you wish the court and the judge to consider.

- No

Does, or will, your claim include any issues under the Human Rights Act 1998?

- Yes  
 No

Claim no.

Particulars of Claim

attached

to follow


## Statement of truth

**Note:** you are reminded that a copy of this claim form must be served on all other parties.

I understand that proceedings for contempt of court may be brought against a person who makes, or causes to be made, a false statement in a document verified by a statement of truth without an honest belief in its truth.

- I **believe** that the facts stated in this claim form and any attached sheets are true.
- The claimant** believes that the facts stated in this claim form and any attached sheets are true. **I am authorised** by the claimant to sign this statement.

### Signature



- Claimant
- Litigation friend (where claimant is a child or protected party)
- Claimant's legal representative (as defined by CPR 2.3(1))

### Date

Day                  Month                  Year

16                  0 7                  2 0 2 4

Full name

Alexander James Wright

Name of claimant's legal representative's firm

Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP

If signing on behalf of firm or company give position or office held

Principal Associate

Claimant's or claimant's legal representative's address to which documents should be sent.

Building and street

One Wood Street

Second line of address

Town or city

London

County (optional)

Postcode

E | C | 2 | V | 7 | W | S

If applicable

Phone number

DX number

Your Ref.

362090.000001

Email

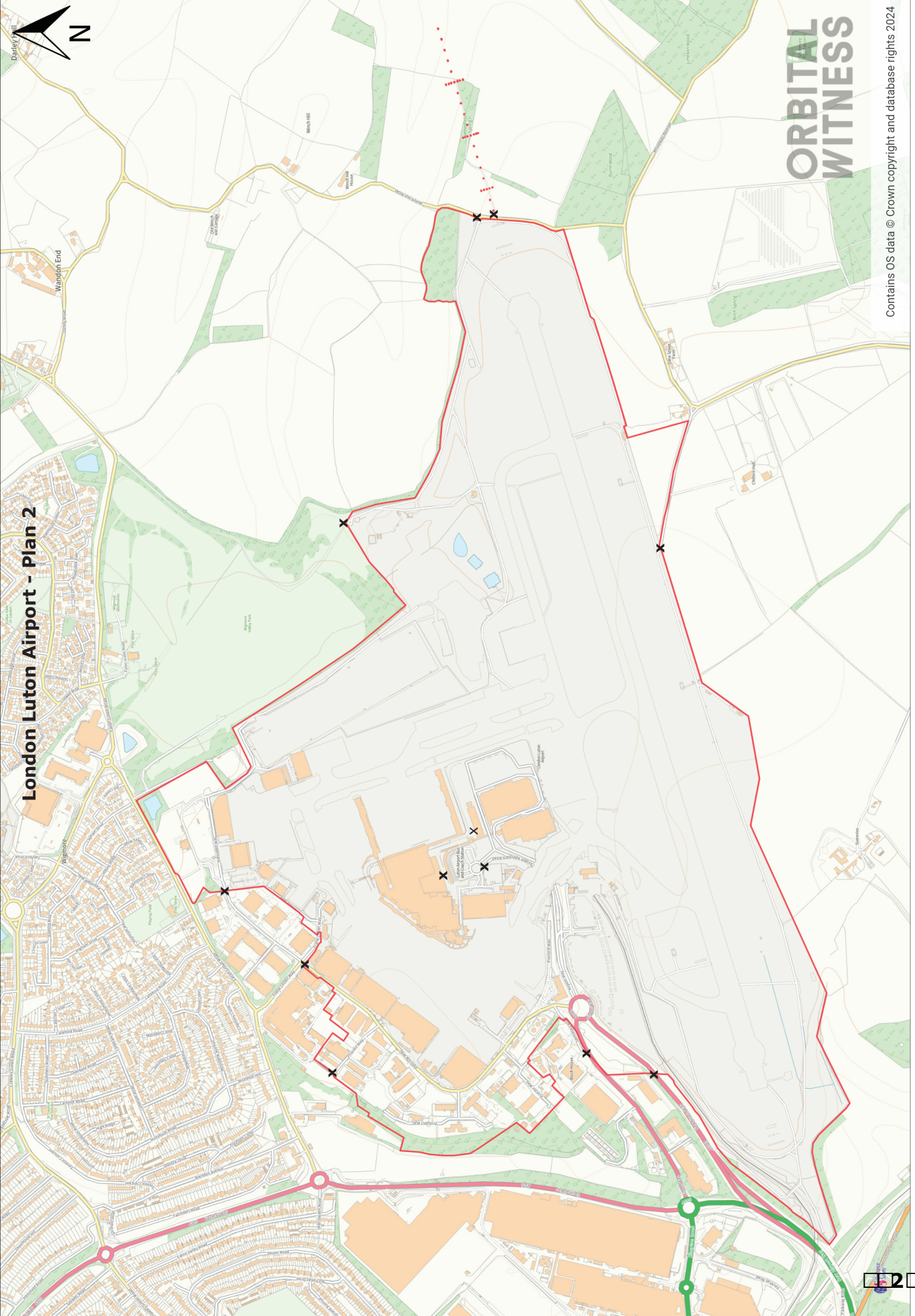
## SCHEDULE 1 TO THE CLAIM FORM

- (1) PERSONS UNKNOWN WHOSE PURPOSE IS OR INCLUDES PROTESTING ABOUT FOSSIL FUELS OR THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PREMISES AT LEEDS BRADFORD AIRPORT SHOWN EDGED RED ON PLAN 1 TO THE CLAIM FORM ~~OR ON ANY FLIGHT THEREFROM~~ (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN OR EXTINCTION REBELLION CAMPAIGN OR OTHERWISE) AND WHO ENTER UPON THOSE PREMISES; AND PERSONS UNKNOWN WHO PROTEST ABOUT FOSSIL FUELS OR THE ENVIRONMENT ON THOSE PREMISES (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN OR EXTINCTION REBELLION CAMPAIGN OR OTHERWISE)
- (2) PERSONS UNKNOWN WHOSE PURPOSE IS OR INCLUDES PROTESTING ABOUT FOSSIL FUELS OR THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PREMISES AT LONDON LUTON AIRPORT SHOWN EDGED RED ON PLAN 2 TO THE CLAIM FORM ~~OR ON ANY FLIGHT THEREFROM~~ (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN OR EXTINCTION REBELLION CAMPAIGN OR OTHERWISE) AND WHO ENTER UPON THOSE PREMISES; AND PERSONS UNKNOWN WHO PROTEST ABOUT FOSSIL FUELS OR THE ENVIRONMENT ON THOSE PREMISES (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN OR EXTINCTION REBELLION CAMPAIGN OR OTHERWISE)
- (3) PERSONS UNKNOWN WHOSE PURPOSE IS OR INCLUDES PROTESTING ABOUT FOSSIL FUELS OR THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PREMISES AT NEWCASTLE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT SHOWN EDGED RED ON PLAN 3 TO THE CLAIM FORM ~~OR ON ANY FLIGHT THEREFROM~~ (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN OR EXTINCTION REBELLION CAMPAIGN OR OTHERWISE) AND WHO ENTER UPON THOSE PREMISES; AND PERSONS UNKNOWN WHO PROTEST ABOUT FOSSIL FUELS OR THE ENVIRONMENT ON THOSE PREMISES (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN OR EXTINCTION REBELLION CAMPAIGN OR OTHERWISE)



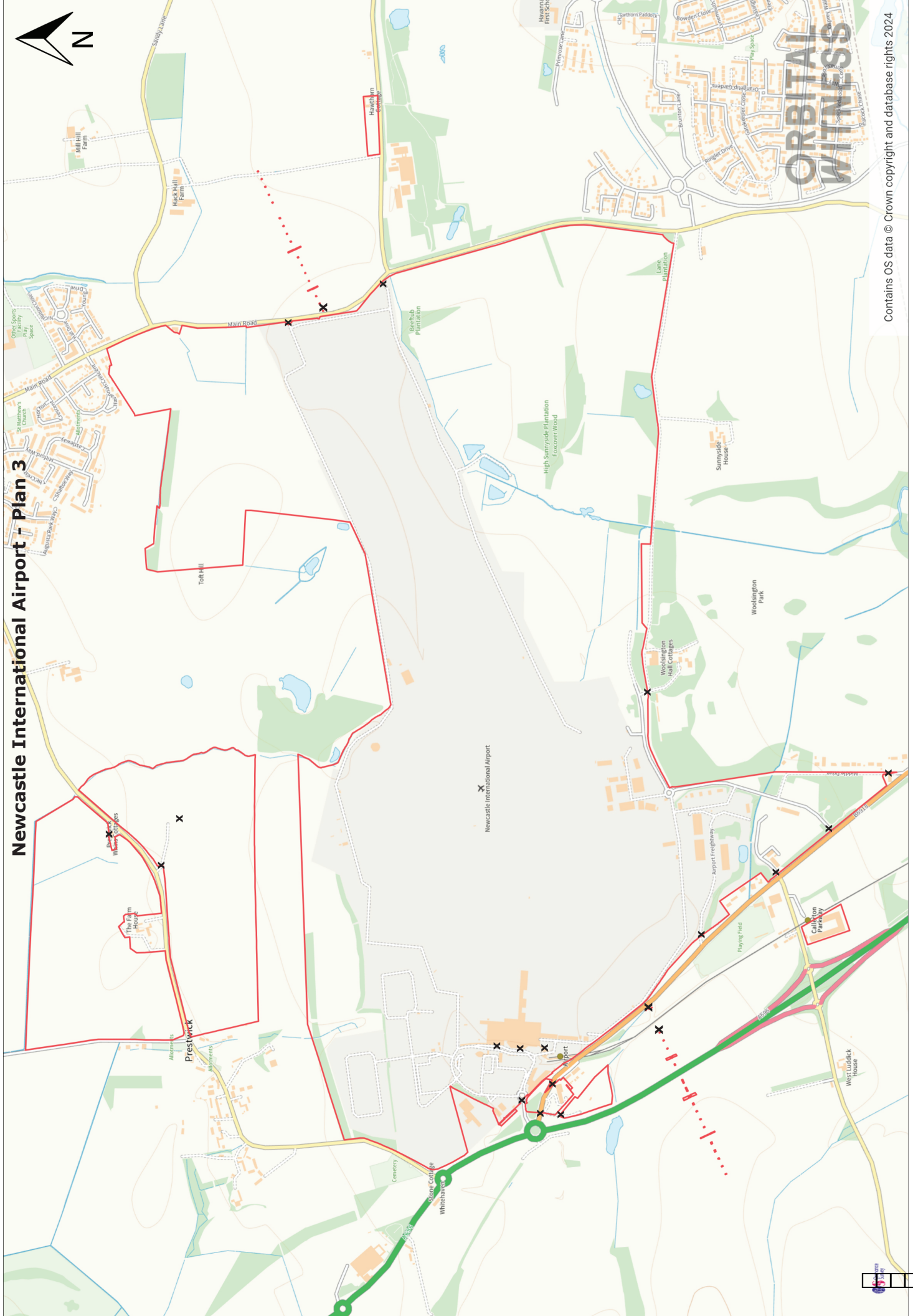


# London Luton Airport - Plan 2



**ORBITAL  
WITNESS**

# Newcastle International Airport - Plan 3



IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KINGS BENCH DIVISION

B E T W E E N

- (1) LEEDS BRADFORD AIRPORT LIMITED
- (2) LONDON LUTON AIRPORT OPERATIONS LIMITED
- (3) NEWCASTLE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED
- (4) NIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Claimants

-and-

- (1) PERSONS UNKNOWN WHOSE PURPOSE IS OR INCLUDES PROTESTING ABOUT FOSSIL FUELS OR THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PREMISES AT LEEDS BRADFORD AIRPORT SHOWN EDGED RED ON PLAN 1 TO THE CLAIM FORM ~~OR ON ANY FLIGHT THEREFROM~~ (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN OR EXTINCTION REBELLION CAMPAIGN OR OTHERWISE) AND WHO ENTER UPON THOSE PREMISES; AND PERSONS UNKNOWN WHO PROTEST ABOUT FOSSIL FUELS OR THE ENVIRONMENT ON THOSE PREMISES (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN OR EXTINCTION REBELLION CAMPAIGN OR OTHERWISE)
- (2) PERSONS UNKNOWN WHOSE PURPOSE IS OR INCLUDES PROTESTING ABOUT FOSSIL FUELS OR THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PREMISES AT LONDON LUTON AIRPORT SHOWN EDGED RED ON PLAN 2 TO THE CLAIM FORM ~~OR ON ANY FLIGHT THEREFROM~~ (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN OR EXTINCTION REBELLION CAMPAIGN OR OTHERWISE) AND WHO ENTER UPON THOSE PREMISES; AND PERSONS UNKNOWN WHO PROTEST ABOUT FOSSIL FUELS OR THE ENVIRONMENT ON THOSE PREMISES (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN OR EXTINCTION REBELLION CAMPAIGN OR OTHERWISE)
- (3) PERSONS UNKNOWN WHOSE PURPOSE IS OR INCLUDES PROTESTING ABOUT FOSSIL FUELS OR THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PREMISES AT NEWCASTLE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT SHOWN EDGED RED ON PLAN 3 TO THE CLAIM FORM ~~OR ON ANY FLIGHT THEREFROM~~ (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN OR EXTINCTION REBELLION CAMPAIGN OR OTHERWISE) AND WHO ENTER UPON THOSE PREMISES; AND PERSONS UNKNOWN WHO PROTEST ABOUT FOSSIL FUELS OR THE ENVIRONMENT ON THOSE PREMISES (WHETHER IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUST STOP OIL CAMPAIGN OR EXTINCTION REBELLION CAMPAIGN OR OTHERWISE)

Defendants

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**AMENDED PARTICULARS OF CLAIM**  
**PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE MR JUSTICE RITCHIE**  
**DATED 23 JULY 2024**

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## Leeds Bradford Airport

1. The First Claimant is the operator of Leeds Bradford Airport, located in Leeds, LS19 7TU, shown outlined in red on Plan 1 (“**LBA**”). LBA serves around 4 million travelling passengers each year with an annual revenue of approximately £43 million.
2. The First Claimant is the registered proprietor of the land on which LBA is situated as shown in red on Plan 1, through a mixture of freehold and leasehold interests as shown in the Title Schedule hereto — but subject to the interests of various third parties arising by sub-demises (and/or other occupational arrangements) over certain areas and subject also to certain highways.
3. Subject to those interests, the First Claimant is entitled to an immediate right of possession occupation and control of LBA by virtue of its titles as shown in the Title Schedule.
4. Plan 1A identifies the areas within LBA over which the First Claimant lacks (or does not in these proceedings assert) a full right of possession or control, by reason of the presence or existence thereon or thereover of third party interests (“**the LBA Third Party Areas**”) or public rights of way (“**the LBA Highways**”). In relation to all such areas, to an extent which might vary depending on the exact arrangement, the First Claimant does not assert that it is the person with an immediate right of occupation or possession.
  - a. The LBA Third Party Areas are indicated by blue and green shading. The blue shading indicates areas within LBA which are the subject of leases or other occupational arrangements. The green shading indicates parts of LBA which include such areas. By way of example, the blue and green land includes the whole or part(s) of aircraft hangars, airline and groundhandler offices, general offices, storage units, engineering buildings, vehicle depots and warehouses.
  - b. The LBA Highways are indicated by pink and purple shading. The pink highways are located at ground level and provide access to LBA to the First Claimant and its licensees (including members of the public). The purple highway runs beneath the runway at the airport.
5. As indicated on Plan 1A, there is one area shaded in blue which directly abuts the red line on the southern boundary of LBA. At that location, the boundary of LBA is not in the possession or control of the First Claimant. Apart from that exception:

access to or from the LBA Third Party Areas by the public from outside the airport, involves the use of areas of LBA which remain unencumbered by any such arrangement and in relation to which, accordingly, the First Claimant remains entitled to possession occupation and control by virtue of their interests shown in the Title Schedule.

6. Plan 1B identifies the various interests held by the First Claimant in the land on which LBA is situated. At the south east, abutting the land shown hatched in pink registered under title WYK232726 at HM Land Registry, are landing lights ("**the LBA Landing Lights**"). Title to the land on which those lights are situate is registered in a third party's name. By an agreement dated 10 December 1982, a predecessor in title to the First Claimant was granted the right to erect and maintain landing lights in the relevant area of land. That agreement is unregistered.
7. By virtue of s63 of the Airports Act 1996, the First Claimant has power to make byelaws with respect to LBA. Pursuant to the Leeds Bradford Airport Byelaws 2022, byelaw 3.24, no person has a right to use any part of LBA as defined therein for protest which is likely to obstruct or interfere with the proper use of the airport or the comfort or convenience or safety of passengers or persons using the airport. The plan which defines LBA for the purposes of the byelaws does not extend in the south to the LBA Landing Lights. Apart from that, it includes all the land outlined in red on Plan 1A together with other land (shaded in yellow on Plan 1A). As at the date of commencement of this claim, the First Claimant seeks no relief in relation to the yellow land, notwithstanding that such land is within the byelaws, because the yellow land is not within the operational boundary of LBA. The First Claimant does not, however, repudiate the right to seek relief in relation to such areas, should events materialise which make that course appropriate.

### **London Luton Airport**

8. The Second Claimant is the operator of London Luton Airport, located in Luton, LU2 9LY, shown outlined in red on Plan 2 ("**Luton Airport**"). Luton Airport serves around 16.4 million travelling passengers each year with an annual revenue of approximately £296 million.
9. The Second Claimant is the proprietor of the land on which Luton Airport is situated as shown in red on Plan 2, through the interests shown in the Title Schedule hereto—  
— but subject to the interests of various third parties arising by sub-demises (and/or other occupational arrangements) over certain areas.

10. Subject to those interests of third parties, the Second Claimant is entitled to an immediate right of possession occupation and control of Luton Airport, by virtue of its titles as shown in the Title Schedule.
11. Plan 2A identifies the areas within Luton Airport over which the Second Claimant lacks (or does not in these proceedings assert) a full right of possession of control, by reason of the presence or existence thereon or thereover of third party interests ("**the Luton Third Party Areas**") or public rights of way ("**the Luton Highways**"). In relation to all such areas, to an extent which might vary depending on the exact arrangement, the Second Claimant does not assert that it is the person with an immediate right of occupation or possession.
  - a. The Luton Third Party Areas are indicated in black, blue and green. The black land is a Direct Air-Rail Transit ("DART") and DART station. The blue land consists of (and the green land includes) other areas which are the subject of sub-leases or other occupational arrangements. By way of example, the blue and green land includes the whole or part(s) of aircraft hangars, airline and groundhandlers offices, fuel farms, general offices, storage units and warehouses.
  - b. The Luton Highways are indicated in pink. These provide access to Luton Airport to the Second Claimant and its licensees (including members of the public).
12. As indicated on Plan 2A, certain of the Luton Third Party Areas abut the red line on the western boundary of Plan 2A. At those locations, the boundary is not in the possession or control of the Second Claimant. Subject to that: access to or from the Luton Third Party Areas by the public from outside the airport, in all instances necessarily involves the use of areas of Luton Airport which remain unencumbered by any such arrangement and in relation to which, accordingly, the Second Claimant remains entitled to possession occupation and control by virtue of its interests shown in the Title Schedule.
13. Plan 2B identifies the various interests held by the Second Claimant in the land on which Luton Airport is situated. To the east of the land shown hatched green, are various landing lights some of which are situate on the land shown shaded in blue registered under title HD544934 at HM Land Registry (which the Second Claimant has a proprietary interest in). The remainder of the landing lights are shown in red but are not situate on the land shaded in blue ("**the Luton Landing Lights**"). Title

to the land on which the Luton Landing Lights are situated is registered in a third party's name. The Second Claimant does not assert paper title to the land on which the Luton Landing Lights are situated. However, the Second Claimant has exclusive possession of the land in question by virtue of the installation of the lights, without consent from any person, and which have been in that location for around 20 years.

14. By virtue of s63 of the Airports Act 1996, the Second Claimant has power to make byelaws with respect to Luton Airport. Pursuant to the London Luton Airport Byelaws 2005, byelaw 2.16, no person has a right to use any part of Luton Airport for protest which is likely to obstruct or interfere with the proper use of the airport or the comfort or convenience or safety of passengers or persons using the airport. Save for the Luton Landing Lights, the plan which defines Luton Airport for the purposes of the byelaws includes all the land outlined in red on Plan 2A.

### **Newcastle Airport**

15. The Third Claimant is the operator of Newcastle International Airport, located in Woolsington, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE13 8BZ, shown outlined in red on Plan 3 ("**Newcastle Airport**"). Newcastle Airport serves around 5 million travelling passengers each year with an annual revenue of approximately £65 million.
16. The Third and Fourth Claimants are the proprietors of the land on which Newcastle Airport is situated as shown in red on Plan 3, through the interests shown in the Title Schedule hereto—but subject to the interests of various third parties arising by sub-demises (and/or other occupational arrangements) over certain areas.
17. Subject to the aforesaid interests of third parties, the Third and Fourth Claimants are entitled to an immediate right of possession occupation and control of Newcastle Airport, by virtue of its titles as shown in the Title Schedule and the agreements dated 21 January 2005; 4 May 2023; 20 October 1999; and 31 August 2020.
18. Plan 3A identifies the areas within Newcastle Airport over which the Third and Fourth Claimants lack (or do not in these proceedings assert) a full right of possession of control, by reason of the presence or existence thereon or thereover of third party interests ("**the Newcastle Third Party Areas**") or public rights of way ("**the Newcastle Highways**"). In relation to all such areas, to an extent which might vary depending on the exact arrangement, the Third and Fourth Claimants do not assert that they are the person with an immediate right of occupation or possession.

- a. The Newcastle Third Party Areas are indicated in black, blue and green. The black land is a railway station. The blue land consists of (and the green land includes) other areas which are the subject of sub-leases or other occupational arrangements. By way of example, the blue and green land includes the whole or part(s) of aircraft hangars, airline and groundhandlers offices, fuel farms, general offices, storage units and warehouses.
  - b. The Newcastle Highways are indicated in pink. These provide access to Newcastle Airport to the Third and Fourth Claimants and their licensees (including members of the public).
19. As indicated on Plan 3A, parts of the Newcastle Third Party Areas, being those areas shaded in blue which abut the red line at the north of Plan 3A and on the eastern and western boundary of Plan 3A. At those locations, the boundary is not in the possession or control of the Third and/or Fourth Claimants. Subject to that: access to or from the Newcastle Third Party Areas by the public from outside the airport, in all instances necessarily involves the use of areas of Newcastle Airport which remain unencumbered by any such arrangement and in relation to which, accordingly, the Third and Fourth Claimant remain entitled to possession occupation and control by virtue of its interests shown in the Title Schedule.
20. Plan 3B identifies the Third and Fourth Claimants' various registered interests in the land on which Newcastle Airport is situated. On the western and eastern boundaries of the land registered under title number TY433695 at HM Land Registry, are landing lights ("**the Newcastle Landing Lights**"). Title to the land on which those lights are situate is registered in a third party's name. By agreements dated 21 January 2005; 4 May 2023; 20 October 1999; and 31 August 2020, the Third Claimant was granted rights to erect and maintain landing lights in the relevant areas of land. Such rights or interests thereby granted are unregistered.
21. By virtue of s63 of the Airports Act 1996, the Third Claimant has power to make byelaws with respect to Newcastle Airport. Pursuant to the Newcastle Airport Byelaws 2021, byelaw 4.12 and 4.18, no person has a right to use any part of Newcastle Airport for protest which is likely to obstruct or interfere with the proper use of the airport or the comfort or convenience or safety of passengers or persons using the airport. Save for the Newcastle Landing Lights, the plan which defines Newcastle Airport for the purposes of the byelaws includes all the land outlined in red on Plan 3A.

### **The Claimants' claims**

22. Each of the airports described above consists of many facilities which (without attempting an exhaustive list) include car parks, terminal buildings with facilities for the processing of passenger and other freight traffic, retail areas, lounge/ café/ refreshment areas, border control facilities, security points, customs and excise facilities, runways and taxiways, fuel facilities, management/ airline facilities, and (save at LBA) a railway station.
23. In relation to each airport:
- a. Members of the public have implied consent to enter for normal air-travel and directly related purposes (principally dropping-off and picking-up passengers). Others with lawful business at the airports also have implied or actual consent (principally those whose ordinary work duties involve them in being present at the airport, or who are present as the contractors and/or lawful licensees/invitees/agents of such persons).
  - b. No wider consent subsists; and (subject to the highways described above) no public right of access, or way, subsists over the airports.
  - c. In particular, nobody has the Claimants' consent to enter, remain on or occupy the airports for the purposes of protest (whether by taking part in any demonstration, procession or public assembly or otherwise within the perimeter of the airport, or on any onward flight). No person has the consent of the Claimants to enter the airports for any of the purposes intimated by Just Stop Oil or for variations of those protest activities.
  - d. Accordingly, any person entering the airports for any such purpose is a trespasser; as is any person who, being on the airports (whether or not having entered with any such purpose) in fact protests.
24. In relation to the Third Party Areas at each airport:
- a. The Claimants are not (or do not seek to show that they are) entitled to possession sufficient to support a claim in trespass. However, in order for their rights in relation to the other parts of the airports (in relation to which they are entitled to possession) to be effectively vindicated and protected, it is necessary and (or alternatively) proportionate and appropriate for the Court to make an order which does not distinguish between the airports generally (as

shown outlined in red on the various plans) and the Third Party Areas within them;

- b. Further or alternatively, protest which occurs on the Third Party Areas interferes and/or threatens to interfere substantially and unreasonably with the ordinary use and enjoyment of the Claimants' retained land.

25. In relation to the landing lights:

- a. For the LBA Landing Lights and/or the Newcastle Landing Lights, paragraph 23 above applies mutatis mutandis.
- b. Alternatively and/or in respect of the LBA Landing Lights and/or the Luton Landing Lights and/or the Newcastle Landing Lights, paragraph 24a above applies mutatis mutandis and/or protest which occurs on the land on which the lights are situate interferes and/or threatens to interfere substantially and unreasonably with the ordinary use and enjoyment of the First and/or Second and/or Third Claimants' land, insofar as a need might arise to close off the runway for safety reasons in the event that the landing lights became compromised or threatened.

26. Further, in respect of the LBA Highways, the Luton Highways and the Newcastle Highways described above: protest which occurs on these highways interferes and/or threatens to interfere:

- a. Unreasonably and substantially, with the Claimants' right of access to their land via the highway for themselves and their licensees including members of the travelling public;
- b. Unreasonably and substantially, with (and/or to obstruct or hinder) the free passage along the highway, occasioning particular damage to the Claimants; and
- c. Further, in respect of the tunnelled highway in pink on Plan 1A, unreasonably and substantially, with the First Claimant's ordinary use and enjoyment of LBA, insofar as a need might arise to close off the runway for safety reasons; and
- d. In any event, protest (at least, any protest causing disruption) is unlawful by reason of the byelaws.

## The threats

27. The Claimants' airports have become explicit targets for environmental protest. The situation is dynamic and may be particularised further in the evidence: but as at the date of drafting these Particulars of Claim the Claimants identify and rely on the following non-exhaustive PARTICULARS:
28. In a tweet, dated 13 September 2023, the Just Stop Oil account stated, in relation to protests on highways: "Disruption is frustrating, but we have no other choice. Fossil fuel companies have taken out private injunctions that makes protests impossible at oil refineries, oil depots and even petrol stations..."
29. On 9 March 2024, at a meeting in Birmingham, supporters of the campaigning movement called "Just Stop Oil" discussed a new campaign to undertake direct action at airports across the UK in the summer of 2024 (the "**Airports Campaign**").
30. At this meeting, a co-founder of Just Stop Oil was reported to have advocated:
- Cutting through fences and gluing themselves to runway tarmac;
  - Cycling in circles on runways;
  - Climbing on to planes to prevent them from taking off;
  - Staging sit-ins at terminals 'day after day' to stop passengers getting inside airports.
31. Since that meeting, Just Stop Oil has announced the following on its website:

### **"SO WHAT'S THE PLAN?"**

*Our Government doesn't give a f\*\*\* about its responsibilities. The country is in ruins. You know it, I know, they know it. That means it's up to us to come together and be the change we need.*

*We need bold, un-ignorable action that confronts the fossil fuel elites. We refuse to comply with a system which is killing millions around the world, and that's why we have declared airports a site of nonviolent civil resistance."*

*We can't do this alone, we have a plan for this Summer, are you willing help make this happen?"*

32. It says, further:

***"This summer, Just Stop Oil will be taking action at airports.***

*As the grass becomes scorched, hosepipe bans kick in and the heat of the climate crisis enters peoples' minds, our resistance will put the spotlight on the heaviest users of fossil fuels and call everyone into action with us.*

*We'll work in teams of between 10-14 people willing to risk arrest from all over the UK. We need to be a minimum of 200 people to make this happen, but we'll be prepared to scale in size as our numbers increase. Exact dates and more details are coming.*

*Our plan can send shockwaves around the world and finish oil and gas. But we need each other to make it happen. Are you ready to join the team?"*

33. Just Stop Oil has also organised a fundraising page on the website <https://chuffed.org/project/just-stop-oil-resisting-against-new-oil-and-gas>, which says the following:<sup>1</sup>

***"Cat's out the bag. Just Stop Oil will take action at airports***

***The secret is out – and our new actions are going to be big.***

*We're going so big that we can't even tell you the full plan, but know this – Just Stop Oil will be taking our most radical action yet this summer. We'll be taking action at sites of key importance to the fossil fuel industry; **super-polluting airports.***

*..."*

34. On 6 June 2024, an email was sent from [info@juststopoil.org](mailto:info@juststopoil.org) to a subscriber list stating:

*"This is the most exciting email I've ever sent.*

*As many of you already know, this summer Just Stop Oil is taking action at airports.*

*That's exciting right? Well, there's more.*

*We won't be taking action alone.*

*Resistance groups across several countries in Europe have agreed to work together. That means this summer's actions will be internationally coordinated.*

*PICTURE OF AIRPORT ACTIONS SYMBOLISING INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY (<https://us02web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZloduqqqTMtE9dgMMhlaymvEZgO45jgJ19A>)*

*People across Europe will be taking the fight to airports, the heart of the fossil economy.*

*This summer's actions across multiple countries will go down in history.*

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<sup>1</sup> As of 11 July 2024, £24,275 had been raised on this website.

*Want to meet the people making this happen?*

*Every Thursday for the next four weeks starting on the 13th of JUNE, 6.30pm*

*You don't want to miss this.*

*See you there,*

*Just Stop Oil"*

35. On 2 June 2024, Extinction Rebellion environmental activists blocked access to Farnborough Airport.
36. On 20 June 2024, supporters of "Just Stop Oil" carried out direct action at London Stansted Airport (in an area which is subject to an occupational arrangement with a third party), as part of a series of protests on climate change. This included:
  - a. an individual using an angle grinder to cut a hole in the perimeter fence of the airport;
  - b. two individuals trespassing the perimeter fence; and
  - c. spray painting two aircrafts orange using a fire extinguisher.
37. As a result of this direct action:
  - a. It was necessary to suspend operations on the runway at Stansted Airport for approximately 50 minutes: three aircraft departures were affected.
  - b. the two individuals (known as Jenifer Kowalski and Cole Macdonald) were arrested and charged with causing criminal damage, aggravated trespass and interference with the use or operation of national infrastructure.
38. Further, in respect of LBA and Luton Airport:
  - a. in the period between 2019 and 2022, Extinction Rebellion repeatedly carried out protests about the planned expansion of LBA, including on highways and/or accessways to LBA. In September 2023, the First Claimant commenced construction works at LBA in order to expand the airport.
  - b. in the period between 2020 and 30 May 2024, various environmental protest groups carried out protests against the expansion of Luton Airport.

39. In view of the circumstances described above, unless restrained by the Court, there is a strong probability that Persons Unknown will, for LBA, Luton Airport and/or Newcastle Airport
- a. trespass on the airports and/or
  - b. by protest conducted on or from the Third Party Areas and/or on or from the land on which the LBA Landing Lights, Luton Landing Lights and/or Newcastle Landing Lights are situate, substantially interfere with the ordinary use and enjoyment of the airports so as to cause a nuisance actionable by the Claimants; and/or
  - c. by protest conducted on or from the highways, obstruct those occasioning particular damage to the Claimants and/or interfere with the Claimants' right of access to the airports via those highways, so as to cause a nuisance actionable by the Claimants.
40. The Claimants seek injunctive relief to prevent the apprehended trespasses and public and/or private nuisances.
41. There is a compelling need for such relief which in outline (but not exhaustively) includes these matters:
42. Airports are particularly vulnerable, because of the potential for even relatively slight disruption to produce significant adverse consequences for large numbers of innocent members of the travelling public. Even when all that a protester achieves is relatively modest delay to a flight, the knock-on effects can be significant for the travelling public, not only because of the multitude of individual travel plans thereby immediately disturbed but also because of the risks (by way of example only) of aeroplanes missing take-off and/or landing slots, leading to flights failing to reach their intended destinations in timely fashion with knock-on effects for other flights, or because the delays might exhaust the time allowable before flight/cabin crews must be relieved, but with the relief crews in the wrong places and no alternatives readily to be found.
43. Non-disruptive forms of protest might at any moment escalate into forms of protest which are disruptive — by which point harm may already have occurred.

44. Even normal operations at airports include matters which are potentially dangerous, especially to untrained persons such as protesters who might be unaware of the extent of the hazards to which their activities expose themselves and others.
45. The assets normally present at airports include, notably, aeroplanes: each passenger jet of the kind typically used by the travelling public at these airports is worth many millions of £GBP. Each aircraft has multiple vulnerabilities and because of the risk that any unauthorised activity on or near an aircraft might have caused damage (perhaps unobserved at the time, even by the person causing it: such as ingestion of material into an engine) there is an enhanced risk that even the entirely passive presence of unauthorised persons near an aircraft may require the flight to be delayed and/or the aircraft to be taken out of service for inspection.
46. The airports in the present case are all the subject of byelaws. These include prohibitions which would have the effect of prohibiting the protest of which the Claimants are fearful. The general criminal law (offences of aggravated trespass under s68 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 and/or interference with use or operation of key national infrastructure under s7 of the Public Order Act 2023) would also embrace some of what is intimated by the protest campaigns summarised above. But breach of the Byelaws attracts a modest penalty (a fine) and neither the byelaws nor the general law were sufficient to deter the activities which have already taken place at Stansted Airport. The explicit threats mentioned above indicate that breaching the general criminal law is regarded more as a goal, than as a deterrent, by at least some campaigners. By comparison, bespoke relief in the form of an injunction responding to the particular threats which have emerged, appears to be viewed differently by potential protesters in comparable matters and has shown itself to be an effective way of vindicating the private law rights of those whose lawful interests are threatened by unlawful acts.
47. Airports operate under heightened security for a mixture of reasons including counter-terrorism. They are also environments in which stress levels tend to be high. This combination makes protest activity, and any activity which is out of the normal, especially dangerous. It might have an ambiguous appearance and carries the risk of being mis-interpreted as an outright security threat, potentially provoking a response from the police or security forces which would be disproportionate if the purposes of the protesters were to be taken at face value.
48. Additionally, there is a risk of protest activity being used as cover for actual terrorist attacks.

**AND THE FIRST CLAIMANT CLAIMS AGAINST THE FIRST DEFENDANT:**

- (1) Subject to periodic review by the Court on application by the First Claimant at intervals not exceeding 12 months or such other period as the Court may determine, an order that the First Defendants must not, without the consent of the First Claimant enter, occupy or remain upon the land outlined in red on Plan 1.

**AND THE SECOND CLAIMANT CLAIMS AS AGAINST THE SECOND DEFENDANT:**

- (2) Subject to periodic review by the Court on application by the Second Claimant at intervals not exceeding 12 months or such other period as the Court may determine, an order that the Second Defendants must not, without the consent of the Second Claimant, enter, occupy or remain upon the land outlined in red on Plan 2.

**AND THE THIRD AND FOURTH CLAIMANTS CLAIM AGAINST THE THIRD DEFENDANT:**

- (3) Subject to periodic review by the Court on application by the Third and Fourth Claimants at intervals not exceeding 12 months or such other period as the Court may determine, an order that the Third Defendants must not, without the consent of the Third and Fourth Claimants (or either of them), enter, occupy or remain upon the land outlined in red on Plan 3.

**STATEMENT OF TRUTH**

The Claimants believe that the facts stated in these **Amended** particulars of claim are true. The Claimants understand that proceedings for contempt of court may be brought against anyone who makes, or causes to be made, a false statement in a document verified by a statement of truth without an honest belief in its truth.

I am duly authorised by the Claimants to sign this statement.



Alexander James Wright

Principal Associate

**Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP**

Claimants' solicitor

Dated: ~~16~~ 23 July 2024

**TITLE SCHEDULE TO THE PARTICULARS OF CLAIM**

**1. The First Claimant is the registered proprietor of the following titles:-**

<b>Title number</b>	<b>Freehold / Leasehold</b>
WYK232726	Freehold
WYK269721	Freehold
WYK275282	Freehold
WYK461796	Freehold
WYK500833	Freehold
WYK500834	Freehold
WYK512407	Freehold
WYK547070	Freehold
WYK547071	Freehold
WYK570873	Freehold
WYK574741	Freehold
WYK624715	Freehold
WYK657177	Freehold
WYK657180	Freehold
WYK698270	Freehold
WYK698436	Freehold
WYK706576	Freehold
WYK775942	Freehold
WYK723309	Freehold
WYK806314	Freehold
WYK831477	Freehold
WYK857105	Freehold
WYK857106	Freehold
WYK395678	Freehold
WYK657178	Leasehold
WYK501284	Leasehold

**2. The Second Claimant is the registered proprietor of the following titles:-**

<b>Title number</b>	<b>Freehold / Leasehold</b>
BD235078	Leasehold
BD206048	Leasehold
BD339131	Leasehold
BD332840	Leasehold
BD216008	Leasehold
HD544934	Leasehold

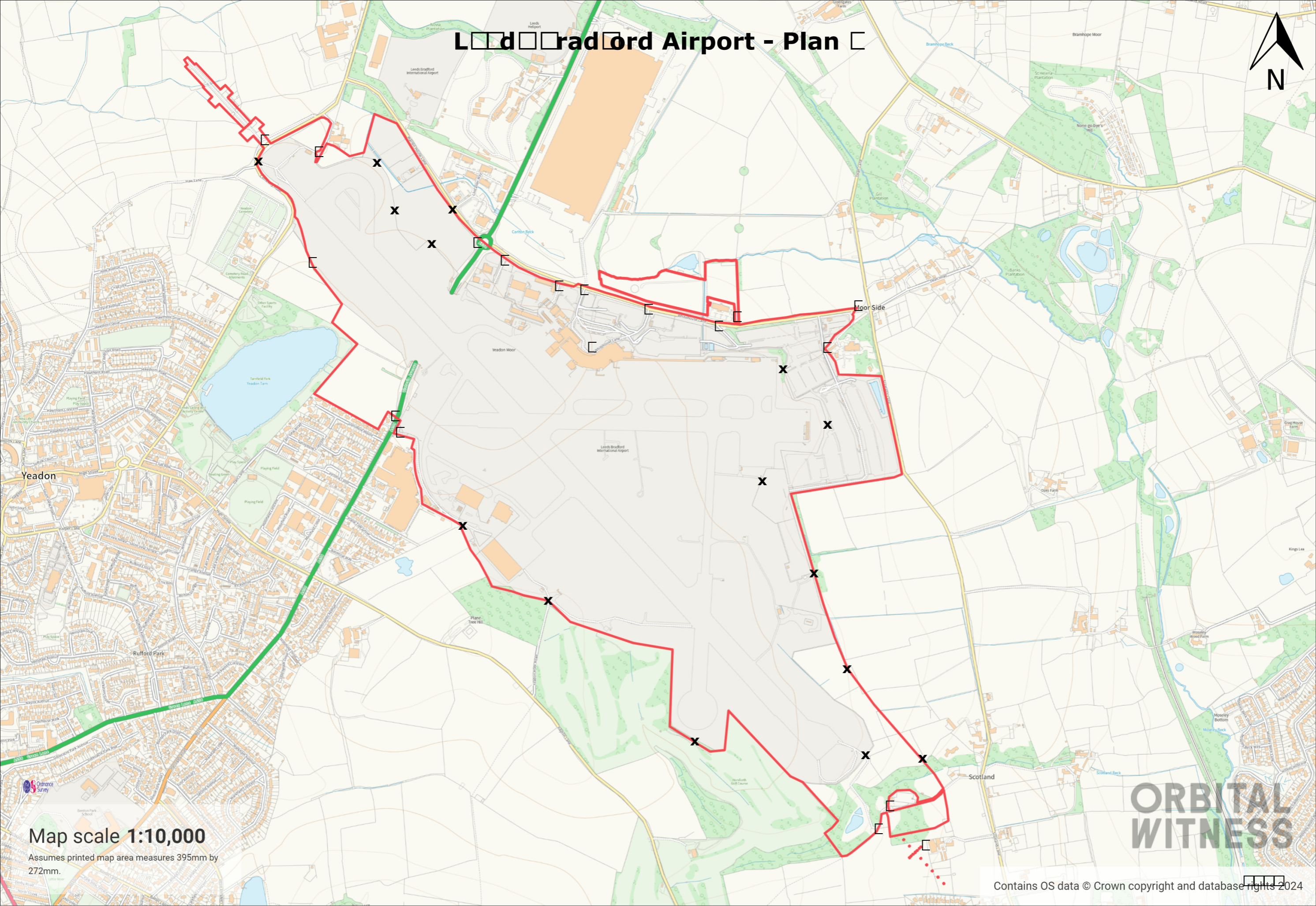
**3. The Third Claimant is the registered proprietor of the following titles:-**

<b>Title number</b>	<b>Freehold / Leasehold</b>
TY349352	Freehold
TY476495	Freehold
TY433695	Freehold

**5. The Fourth Claimant is the registered proprietor of the following title:-**

<b>Title number</b>	<b>Freehold / Leasehold</b>
ND75730	Freehold

# Leeds Bradford Airport - Plan



Map scale 1:10,000

Assumes printed map area measures 395mm by 272mm.

# ORBITAL WITNESS

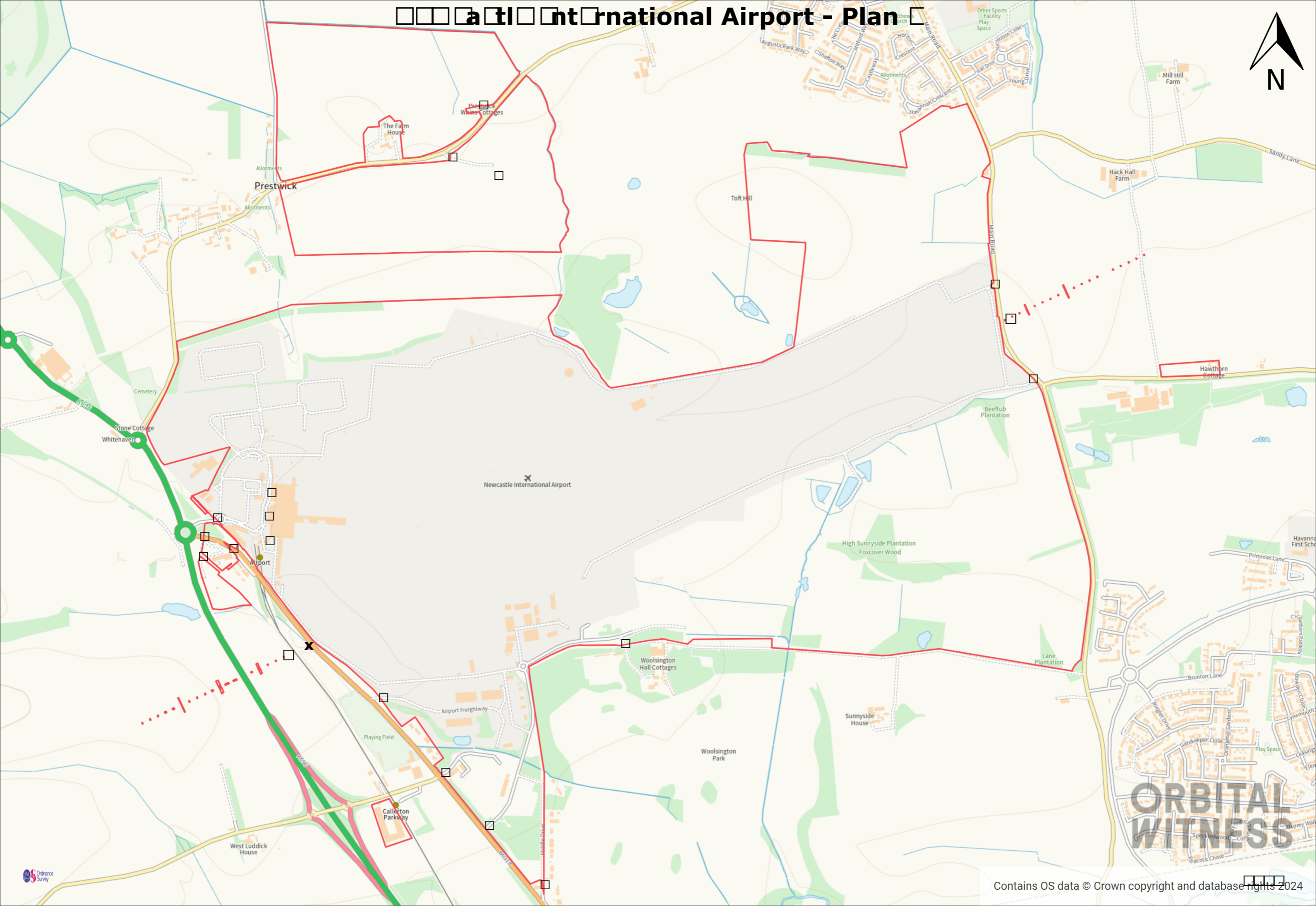
# London Luton Airport - Plan 2



**ORBITAL  
WITNESS**









# Ordnance Survey International Airport - Plan

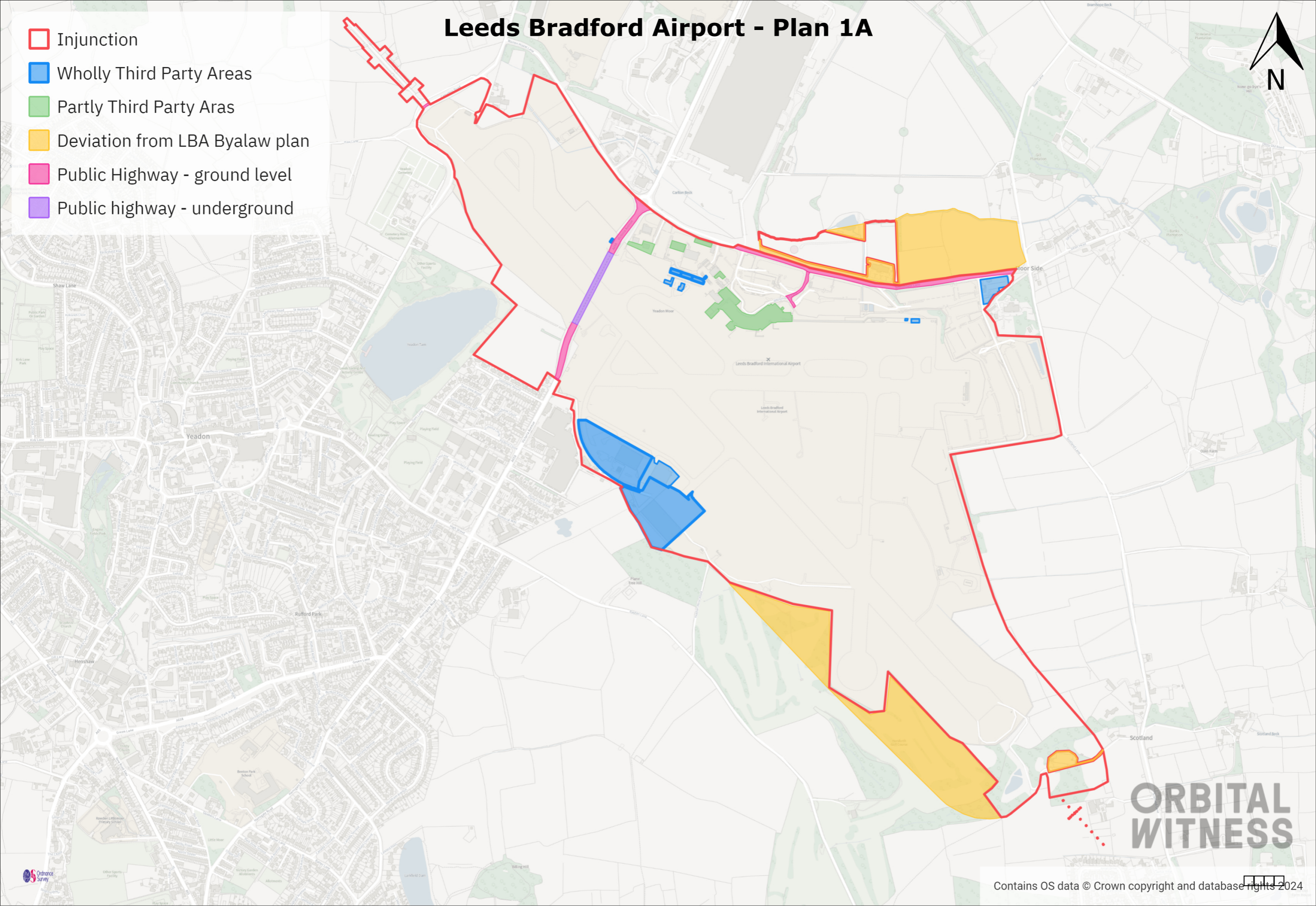


**ORBITAL  
WITNESS**

# Leeds Bradford Airport - Plan 1A



-  Injunction
-  Wholly Third Party Areas
-  Partly Third Party Areas
-  Deviation from LBA Bylaw plan
-  Public Highway - ground level
-  Public highway - underground



**ORBITAL  
WITNESS**

