

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION
BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT REGISTRY

BETWEEN:

(1) HIGH SPEED TWO (HS2) LIMITED
(2) THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR TRANSPORT

Claimants

- and -

PERSONS UNKNOWN & OTHERS

Defendants

BUNDLE
for Application for an Order for Directions

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION
BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT REGISTRY

MR JUSTICE JULIAN KNOWLES
Between:



QB-2022-BHM-000044

(1) HIGH SPEED TWO (HS2) LIMITED

(2) THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR TRANSPORT

Claimants

-and-

- (1) PERSONS UNKNOWN ENTERING OR REMAINING WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS ON, IN OR UNDER LAND KNOWN AS LAND AT CASH'S PIT, STAFFORDSHIRE SHOWN COLOURED ORANGE ON PLAN A ANNEXED TO THE ~~PARTICULARS OF CLAIM ORDER DATED 11 APRIL 2022~~ ("THE CASH'S PIT LAND")
- (2) PERSONS UNKNOWN ENTERING OR REMAINING WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS ON, IN OR UNDER LAND ACQUIRED OR HELD BY THE CLAIMANTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HIGH SPEED TWO RAILWAY SCHEME SHOWN COLOURED PINK, AND GREEN ~~AND BLUE~~ ON THE ~~HS2 LAND PLANS AT ANNEXED TO THE APPLICATION—NOTICE~~ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings> ("THE HS2 LAND") ~~WITH THE EFFECT OF DAMAGING AND/OR DELAYING AND/OR HINDERING THE CLAIMANTS, THEIR AGENTS, SERVANTS, CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS, GROUP COMPANIES, LICENSEES, INVITEES AND/OR EMPLOYEES~~
- (3) PERSONS UNKNOWN OBSTRUCTING AND/OR INTERFERING WITH ACCESS TO AND/OR EGRESS FROM THE HS2 LAND ~~IN CONNECTION WITH THE HS2 SCHEME WITH OR WITHOUT VEHICLES, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT, WITH THE EFFECT OF DAMAGING AND/OR DELAYING AND/OR HINDERING BY~~ THE CLAIMANTS, THEIR AGENTS, SERVANTS, CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS, GROUP COMPANIES, LICENSEES, INVITEES AND/OR EMPLOYEES ~~WITH OR WITHOUT VEHICLES, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT~~ WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS
- (4) PERSONS UNKNOWN CUTTING, DAMAGING, MOVING, CLIMBING ON OR OVER, DIGGING BENEATH OR REMOVING ANY ITEMS AFFIXED TO ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FENCING OR GATES ON OR AT THE PERIMETER OF THE HS2 LAND, OR DAMAGING, APPLYING ANY SUBSTANCE TO OR INTERFERING WITH ANY LOCK OR ANY GATE AT THE PERIMETER OF THE HS2 LAND WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS
- (5) MR ROSS MONAGHAN (AKA SQUIRREL / ASH TREE) AND 58 OTHER NAMED DEFENDANTS AS SET OUT IN THE SCHEDULE TO THE PARTICULARS OF CLAIM

Defendants

DIRECTIONS ORDER

UPON the Claimants' application by an Application Notice dated 25 March 2022.

AND UPON this Directions Hearing being ordered by Mr Justice Cotter.

AND UPON HEARING Counsel for the Claimants Mr Richard Kimblin QC and Michael Fry and Owen Greenhall for the Sixth Defendant.

AND UPON the Claimants confirming that nothing in the Application or draft Order is intended or will be applicable to lawful freeholders or leaseholders on land over which the Claimants have taken temporary possession.

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

Amendments to the Application

1. The Claimants have permission:

a. To amend the description of the First, Second and Third Defendants as follows:

- (1) PERSONS UNKNOWN ENTERING OR REMAINING WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS ON, IN OR UNDER LAND KNOWN AS LAND AT CASH'S PIT, STAFFORDSHIRE SHOWN COLOURED ORANGE ON PLAN A ANNEXED TO THE ~~PARTICULARS OF CLAIM ORDER DATED 11 APRIL 2022~~ ("THE CASH'S PIT LAND")
- (2) PERSONS UNKNOWN ENTERING OR REMAINING WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS ON, IN OR UNDER LAND ACQUIRED OR HELD BY THE CLAIMANTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HIGH SPEED TWO RAILWAY SCHEME SHOWN COLOURED PINK, AND GREEN ~~AND BLUE~~ ON THE ~~HS2 LAND PLANS AT ANNEXED TO THE APPLICATION NOTICE~~ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings> ("THE HS2 LAND") ~~WITH THE EFFECT OF DAMAGING AND/OR DELAYING AND/OR HINDERING THE CLAIMANTS, THEIR AGENTS, SERVANTS, CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS, GROUP COMPANIES, LICENSEES, INVITEES AND/OR EMPLOYEES~~
- (3) PERSONS UNKNOWN OBSTRUCTING AND/OR INTERFERING WITH ACCESS TO AND/OR EGRESS FROM THE HS2 LAND ~~IN CONNECTION WITH THE HS2 SCHEME WITH OR WITHOUT VEHICLES, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT, WITH THE EFFECT OF DAMAGING AND/OR DELAYING AND/OR HINDERING~~ ~~BY~~ THE CLAIMANTS, THEIR AGENTS, SERVANTS, CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS, GROUP COMPANIES, LICENSEES, INVITEES AND/OR EMPLOYEES ~~WITH OR WITHOUT VEHICLES, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT~~ WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS

b. To amend the Particulars of Claim in accordance with the Amended Particulars of Claim dated 26 April 2022.

c. To remove the original HS2 Land Plans and the accompanying tables from the HS2 proceedings website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings> ("HS2 Proceedings Website").

d. To amend the draft Order in the Application in order to update it in respect of the possession order, injunctive relief and declaratory relief already granted, and to make

other consequential amendments from the preliminary hearings in these proceedings including, but not limited to, amending the descriptions of the Defendants and explicitly removing leaseholders and freeholders from the scope of the prohibited activities.

- e. To remove Named Defendants from the Schedule to the Particulars of Claim where expedient.

Service of the Application

2. Pursuant to CPR r. 6.27 and r. 81.4 as regards service of the Claimants' Application dated 25 March 2022:

- a. The Court is satisfied that at the date of the certificates of service, good and sufficient service of the Application has been effected on the named defendants and each of them and personal service is dispensed with subject to the Claimants' carrying out the following additional methods within 14 days of the date of this order:
 - i. advertising the existence of these proceedings in the Times and Guardian newspapers, and in particular advertising the web address of the HS2 Proceedings website.
 - ii. where permission is granted by the relevant authority, by placing an advertisement and/or a hard copy of the papers in the proceedings within 14 libraries approximately every 10 miles along the route of the HS2 Scheme. In the alternative, if permission is not granted, the Claimants shall use reasonable endeavours to place advertisements on local parish notice boards in the same approximate location.
 - iii. making social media posts on the HS2 twitter and Facebook pages advertising the existence of these proceedings and the web address of the HS2 Proceedings website.
- b. Compliance with 2 (a)(i), (ii) and (iii) above will be good and sufficient service on "persons unknown"

Service of this Order and Amended Application Documents

3. The Court will provide sealed copies of this Order to the Claimants' solicitors for service (whose details are set out below).
4. Pursuant to CPR r. 6.27, the Claimants shall serve this Order, any documents in the proceedings, and any amended documents on the Defendants by placing it in a prominent location on the following website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings> and by emailing the documents, or a link to the document where the documents is too large for email, to Counsel for D6 and to any other party who provides an email address to the Claimants at the address set out in paragraph 24 below.

Case Management Directions

5. The final hearing for the Claimants' Application is to be listed at 10.30am on 26 – 27 May and 30 May 2022 in the High Court in Birmingham before Mr Justice Julian Knowles.
6. Any person, other than a Named Defendant (D5 – 63), who wishes to attend the hearing must inform the Court of their intention to attend by 4pm on 25 May 2022 to the address set out in paragraph 23 below.
7. By 4pm on 6 May 2022, the Claimant to file and serve any amended documents, and an amended draft Order in accordance with paragraph 4 above.
8. By 4pm on 16 May 2022, any person seeking to defend the Application must file and serve a statement of case and any evidence upon which that person seeks to rely on the Court and the Claimants. At the same time and date, any party requiring any of the Claimants' witnesses to attend for cross-examination are to give notice of the name of the witness required together with reasons why that person is required. For the avoidance of doubt, whether live evidence will be permitted will remain to be determined by the Court.
9. By 4pm on 17 May 2022, any person who wishes to comment on the Hearing Bundle must notify the Claimants of their wish to comment by email to the address in paragraph 24 below. Any person who has filed a statement of case in accordance with paragraph 8 shall be taken to have notified the Claimants.
10. By 5pm on 17 May 2022, the Claimants shall send by email a draft Hearing Bundle index to any person who has notified the Claimants in accordance with paragraph 9 above.

11. By 4pm on 18 May 2022, any person who wishes to comment on the draft Hearing Bundle shall provide suggested documents for inclusion to the Claimants. Where there is disagreement between the Claimants and that person as to the relevance of any document, that disagreement will be noted in the Hearing Bundle index and the document shall be provided to the Court in a separate bundle by the person seeking to rely upon it, with reasons provided as to the document's relevance.
12. By 4pm on 19 May 2022, the Claimants shall file and serve a properly paginated and indexed Hearing Bundle on the Court by email and in hard copy, and on other parties in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Order.
13. By 4pm 19 May 2022, the Claimants have permission to file and serve any evidence in rebuttal if so advised.
14. By 4pm on 20 May 2022, the Claimants and any other person seeking to address the Court at the hearing shall file and serve any skeleton argument or speaking note.
15. By 4pm on 25 May 2022, the Claimants shall file and serve a final schedule of Named Defendants, taking into account any removed by the Claimants in accordance with paragraph 1(e) above.
16. The Claimants have permission to serve notice of acting by DLA Piper pursuant to CPR r. 42.2(2)(b) and CPR r. 6.27 in accordance with paragraph 4 above. For the avoidance of doubt, the email address for the Claimants' solicitors has not been changed.
17. The Claimants otherwise have liberty to apply to extend or vary this Order or for further directions on an urgent basis.
18. Costs reserved.

Documents in the Claim and Application

19. All documents relating to these proceedings and this Order may be downloaded at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings>. There is a button on the webpage which allows any person to register to be informed of any updates to that webpage. Any person interested in the proceedings should consider registering for updates.
20. A single hard copy of any document will be sent, so far as practicable, within 7 days of the receipt of a reasonable request for that document or documents via the Claimants' solicitors

whose contact details are set out below so long as any requests included a postal address and the full name of the requestor.

21. Service of any document upon the Claimants is only to be effected by email at the address in paragraph 24 below.
22. Schedule A to this Order contains useful references for any party seeking to oppose or understand this Order.

Communications with Claimants and the Court

23. All communications to the Court about this Order (which should quote the case number) should be sent to:

Birmingham District Registry
Civil Justice Centre
Priory Courts
33 Bull Street
Birmingham
B4 6DW

E: qb.birmingham@justice.gov.uk
T: 0121 681 4441
F: 01264 785 131
DX: 701987 Birmingham 7

24. The Claimants' solicitors and their contact details are:

DLA PIPER UK LLP
1 St Paul's Place
Sheffield
S1 2JX

E: HS2Injunction@governmentlegal.gov.uk
T: 0114 283 3312
DX: 708580 Sheffield 10
R: RXS/380900/378

Dated:

SCHEDULE A – USEFUL REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

The attention of all parties is drawn to the following references and resources:

Bar Pro Bono Unit – A possible avenue for obtaining free legal advice and/or representation:
<https://weareadvocate.org.uk/>

Support Through Court (formerly Personal Support Unit) – An organisation supporting litigants in person: <https://www.supportthroughcourt.org/>

Civil Procedure Rules Part 8: <https://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure/rules/civil/rules/part08>

Help with Court Fees website: <https://www.gov.uk/get-help-with-court-fees>

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
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MR JUSTICE JULIAN KNOWLES

Between:

(1) HIGH SPEED TWO (HS2) LIMITED

(2) THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR TRANSPORT

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- (1) PERSONS UNKNOWN ENTERING OR REMAINING WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS ON, IN OR UNDER LAND KNOWN AS LAND AT CASH'S PIT, STAFFORDSHIRE SHOWN COLOURED ORANGE ON PLAN A ANNEXED TO THE ORDER DATED 11 APRIL 2022 ("THE CASH'S PIT LAND")
- (2) PERSONS UNKNOWN ENTERING OR REMAINING WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS ON, IN OR UNDER LAND ACQUIRED OR HELD BY THE CLAIMANTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HIGH SPEED TWO RAILWAY SCHEME SHOWN COLOURED PINK, AND GREEN ON THE HS2 LAND PLANS AT <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings> ("THE HS2 LAND") WITH THE EFFECT OF DAMAGING AND/OR DELAYING AND/OR HINDERING THE CLAIMANTS, THEIR AGENTS, SERVANTS, CONTRACTORS, SUBCONTRACTORS, GROUP COMPANIES, LICENSEES, INVITEES AND/OR EMPLOYEES
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- (4) PERSONS UNKNOWN CUTTING, DAMAGING, MOVING, CLIMBING ON OR OVER, DIGGING BENEATH OR REMOVING ANY ITEMS AFFIXED TO ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FENCING OR GATES ON OR AT THE PERIMETER OF THE HS2 LAND, OR DAMAGING, APPLYING ANY SUBSTANCE TO OR INTERFERING WITH ANY LOCK OR ANY GATE AT THE PERIMETER OF THE HS2 LAND WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS
- (5) MR ROSS MONAGHAN (AKA SQUIRREL / ASH TREE) AND 58 OTHER NAMED DEFENDANTS AS SET OUT IN THE SCHEDULE TO THE PARTICULARS OF CLAIM

Defendants

ORDER

Claim no: QB-2022-BHM-000044



QB-2022-BHM-000044

PENAL NOTICE

IF YOU THE WITHIN NAMED DEFENDANTS OR ANY OF YOU DISOBEY THIS ORDER YOU MAY BE HELD TO BE IN CONTEMPT OF COURT AND MAY BE IMPRISONED, FINED OR HAVE YOUR ASSETS SEIZED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE DEFENDANTS

This Order prohibits you from doing the acts set out in this Order. You should read it very carefully. You are advised to consult a solicitor as soon as possible. You have the right to ask the Court to vary or discharge this Order.

A Defendant who is an individual who is ordered not to do something must not do it himself/herself or in any other way. He/she must not do it through others acting on his/her behalf or on his/her instructions or with his/her encouragement.

UPON the Claimants' application by an Application Notice dated 25 March 2022.

AND UPON Mr Justice Cotter making an Order on 11 April 2022 approving service on the Cash's Pit Defendants (as defined in this Order), granting a possession order, declaratory relief and interim injunctive relief in relation to the Cash's Pit Land.

AND UPON Mr Justice Julian Knowles making an Order on 28 April 2022 making directions and approving service in respect of the Claimants' Application on Named Defendants (as defined in this Order).

AND UPON the Court accepting the Claimants' undertaking that they will comply with any order for compensation which the Court might make in the event that the Court later finds that this Order has caused loss to a Defendant and the Court finds that the Defendant ought to be compensated for that loss.

AND UPON the Claimants confirming that this Order is not intended to prohibit lawful protest which does not involve trespass upon the HS2 Land and does not block, slow down, obstruct or otherwise interfere with the Claimants' access to or egress from the HS2 Land.

AND UPON the Claimants confirming that they do not intend for any freeholder or leaseholder with a lawful interest in the HS2 Land to fall within the Defendants to this Order, and undertaking not to make any committal application in respect of a breach of this Order, where the breach is carried out by a freeholder or leaseholder with a lawful interest in the HS2 Land on the land upon which that person has an interest.

AND UPON the Claimants confirming that this Order is not intended to act against any guests or invitees of any freeholders or leaseholders with a lawful interest in the HS2 Land unless that guest or

invitee undertakes actions with the effect of damaging, delaying or otherwise hindering the HS2 Scheme on the land held by the freeholder or leaseholder with a lawful interest in the HS2 Land.

AND UPON HEARING Counsel for the Claimant, Mr Richard Kimblin KC, Mr Michael Fry, Ms Sioned Davies and Mr Jonathan Welch, and for the Sixth Defendant Mr Timothy Moloney KC and Mr Owen Greenhall, other Defendants in person and various non-Defendants in person.

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

Definitions

1. In this Order, the following defined terms shall apply:
 - a. The “HS2 Proceedings Website” means the webpages at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings>.
 - b. The “Cash’s Pit Defendants” means D1, D5 to D20, D22, D31 and D63 whose names appear in the schedule annexed to this Order at Annex A.
 - c. The “Named Defendants” means D5 to D63 whose names appear in Annex A.
 - d. The term “Defendants” refers to all Defendants 1 – 63.
 - e. The “Cash’s Pit Land” means all of the land known as Cash’s Pit, Staffordshire shown coloured orange on Plan A annexed to the Order dated 11 April 2022 and reproduced as an annexe to this Order (“**Plan A**”).
 - f. The “Harvil Road Land” means the land subject to the Order of David Holland KC (sitting as Deputy Judge of the High Court) in PT-2018-000098 dated 4 September 2020 and the Order of Mrs Justice Heather Williams dated 1 September 2022.
 - g. The “Crackley and Cubbington Land” means the land subject to the Order of Mr Justice Marcus Smith in PT-2020-BHM-000017 dated 3 May 2021 and sealed on 7 May 2021.
 - h. The “HS2 Land” means all of the land acquired or held by the Claimants in connection with the High Speed 2 Railway Scheme shown coloured pink and green on the plans which are available electronically on the HS2 Proceedings Website. For the avoidance of doubt, the Cash’s Pit Land, the Harvil Road Land and the Crackley and Cubbington Land are included within the HS2 Land.

Service by Alternative Method – Proceedings

2. Pursuant to CPR r. 6.15 and r.6.27, the steps that the Claimants have taken to serve the Claim, the Application and the evidence in support on the Defendants shall amount to good and proper service of the proceedings on the Defendants and each of them.

Injunction in force

3. With immediate effect, and until 23.59 on 31 May 2023 unless varied, discharged or extended by further order, the Defendants and each of them are forbidden from doing the following:
 - a. entering or remaining upon the HS2 Land;
 - b. deliberately obstructing or otherwise interfering with the free movement of vehicles, equipment or persons accessing or egressing the HS2 Land; or
 - c. interfering with any fence or gate on or at the perimeter of the HS2 Land.

4. Nothing in paragraph 3 of this Order:
 - a. Shall prevent any person from exercising their rights over any open public right of way over the HS2 Land.
 - b. Shall affect any private rights of access over the HS2 Land.
 - c. Shall prevent any person from exercising their lawful rights over any public highway.
 - d. Shall extend to any person holding a lawful freehold or leasehold interest in land over which the Claimants have taken temporary possession.
 - e. Shall extend to any interest in land held by statutory undertakers.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 3(b) prohibited acts of obstruction and interference shall include (but not be limited to):
 - a. standing, kneeling, sitting or lying or otherwise remaining present on the carriageway when any vehicle is attempting to turn into the HS2 Land or attempting to turn out of the HS2 Land in a manner which impedes the free passage of the vehicle;
 - b. digging, erecting any structure or otherwise placing or leaving any object or thing on the carriageway which may slow or impede the safe and uninterrupted passage of vehicles or persons onto or from the HS2 Land;
 - c. affixing or attaching their person to the surface of the carriageway where it may slow or impede the safe and uninterrupted passage of vehicles onto or from the HS2 Land;
 - d. affixing any other object to the HS2 Land which may delay or impede the free passage of any vehicle or person to or from the HS2 Land;
 - e. climbing on to or affixing any object or person to any vehicle in the vicinity of the HS2 Land; and
 - f. deliberate slow walking in front of vehicles in the vicinity of the HS2 Land.

6. For the purposes of paragraph 3(c) prohibited acts of interference shall include (but not be limited to):
 - a. cutting, damaging, moving, climbing on or over, digging beneath, or removing any items affixed to, any temporary or permanent fencing or gate on or at the perimeter of the HS2 Land;
 - b. the prohibition includes carrying out the aforementioned acts in respect of the fences and gates; and
 - c. interference with a gate includes drilling the lock, gluing the lock or any other activities which may prevent the use of the gate.

Service by Alternative Method – This Order

7. The Court will provide sealed copies of this Order to the Claimants' solicitors for service (whose details are set out below).
8. Pursuant to CPR r.6.27 and r.81.4:
 - a. The Claimants shall serve this Order upon the Cash's Pit Defendants by affixing 6 copies of this Order in prominent positions on the perimeter of the Cash's Pit Land.
 - b. Further, the Claimants shall serve this Order upon the Second, Third and Fourth Defendants by:
 - i. Affixing 6 copies in prominent positions on the perimeter of each of the Cash's Pit Land (which may be the same copies identified in 8(a) above), the Harvil Road Land and the Crackley and Cubbington Land.
 - ii. Advertising the existence of this Order in the Times and Guardian newspapers, and in particular advertising the web address of the HS2 Proceedings Website, and direct link to this Order.
 - iii. Where permission is granted by the relevant authority, by placing an advertisement and/or a hard copy of the Order within 14 libraries approximately every 10 miles along the route of the HS2 Scheme. In the alternative, if permission is not granted, the Claimants shall use reasonable endeavours to place advertisements on local parish council notice boards in the same approximate locations.

whom they become aware is, or has been, on the HS2 Land without consent and shall verify any such service with further certificates of service (where possible if persons unknown can be identified) to be filed with Court.

Discontinuance and discharge of Orders

12. The following claims are discontinued with no order as to costs:
 - a. PT-2018-000098 (Harvil Road); and
 - b. PT-2020-BHM-000017 (Cubbington and Crackley).

13. The following orders of the court are discharged and replaced by the injunction contained in paragraph 3 of this Order:
 - a. The Order of David Holland QC (sitting as Deputy Judge of the High Court) in PT-2018-000098 dated 4 September 2020 and sealed on 18 September 2020 and the Order of Mrs Justice Heather Williams dated 1 September 2022 (in respect of the Harvil Road Land);
 - b. The Order of Mr Justice Marcus Smith in PT-2020-BHM-000017 dated 3 May 2021 and sealed on 7 May 2021 (in respect of the Crackley and Cubbington Land); and
 - c. The Order of Mr Justice Cotter dated 11 April 2022 and sealed on 12 April 2022 (in respect of the Cash's Pit Land).

14. The Claimants' application, dated 23 August 2022 to extend the three interim injunctions referred to in paragraph 13 above, shall stand withdrawn with no order as to costs.

Further Case Management

15. This Order will be reconsidered at a hearing to be listed on approximately a yearly basis between 15 and 31 May to determine whether there is a continued threat which justifies continuation of this Order. It will be the Claimants' responsibility to arrange such a hearing and to place details of any such hearing on the HS2 Proceedings Website.

16. Without prejudice to the foregoing, any person affected by this Order may apply to the Court at any time to vary or discharge it but if they wish to do so they must inform the Claimants' solicitors immediately (and in any event not less than 48 hours before the hearing of any such application) via the contact details set out below. Schedule A to this Order indicates the process

which must be followed for any such application. Useful sources of support and information are listed in Schedule C.

17. Any person applying to vary or discharge this Order must provide their full name and address, an address for service, and must also apply to be joined as a Named Defendant to the proceedings at the same time (unless they are already named as a defendant).
18. Any Named Defendant or other person who believes that they will or might bring themselves within the definition of the “persons unknown” by their conduct and who wishes to oppose these proceedings should file an Acknowledgment of Service pursuant to CPR Part 8.3 and serve a copy on the Claimants solicitors via the email address set out in paragraph 28 below. Schedule B to this Order indicates the process which must be followed.
19. Any Defendant who fails to comply with paragraph 18 above shall not be permitted to defend these proceedings or take any further role in these proceedings without further order of the Court and shall be liable to have injunctive relief continued against them without trial pursuant to CPR r.3.5.
20. The Claimants otherwise have liberty to apply to extend or vary this Order or for further directions.
21. Save as provided for above, the Claim be stayed generally with liberty to restore.

Costs

22. There be no order as to costs as between any of the parties to the proceedings to date in respect of the trial hearing on 26 and 27 May 2022 or any other steps to date in these proceedings.
23. If the Claimants intend to seek a costs order against any person in respect of any future applications in these proceedings or any future hearing, then they shall seek to give reasonable advance notice of that fact to that person.

Documents in the Claim and Application

24. All documents relating to these proceedings and this Order may be downloaded at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings>.
25. A single hard copy of any document will be sent within 21 days of the receipt of a reasonable request for that document or documents via the Claimants’ solicitors whose contact details are set out below so long as any requests include a postal address and the full name of the requestor.

Communications with Claimants and the Court

26. All communications to the Court about this Order (which should quote the case number) should be sent to:

Birmingham District Registry
Civil Justice Centre
Priory Courts
33 Bull Street
Birmingham
B4 6DW

E: qb.birmingham@justice.gov.uk
T: 0121 681 4441
F: 01264 785 131
DX: 701987 Birmingham 7

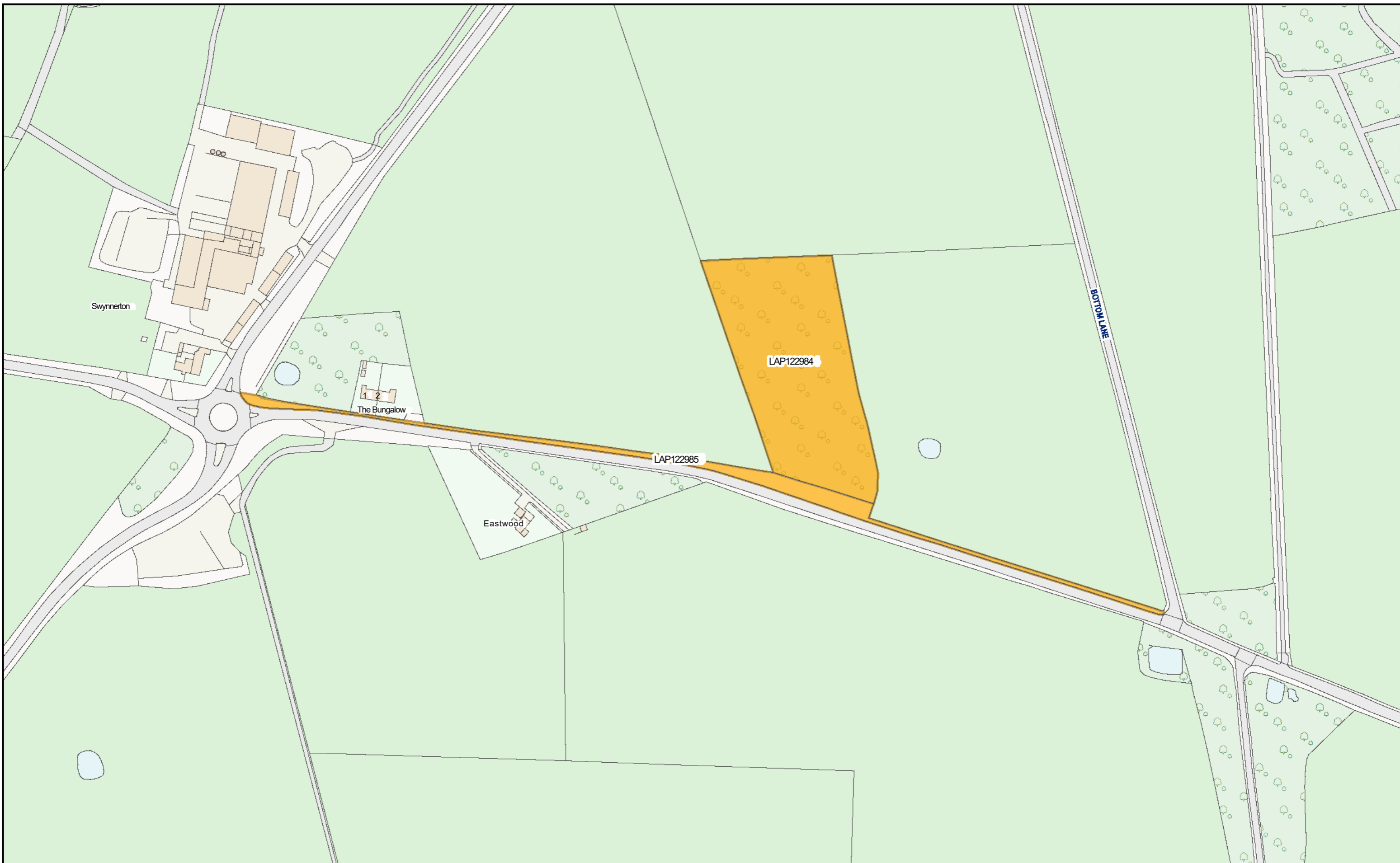
27. Any person who wishes to view or download copies of the documents shall contact the Claimants' solicitors via the contact details below.
28. The Claimants' solicitors and their contact details are:

FAO: HS2 TEAM
DLA PIPER UK LLP
1 St Paul's Place
Sheffield
S1 2JX

E: HS2Injunction@dlapiper.com
T: 0114 283 3312
DX: 708580 Sheffield 10
Ref: RXS/380900/378

Dated: 20 September 2022

PLAN A – CASH’S PIT LAND



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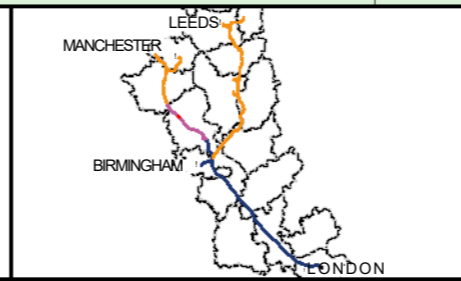
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Legend

 Cash's Pit Land



High Speed Two
Phase One/ Phase 2A
Injunction Mapping

PLAN A

Internal

HS2 Scale at A3: 1:2,500

Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6GA.

0 24 48 72
Metres

Doc Number: PH1-HS2-LP-MAP-000-000085

Date: 22/03/22

ANNEX A – SCHEDULE OF DEFENDANTS

PART 1

DEFENDANT NUMBER	UNNAMED DEFENDANTS
(1)	PERSONS UNKNOWN ENTERING OR REMAINING WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS ON, IN OR UNDER LAND KNOWN AS LAND AT CASH'S PIT, STAFFORDSHIRE SHOWN COLOURED ORANGE ON PLAN A ANNEXED TO THE ORDER DATED 11 APRIL 2022 ("THE CASH'S PIT LAND")
(2)	PERSONS UNKNOWN ENTERING OR REMAINING WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS ON, IN OR UNDER LAND ACQUIRED OR HELD BY THE CLAIMANTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HIGH SPEED TWO RAILWAY SCHEME SHOWN COLOURED PINK, AND GREEN ON THE HS2 LAND PLANS AT https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings ("THE HS2 LAND") WITH THE EFFECT OF DAMAGING AND/OR DELAYING AND/OR HINDERING THE CLAIMANTS, THEIR AGENTS, SERVANTS, CONTRACTORS, SUBCONTRACTORS, GROUP COMPANIES, LICENSEES, INVITEES AND/OR EMPLOYEES
(3)	PERSONS UNKNOWN OBSTRUCTING AND/OR INTERFERING WITH ACCESS TO AND/OR EGRESS FROM THE HS2 LAND IN CONNECTION WITH THE HS2 SCHEME WITH OR WITHOUT VEHICLES, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT, WITH THE EFFECT OF DAMAGING AND/OR DELAYING AND/OR HINDERING THE CLAIMANTS, THEIR AGENTS, SERVANTS, CONTRACTORS, SUBCONTRACTORS, GROUP COMPANIES, LICENSEES, INVITEES AND/OR EMPLOYEES WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS
(4)	PERSONS UNKNOWN CUTTING, DAMAGING, MOVING, CLIMBING ON OR OVER, DIGGING BENEATH OR REMOVING ANY ITEMS AFFIXED TO ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FENCING OR GATES ON OR AT THE PERIMETER OF THE HS2 LAND, OR DAMAGING, APPLYING ANY SUBSTANCE TO OR INTERFERING WITH ANY LOCK OR ANY GATE AT THE PERIMETER OF THE HS2 LAND WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS

For the avoidance of doubt, any person who has been a defendant in these proceedings, or who has given undertakings to HS2, may nevertheless become Defendant 1 – Defendant 4 as a person unknown if they commit any of the prohibited acts.

PART 2

DEFENDANT NUMBER	NAMED DEFENDANTS
(5)	Mr Ross Monaghan (aka Squirrel / Ash Tree)
(6)	Mr James Andrew Taylor (aka Jimmy Knaggs / James Knaggs / Run Away Jim)
(7)	Ms Leah Oldfield
(8)	Not Used
(9)	Not Used
(10)	Not Used
(11)	Mr Tony Carne
(12)	Ms Amy Lei
(13)	Mr Tom Holmes
(14)	Not Used
(15)	Not Used
(16)	Ms Karen Wildin (aka Karen Wilding / Karen Wilden / Karen Wilder)
(17)	Mr Andrew McMaster (aka Drew Robson)
(18)	Mr William Harewood (aka Satchel / Satchel Baggins)
(19)	Mr Harrison Radcliffe (aka Log / Bir_Ch / Sasha James)
(20)	Mr George Keeler (aka C Russ T Chav / Flem)
(21)	Mr William French (aka Will French / Took)
(22)	Mr Tristan Dixon (aka Tristan Dyson)
(23)	Mx Scarlett Rien (aka Leggs)
(24)	Not Used
(25)	Not Used
(26)	Not Used
(27)	Mr Lachlan Sandford (aka Laser / Lazer)
(28)	Mr Scott Breen (aka Scotty / Digger Down)
(29)	Not Used
(30)	Not Used
(31)	Mr Rory Hooper
(32)	Not Used
(33)	Mr Elliot Cuciurean (aka Jellytot)
(34)	Mr Paul Sandison
(35)	Not Used
(36)	Mr Mark Keir
(37)	Mr Thorn Ramsey (aka Virgo Ramsay)
(38)	Mr Vajda Robert Mordechaj

DEFENDANT NUMBER	NAMED DEFENDANTS
(39)	Mr Iain Oliver (aka Pirate)
(40)	Ms Jess Walker
(41)	Mr Matt Atkinson
(42)	Ms Hannah Bennett
(43)	Mr James Ruggles (aka Jimmy Ruggles)
(44)	Mr Nick Grant (aka Potts)
(45)	Mr Stuart Ackroyd
(46)	Ms Wiktoria Paulina Zieniuk
(47)	Not Used
(48)	Mr Conner Nichols
(49)	Mr Sebastian Roblyn Maxey
(50)	Ms Jessica Heathland-Smith
(51)	Ms Ella Dorton
(52)	Mr Karl Collins
(53)	Mr Sam Goggin
(54)	Not Used
(55)	Not Used
(56)	Not Used
(57)	Ms Samantha Smithson (aka Swan / Swan Lake)
(58)	Mr Jack Charles Oliver
(59)	Ms Charlie Inskip
(60)	Mr Xavier Gonzalez Trimmer
(61)	Mr David Buchan (aka David Holliday)
(62)	Ms Leanne Swateridge (aka Leayn / Flowery Zebra)
(63)	Mr Dino Misina (aka Hedge Hog)

ANNEX B – WORDING FOR NOTICES

[On the package containing the Order]

“VERY URGENT: THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS AN ORDER OF THE HIGH COURT AND YOU SHOULD READ IT IMMEDIATELY AND SEEK LEGAL ADVICE. IF YOU NEED ANOTHER COPY PLEASE CONTACT –

FAO: HS2 TEAM
DLA PIPER UK LLP
1 St Paul’s Place
Sheffield
S1 2JX

E: HS2Injunction@dlapiper.com
T: 0114 283 3038
DX: 708580 Sheffield 10
R: RXS/380900/378

All documents relating to these proceedings and this Order may be downloaded at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings>”

SCHEDULE A – STEPS TO VARY OR DISCHARGE THIS ORDER

If, in accordance with paragraph 16 above, any Defendant or any other person affected by this Order wishes to apply to vary or discharge this Order, to ensure effective case management by the Court the following indicative steps must be followed:

1. Any person seeking to contest the Claimants' entitlement to interim relief should file with the court (i.e. send to the court) and serve (i.e. send to the Claimants):

(a) An N244 application form¹;

(b) Written grounds (which may be contained in within the N244 application form or a separate document) for:

- i. permission to bring the application; and
- ii. the application (i.e. reasons for the proposed variation / discharge of the Order).

Any applicant shall explain clearly within their written grounds the differences between their grounds and the issues which the Court has already adjudicated upon in the judgment of Mr Justice Julian Knowles of [20] September 2022. A copy of the judgment can be found on the HS2 Proceedings Website; and

(c) A witness statement(s) containing and/or appending all of the evidence to be relied upon in support of the application.

2. In order to file the above documents with the Court, the applicant should:

(a) Send physical copies of the documents to the address at paragraph 26 of this Order; and/or

(b) Speak to the Court to obtain an address to send electronic copies of the documents to.

3. In order to serve the above documents on the Claimants, the applicant should:

(a) Send physical copies of the documents to the address at paragraph 28 of this Order; and/or

(b) Send electronic copies of the documents to the e-mail address at paragraph 28 above.

4. The person making the application should indicate to the Court and Claimants whether they consider the matter requires a court hearing or can be dealt with by the judge reviewing the paper application and any response from the Claimants.

5. Thereafter the Claimants (i.e. HS2) shall have 14 days to file and serve evidence and submissions in response, including as to whether an oral hearing is required to determine the application.

6. Within 21 days, the Court shall decide:

- i. whether to grant permission for the application to proceed; and
- ii. if permission is granted, whether a hearing is necessary, and/or may request from the parties evidence on any further matters necessary to determine the application. If the

¹ See the following link which provides a digital version of the form, and guidance notes:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/form-n244-application-notice>

Court decides that a hearing is necessary, it shall seek to schedule the hearing (accommodating availabilities of the parties) within 42 days (6 weeks).

7. If the Court decides that further evidence is needed from either party, it may set strict deadlines by which that evidence must be filed. Both parties should be aware that the Court may restrict the use of evidence which is filed late or impose other penalties for non-compliance.

SCHEDULE B – STEPS TO BRING MATTER TO TRIAL

If, in accordance with paragraph 18 above, any Defendant or other person affected by this Order wishes to apply bring the Claimants' proceedings (whether as a whole or in part) to final trial, to ensure effective case management by the Court the following steps must be followed:

1. If not already so, the person must apply to become a named defendant to the claim. This can be done by filing with the court (i.e. send to the court) and serving (i.e. send to the Claimants)

(a) An N244 Application form²; and

(b) a short statement explaining the reason for applying to become a named defendant (i.e. in order to contest the Claimants' claim).

2. In order to file the above with the Court, the person who is applying should:

(a) Send physical copies to the address at paragraph 26 of this Order; and/or

(b) Speak to the Court to obtain an address to send electronic copies to.

3. In order to serve the above on the Claimants, the person applying should:

(a) Send physical copies to the address at paragraph 28 of this Order; and/or

(b) Send electronic copies to the to the e-mail address at paragraph 28 above.

4. The person seeking to contest the Order and bring the matter to trial must then file and serve (see above as to how this is to be done):

(a) An Acknowledgement of Service using form N210,³ explaining the reasons for contesting the Order (whether as a whole or in part), which must include a postal address for service together with (if they wish to be served with documents electronically in these proceedings) an email address to which such service may be effected;

(b) An application for permission to contest the Order and to bring the matter to trial, which explains clearly the differences between their grounds of defence relied upon and the issues which the Court has already adjudicated upon in the judgment of Mr Justice Julian Knowles of [20] September 2022. A copy of the judgment can be found on the HS2 Proceedings Website;

(c) A written Defence responding to the allegations set out in the Particulars of Claim (to the extent in the Defendant's knowledge); and

(d) A witness statement(s) (verified by a statement of truth) containing and/or appending all the evidence to be relied upon in support of the application for permission and Defence (i.e. evidence explaining the basis for contesting the claim).

5. Thereafter the Claimants shall have 14 days after service of the Defence to file and serve any evidence in reply.

6. The Court shall then list a hearing date for a Case Management Conference, at which it will:

² See the following link which provides a digital version of the form, and guidance notes:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/form-n244-application-notice>

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/form-n210-acknowledgment-of-service-cpr-part-8>

- (a) determine the application for permission to contest the Order and to bring the matter to trial; and
- (b) should the application for permission be successful, give directions to parties for any further steps required prior to the final trial (such as filing further evidence). The Court may set strict deadlines by which the further steps must be taken and both parties should be aware that the Court may restrict the use of evidence which is filed late or impose other penalties for non-compliance.

7. Further:

- a. The Claimants shall prepare an electronic hearing bundle for the hearing and provide the Defendant(s) with access to the bundle not less than 14 days before the hearing.
- b. At the hearing, the Court shall consider whether injunctive relief shall be continued against any or all of the Defendants, whether on an interim or final basis.
- c. Any further application by the Claimants to add further named defendants, to have final relief granted against any Defendant(s) without trial pursuant to CPR r.3.5 and/or otherwise to amend its claim shall be determined at the hearing.
- d. The need for and form of any further case management directions through to trial or any further hearing shall be considered.

SCHEDULE C – USEFUL REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

The attention of all parties is drawn to the following references and resources:

Bar Pro Bono Unit – A possible avenue for obtaining free legal advice and/or representation:
<https://weareadvocate.org.uk/>

Support Through Court (formerly Personal Support Unit) – An organisation supporting litigants in person: <https://www.supportthroughcourt.org/>

Chancery Division Guide: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/chanceryguide>

Chancery Division Interim Applications Guide for Litigants in Person:
<https://www.judiciary.uk/publications/guide-litigants-person-chancery/>

Civil Procedure Rules Part 8: <https://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure/civil/rules/part08>

Help with Court Fees website: <https://www.gov.uk/get-help-with-court-fees>



Neutral Citation Number: [2022] EWHC 2360 (KB)

Case No: QB-2022-BHM-000044

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KINGS'S BENCH DIVISION
BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT REGISTRY

Birmingham Civil Justice Centre
33 Bull Street, Birmingham B4 6DS

Date: 20/09/2022

Before :

MR JUSTICE JULIAN KNOWLES

Between :

(1) HIGH SPEED TWO (HS2) LIMITED
(2) THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR TRANSPORT

Claimants

- and -

FOUR CATEGORIES OF PERSONS UNKNOWN

-and-

ROSS MONAGHAN AND
58 OTHER NAMED DEFENDANTS

Defendants

Richard Kimblin KC, Michael Fry, Sioned Davies and Jonathan Welch (instructed by DLA Piper UK LLP) for the Claimants

Tim Moloney KC and Owen Greenhall (instructed by Robert Lizar Solicitors) for the Sixth Named Defendant (James Knaggs)

A number of Defendants appeared in person and/or filed written submissions

Hearing dates: **26-27 May 2022**

APPROVED JUDGMENT

Mr Justice Julian Knowles:

Introduction

1. If and when it is completed HS2 will be a high speed railway line between London and the North of England, via the Midlands. Parts of it are already under construction. The First Claimant in this case, High Speed Two (HS2) Limited, is the company responsible for constructing HS2. It is funded by grant-in-aid from the Government (ie, sums of money provided to it by the Government in support of its objectives).
2. To avoid confusion, in this judgment I will refer to the railway line itself as HS2, and separately to the First Claimant as the company carrying out its construction. The Second Claimant is responsible for the successful delivery of the HS2 Scheme.
3. This is an application by the Claimants, by way of Claim Form and Application Notice dated 25 March 2022, for injunctive relief to restrain what they say are unlawful protests against the building of HS2 which have hindered its construction. They say those protesting have committed trespass and nuisance.
4. There is a dedicated website in relation to this application where the relevant files can be accessed: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings>. I will refer to this as ‘the Website’.
5. Specifically, the Claimants seek: (a) an injunction, including an anticipatory injunction, to protect HS2 from unlawful and disruptive protests; (b) an order for alternative service; and (c) the discharge of previous injunctions (as set out in the Amended Particulars of Claim (APOC) at [7]). The latter two matters are contained in the Amended Draft Injunction Order of 6 May 2022 at Bundle B, B049.
6. There are four categories of unnamed defendant (see Appendix 1 to this judgment). There are also a large number of named defendants.
7. The Claimants have made clear that any Defendant who enters into suitable undertakings will be removed from the scope of the injunction (if granted). The named Defendants to whom this application relates has been in a state of flux. The Claimants must, upon receipt of this judgment, in the event I grant an injunction, produce a clear list of those Defendants (to be contained in a Schedule to it) to whom it, and those to whom it does not apply (whether because they have entered into undertakings, or for any other reason).
8. The Application Notice seeks an interim injunction (‘... Interim injunctive relief against the Defendants at Cash's Pit, and the HS2 Land ...’). However, Mr Kimblin KC, as I understood him, said that what he was seeking was a final injunction.
9. I note the discussion in *London Borough of Barking and Dagenham v Persons Unknown* [2022] 2 WLR 946, [89], that there may be little difference between the two sorts of injunction in the unknown protester context. However, in this case there are named Defendants. Some of them may wish to dispute the case against them. Mr Moloney on behalf of D6 (who has filed a Defence) objected to a final injunction. I cannot, in these circumstances, grant a final injunction. There may have to be a trial. Any injunction that I grant must therefore be an interim injunction. The Claimant’s draft injunction provides for a long-stop date of 31 May 2023 and also provides for annual reviews in May.

10. The papers in this case are extremely voluminous and run to many thousands of pages. D36, Mark Keir, alone filed circa 3000 pages of evidence. There are a number of witness statements and exhibits on behalf of the Claimants. The Claimants provided me with an Administrative Note shortly before the hearing. I also had two Skeleton Arguments from the Claimants (one on legal principles, and one on the merits of their application); and a Skeleton Argument from Mr Moloney KC and Mr Greenhall on behalf of D6, James Knaggs. There were then post-hearing written submissions from the Claimants and on behalf of Mr Knaggs. There are also written submissions from a large number of defendants and also others. These are summarised in Appendix 2 to this judgment. A considerable bundle of authorities was filed. All of this has taken time to consider.
11. The suggested application on behalf of D6 to cross-examine two of the Claimants' witnesses was not, in the end, pursued. I grant any necessary permission to rely on documents and evidence, even if served out of time.
12. The land over which the injunction is sought is very extensive. In effect, the Claimants seek an injunction over the whole of the proposed HS2 route, and other land which I will describe later. I will refer to the land collectively as the HS2 Land. The injunction would prevent the defendants from: entering or remaining upon HS2 Land; obstructing or otherwise interfering with vehicles accessing it or leaving it; interfering with any fence or gate at its perimeter.
13. The Application Notice also related to a discrete parcel of land known as Cash's Pit, in Staffordshire. Cotter J granted a possession order and an injunction in respect of that land on 11 April 2022, on the Claimants' application, and adjourned off the other application, which is now before me.

Democracy and opposition to HS2

14. It must be understood at the outset that I am not concerned with the rights or wrongs of HS2. I am not holding a public inquiry. It is obviously a project about which people hold sincere views. It is not for me to agree or disagree with these. But I should make clear that I am not being 'weaponised' against protest, as at least one person said at the hearing. My task is solely to decide whether the Claimants are properly entitled to the injunction they seek, in accordance with the law, the evidence, and the submissions which were made to me.
15. It should also be understood that the injunction that is sought will not prohibit lawful protest. That is made clear in the recitals in the draft injunction:

"UPON the Claimants' application by an Application Notice dated 25 March 2022

...

AND UPON the Claimants confirming that this Order is not intended to prohibit lawful protest which does not involve trespass upon the HS2 Land and does not block, slow down, obstruct or otherwise interfere with the Claimants' access to or egress from the HS2 Land."

16. HS2 is the culmination of a democratic process. In other words, it is being built under specific powers granted by Parliament. As would be expected in relation to such a major national infrastructure project, the scheme was preceded by extensive consultation, and it then received detailed consideration in Parliament. As early as 2009, the Government published a paper, 'Britain's Transport Infrastructure: High Speed Two'. The process which followed thereafter is described in the first witness statement of Julie Dilcock (Dilcock 1), [11] et seq. She is the First Claimant's Litigation Counsel (Land and Property). She has made four witness statements (Dilcock 1, 2, 3 and 4.)
17. The HS2 Bills which Parliament passed into law were hybrid Bills. These are proposed laws which affect the public in general, but particularly affect certain groups of people. Hybrid Bills go through a longer Parliamentary process than purely Public Bills (ie, in simple terms, Bills which affect all of the public equally). Those particularly affected by hybrid Bills may submit petitions to Parliament, and may state their case before a Parliamentary Select Committee as part of the legislative process.
18. HS2 is in two parts: Phase 1, from London to the West Midlands, and Phase 2a, from the West Midlands – Crewe.
19. Parliament voted to proceed with HS2 via, in particular, the High Speed Rail (London - West Midlands) Act 2017 (the Phase One Act) and the High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Act 2021 (the Phase 2a Act) (together, the HS2 Acts). There is also a lot of subordinate legislation.
20. Many petitions were submitted in relation to HS2 during the legislative process. For example, in *Secretary of State for Transport and High Speed Two (HS2) Limited v Persons Unknown (Harvil Road)* [2019] EWHC 1437 (Ch), [16]-[18], the evidence filed on behalf of the Claimants in relation to the Phase One Act was that:

“... the Bill which became the Act was a hybrid Bill and, as such, subject to a petitioning process following its deposit with Parliament. In total [the Claimants' witness] says 3,408 petitions were lodged against the Bill and its additional provisions, 2,586 in the Commons and 822 in the Lords and select committees were established in each House to consider these petitions.

17. She says the government was able to satisfy a significant number of petitioners without the need for a hearing before the committees. In some cases in the Commons this involved making changes to the project to reduce impacts or enhance local mitigation measures and many of these were included in one of the additional provisions to the Bill deposited during the Commons select committee stage.

18. Of the 822 petitions submitted to the House of Lords select committee, the locus of 278 petitions was successfully challenged. Of the remaining 544 petitions, the select committee heard 314 petitions in formal session with the remainder withdrawing, or choosing not to appear before the select committee, mainly as a result of successful prior negotiation with the Claimants.”

21. In his submissions of 16 May 2022, Mr Keir said at [5] that HS2 was a project which ‘the people of the country do not want but over which we have been roundly ignored by Parliament’. In light of the above, I cannot agree. ‘What the public wants’, is reflected in what Parliament decided. That is democracy. Those who were against HS2 were not ignored during the legislative process. People could petition directly to express their views, and thousands did so. Their views were considered. Parliament then took its decision to approve HS2 knowing that many would disagree with it. It follows, it seems to me, that the primary remedy for those who do not want HS2 is to elect MPs who will cancel it. (In fact, whilst not directly relevant to the matter before me, I understand that the original planned leg of the route towards Leeds/York from the Midlands has now been abandoned).
22. All of this is, I hope, consistent with what the Divisional Court said in *DPP v Cuciurean* [2022] EWHC 736 (Admin). That concerned a criminal conviction under s 68 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (aggravated trespass) arising out of a protest against HS2. Lord Burnett of Maldon CJ said at [84]:

“... Those lawful activities in this case [viz, the building of HS2] had been authorised by Parliament through the 2017 Act after lengthy consideration of both the merits of the project and objections to it. The legislature has accepted that the HS2 project is in the national interest. One object of section 68 is to discourage disruption of the kind committed by the respondent, which, according to the will of Parliament, is against the public interest ... The Strasbourg Court has often observed that the Convention is concerned with the fair balance of competing rights. The rights enshrined in articles 10 and 11, long recognised by the Common Law, protect the expression of opinions, the right to persuade and protest and to convey strongly held views. They do not sanction a right to use guerrilla tactics endlessly to delay and increase the cost of an infrastructure project which has been subjected to the most detailed public scrutiny, including in Parliament.”

23. The Government’s website on HS2 says this:

“Our vision is for HS2 to be a catalyst for growth across Britain. HS2 will be the backbone of Britain’s rail network. It will better connect the country’s major cities and economic hubs. It will help deliver a stronger, more balanced economy better able to compete on the global stage. It will open up local and regional markets. It will attract investment and improve job opportunities for hundreds of thousands of people across the whole country.”

See: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/high-speed-two-limited/about>

24. As I have said, many people do not agree, and think that HS2 will cause irremediable damage to swathes of the countryside – including many areas of natural beauty and ancient woodlands - and that it will be bad for the environment in general. There have been many protests against it, and it has generated much litigation in the form, in particular, of applications by the Claimants and others for injunctions to restrain groups of persons (many of whom are unknown) from engaging in activities which were

interfering with HS2’s construction: see eg, *Secretary of State for Transport and High Speed Two (HS2) Limited v Persons Unknown (Harvil Road)* [2019] EWHC 1437 (Ch); *Secretary of State for Transport and High Speed Two (HS2) Limited v Persons Unknown (Cubbington and Crackley)* [2020] EWHC 671 (Ch); *Ackroyd and others v High Speed (HS2) Limited and another* [2020] EWHC 1460 (QB); *London Borough of Hillingdon v Persons Unknown* [2020] EWHC 2153 (QB); *R (Maxey) v High Speed 2 (HS2) Limited and others* [2021] EWHC 246 (Admin).

25. These earlier decisions contain a great deal of information about HS2 and the protests against it. I do not need to repeat all of the detail in this judgment: the reader is referred to them. As I have said, the Claimants’ draft order proposes the discharge of these earlier injunctions as they will be otiose if the present application is granted as it will encompass the relevant areas of land.
26. Richard Jordan is the First Claimant’s Interim Quality and Assurance Director and was formerly its Chief Security and Resilience Officer. In that role, he was responsible for the delivery of corporate security support to the First Claimant in line with its security strategy, and the provision of advice on all security related matters. In his witness statement of 23 March 2022 (Jordan 1) he described the nature of the protests against HS2. I will return to his evidence later.

The Claimants’ land rights

27. Parliament has given the Claimants a number of powers over land for the purposes of constructing HS2.
28. Dilcock 1, [14]-[16], explains that on 24 February 2017 the First Claimant was appointed as nominated undertaker pursuant to s 45 of the Phase One Act by way of the High Speed Rail (London-West Midlands) (Nomination) Order 2017 (SI 2017/184).
29. Section 4(1) of the Phase One Act gives the First Claimant power to acquire so much of the land within the Phase One Act limits as may be required for Phase One purposes. The First Claimant may acquire rights over land by way of General Vesting Declaration (GVD) or the Notice to Treat (NTT) or Notice of Entry (NoE) procedures.
30. Section 15 and Sch 16 of the Phase One Act give the First Claimant the power to take temporary possession of land within the Phase One Act limits for Phase One purposes. So, for example, [1] of Sch 16 provides:

“(1) The nominated undertaker may enter upon and take possession of the land specified in the table in Part 4 of this Schedule -

(a) for the purpose specified in relation to the land in column (3) of the table in connection with the authorised works specified in column (4) of the table,

(b) for the purpose of constructing such works as are mentioned in column (5) of the table in relation to the land, or

(c) otherwise for Phase One purposes.

(2) The nominated undertaker may (subject to paragraph 2(1)) enter upon and take possession of any other land within the Act limits for Phase One purposes.

(3) The reference in sub-paragraph (1)(a) to the authorised works specified in column (4) of the table includes a reference to any works which are necessary or expedient for the purposes of or in connection with those works.”

31. ‘Phase One purposes’ is defined in s 67 and ‘Act limits’ is defined in s 68. The table mentioned in [1(1)(a)] is very detailed and specifies precisely the land affected, and the works that are permitted.
32. In relation to Phase 2a, on 12 February 2021 the First Claimant was appointed as nominated undertaker pursuant to s 42 of the Phase 2a Act by way of the High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) (Nomination) Order 2021 (SI 2021/148).
33. Section 4(1) of the Phase 2a Act gives the First Claimant power to acquire so much of the land within the Phase 2a Act limits as may be required for Phase 2a purposes. Again, the First Claimant may acquire land rights by way of the GVD, NTT and NoE procedures.
34. Section 13 and Sch 15 of the Phase 2a Act give the First Claimant the power to take temporary possession of land within the Phase 2a Act limits for Phase 2a purposes. Paragraph 1 of Sch 15 is broadly analogous to [1] of Sch 16 to the Phase One Act that I set out earlier.
35. It is not necessary for me to go much further into all the technicalities surrounding these provisions. Suffice it to say that the Claimants have been given extremely wide powers to obtain land, or take possession of it, or the right to immediate possession, even where they do not acquire freehold or leasehold title to the land in question. In short, if they need access to land in order to construct or maintain HS2 as provided for in the HS2 Acts then, one way or another, they have the powers to do so providing that they follow the prescribed procedures.
36. So for example, [4(1) and (2)] of Sch 16 to the Phase 1 Act provide:

“(1) Not less than 28 days before entering upon and taking possession of land under paragraph 1(1) or (2), the nominated undertaker must give notice to the owners and occupiers of the land of its intention to do so.

(2) The nominated undertaker may not, without the agreement of the owners of the land, remain in possession of land under paragraph 1(1) or (2) after the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of completion of the work for which temporary possession of the land was taken.”
37. The Claimants have produced plans showing the HS2 Land coloured pink and green. These span several hundred pages and can be viewed electronically on the Website. There have been two versions: the HS2 Land Plans, and the Revised HS2 Land Plans.

38. In their original form, the HS2 Land Plans were exhibited as Ex JAD1 to Dilcock 1 and explained at [29]-[33] of that statement. In simple terms, the (then) colours reflected the various forms of title or right to possession which the First Claimant has in respect of the land in question:

“29. The First or the Second Claimant are the owner of the land coloured pink on the HS2 Land Plans, with either freehold or leasehold title (the “Pink Land”). The Claimants’ ownership of much of the Pink Land is registered at HM Land Registry, but the registration of some acquisitions has yet to be completed. The basis of the Claimants’ title is explained in the spreadsheets named “Table 1” and “Table 3” at JAD2. Table 1 reflects land that has been acquired by the GVD process and Table 3 reflects land that has been acquired by other means. A further table (“Table 2”) has been included to assist with cross referencing GVD numbers with title numbers. Where the Claimants’ acquisition has not yet been registered with the Land Registry, the most common basis of the Claimants’ title is by way of executed GVDs under Section 4 of the HS2 Acts, with the vesting date having passed.

30. Some of the land included in the Pink Land comprises property that the Claimants have let or underlet to third parties. At the present time, the constraints of the First Claimant’s GIS data do not allow for that land to be extracted from the overall landholding. The Claimants are of the view that this should not present an issue for the present application as the tenants of that land (and their invitees) are persons on the land with the consent of the Claimants.

31. The Claimants’ interest in the Pink Land excludes any rights of the public that remain over public highways and other public rights of way and the proposed draft order deals with this point. The Claimant’s interest in the Pink Land also excludes the rights of statutory undertakers over the land and the proposed draft order also deals with this point.

32. The First Claimant is the owner of leasehold title to the land coloured blue on the HS2 Land Plans (the “Blue Land”), which has been acquired by entering into leases voluntarily, mostly for land outside of the limits of the land over which compulsory powers of acquisition extend under the HS2 Acts. The details of the leases under which the Blue Land is held are in Table 3.

33. The First Claimant has served the requisite notices under the HS2 Acts and is entitled to temporary possession of that part of the HS2 Land coloured green on the HS2 Land Plans (“the Green Land”) pursuant to section 15 and Schedule 16 of the Phase One Act and section 13 and Schedule 15 of the Phase 2a Act. A

spreadsheet setting out the details of the notices served and the dates on which the First Claimant was entitled to take possession pursuant to those notices is at Table 4 of JAD2.”

39. The plans were then revised, as Ms Dilcock explains in Dilcock 3 at [39]. Hence, my calling them the Revised HS2 Land Plans. There is now just pink and green land.
40. The land coloured pink is owned by the First or Second Claimants with either freehold or leasehold title. The land coloured green is land over which they have temporary possession (or the immediate right to possession) under the statutory powers I have mentioned. Land which has been let to third parties has been removed from the scope of the pink land (see Dilcock 3, [39]).
41. Ms Dilcock has produced voluminous spreadsheets as Ex JAD2 setting out the bases of the Claimants’ right to possession of the HS2 Land.
42. Ms Dilcock gives some further helpful detail about the statutory provisions in Dilcock 3, [28] et seq. At [31]-[34] she said:

“31. As explained by Mr Justice Holland QC at paragraphs 30 to 32 of the 2019 *Harvil Rd Judgment (SSfT and High Speed Two (HS2) Limited -v- Persons Unknown* [2019] EWHC 1437 (Ch)), the First Claimant is entitled to possession of land under these provisions provided that it has followed the process set down in Schedules 15 and 16 respectively, which requires the First Claimant to serve not less than 28 days’ notice to the owners and occupiers of the land. As was found in all of the above cases, this gives the First Claimant the right to bring possession proceedings and trespass proceedings in respect of the land and to seek an injunction protecting its right to possession against those who would trespass on the land.

32. For completeness and as it was raised for discussion at the hearing on 11.04.2022, the HS2 Acts import the provisions of section 13 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 on confer the right on the First Claimant to issue a warrant to a High Court Enforcement Officer empowering the Officer to deliver possession of land the First Claimant in circumstances where, having served the requisite notice there is a refusal to give up possession of the land or such a refusal is apprehended. That procedure is limited to the point at which the First Claimant first goes to take possession of the land in question (it is not available in circumstances where possession has been secured by the First Claimant and trespassers subsequently enter onto the land). The process does not require the involvement of the Court. The availability of that process to the First Claimant does not preclude the First Claimant from seeking an order for possession from the Court, as has been found in all of the above mentioned cases.

33. Invoking the temporary possession procedure gives the First Claimant a better right to possession of the land than anyone else – even the landowner. The First Claimant does not take ownership of the land under this process, nor does it step into the shoes of the landowner. It does not become bound by any contractual arrangements that the landowner may have entered into in respect of the land and is entitled to possession as against everyone. The HS2 Acts contain provisions for the payment of compensation by the First Claimant for the exercise of this power.

34. The power to take temporary possession is not unique to the HS2 Acts and is found across compulsory purchase - see for example the Crossrail Act 2008, Transport and Works Act Orders and Development Consent Orders. It is also set to be even more widely applicable when Chapter 1 of the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017 is brought into force.”

43. Ms Dilcock goes on to explain that:

“35. ...the First Claimant is entitled to take possession of temporary possession land following the above procedure and in doing so to exclude the landowner from that land until such time as the First Claimant is ready to or obliged under the provisions of the HS2 Acts to hand it back. If a landowner were to enter onto land held by the First Claimant under temporary possession without the First Claimant’s consent, that landowner would be trespassing.”

44. In addition to the powers of acquisition and temporary possession under the Phase One Act and the Phase 2a Act, some of the HS2 Land has been acquired by the First Claimant under the statutory blight regime pursuant to Chapter II of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The First Claimant has acquired other parts of the HS2 Land via transactions under the various discretionary HS2 Schemes set up by the Government to assist property owners affected by the HS2 Scheme.

45. Further parts of the HS2 Land have been acquired from landowners by consent and without the need to exercise powers. There are no limits on the interests in land which the First Claimant may acquire by agreement. Among the land held by the First Claimant under a lease are its registered offices in Birmingham and London (at Euston), both of which it says have been subject to trespass and (in the case of Euston) criminal damage by activists opposed to the HS2 Scheme.. The incident of trespass and criminal damage at Euston on 6 May 2021 is described in more detail in Jordan 1, [29.3.2].

46. I am satisfied, as previous judges have been satisfied, that the Claimants do have the powers they assert they have over the land in question, and that are either in lawful occupation or possession of that land, or have the immediate right to possession (without more, the appropriate statutory notices having been served). I reject any submissions to the contrary.

47. One of the points taken by D6 is that because the Claimants are not in actual possession of some of the green land, they are not entitled to a precautionary injunction in relation

to that land, and this application is therefore, in effect, premature. I will return to this later.

The Claimants' case

48. The Claimants' action is for trespass and nuisance. They say that pursuant to their statutory powers they have possession of, or the right to immediate possession of, the HS2 Land and therefore have better title than the protesters. Their case is that the protests against HS2 involve unlawful trespass on the HS2 Land; disruption of works on the HS2 Land; and disruption of the use of roads in the vicinity of the HS2 Land, causing inconvenience and danger to the Claimants and to other road users. They say all of this amounts to trespass and nuisance.
49. Mr Kimblin on behalf of the Claimants accepted that he had to demonstrate trespass and nuisance, and a real and imminent risk of recurrence. He said, in particular, that the protests have: on numerous occasions put at risk protesters' lives and those of others (including the Claimants' contractors); caused disruption, delay and nuisance to works on the HS2 Land; prevented the Claimants and their contractors and others (including members of the public) from exercising their ordinary rights to use the public highway or inconvenienced them in so doing, eg by blocking access gates. Further, he said that the Defendants' actions amount to a public nuisance which have caused the Claimants particular damage over and above the general inconvenience and injury suffered by the public, including costs incurred in additional managerial and staffing time in order to deal with the protest action, and costs and losses incurred as a result of delays to the HS2 construction programme; and other costs incurred in remedying the alleged wrongs and seeking to prevent further wrongs.
50. Based on previous experience, and on statements made by protesters as to their intentions, the Claimants say they reasonably fear that the Defendants will continue to interfere with the HS2 Scheme along the whole of the route by trespassing, interfering with works, and interfering with the fencing or gates at the perimeter of the HS2 Land and so hinder access to the public highway.
51. They argue, by reference in particular to the evidence in Mr Jordan's and Ms Dilcock's statements and exhibits, that there is a real and imminent risk of trespass and nuisance in relation to the whole of the HS2 Land, thus justifying an anticipatory injunction.
52. They say that Defendants, or some of them, have stated an intention to continue to take part in direct action protests against HS2, moving from one parcel of land to another in order to cause maximum disruption.
53. Thus, the Claimants say they are entitled to a route wide injunction, extensive though this is. They draw an analogy with the injunctions granted over thousands of miles of roads in relation to continuing and moving road protests by a group loosely known as 'Insulate Britain': see, in particular, *National Highways Limited v Persons Unknown and others* [2021] EWHC 3081 (QB) (Lavender J); *National Highways Limited v Persons Unknown and others* [2022] EWHC 1105 (QB) (Bennathan J).
54. I have the Revised HS2 Land Plans in hard copy form. I have studied them. They are clear, detailed and precise. I reject any suggestion that they are unclear. They clearly

show the land to which the injunction, if granted, will apply. Whether it should be granted is a different question.

The Defendants' cases

55. Mr Moloney addressed me on behalf of Mr Knaggs (D6), and I was also addressed by a number of unrepresented defendants (and others). I thought it appropriate to allow anyone present in court to address me, in recognition of the strength of feeling which HS2 generates. I exercised my case management powers to ensure these were kept within proper bounds. I had in mind an approach analogous to that set out by the Court of Appeal in *The Mayor Commonalty and Citizens of London v Samede* [2012] EWCA Civ 160, [63]. Mr Kimblin did not object to this course.
56. I have considered all of the points which were made, whether orally or in writing. The failure to mention a particular point in this judgment does not mean that it has been overlooked. I am satisfied that everyone had the opportunity to make any point they wanted.
57. D6's case can be summarised as follows. Mr Moloney submitted that the Claimants are not entitled to the relief which they seek because (Skeleton Argument, [2]): (a) they are seeking to restrain trespass in relation to land to which there is no demonstrated immediate right of possession; (b) they are seeking to restrain lawful protest on the highway; (c) the test for a precautionary injunction is not met because of a lack of real and imminent risk, which is the necessary test for which a 'strong case' is required; (d) it is wrong in principle to make a final injunction in the present case (I have dealt with that); (e) the definition of 'Persons Unknown' is overly broad and does not comply with the *Canada Goose* requirements (see *Canada Goose UK Retail Ltd v Persons Unknown* [2020] 1 WLR 2802, [82]); (f) the service provisions are inadequate; (g) the terms of the injunction are overly broad and vague; (h) discretionary relief should not be granted; and (i) the proposed order would have a disproportionate chilling effect.
58. Developing these arguments, Mr Moloney said that the Claimants have not yet taken possession of much of the HS2 Land – which can only arise in the statutorily prescribed circumstances - and so its possessory right needed to found an action in trespass had not yet crystallised and its application was premature. There is hence a fundamental difference between land where works are currently ongoing or due to commence imminently (for which, subject to notification requirements, the Claimants have a cause of action in trespass at the present date) and land where works are not due to commence for a considerable period (for which no cause of action in trespass currently arises for the Claimants). He distinguished the earlier injunctions in relation to land where work had commenced on that basis.
59. Notwithstanding the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Barking and Dagenham* to the effect that final injunctions may in principle be made against persons unknown, they remain inappropriate in protest cases in which the Article 10 and 11 rights of the individual must be finely balanced against the rights of the Claimants.
60. Next, Mr Moloney submitted that there was not the necessary strong case of a real and imminent danger to justify the grant of a precautionary injunction. He said the Claimant had to establish that there is a risk of actual damage occurring on the HS2 Land subject

to the injunction that is imminent and real. Mr Moloney said this was not borne out on the evidence, given no work or protests were ongoing over much of the HS2 Land.

61. The next point is that D6 says the categories of unknown Defendant are too broad and will catch, for example, persons on the public highway that fall within the scope of HS2 Land. The second category of Unknown Defendant (ie, D2) (as set out in the APOC and in Appendix 1 below) is:

“(2) PERSONS UNKNOWN ENTERING OR REMAINING WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS ON, IN OR UNDER LAND ACQUIRED OR HELD BY THE CLAIMANTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HIGH SPEED TWO RAILWAY SCHEME SHOWN COLOURED PINK, AND GREEN ON THE HS2 LAND PLANS AT <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings> (“THE HS2 LAND”) WITH THE EFFECT OF DAMAGING AND/OR DELAYING AND/OR HINDERING THE CLAIMANTS, THEIR AGENTS, SERVANTS, CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS, GROUP COMPANIES, LICENSEES, INVITEES AND/OR EMPLOYEES”

62. Paragraph 54(i) of D6’s Skeleton Argument asserts that D2 will catch:

“It includes those present on HS2 land on public highways. A person who walks over HS2 land on a public footpath is covered by the definition (subject to the consent of the Claimants). A demonstration on a public footpath which had the effect (intended or not) of hindering those connected to the Claimants (for any degree) would be caught within the definition.”

63. I can deal with this submission now. I think it is unmeritorious. Paragraph 3 of the draft injunction prohibits various activities eg, [3(b)], ‘obstructing or otherwise interfering with the free movement of vehicles, equipment or persons accessing or egressing the HS2 Land ...’. However, [4(a)] provides that nothing in [3], ‘shall prevent any person from exercising their rights over any open public right of way over the HS2 Land’. Paragraph 4(c) provides that nothing in [3], ‘shall prevent any person from exercising their lawful rights over any public highway’. Contrary to the submission, such people therefore do not fall within [3] and do not need the First Claimant’s consent. I also find it difficult to envisage that a walk or protest on a public footpath would infringe [3(a)]. As I have already said, the proposed order does not prevent lawful protest.
64. In [54(ii)] D6 also argued that the injunction would include those present on HS2 land which has been sublet. It was argued that a person present on sublet HS2 land with the permission of the sub-lessor, but without the consent of HS2, is covered by the definition of D2.
65. Again, I can deal with that point now. As I have set out, the Revised HS2 Land Plans produced by Ms Dilcock exclude let land; the original version of the Plans did not

because of lack of data when those plans were drawn up, but that has now been corrected ([Dilcock 3, [39]). Two of the Recitals to the order put the matter beyond doubt:

“AND UPON the Claimants confirming that they do not intend for any freeholder or leaseholder with a lawful interest in the HS2 Land to fall within the Defendants to this Order, and undertaking not to make any committal application in respect of a breach of this Order, where the breach is carried out by a freeholder or leaseholder with a lawful interest in the HS2 Land on the land upon which that person has an interest.

AND UPON the Claimants confirming that this Order is not intended to act against any guests or invitees of any freeholder or leaseholder with a lawful interest in the HS2 Land unless that guest or invitee undertakes actions with the effect of damaging, delaying or otherwise hindering the HS2 Scheme on the land held by the freeholder or leaseholder with a lawful interest in the HS2 Land.”

66. Mr Moloney then went on to criticise the proposed methods of service in the draft injunction at [8]-[11] as being inadequate. The fundamental submission is that the steps for alternative service cannot reasonably be expected to bring the proceedings to the attention of someone proposing to protest against HS2 (Skeleton Argument, [98]).
67. Various points about the wording of the injunction were then made to the effect, for example, that it was too vague (Skeleton Argument, [105] et seq).
68. Turning to the points made by those who addressed me in court, I can summarise these (briefly, but I hope fairly) as follows. There were complaints about poor service of the injunction application. However, given those people were able to attend the hearing, service was obviously effective. It was said that HS2 would ‘hammer another nail into the coffin of the climate crisis’, and that land and trees should be nurtured. It was then said that there was no need for another railway line. It was in the public interest to protest against HS2 which is a ‘classist project’. It was said that there had been violence, and racist and homophobic abuse of protesters by HS2 security guards, who had acted in a disproportionate manner. Many of the written submissions also complained about the behaviour of HS2’s security guards. The injunction would condone that behaviour. Some named defendants said that there was insufficient evidence against them. The injunction was intended to ‘terrorise’ and ‘coerce’, and the judiciary was being ‘weaponised’ against protest (a point I have already rejected). It was a ‘fantasy’ to say that HS2 would benefit the environment; there had been environmental damage and the First Claimant had failed to honour the environmental obligations it said it would fulfil. It was said that the First Claimant was committing ‘wildlife crimes’ on a daily basis. Several people indicated they had signed undertakings and so should not be enjoined (as I have said, any such persons who have entered into appropriate undertakings will be exempted from the scope of any injunction). There had been an impact on journalistic freedom to report on HS2. The maps showing HS2 Land are hard to make out and/or are unclear.

69. In reply, Mr Kimblin said there was nothing about the application which was novel. The grant of injunctions against groups of unknown protesters to prevent trespass and nuisance had become common in recent times. He accepted the land affected was extensive, but pointed to injunctions over the country's road networks granted in recent years which are even more extensive. He said, specifically in relation to the green land and in response to the First Claimant's right of possession not having 'crystallised', that all of the relevant statutory notices had been served, and the First Claimant therefore had the right to take immediate possession of that land at a time of its choosing where it was not already in actual possession. That was sufficient. He also said that there is a system for receiving complaints, and that complaints were frequent and were always investigated. There was always scope to amend the order if necessary, and Mr Kimblin ended by emphasising that the injunction would have no effect on, and would not prevent, lawful protest.
70. Turning to the material filed by Mr Keir, I reiterate I am not concerned with the merits of HS2. Parliament has decided that question. The grounds advanced by Mr Keir are that: (a) the area of land subject to this claim is incorrect in a number of respects; (b) the protest activity is proportionate and valid and necessary to stop crimes being committed by HS2; (c) the allegations of violence and intimidation are false. The violence and intimidation emanates from HS2; (d) the project is harmful and should not have been consented to, or has not been properly consented to, by Parliament.
71. Appendix 2 to this judgment sets out in summary form points made by those who filed written submissions. I have considered these points.

Discussion

Legal principles

72. The first part of this section of my judgment addresses the relevant legal principles. Many of these have emerged recently in cases concerned with large scale protests akin to those involved in this matter.

(i) Trespass and nuisance

73. I begin with trespass and nuisance, the Claimants' causes of action.
74. A landowner whose title is not disputed is *prima facie* entitled to an injunction to restrain a threatened or apprehended trespass on his land: Snell's Equity (34th Edn) at [18-012].
75. It has already been established that even the temporary possession powers in the HS2 Acts give the Claimants sufficient title to sue for trespass. The question of trespass on HS2 Land was considered in *Secretary of State for Transport and another v Persons Unknown (Harvil Road)* [2019] EWHC 1437 (Ch) at [7]. [30]-[32]. The judge said:

“7. There are subject to the order three different categories of land. First of all, there is land within the freehold ownership of the First Claimant that is coloured blue on both sets of plans, and is referred to as "the blue land". Secondly, there is land acquired by the First Claimant pursuant to its compulsory purchase powers

in the High Speed Rail (London - West Midlands) Act 2017 (to which I shall refer as "the 2017 Act"). That land is coloured pink on the various plans and is referred to as "the pink land". Thirdly, there is land in the temporary possession of the Second Claimant by reason of the exercise of its powers pursuant to section 15 and Schedule 16 of the 2017 Act, that land is coloured green on the plans

....

30. The first cause of action is trespass. The Claimants are entitled, as a matter of law, to bring a claim in trespass in respect of all three categories of land and, as I have said, it was not seriously suggested that they could not. In particular, I was referred to section 15 and paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of Schedule 16 to the 2017 Act ...

31. Thus, the procedure is simply this: if the Second Claimant wishes to take temporary possession of land within a defined geographical limit, it serves 28 days' notice pursuant to paragraph 4. Thereafter, it is entitled to enter on the land and 'take possession'. That, to my mind, and it was not seriously argued otherwise, gives it a right to bring possession proceedings and trespass proceedings in respect of that land.

32. In paragraph 40 of his judgment in *Ineos* at first instance [*Ineos Upstream Ltd v Persons Unknown* [2017] EWHC 2945 (Ch)], Mr. Justice Morgan says this:

"The cause of action for trespass on private land needs no further exposition in this case."

Exactly the same is the case here, it seems to me, and it is the First Defendant, the definition of which persons I have described above, who is, or are, subject to such a claim in trespass."

76. Mr Moloney for D6 sought to distinguish this and other HS2 cases on the basis that work was ongoing on the sites in question, and so the First Claimant was in possession, whereas the present application related to green land which the First Claimant was not currently in possession of.
77. In relation to trespass, all that needs to be demonstrated by the claimant is a better right to possession than the occupiers: *Manchester Airport plc v Dutton* [2000] QB 133, 147. In that case the Airport was granted an order for possession over land for which it had been granted a licence in order to construct a second runway, but which it was not yet in actual possession of.
78. I can therefore, at this point, deal with D6's 'prematurity' point. As I have said, Mr Kimblin was quite explicit that the Claimants do, as of now, have the right to immediate possession over the green land because the relevant statutory notices have been served, albeit (to speak colloquially) the diggers have not yet moved in. That does not matter, in

my judgment. I am satisfied that the Claimants do, as a consequence, have a better title to possession than the current occupiers – and certainly any protesters who might wish to come on site. Actual occupation or possession of land is not required, as *Dutton* shows (see in particular Laws LJ’s judgment at p151; the legal right to occupy or possess land, without more, is sufficient to maintain an action for trespass against those not so entitled. That is what the First Claimant has in relation to the green land.

79. This conclusion is supported by what Warby LJ said in *Cuciurean v Secretary of State for Transport* [2021] EWCA 357, [9(1)]-[9(2)] (emphasis added):

“9. The following general principles are well-settled, and uncontroversial on this appeal.

(1) Peaceful protest falls within the scope of the fundamental rights of free speech and freedom of assembly guaranteed by Articles 10(1) and 11(1) of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Interferences with those rights can only be justified if they are necessary in a democratic society and proportionate in pursuit of one of the legitimate aims specified in Articles 10(2) and 11(2). Authoritative statements on these topics can be found in *Tabernacle v Secretary of State for Defence* [2009] EWCA Civ 23 [43] (Laws LJ) and *City of London v Samede* [2012] EWCA Civ 160 [2012] 2 All ER 1039, reflecting the Strasbourg jurisprudence.

(2) But the right to property is also a Convention right, protected by Article 1 of the First Protocol (‘A1P1’). In a democratic society, the protection of property rights is a legitimate aim, which may justify interference with the rights guaranteed by Article 10 and 11. Trespass is an interference with A1P1 rights, which in turn requires justification. In a democratic society, Articles 10 and 11 cannot normally justify a person in trespassing on land of which another has *the right to possession*, just because the defendant wishes to do so for the purposes of protest against government policy. Interference by trespass will rarely be a necessary and proportionate way of pursuing the right to make such a protest.”

80. In relation to defences to trespass, genuine and *bona fide* concerns on the part of the protestors about HS2 or the proposed HS2 Scheme works do not amount to a defence, and the Court should be slow to spend significant time entertaining these: *Samede*, [63].
81. A protestor’s rights under Articles 10 and 11 of the ECHR, even if engaged in a case like this, will not justify continued trespass onto private land or public land to which the public generally does not have a right of access: see the passage from Warby LJ’s judgment in *Cuciurean I* quoted earlier, *Harvil Road*, [136]; and *DPP v Cuciurean* at [45]-[49] and [73]-[77]. There is no right to undertake direct action protest on private land: *Crackley and Cubbington*, [35], [42]. In the most recent of these decisions, *DPP v Cuciurean*, the Lord Chief Justice said:

“45. We conclude that there is no basis in the Strasbourg jurisprudence to support the respondent's proposition that the freedom of expression linked to the freedom of assembly and association includes a right to protest on privately owned land or upon publicly owned land from which the public are generally excluded. The Strasbourg Court has not made any statement to that effect. Instead, it has consistently said that articles 10 and 11 do not "bestow any freedom of forum" in the specific context of interference with property rights (see *Appleby* at [47] and [52]). There is no right of entry to private property or to any publicly owned property. The furthest that the Strasbourg Court has been prepared to go is that where a bar on access to property has the effect of preventing any effective exercise of rights under articles 10 and 11, or of *destroying the essence* of those rights, then it would not exclude the possibility of a State being obliged to protect them by regulating property rights.

46. The approach taken by the Strasbourg Court should not come as any surprise. articles 10, 11 and A1P1 are all qualified rights. The Convention does not give priority to any one of those provisions. We would expect the Convention to be read as a whole and harmoniously. Articles 10 and 11 are subject to limitations or restrictions which are prescribed by law and necessary in a democratic society. Those limitations and restrictions include the law of trespass, the object of which is to protect property rights in accordance with A1P1. On the other hand, property rights might have to yield to articles 10 and 11 if, for example, a law governing the exercise of those rights and use of land were to destroy the essence of the freedom to protest. That would be an extreme situation. It has never been suggested that it arises in the circumstances of the present case, nor more generally in relation to section 68 of the 1994 Act. It would be fallacious to suggest that, unless a person is free to enter upon private land to stop or impede the carrying on of a lawful activity on that land by the landowner or occupier, the essence of the freedoms of expression and assembly would be destroyed. Legitimate protest can take many other forms.

47. We now return to *Richardson [v Director of Public Prosecutions]* [2014] AC 635] and the important statement made by Lord Hughes JSC at [3]:

‘By definition, trespass is unlawful independently of the 1994 Act. It is a tort and committing it exposes the trespasser to a civil action for an injunction and/or damages. The trespasser has no right to be where he is. Section 68 is not concerned with the rights of the trespasser, whether protester or otherwise. References in the course of argument to the rights of free expression conferred by article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights

were misplaced. Of course a person minded to protest about something has such rights. But the ordinary civil law of trespass constitutes a limitation on the exercise of this right which is according to law and unchallengeably proportionate. Put shortly, article 10 does not confer a licence to trespass on other people's property in order to give voice to one's views. Like adjoining sections in Part V of the 1994 Act, section 68 is concerned with a limited class of trespass where the additional sanction of the criminal law has been held by Parliament to be justified. The issue in this case concerns its reach. It must be construed in accordance with normal rules relating to statutes creating criminal offences.'

48. *Richardson* was a case concerned with the meaning of 'lawful activity', the second of the four ingredients of section 68 identified by Lord Hughes (see [12] above). Accordingly, it is common ground between the parties (and we accept) that the statement was *obiter*. Nonetheless, all members of the Supreme Court agreed with the judgment of Lord Hughes. The *dictum* should be accorded very great respect. In our judgment it is consistent with the law on articles 10 and 11 and A1P1 as summarised above.

48. The proposition which the respondent has urged this court to accept is an attempt to establish new principles of Convention law which go beyond the "clear and constant jurisprudence of the Strasbourg Court". It is clear from the line of authority which begins with *R (Ullah) v. Special Adjudicator* [2004] 2 AC 323 at [20] and has recently been summarised by Lord Reed PSC in *R (AB) v. Secretary of State for Justice* [2021] 3 WLR 494 at [54] to [59], that this is not the function of a domestic court.

49. For the reasons we gave in para. [8] above, we do not determine Ground 1 advanced by the prosecution in this appeal. It is sufficient to note that in light of the jurisprudence of the Strasbourg Court it is highly arguable that articles 10 and 11 are not engaged at all on the facts of this case.

...

73. The question becomes, is it necessary to read a proportionality test into section 68 of the 1994 Act to render it compatible with articles 10 and 11? In our judgment there are several considerations which, taken together, lead to the conclusion that proof of the ingredients set out in section 68 of the 1994 Act ensures that a conviction is proportionate to any article 10 and 11 rights that may be engaged.

74. First, section 68 has the legitimate aim of protecting property rights in accordance with A1P1. Indeed, interference by an individual with the right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions can give rise to a positive obligation on the part of the State to ensure sufficient protection for such rights in its legal system (*Blumberga v. Latvia* No.70930/01, 14 October 2008).

75. Secondly, section 68 goes beyond simply protecting a landowner's right to possession of land. It only applies where a defendant not merely trespasses on the land, but also carries out an additional act with the intention of intimidating someone performing, or about to perform, a lawful activity from carrying on with, or obstructing or disrupting, that activity. Section 68 protects the use of land by a landowner or occupier for lawful activities.

76. Thirdly, a protest which is carried out for the purposes of disrupting or obstructing the lawful activities of other parties, does not lie at the core of articles 10 and 11, even if carried out on a highway or other publicly accessible land. Furthermore, it is established that serious disruption may amount to reprehensible conduct, so that articles 10 and 11 are not violated. The intimidation, obstruction or disruption to which section 68 applies is not criminalised unless it also involves a trespass and interference with A1P1. On this ground alone, any reliance upon articles 10 and 11 (assuming they are engaged) must be towards the periphery of those freedoms.

77. Fourthly, articles 10 and 11 do not bestow any "freedom of forum" to justify trespass on private land or publicly owned land which is not accessible by the public. There is no basis for supposing that section 68 has had the effect of preventing the effective exercise of freedoms of expression and assembly."

82. I will return to the issue of Convention rights later.
83. The second cause of action pleaded by the Claimants in the APOC is nuisance. Nuisances may either be public or private.
84. A public nuisance is one which inflicts damage, injury or inconvenience on all the King's subjects or on all members of a class who come within the sphere or neighbourhood of its operation. It may, however, affect some to a greater extent than others: *Soltau v De Held* (1851) 2 Sim NS 133, 142.
85. Private nuisance is any continuous activity or state of affairs causing a substantial and unreasonable interference with a [claimant's] land or his use or enjoyment of that land: *Bamford v Turnley* (1862) 3 B & S; *West v Sharp* [1999] 79 P&CR 327, 332:

"Not every interference with an easement, such as a right of way, is actionable. There must be a substantial interference with the enjoyment of it. There is no actionable interference with a right

of way if it can be substantially and practically exercised as conveniently after as before the occurrence of the alleged obstruction. Thus, the grant of a right of way in law in respect of every part of a defined area does not involve the proposition that the grantee can in fact object to anything done on any part of the area which would obstruct passage over that part. He can only object to such activities, including obstruction, as substantially interfere with the exercise of the defined right as for the time being is reasonably required by him".

86. The unlawful interference with the claimant's right of access to its land via the public highway, where a claimant's land adjoins a public highway, can be a private nuisance: *Cuadrilla Bowland Ltd v Persons Unknown* [2020] 4 WLR 29, [13]; and can be an unlawful interference with one or more of the claimant's rights of way over land privately owned by a third party: *Gale on Easements*, 13-01.

87. In *Cuadrilla*, [13], the Court said:

"13 The second type of wrong which the Injunction sought to prevent was unlawful interference with the claimants' freedom to come and go to and from their land. An owner of land adjoining a public highway has a right of access to the highway and a person who interferes with this right commits the tort of private nuisance. In addition, it is a public nuisance to obstruct or hinder free passage along a public highway and an owner of land specially affected by such a nuisance can sue in respect of it, if the obstruction of the highway causes them inconvenience, delay or other damage which is substantial and appreciably greater in degree than any suffered by the general public: see *Clerk & Lindsell on Torts*, 22nd ed (2017), para 20–181."

88. The position in relation to actions which amount to an obstruction of the highway, for the purposes of public nuisance, is described in *Halsbury's Laws*, 5th ed. (2012). [325], where it is said (in a passage cited in *Ineos*, [44], (Morgan J)): (a) whether an obstruction amounts to a nuisance is a question of fact; (b) an obstruction may be so inappreciable or so temporary as not to amount to a nuisance; (c) generally, it is a nuisance to interfere with any part of the highway; and (d) it is not a defence to show that although the act complained of is a nuisance with regard to the highway, it is in other respects beneficial to the public.

89. In *Harper v G N Haden & Sons* [1933] Ch 298, 320, Romer LJ said:

"The law relating to the user of highways is in truth the law of give and take. Those who use them must in doing so have reasonable regard to the convenience and comfort of others, and must not themselves expect a degree of convenience and comfort only obtainable by disregarding that of other people. They must expect to be obstructed occasionally. It is the price they pay for the privilege of obstructing others."

90. A member of the public has a right to sue for a public nuisance if he has suffered particular damage over and above the ordinary damage suffered by the public at large: *R v Rimmington* [2006] AC 459, [7], [44]:

“44. The law of nuisance and of public nuisance can be traced back for centuries, but the answers to the questions confronting the House are not to be found in the details of that history. What may, perhaps, be worth noticing is that in 2 Institutes 406 Coke adopts a threefold classification of nuisance: public or general, common, private or special. Common nuisances are public nuisances which, for some reason, are not prosecutable. See *Ibbetson, A Historical Introduction to the Law of Obligations*, p 106 nn 62 and 65. So for Coke, while all public nuisances are common, not all common nuisances are public. Later writers tend to elide the distinction between common and public nuisances but, throughout, it has remained an essential characteristic of a public nuisance that it affects the community, members of the public as a whole, rather than merely individuals. For that reason, the appropriate remedy is prosecution in the public interest or, in more recent times, a relator action brought by the Attorney General. A private individual can sue only if he can show that the public nuisance has caused him special injury over and above that suffered by the public in general. These procedural specialties derive from the effect of the public nuisance on the community, rather than the other way round.

(ii) *The test for the grant of an injunction*

91. In relation to remedy, the starting point, if not the primary remedy in most cases, will be an injunction to bring the nuisance to an end: *Shelfer v City of London Electric Lighting Co* [1895] 1 Ch 287, 322-323, per A L Smith LJ; *Hunter v Canary Wharf Ltd* [1997] AC 655, 692 per Lord Goff; *Lawrence v Fen Tigers Ltd and others* [2014] AC 822, [120]-[124] per Lord Neuberger. In that case his Lordship said at [121] (discussing when and whether damages rather than an injunction for nuisance should be granted):

“I would accept that the *prima facie* position is that an injunction should be granted, so the legal burden is on the defendant to show why it should not.”

92. The High Court may grant an injunction (whether interlocutory or final) in all cases in which it appears to the court to be just and convenient: s 37(1) of the Senior Courts Act 1981 (the SCA 1981).
93. The general function of an interim injunction is to ‘hold the ring’ pending final determination of a claim (*United States of America v Abacha* [2015] 1 WLR 1917). The basic underlying principle of that function is that the court should take whatever course seems likely to cause the least irremediable prejudice to one party or another: *National Commercial Bank Jamaica Limited v Olint Corp Ltd (Practice note)* [2009] 1 WLR 105 at [17].

94. The general test for the grant of an interim injunction requires that there be at least a serious question to be tried and then refers to the adequacy of damages for either party and the balance of justice (or convenience): *American Cyanamid Co v Ethicon Ltd* [1975] AC 396.
95. The threshold for obtaining an injunction is normally lower where wrongs have already been committed by the defendant: *Secretary of State for Transport and HS2 Limited v Persons Unknown* [2019] EWHC 1437 (Ch) at [122] to [124]. Snell's Equity states at [18-028]:
- “In cases where the defendant has already infringed the claimant's rights, it will normally be appropriate to infer that the infringement will continue unless restrained: a defendant will not avoid an injunction merely by denying any intention of repeating wrongful acts.”
96. This, it seems to me, is not a rule of law but one of evidence which broadly reflects common sense. Where a defendant can be shown to have already infringed the claimant's rights (eg, by committing trespass and/or nuisance), then the court *may* decide that that weighs in the claimant's favour as tending to show the risk of a further breach, alongside other evidence, if the claimant seeks an anticipatory injunction to restrain further such acts by the defendant.
97. However, *Ineos Upstream Ltd v Persons Unknown* [2019] 4 WLR 100, [44]-[48] (CA) makes clear, in light of s 12(3) of the Human Rights Act 1998, that the Court must be satisfied that the Claimants would be likely to obtain an injunction preventing future trespass at trial; not just that there is a serious question to be tried (see also *Crackley and Cubbington*, [35]). ‘Likely’ in this context usually means more likely than not: *Cream Holdings Limited v Banerjee* [2005] 1 AC 253, [22].
98. This is accepted by the Claimants (Principles Skeleton Argument, [19]), and it is the test that I will apply. The draft injunction has a long stop date and will be subject to regular review by the court, as I have said. There is the usual provision allowing for applications to vary or discharge it.
99. Where the relief sought is a precautionary injunction (formerly called a *quia timet* injunction, however Latin is no longer to be used in this area of the law, per *Barking and Dagenham*, [8]), the question is whether there is an *imminent* and *real* risk of harm: *Ineos* at [34(1)] (Court of Appeal) and the first instance decision of Morgan J ([2017] EWHC 2945 (Ch)), [88].
100. ‘Imminent’ means that the circumstances must be such that the remedy sought is not premature. In *Hooper v Rogers* [1975] Ch 43, 49-50, Russell LJ said:
- “I do not regard the use of the word ‘imminent’ in those passages as negating a power to grant a mandatory injunction in the present case: I take the use of the word to indicate that the injunction must not be granted prematurely.

...

In different cases differing phrases have been used in describing circumstances in which mandatory injunctions and *quia timet* injunctions will be granted. In truth it seems to me that the degree of probability of future injury is not an absolute standard: what is to be aimed at is justice between the parties, having regard to all the relevant circumstances.”

101. In *Canada Goose*, [82(3)] the Court said:

“(3) Interim injunctive relief may only be granted if there is a sufficiently real and imminent risk of a tort being committed to justify [precautionary] relief.”

102. As I have already said, one of the points made by Mr Moloney is that the ‘imminent and real’ test is not satisfied over the whole of the HS2 route because over much of it, work has not started and there have been no protests.

(iii) *The Canada Goose requirements*

103. I turn to the requirements governing the sort of injunction which the Claimants seek in this case against unknown persons (ie, D1-D4). So, for example, I set out the definition of D2 earlier.

104. The guidelines set out by the Court of Appeal in *Canada Goose*, [82], are as follows:

“(1) The ‘persons unknown’ defendants in the claim form are, by definition, people who have not been identified at the time of the commencement of the proceedings. If they are known and have been identified, they must be joined as individual defendants to the proceedings. The ‘persons unknown’ defendants must be people who have not been identified but are capable of being identified and served with the proceedings, if necessary by alternative service such as can reasonably be expected to bring the proceedings to their attention. In principle, such persons include both anonymous defendants who are identifiable at the time the proceedings commence but whose names are unknown and also Newcomers, that is to say people who in the future will join the protest and fall within the description of the ‘persons unknown’.

(2) The ‘persons unknown’ must be defined in the originating process by reference to their conduct which is alleged to be unlawful.

(3) Interim injunctive relief may only be granted if there is a sufficiently real and imminent risk of a tort being committed to justify [precautionary] relief.

(4) As in the case of the originating process itself, the defendants subject to the interim injunction must be individually named if known and identified or, if not and described as ‘persons

unknown’, must be capable of being identified and served with the order, if necessary by alternative service, the method of which must be set out in the order.

(5) The prohibited acts must correspond to the threatened tort. They may include lawful conduct if, and only to the extent that, there is no other proportionate means of protecting the claimant’s rights.

(6) The terms of the injunction must be sufficiently clear and precise as to enable persons potentially affected to know what they must not do. The prohibited acts must not, therefore, be described in terms of a legal cause of action, such as trespass or harassment or nuisance. They may be defined by reference to the defendant’s intention if that is strictly necessary to correspond to the threatened tort and done in non-technical language which a defendant is capable of understanding and the intention is capable of proof without undue complexity. It is better practice, however, to formulate the injunction without reference to intention if the prohibited tortious act can be described in ordinary language without doing so.

(7) The interim injunction should have clear geographical and temporal limits. It must be time limited because it is an interim and not a final injunction. We shall elaborate this point when addressing Canada Goose’s application for a final injunction on its summary judgment application.”

105. In *National Highways Limited*, [41], Bennathan J said this:

“41. Injunctions against unidentified defendants were considered by the Court of Appeal in the cases of *Ineos Upstream Ltd v Persons Unknown* [2019] 4 WLR 100 [*"Ineos"*] and *Canada Goose Retail Ltd v Persons Unknown* [2020] 1 WLR 2802 [*'Canada Goose'*]. I summarise their combined affect as being:

(1) The Courts need to be cautious before making orders that will render future protests by unknown people a contempt of court [*Ineos*].

(2) The terms must be sufficiently clear and precise to enable persons potentially effected to know what they must not do [*Ineos* and *Canada Goose*].

(3) The prohibited acts must correspond to the threatened tort. They may include lawful conduct if, and only to the extent that, there is no other proportionate means of protecting the claimant's rights [*Canada Goose*].”

106. The authorities in this area, including in particular, *Canada Goose*, were reviewed by the Court of Appeal in *Barking and Dagenham*. Although some parts of the decision in

Canada Goose were not followed, the guidelines in [82], were approved (at [56]) and I will apply them.

107. The parts of *Canada Goose* which the Court of Appeal in *Barking and Dagenham* disagreed with were the following paragraphs (see at [78] of the latter decision), where the Court also made clear they were not part of its *ratio*:

“89. A final injunction cannot be granted in a protester case against ‘persons unknown’ who are not parties at the date of the final order, that is to say newcomers who have not by that time committed the prohibited acts and so do not fall within the description of the ‘persons unknown’ and who have not been served with the claim form. There are some very limited circumstances, such as in *Venables v News Group Newspapers Ltd* [2001] Fam 430, in which a final injunction may be granted against the whole world. Protester actions, like the present proceedings, do not fall within that exceptional category. The usual principle, which applies in the present case, is that a final injunction operates only between the parties to the proceedings: *Attorney General v Times Newspapers Ltd* [1992] 1 AC 191, 224. That is consistent with the fundamental principle in *Cameron* (at para 17) that a person cannot be made subject to the jurisdiction of the court without having such notice of the proceedings as will enable him to be heard.”

91. That does not mean to say that there is no scope for making ‘persons unknown’ subject to a final injunction. That is perfectly legitimate provided the persons unknown are confined to those within Lord Sumption’s category 1 in *Cameron*, namely those anonymous defendants who are identifiable (for example, from CCTV or body cameras or otherwise) as having committed the relevant unlawful acts prior to the date of the final order and have been served (probably pursuant to an order for alternative service) prior to the date. The proposed final injunction which *Canada Goose* sought by way of summary judgment was not so limited. Nicklin J was correct (at para 159) to dismiss the summary judgment on that further ground (in addition to non-service of the proceedings). Similarly, Warby J was correct to take the same line in *Birmingham City Council v Afsar* [2019] EWHC 3217 (QB) at [132].

92. In written submissions following the conclusion of the oral hearing of the appeal Mr Bhowse submitted that, if there is no power to make a final order against ‘persons unknown’, it must follow that, contrary to *Ineos*, there is no power to make an interim order either. We do not agree. An interim injunction is temporary relief intended to hold the position until trial. In a case like the present, the time between the interim relief and trial will enable the claimant to identify wrongdoers, either by name or as anonymous persons within Lord Sumption’s category 1. Subject

to any appeal, the trial determines the outcome of the litigation between the parties. Those parties include not only persons who have been joined as named parties but also ‘persons unknown’ who have breached the interim injunction and are identifiable albeit anonymous. The trial is between the parties to the proceedings. Once the 969trial has taken place and the rights of the parties have been determined, the litigation is at an end. There is nothing anomalous about that.”

108. Some points emerging from the discussion of these paragraphs in *Barking and Dagenham* are as follows:
- a. the Court undoubtedly has the power under s 37 of the SCA 1981 to grant final injunctions that bind non-parties to the proceedings ([71]).
 - b. the remedy can be fairly described as ‘exceptional’, albeit that formulation should not be used to lay down limitations on the Court’s broad discretion. The categories in which such injunctions can be granted are not closed and they may be appropriate in protest cases ([120]);
 - c. there is no real distinction between interim and final injunctions in the context of injunctions granted against persons unknown ([89] and [93]). While the guidance regarding identification of persons unknown in *Canada Goose* was given in the context of an application for an interim injunction, the same principles apply in relation to the grant of final injunctions ([89]; see also [102] and [117]);
 - d. as to the position of a non-party who behaves so as satisfy the definition of persons unknown only after the injunction has been granted (ie, a ‘newcomer’), such a person becomes a party on knowingly committing an act that brings them within the description of persons unknown set out in the injunction: *South Cambridgeshire District Council v Gammell* [2006] 1 WLR 658, [32]. There is no need for a claimant to apply to join newcomers as defendants. There is ‘no conceptual or legal prohibition on suing persons unknown who are not currently in existence but will come into existence when they commit the prohibited tort’: *Boyd*, [30];
 - e. procedural protections available to ensure a permanent injunction against persons unknown is just and proportionate include the provision of a mechanism for review by the Court: ‘Orders need to be kept under review. ‘For as long as the court is concerned with the enforcement of an order, the action is not at end’ ([89]); ‘... all persons unknown injunctions ought normally to have a fixed end point for review as the injunctions granted to these local authorities actually had in some cases’ ([91]); ‘It is good practice to provide for a periodic review, even when a final order is made’ ([108]);
 - f. in the unauthorised encampment cases, the Court of Appeal has suggested that borough-wide injunctions should be limited to one year at a time before a review: *Bromley London Borough Council v Persons Unknown* [2020] PTSR 1043, [106].
109. So far as keeping the injunction in this case under review is concerned, the draft order provides for a long stop date of 31 May 2023, when it will expire unless renewed (at [3]). It also provides for yearly reviews around May time (ie roughly the anniversary of the

hearing before me) in order ‘to determine whether there is a continued threat which justifies continuation of this Order’ (at [15]), and there are the usual provisions allowing for persons affected to apply to vary or discharge it (at [16] and [18]).

(iv) *Geographical scope of the order sought*

110. I turn to the question of the geographical scope of the injunction sought. As I have said, the proposed injunction stretches along the whole of the HS2 route. Massive tracts of land are potentially affected. The Claimants say that of itself is not a bar to injunctive relief, to which there is no geographical limit (at least as a matter of law).

111. Specifically in relation to trespass and nuisance, the Claimants said that this Court (Lavender J) was not troubled by a 4,300 mile injunction against environmental protesters along most of the Strategic Roads Network (namely motorways and major A roads) in *National Highways Limited v Persons Unknown and others* [2021] EWHC 3081 (QB), [24(7)]:

“... the geographical extent is considerable, since it covers 4,300 miles of roads, but this is in response to the unpredictable and itinerant nature of the Insulate Britain protests”.

112. See also his judgment at [15], and also Bennathan J’s judgment at [2022] EWHC 1105 (QB), [3], where they referenced other geographically wide-ranging injunctions against environmental road protesters. For example, on 24 September 2021 Cavanagh J granted an interim injunction which applied to the A2, A20, A2070, M2 and M20 in Claim No QB-2021-003626.

113. Lavender J at [24(7)(c)] found additionally that if a claimant is entitled to an injunction, it would not be appropriate to require it to apply for separate injunctions for separate roads, requiring the claimant in effect to ‘chase’ protestors around the country from location to location, not knowing where they will go next:

114. For these reasons, the Claimants submitted that there is a real and imminent risk of torts being carried out unless this injunction is granted across the whole of the HS2 Land.

115. The Claimants also submitted that although an individual protest may appear small in the context of HS2 as a whole, that was not a reason to overlook its impact. They relied on *DPP v Cuciurean*, [87], where the Lord Chief Justice said:

“87. It was also immaterial in this case that the Land formed only a small part of the HS2 project, that the costs incurred by the project came to ‘only’ £195,000 and the delay was 2½ days, whereas the project as a whole will take 20 years and cost billions. That argument could be repeated endlessly along the route of a major project such as this. It has no regard to the damage to the project and the public interest that would be caused by encouraging protesters to believe that with impunity they can wage a campaign of attrition. Indeed, we would go so far as to suggest that such an interpretation of a Human Rights instrument would bring it into disrespect.”

(v) *European Convention on Human Rights*

116. I turn next to the important issue of the European Convention on Human Rights (the ECHR). The ECHR is given effect in domestic law by the Human Rights Act 1998 (the HRA 1998). Section 6(1) of the HRA 1998 provides that it is unlawful for a public authority to act in a way which is incompatible with a Convention right. The Court is a public authority: s 6(3)(a).
117. The key provisions for these purposes are Article 10 (freedom of expression); Article 11 (freedom of assembly); and Article 1 of Protocol 1 (A1P1) (right to peaceful enjoyment of property).
118. Articles 10 and 11 provide:

“Article 10 Freedom of expression

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.

2. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

Article 11 Freedom of assembly and association

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

2. No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This Article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces, of the police or of the administration of the State.”

119. A1P1 provides:

“Article 1 Protection of property

Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.

The preceding provisions shall not, however, in any way impair the right of a State to enforce such laws as it deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest or to secure the payment of taxes or other contributions or penalties.”

120. Articles 10 and 11 potentially pull in one direction (that of the Defendants) whilst A1P1 pulls in the Claimants’ favour. That tension was one of the matters discussed in *DPP v Cuciurean*, [84]:

“84. The judge was not given the assistance she might have been with the result that a few important factors were overlooked. She did not address A1P1 and its significance. Articles 10 and 11 were not the only Convention rights involved. A1P1 pulled in the opposite direction to articles 10 and 11. At the heart of A1P1 and section 68 is protection of the owner and occupier of the Land against interference with the right to possession and to make use of that land for lawful activities without disruption or obstruction. Those lawful activities in this case had been authorised by Parliament through the 2017 Act after lengthy consideration of both the merits of the project and objections to it. The legislature has accepted that the HS2 project is in the national interest. One object of section 68 is to discourage disruption of the kind committed by the respondent, which, according to the will of Parliament, is against the public interest. The respondent (and others who hold similar views) have other methods available to them for protesting against the HS2 project which do not involve committing any offence under section 68, or indeed any offence. The Strasbourg Court has often observed that the Convention is concerned with the fair balance of competing rights. The rights enshrined in articles 10 and 11, long recognised by the Common Law, protect the expression of opinions, the right to persuade and protest and to convey strongly held views. They do not sanction a right to use guerrilla tactics endlessly to delay and increase the cost of an infrastructure project which has been subjected to the most detailed public scrutiny, including in Parliament.”

121. Section 12 provides:

“12. - Freedom of expression.

(1) This section applies if a court is considering whether to grant any relief which, if granted, might affect the exercise of the Convention right to freedom of expression.

(2) If the person against whom the application for relief is made ('the respondent') is neither present nor represented, no such relief is to be granted unless the court is satisfied -

(a) that the applicant has taken all practicable steps to notify the respondent; or

(b) that there are compelling reasons why the respondent should not be notified.

(3) No such relief is to be granted so as to restrain publication before trial unless the

court is satisfied that the applicant is likely to establish that publication should not be allowed.”

122. 'Publication' in s 12(3) has been interpreted by the courts as extending beyond the literal meaning of the word to encompass 'any application for prior restraint of any form of communication that falls within Article 10 of the Convention': *Birmingham City Council v Afsar* [2019] ELR 373, [60]-[61].

123. It is convenient here to deal with a point raised in particular by D6 about whether the First Claimant, as (at least) a hybrid public authority, can rely on A1P1. He flagged up this point in his Skeleton Argument and Mr Moloney also addressed me on it. After the hearing Mr Moloney and Mr Greenhall filed further submissions arguing, in summary, that: (a) the First Claimant is a core public authority, alternatively a hybrid public authority and a governmental organisation, being wholly owned by the Secretary of State and publicly funded: see *Aston Cantlow* [2004] 1 AC 546; (b) the burden lies on the First Claimant to establish in law and in fact that it may rely on its A1P1 rights; (c) so far as previous cases say otherwise, they are wrongly decided or distinguishable; (d) the exercise of compulsory purchase powers falls within 'functions of a public nature'; (e) thus, the First Claimant may not rely on A1P1 rights in support of the application.

124. The Claimants filed submissions in response.

125. I am satisfied that the First Claimant can pray in aid A1P1, and the common law values they reflect, and that the approach set out in *DPP v Cuciurean* and other cases is binding upon me. The point raised by D6 was specifically dealt with by the Court of Appeal in *Secretary of State for Transport v Cuciurean* [2022] EWCA Civ 661, [28]:

“28. As is so often the case, there are rights that pull in different directions. It has also been authoritatively decided that there is no hierarchy as between the various rights in play. On the one hand, then, there are Mr Cuciurean's rights to freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly contained in articles 10 (1) and 11 (1) of the ECHR. On the other, there are the claimants' rights to the peaceful enjoyment of their property. There was some debate about whether these were themselves convention rights (given that the Secretary of State for Transport is himself a public authority and cannot therefore be a "victim" for the purposes of the Convention, and HS2 Ltd may not be regarded as a 'non-

governmental' organisation for that purpose). But whether or not they are convention rights, they are clearly legal rights (either proprietary or possessory) recognised by national law ...”

126. D6's submissions are also inconsistent with Warby LJ's judgment in *Cuciurean v Secretary of State for Transport* [2021] EWCA 357, [9(1)]-[9(2)], which I quoted earlier.
127. D6's submissions are also inconsistent with the approach of Arnold J (as he then was) in *Olympic Delivery Authority v Persons Unknown* [2012] EWHC 1012 (Ch). The judge accepted the submission that the Authority had A1P1 rights which went into the balance against the protesters' Article 10/11 rights, at [22]:

“22. In those circumstances, it seems to me that the approach laid down by Lord Steyn where both Article 8 and Article 10 ECHR rights are involved in *Re S* [2004] UKHL 47, [2005] 1 AC 593 at [17] is applicable in the present case. Here we are concerned with a conflict between the ODA's rights under Article 1 of the First Protocol, and the protesters' rights under Articles 10 and 11. The correct approach, therefore, is as follows. First, neither the ODA's rights under Article 1 of the First Protocol, nor the protesters' rights under Articles 10 and 11 have precedence over each other. Secondly, where the values under the respective Articles are in conflict, an intense focus on the comparative importance of the specific rights being claimed in the individual case is necessary. Thirdly, the justifications for interfering with or restricting each right must be taken into account. Finally, the proportionality test, or ultimate balancing test, must be applied to each.”

128. The Olympic Authority was unquestionably a public body. The judge described it at [2] as:

“... an executive non-departmental public body and statutory corporation established by section 3 of the London Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Act 2006 to be responsible for the planning and delivery of the Olympic Games 2012, including the development and building of Games venues.”

129. In a later judgment in the same case ([2012] EWHC 1114 (Ch)), the judge said:

“23. The protestors who have addressed me have made the point that they have sought to engage with the planning process in the normal way, and they have considered the possibility of seeking judicial review. As is so often the case, they say that they are handicapped by the lack of professional legal representation and the lack of finances to instruct lawyers of the calibre instructed by the ODA. They have also sought to engage normal democratic processes in order to make their points. It is because those processes have failed, as the protestors see it, that they have engaged in their protests.

24. That is all very understandable, but it does not, in my judgment, detract from the basic position which confronts the court. The ODA has rights as exclusive licensee of the land in question under Article 1 of the First Protocol to the Convention. As I observed in my judgment on 4 April 2012, the protestors' rights under Articles 10 and 11 are not unqualified rights. They must give way, where it is necessary and proportionate to do so, to the Convention rights of others, and specifically in the present case, of the ODA. The form of injunction sought by the ODA and which I granted on the last occasion does not, in and of itself, prevent or inhibit lawful and peaceful protest. It does not prevent or inhibit the protestors who wish to protest about the matters I have described from doing so in ways which do not interfere with the ODA's enjoyment of its rights in respect of the land

130. Articles 10 and 11 were considered in respect of protest on the highway in *Samede* at [38] – [41]. The Court said:

“38. This argument raises the question which the Judge identified at the start of his judgment, namely ‘the limits to the right of lawful assembly and protest on the highway’, using the word ‘protest’ in its broad sense of meaning the expression and dissemination of opinions. In that connection, as the Judge observed at [2012] EWHC 34 (QB), para 100, it is clear that, unless the law is that ‘assembly on the public highway *may* be lawful, the right contained in article 11(1) of the Convention is denied’ – quoting Lord Irvine LC in *DPP v Jones* [1999] 2 AC 240, 259E. However, as the Judge also went on to say at [2012] EWHC 34 (QB), para 145:

‘To camp on the highway as a means of protest was not held lawful in *DPP v Jones*. Limitations on the public right of assembly on the highway were noticed, both at common law and under Article 11 of the Convention (see Lord Irvine at p 259A-G, Lord Slynn at p 265C-G, Lord Hope of Craighead at p 277D-p 278D, and Lord Clyde at p 280F). In a passage of his speech that I have quoted above Lord Clyde expressed his view that the public's right did not extend to camping.’

39. As the Judge recognised, the answer to the question which he identified at the start of his judgment is inevitably fact-sensitive, and will normally depend on a number of factors. In our view, those factors include (but are not limited to) the extent to which the continuation of the protest would breach domestic law, the importance of the precise location to the protesters, the duration of the protest, the degree to which the protesters occupy the land, and the extent of the actual interference the protest causes to the rights of others, including the property rights of the owners of the land, and the rights of any members of the public.

40. The defendants argue that the importance of the issues with which the Occupy Movement is concerned is also of considerable relevance. That raises a potentially controversial point, because, as the Judge said at [2012] EWHC 34 (QB), para 155:

‘[I]t is not for the court to venture views of its own on the substance of the protest itself, or to gauge how effective it has been in bringing the protestors' views to the fore. The Convention rights in play are neither strengthened nor weakened by a subjective response to the aims of the protest itself or by the level of support it seems to command. ... [T]he court cannot – indeed, must not – attempt to adjudicate on the merits of the protest. To do that would go against the very spirit of Articles 10 and 11 of the Convention. ... [T]he right to protest is the right to protest right or wrong, misguidedly or obviously correctly, for morally dubious aims or for aims that are wholly virtuous.’

41. Having said that, we accept that it can be appropriate to take into account the general character of the views whose expression the Convention is being invoked to protect. For instance, political and economic views are at the top end of the scale, and pornography and vapid tittle-tattle is towards the bottom. In this case, the Judge accepted that the topics of concern to the Occupy Movement were ‘of very great political importance’ - [2012] EWHC 34 (QB), para 155. In our view, that was something which could fairly be taken into account. However, it cannot be a factor which trumps all others, and indeed it is unlikely to be a particularly weighty factor: otherwise judges would find themselves according greater protection to views which they think important, or with which they agree. As the Strasbourg court said in *Kuznetsov* [2008] ECHR 1170, para 45:

‘Any measures interfering with the freedom of assembly and expression other than in cases of incitement to violence or rejection of democratic principles – however shocking and unacceptable certain views or words used may appear to the authorities – do a disservice to democracy and often even endanger it. In a democratic society based on the rule of law, the ideas which challenge the existing order must be afforded a proper opportunity of expression through the exercise of the right of assembly as well as by other lawful means’.

The Judge took into account the fact that the defendants were expressing views on very important issues, views which many would see as being of considerable breadth, depth and relevance, and that the defendants strongly believed in the views they were expressing. Any further analysis of those views and issues would have been unhelpful, indeed inappropriate.”

131. However, there is a more restrictive approach (ie, more restrictive against protest) where the protest takes place on private land. This approach was explained by the Strasbourg Court in *Appleby v United Kingdom* [2003] 27 EHRR 38, [43], [47]. The applicants had been prevented from collecting signatures in a private shopping centre for a petition against proposed building work to which they objected. They said this violated their rights under Articles 10 and 11. The Court disagreed:

“43. The Court recalls that the applicants wished to draw attention of fellow citizens to their opposition to the plans of their locally elected representatives to develop playing fields and to deprive their children of green areas to play in. This was a topic of public interest and contributed to debate about the exercise of local government powers. However, while freedom of expression is an important right, it is not unlimited. Nor is it the only Convention right at stake. Regard must also be had to the property rights of the owner of the shopping centre under Art.1 of Protocol No.1.

...

47. That provision, notwithstanding the acknowledged importance of freedom of expression, does not bestow any freedom of forum for the exercise of that right. While it is true that demographic, social, economic and technological developments are changing the ways in which people move around and come into contact with each other, the Court is not persuaded that this requires the automatic creation of rights of entry to private property, or even, necessarily, to all publicly owned property (Government offices and ministries, for instance). Where however the bar on access to property has the effect of preventing any effective exercise of freedom of expression or it can be said that the essence of the right has been destroyed, the Court would not exclude that a positive obligation could arise for the State to protect the enjoyment of Convention rights by regulating property rights. The corporate town, where the entire municipality was controlled by a private body, might be an example.“

132. The passage from *Samede I* set out earlier was cited with approval by the Supreme Court in *DPP v Ziegler* [2022] AC 408 at [17], [72], [74] to [77], [80] and [152]. In that case, the defendants were charged with obstructing the highway, contrary to s 137 of the Highways Act 1980, by causing a road to be closed during a protest against an arms fair that was taking place at a conference centre nearby. The defendants had obstructed the highway for approximately 90 minutes by lying in the road and making it difficult for police to remove them by locking themselves to structures.
133. The defendants accepted that their actions had caused an obstruction on the highway, but contended that they had not acted ‘without lawful ... excuse’ within the meaning of s 137(1), particularly in the light of their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly under Articles 10 and 11 of the ECHR. The district judge acquitted the defendants of all charges, finding that the prosecution had failed to prove that the defendants’ actions had been unreasonable and therefore without lawful excuse. The

prosecution appealed by way of case stated, pursuant to s 111 of the Magistrates Courts Act 1980.

134. The Divisional Court allowed the prosecution's appeal, holding that the district judge's assessment of proportionality had been wrong. The defendant appealed to the Supreme Court. It was common ground on the appeal that the availability of the defence of lawful excuse depended on the proportionality of any interference with the defendants' rights under Articles 10 or 11 by reason of the prosecution.
135. The Supreme Court allowed the defendants' appeal. It highlighted the features that should be taken into account in determining the issue of proportionality, as including: (a) the place where the obstruction occurred; (b) the extent of the actual interference the protest caused to the rights of others, including the availability of alternative thoroughfares; (c) whether the protest had been aimed directly at an activity of which protestors disapproved, or another activity which had no direct connection with the object of the protest; (d) the importance of the precise location to the protestors; and (e) the extent to which continuation of the protest breaches domestic law.
136. At [16] and [58], the Supreme Court endorsed what have become known as the '*Ziegler* questions', which must be considered where Articles 10 and 11 are engaged:
 - a. Is what the defendant did in exercise of one of the rights in Articles 10 or 11?
 - b. If so, is there an interference by a public authority with that right?
 - c. If there is an interference, is it 'prescribed by law'?
 - d. If so, is the interference in pursuit of a legitimate aim as set out in paragraph (2) of Articles 10 and 11, for example the protection of the rights of others?
 - e. If so, is the interference 'necessary in a democratic society' to achieve that legitimate aim?
137. This last question can be sub-divided into a number of further questions, as follows:
 - a. Is the aim sufficiently important to justify interference with a fundamental right?
 - b. Is there a rational connection between the means chosen and the aim in view?
 - c. Are there less restrictive alternative means available to achieve that aim?
 - d. Is there a fair balance between the rights of the individual and the general interest of the community, including the rights of others?
138. Also, in *Ziegler*, [57], the Supreme Court said:

“57. Article 11(2) states that ‘No restrictions shall be placed’ except ‘such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society’. In *Kudrevicius v Lithuania* (2015) 62 EHRR 34, para 100 the European Court of Human Rights ("ECtHR") stated that ‘The term 'restrictions' in article 11(2) must be interpreted as including both measures taken before or during a

gathering and those, such as punitive measures, taken afterwards' so that it accepted at para 101 'that the applicants' conviction for their participation in the demonstrations at issue amounted to an interference with their right to freedom of peaceful assembly. Arrest, prosecution, conviction, and sentence are all "restrictions" within both articles."

139. The structured approach provided by the *Ziegler* questions is one which the Court of Appeal has said courts would be 'well-advised' to follow at each stage of a process which might restrict Article 10 or 11 rights: *Secretary of State for Transport v Cuciurean* [2022] EWCA Civ 661, [13]. Also in that case, at [28]-[34], the Court summarised the relevant Convention principles:

"28. As is so often the case, there are rights that pull in different directions. It has also been authoritatively decided that there is no hierarchy as between the various rights in play. On the one hand, then, there are Mr Cuciurean's rights to freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly contained in articles 10 (1) and 11 (1) of the ECHR. On the other, there are the claimants' rights to the peaceful enjoyment of their property. There was some debate about whether these were themselves convention rights (given that the Secretary of State for Transport is himself a public authority and cannot therefore be a "victim" for the purposes of the Convention, and HS2 Ltd may not be regarded as a 'non-governmental' organisation for that purpose). But whether or not they are convention rights, they are clearly legal rights (either proprietary or possessory) recognised by national law. Articles 10 (2) and 11 (2) of the ECHR qualify the rights created by articles 10 (1) and 11 (1) respectively. Article 10 (2) relevantly provides that:

"The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, ... for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others... or for maintaining the authority... of the judiciary."

29. Article 11 (2) relevantly provides:

"No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society ... for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others."

30. There is no doubt that the right to freedom of expression and the right of peaceful assembly both extend to protesters. In *Hashman v United Kingdom* (2000) EHHR 241, for example, the European Court of Human Rights held that the activity of hunt

saboteurs in disrupting a hunt by the blowing of hunting horns fell within the ambit of article 10 of the ECHR. In *City of London Corporation v Samede* [2012] EWCA Civ 160, [2012] PTSR 1624 protesters who were part of the 'Occupy London' movement set up a protest camp in the churchyard of St Paul's Cathedral. This court held that their activities fell within the ambit of both article 10 and also article 11.

31. On the other hand, articles 10 and 11 do not entitle a protester to protest on any land of his choice. They do not, for example, entitle a protester to protest on private land: *Appleby v United Kingdom* (2003) 37 EHHR 38; *Samede* at [26]. The Divisional Court so held in another HS2 protest case, involving Mr Cuciurean himself who at that time was living in a tunnel for the purpose of disrupting HS2: *DPP v Cuciurean* [2022] EWHC 736 (Admin). In that case the court (Lord Burnett CJ and Holgate J) said at [45]:

"We conclude that there is no basis in the Strasbourg jurisprudence to support the respondent's proposition that the freedom of expression linked to the freedom of assembly and association includes a right to protest on privately owned land or upon publicly owned land from which the public are generally excluded. The Strasbourg Court has not made any statement to that effect. Instead, it has consistently said that articles 10 and 11 do not "bestow any freedom of forum" in the specific context of interference with property rights (see *Appleby* at [47] and [52]). There is no right of entry to private property or to any publicly owned property. The furthest that the Strasbourg Court has been prepared to go is that where a bar on access to property has the effect of preventing any effective exercise of rights under articles 10 and 11, or of *destroying* the essence of those rights, then it would not exclude the possibility of a State being obliged to protect them by regulating property rights."

32. Even the right to protest on a public highway has its limits. In *DPP v Ziegler* protesters were charged with obstructing the highway without lawful excuse. The Supreme Court held that whether there was a 'lawful excuse' depended on the proportionality of any interference with the protesters' rights under articles 10 and 11. Lords Hamblen and Stephens said at [70]:

'It is clear from those authorities that intentional action by protesters to disrupt by obstructing others enjoys the guarantees of articles 10 and 11, but both disruption and whether it is intentional are relevant factors in relation to an evaluation of proportionality. Accordingly, intentional

action even with an effect that is more than *de minimis* does not automatically lead to the conclusion that any interference with the protesters' articles 10 and 11 rights is proportionate. Rather, there must be an assessment of the facts in each individual case to determine whether the interference with article 10 or article 11 rights was 'necessary in a democratic society'.

33. But that proportionality exercise does not apply in a case in which the protest takes place on private land. In *DPP v Cuciurean* the court said:

"66. Likewise, *Ziegler* was only concerned with protests obstructing a highway where it is well-established that articles 10 and 11 are engaged. The Supreme Court had no need to consider, and did not address in their judgments, the issue of whether articles 10 and 11 are engaged where a person trespasses on private land, or on publicly owned land to which the public has no access. Accordingly, no consideration was given to the statement in *Richardson* at [3] or to cases such as *Appleby*.

67. For these reasons, it is impossible to read the judgments in *Ziegler* as deciding that there is a general principle in our criminal law that where a person is being tried for an offence which does engage articles 10 and 11, the prosecution, in addition to satisfying the ingredients of the offence, must also prove that a conviction would be a proportionate interference with those rights."

34. Where a land owner, such as the claimants in the present case, seeks an injunction restraining action which is carried on in the exercise of the right of freedom of expression or the right of peaceful assembly (or both) on private land, the time for the proportionality assessment (to the extent that it arises at all) is at the stage when the injunction is granted. Any 'chilling effect' will also be taken into account at that stage: see for example the decision of Mr John Male QC in *UK Oil and Gas Investments plc v Persons Unknown* [2018] EWHC 2252 (Ch), especially at [104] to [121], [158] to [167] and [176] (another case of protest predominantly on the highway); and the decision of Lavender J in *National Highways Ltd v Heyatawin* [2021] EWHC 3081 (QB) (also a case of protest on the highway). Once the injunction has been granted then, absent any appeal or application to vary, the balance between the competing rights has been struck: see *National Highways Ltd v Heyatawin* [2021] EWHC 3078 (QB) at [44]; *National Highways Ltd v Buse* [2021] EWHC 3404 (QB) at [30]."

140. The Claimants say that, in having regard to the balance of convenience and the appropriate weight to be had to the Defendants' Convention rights, there is no right to protest on private land (*Appleby*, [43] and *Samede*, [26]) and therefore Articles 10 and 11 rights are not engaged in relation to those protests (see *Ineos* at [36], and *DPP v Cuciurean*, [46], [50] and [77]). In other words, there is no 'freedom of forum' for protest (*Ibid*, [45]). A protest which involves serious disruption or obstruction to the lawful activities of other parties may amount to 'reprehensible conduct', so that Articles 10 and 11 are not violated: *Ibid*, [76].
141. The Claimants say that constant direct action protest and trespass to the HS2 Land is against the public interest and rely on *DPP v Cuciurean*, [84], which I quoted earlier. They placed special weight on the Lord Chief Justice's condemnation of endless 'guerrilla tactics'.
142. To the extent that protest is on public land (eg by blocking gates from the highway), to which Articles 10 and 11 do apply, the Claimants say that the interference with that right represented by the injunction is modest and proportionate.

(vi) *Service*

143. I turn to the question of service. This was something which I canvassed with counsel at the preliminary hearing in April. It is a fundamental principle of justice that a person cannot be subject to the court's jurisdiction without having notice of the proceedings: *Cameron v Liverpool Victoria Insurance Co Ltd* [2019] 1 WLR 1471, [14].
144. The essential requirement for any form of alternative service is that the mode of service should be such as could reasonably be expected to bring the proceedings to the attention of the defendant: *Cameron*, [21], and *Cuciurean v Secretary of State for Transport and High Speed Two (HS2) Limited* [2021] EWCA Civ 357, [14] – [15], [25] – 26], [60] and [70]; *Canada Goose*, [82]. Posting on social media and attaching copies at nearby premises would have a greater likelihood of bringing notice of the proceedings to the attention of defendants: *Canada Goose*, [50]:

“50. Furthermore, it would have been open to Canada Goose at any time since the commencement of the proceedings to obtain an order for alternative service which would have a greater likelihood of bringing notice of the proceedings to the attention of protestors at the shop premises, such as by posting the order, the claim form and the particulars of claim on social media coverage to reach a wide audience of potential protestors and by attaching or otherwise exhibiting copies of the order and of the claim form at or nearby those premises. There is no reason why the court's power to dispense with service of the claim in exceptional circumstances should be used to overcome that failure.”

145. There is a difference between service of proceedings, and service of an injunction order. A person unknown is a newcomer, and is served and made a party to proceedings, when they violate an order of which they have knowledge; it is not necessary for them to be personally served with it: *Barking and Dagenham*, [84]-[85], [91], approving *South*

Cambridgeshire District Council v Gammell [2005] EWCA Civ 1429, [34]. In the former case, the Court of Appeal said:

“84. In the first two sentences of para 91, *Canada Goose* seeks to limit persons unknown subject to final injunctions to those “within Lord Sumption’s category 1 in *Cameron*, namely those anonymous defendants who are identifiable (for example, from CCTV or body cameras or otherwise) as having committed the relevant unlawful acts prior to the date of the final order and have been served (probably pursuant to an order for alternative service) prior to [that] date”. This holding ignores the fact that *Canada Goose* had already held that Lord Sumption’s categories did not deal with newcomers, which were, of course, not relevant to the facts in *Cameron*.

85. The point in *Cameron* was that the proceedings had to be served so that, before enforcement, the defendant had knowledge of the order and could contest it. As already explained, *Gammell* held that persons unknown were served and made parties by violating an order of which they had knowledge. Accordingly, the first two sentences of para 91 are wrong and inconsistent both with the court’s own reasoning in *Canada Goose* and with a proper understanding of *Gammell*, *Ineos* and *Cameron*.

...

91. The reasoning in para 92 is all based upon the supposed objection (raised in written submissions following the conclusion of the oral hearing of the appeal) to making a final order against persons unknown, because interim relief is temporary and intended to “enable the claimant to identify wrongdoers, either by name or as anonymous persons within Lord Sumption’s category 1”. Again, this reasoning ignores the holding in *Gammell*, *Ineos* and *Canada Goose* itself that an unknown and unidentified person knowingly violating an injunction makes themselves parties to the action. Where an injunction is granted, whether on an interim or a final basis for a fixed period, the court retains the right to supervise and enforce it, including bringing before it parties violating it and thereby making themselves parties to the action. That is envisaged specifically by point 7 of the guidelines in *Canada Goose*, which said expressly that a persons unknown injunction should have “clear geographical and temporal limits”. It was suggested that it must be time limited because it was an interim and not a final injunction, but in fact all persons unknown injunctions ought normally to have a fixed end point for review as the injunctions granted to these local authorities actually had in some cases.”

146. Service provisions must deal with the question of notice to an unknown and fluctuating body of potential defendants. There may be cases where the service provisions in an order

have been complied with, but the person subject to the order can show that the service provisions have operated unjustly against him or her. In such a case, service might be challengeable: *Cuciurean v Secretary of State for Transport* [2021] EWCA Civ 357, [60].

147. In *National Highways Limited*, [50]-[52], Bennathan J adopted the following solution in relation to an injunction affecting a large part of the road network:

“50. Service on the named Defendants poses no difficulty but warning persons unknown of the order is far harder. In the first instance judgment in *Barking and Dagenham v People Unknown* [2021] EWHC 1201 (QB) Nicklin J [at 45-48, passages that were not the subject of criticism in the later appeal] stated that the Court should not grant an injunction against people unknown unless and until there was a satisfactory method of ensuring those who might breach its terms would be made aware of the order's existence.

51. In other cases, it has been possible to create a viable alternative method of service by posting notices at regular intervals around the area that is the subject of the injunctions; this has been done, for example, in injunctions granted recently by the Court in protests against oil companies. That solution, however, is completely impracticable when dealing with a vast road network. Ms Stacey QC suggested an enhanced list of websites and email addresses associated with IB [Insulate Britain] and other groups with overlapping aims, and that the solution could also be that protestors accused of contempt of court for breaching the injunction could raise their ignorance of its terms as a defence. I do not find either solution adequate. There is no way of knowing that groups of people deciding to join a protest in many months' time would necessarily be familiar with any particular website. Nor would it be right to permit people completely unaware of an injunction to be caught up with the stress, cost and worry of being accused of contempt of court before they would get to the stage of proceedings where they could try to prove their innocence.

52. In the absence of any practical and effective method to warn future participants about the existence of the injunction, I adopt the formula used by Lavender J [in *National Highways Limited v Persons Unknown and others* [2021] EWHC 3081 (QB)], that those who had not been served would not be bound by the terms of the injunction and the fact the order had been sent to the IB website did not constitute service. The effect of this will be that anyone arrested can be served and, thus, will risk imprisonment if they thereafter breach the terms of the injunction.”

Merits

148. The second part of this section of the judgment addresses the merits of the Claimants' application in light of these principles.

149. I plan to deal with the following topics: (a) trespass and nuisance; (b) whether there is a real and imminent risk of unlawfulness; (c) whether there are sufficient reasons to grant the order against known defendants; (d) whether there are sufficient reasons to grant the order against unknown defendants; (e) scope of the order; (f) service and knowledge.

150. At [6] and [7] of their Merits Skeleton Argument the Claimants said this:

“6. The purpose of the order, if granted, is simply to allow the First and Second Claimant to get on with building a large piece of linear infrastructure. Its purpose is not to inhibit normal activities generally, nor to inhibit the expression of whatever views may be held. The fundamental disagreement with those who appear to defend these proceedings is as to what constitutes lawful protest. The Claimants say that they are faced with deliberate interference with their land and work with a view to bringing the HS2 Scheme to a halt.

7. That is not lawful, and it is not lawful protest.”

(i) Trespass and nuisance

151. I begin with the question of title over the HS2 Land. I am satisfied, as other judges have been on previous occasions, that HS2 has sufficient title over the HS2 Land to bring an action in trespass against trespassers. I set out the statutory scheme earlier, and it is described in Dilcock 1, [10] eq seq and Dilcock 4, [21], et seq.

152. I am therefore satisfied that the Claimants are entitled to possession of all of the land comprising the HS2 Land. The fact they are not actually in possession (yet) of all of it does not matter, for the reasons I have already explained. The statutory notices have been served and they are entitled to immediate possession. That is all that is required.

153. I note D36’s (Mark Keir’s submissions) about the Revised HS2 Land Plans produced by Ms Dilcock. I am satisfied that the points he made are fully answered by Ms Dilcock, in particular, in Dilcock 4, [21] et seq.

154. Turning to the evidence of trespass relied on by the Claimants, I am satisfied that the evidence is plentiful. Jordan 1 is lengthy and contains much detail. It is accompanied by many pages of exhibits containing further specifics. I am satisfied that this evidence shows there has been many episodes of trespass by (primarily) persons unknown – but also by known persons - both on Cash’s Pit, and elsewhere along the HS2 Scheme route. Mr Jordan’s evidence is that trespassing activities have ranged widely across the HS2 Land as protesters carry out their direct-action activities:

“10. Those engaged in protest action opposed to the HS2 Scheme are made up of a broad cross-section of society, including concerned local residents, committed environmentalists, academics and also numerous multi-cause transient protestors whom have been resident at a number of protest camps associated with a number of different ‘causes’. Groups such as Extinction Rebellion (often known as ‘XR’) often garner much of the

mainstream media attention and widely publicise their actions. They often only travel into an area for a short period (specific 'days of action' or 'weeks of action'), however once present they are able to execute comprehensive and highly disruptive direct action campaigns, whipping up an almost religious fervour amongst those present. Their campaigns often include direct action training, logistical and welfare support and complimentary media submissions, guaranteeing national media exposure. Such incidents have a significant impact on the HS2 Scheme but make up only a proportion of overall direct action protest against the HS2 Scheme, which occurs on an almost daily basis.

11. By way of explanation of a term that will be found in the evidence exhibited to this statement, activists often seek to anonymise themselves during direct action by referring to themselves and each other as "Bradley". Activists also often go by pseudonyms, in part to avoid revealing their real identities. A number of the Defendants' pseudonyms are provided in the schedule of Named Defendants and those working in security on the HS2 Scheme are very familiar with the individuals involved and the pseudonyms they use.

12. On a day to day basis direct action protest is orchestrated and conducted by both choate groups dedicated to disruption of the HS2 Scheme (such as HS2 Rebellion and Stop HS2) and inchoate groups of individuals who can comprise local activists and more seasoned 'core' activists with experience of conducting direct action campaigns against numerous "causes". The aims of this type of action are made very explicitly clear by those engaged in it, as can be seen in the exhibits to this statement. It is less about expressing the activists' views about the HS2 Scheme and more about causing direct and repeated harm to the HS2 Scheme in the form of delays to works, sabotage of works, damage to equipment, psychological and physical injury to those working on the HS2 Scheme and financial cost, with the overall aim of 'stopping' or 'cancelling' the HS2 Scheme.

13. In general, the Claimants and their contractors and sub-contractors have been subject to a near constant level of disruption to works on the HS2 Scheme, including trespass on and obstruction of access to the HS2 Land, since October 2017. The Defendants have clearly stated - both to contractors and via mainstream and social media - their intention to significantly slow down or stop work on the HS2 Scheme because they are opposed to it. They have trespassed on HS2 Land on multiple occasions and have issued encouragement via social media to others to come and trespass on HS2 Land. Their activities have impeded the First Claimant's staff, contractors and sub-contractors going about their lawful business on the HS2 Land and hampered the work on the HS2 Scheme, causing delays and extremely significant costs

to the taxpayer and creating an unreasonably difficult and stressful working environment for those who work on the HS2 Land.”

155. At [14]-[15] Mr Jordan wrote:

“At page 1 [of Ex RJ1] is a graphic illustration of the number of incidents experienced by the Claimants on Phase One of the HS2 Scheme that have impacted on operational activity and the costs to the Claimant of dealing with those incidents. That shows a total of 1007 incidents that have had an impact on operational activity between the last quarter of 2017 and December 2021. Our incident reporting systems have improved over time and refined since we first began experiencing incidents of direct action protest in October 2017 and it is therefore considered that the total number of incidents shown within our overall reporting is likely fewer than the true total.

15. The illustration also shows the costs incurred in dealing with the incidents. These costs comprise the costs of the First Claimant’s security; contractor security and other contractor costs such as damage and repairs; and prolongation costs (delays to the programme) and show that a total of £121.62 million has been incurred in dealing with direct action protest up to the end of December 2021. The HS2 Scheme is a publicly funded project and accordingly the costs incurred are a cost to the tax-payer and come from the public purse. The illustration at page 2 shows the amount of the total costs that are attributable to security provision.”

156. At [29.1] under the heading ‘Trespass’ Mr Jordan said:

“Put simply, activists enter onto HS2 Land without consent. The objective of such action is to delay and disrupt works on the HS2 Scheme. All forms of trespass cause disruption to the HS2 Scheme and have financial implications for the Claimants. Some of the more extreme forms of trespass, such as tunnelling (described in detail in the sections on Euston Square Gardens and Small Dean below) cause significant damage and health and safety risks and the losses suffered by the Claimants via the costs of removal and programme delay run into the millions of pounds. In entering onto work sites, the activists create a significant health and safety hazard, thus staff are compelled to stop work in order to ensure the safety of staff and those trespassing (see, for example, the social media posts at pages 38 to 39 about trespassers at the HS2 Scheme Capper’s Lane compound in Lichfield where there have been repeated incursions onto an active site where heavy plant and machinery and large vehicles are in operation, forcing works to cease for safety and security reasons. A video taken by a trespasser during an incursion on 16

March 2022 and uploaded to social media is at Video (7). Worryingly, such actions are often committed by activists in ignorance of the site operations and or equipment functionality, which could potentially result in severe unintended consequences. For example, heavy plant being operated upon the worksite may not afford the operator clear sight of trespassers at ground level. Safety is at the heart of the Claimants' activities on the HS2 Scheme and staff, contractors and sub-contractors working on the HS2 Land are provided with intensive training and inductions and appropriate personal protective equipment. The First Claimant's staff, contractors and sub-contractors will always prioritise safety thus compounding the trespassers' objective of causing disruption and delay. Much of the HS2 Land is or will be construction sites and even in the early phases of survey and clearance works there are multiple hazards that present a risk to those entering onto the land without permission. The Claimants have very serious concerns that if incidents of trespass and obstruction of access continue, there is a high likelihood that activists will be seriously injured."

157. Mr Jordan went on to describe (at [29.1.1] et seq) some of the activities which protesters against HS2 have undertaken since works began. As well as trespass these include: breaching fencing and damaging equipment; climbing and occupying trees on trespassed land; climbing onto vehicles (aka, 'surfing'); climbing under vehicles; climbing onto equipment, eg, cranes; using lock-on devices; theft, property damage and abuse of staff, including staff being slapped, punched, spat at, and having human waste thrown at them; obstruction; (somewhat ironically) ecological and environmental damage, such as spiking trees to obstruct the felling of them; waste and fly tipping, which has required, for example, the removal of human waste from encampments; protest at height (which requires specialist removal teams); and tunnelling.
158. Mr Jordan said that some protesters will often deliberately put themselves and others in danger (eg, by occupying tunnels with potentially lethal levels of carbon dioxide, and protesting at height) because they know that the process of removing them from these situations will be difficult and time-consuming, often requiring specialist teams, thereby maximising the hindrance to the construction works.
159. I am also satisfied that the Claimants have made out to the requisite standard at this stage their claim in nuisance, for essentially the same reasons.
160. The HS2 Scheme is specifically authorised by the HS2 Acts, as I have said. Whilst mindful of the strong opposition against it in some quarters, Parliament decided that the project was in the public interest.
161. I am satisfied that there has been significant violence, criminality and sometimes risk to the life of the activists, HS2 staff and contractors. As Mr Jordan set out in Jordan 1, [14] and [23], 129 individuals were arrested for 407 offences from November 2019 - October 2020.
162. I accept Mr Jordan's evidence at [12] of Jordan 1, which I set out earlier, that much of the direct action seems to have been less about expressing the activists' views about the HS2

Scheme, and more about trying to cause as much nuisance as possible, with the overall aim of delaying, stopping or cancelling it via, in effect, a war of attrition.

163. At [21.2] of Jordan 1, he wrote:

“21.2 Interviews with the BBC on 19.05.2020 and posted on the Wendover Active Resistance Camp Facebook page. D5 (Report Map at page 32) was interviewed and said: ‘The longevity is that we will defend this woodland as long as we can. If they cut this woodland down, there will still be activists and community members and protectors on the ground. We’re not just going to let HS2 build here free will. As long as HS2 are here and they continue in the vein they have been doing, I think you’ll find there will be legal resistance, there’ll be on the ground resistance and there will be community resistance.’ In the same interview, another individual said: ‘We are holding it to account as they go along which is causing delays, but also those delays mean that more and more people can come into action. In a way, the more we can get our protectors to help us to stall it, to hold it back now, the more we can try and use that leverage with how out of control it is, how much it is costing the economy, to try to bring it to account and get it halted.’ A copy of the video is at Video 1.”

164. I am entirely satisfied that the activities which Mr Jordan describes, in particular in [29] et seq of Jordan 1, and the other matters he deals with, constitute a nuisance. I additionally note that even following the order made in relation to Cash’s Pit by Cotter J on 11 April 2022, resistance to removal in the form of digging tunnels has continued: Dilcock 4, [33]-[43].

165. It is perhaps convenient here to mention a point which emerged at the hearing when we were watching some of the video footage, and about which I expressed concern at the time. There was some footage of a confrontation between HS2 security staff and protesters. One clip appeared to show a member of staff kneeling on the neck of a protester in order to restrain them. One does not need to think of George Floyd to know that that is an incredibly dangerous thing to do. I acknowledge that I only saw a clip, and that I do not know the full context of what occurred. I also acknowledge that there is evidence that some protesters have also been guilty of anti-social behaviour towards security staff. But I hope that those responsible on the part of the Claimants took note of my concerns, and will take steps to ensure that dangerous restraint techniques are not used in the future.

166. I also take seriously the numerous complaints made before me orally and in writing about the behaviour of some security staff. I deprecate any homophobic, racist or sexist, etc, abuse of protesters by security guards (or indeed by anyone, in any walk of life). I can do no more than emphasise that such allegations must be taken seriously, investigated, and if found proved, dealt with appropriately.

167. Equally, however, those protesting must also understand that their right to do so lawfully – which, as I have said, any order I make will clearly state - comes with responsibilities, including not to behave unpleasantly towards men and women who are

just trying to do their jobs.

(ii) *Whether there is a real and imminent risk of continued unlawfulness so as to justify an anticipatory injunction*

168. I am satisfied that the trespass and nuisance will continue, unless restrained, and that the risk is both real and imminent. My reasons, in summary, are: the number of incidents that have been recorded; the protesters' expressed intentions; the repeated unlawful protests to date that have led to injunctions being granted; and the fact that the construction of HS2 is set to continue for many years.

169. The principal evidence is set out in Jordan 1, [20], et seq. Mr Jordan said at [20]:

“20. There are a number of reasons for the Claimants' belief that unlawful action against the HS2 Scheme will continue if unchecked by the Court. A large number of threats have been made by a number of the Defendants and general threats by groups opposed to the HS2 Scheme to continue direct action against the HS2 Scheme until the HS2 Scheme is “stopped”. These threats have been made on a near daily basis - often numerous times a day - since 2017 and have been made in person (at activist meetings and to staff and contractors); to mainstream media; and across social media. They are so numerous that it has only been possible to put a small selection of examples into evidence in this application to illustrate the position to the Court. I have also included maps for some individuals who have made threats against the HS2 Scheme and who have repeatedly engaged in unlawful activity that show where those individuals have been reported by security teams along the HS2 Scheme route (“Report Map”). These maps clearly demonstrate that a number of the Defendants have engaged in unlawful activity at multiple locations along the route and the Claimants reasonably fear that they will continue to target the length of the route unless restrained by the Court.”

170. In *Harvil Road*, [79]-[81], the judge recorded statements by protesters in the evidence in that case which I think are a broad reflection of the mind-set of many protesters against HS2:

“79. 'Two arrested. Still need people here. Need to hold them up at every opportunity.'

...

‘No, Lainey, these trees are alongside the road so they needed a road closure to do so. They can't have another road closure for 20 days. Meanwhile they have to worry BIG time about being targeted by extinction rebellion and, what's more, they're going to see more from us at other places on the route VERY soon. Tremble HS2, tremble.

...

“We have no route open to us but to protest. And however much we have sat in camp waving flags, and waving at passersby tooting their support, that was never and will never be the protest that gets our voices heard. We are ordinary people fighting with absolute integrity for truth that is simple and stark. We are ordinary people fighting an overwhelming vast government project. But we will be heard. We must be heard.”

81. I fully accept that this expresses the passion with which the Fourth Defendant opposes the HS2 scheme and while they may not indicate that the Fourth Defendant will personally breach any order or be guilty of any future trespass, I think there is, I frankly find, a faintly sinister ring to these comments which in light of all that has gone before causes me to agree with Mr. Roscoe and the Claimants that there is a distinct risk of further objectionable activity should an injunction not be granted.”

171. Other salient points on the same theme include the following (paragraph numbers refer to Jordan 1):

- a. Interview with *The Guardian* on 13 February 2021 given by D27 after he was removed from the tunnels dug and occupied by activists under HS2 Land at Euston Square Gardens, in which he said: ‘As you can see from the recent Highbury Corner eviction, this tunnel is just a start. There are countless people I know who will do what it takes to stop HS2.’ In the same article he also said: ‘I can’t divulge any of my future plans for tactical reasons, but I’m nowhere near finished with protesting.’
- b. In March 2021 D32 obstructed the First Claimant’s works at Wormwood Scrubs and put a call out on Twitter on 24 March 2021 asking for support to prevent HS2 route-wide. He also suggested targeting the First Claimant’s supply chain.
- c. On 23 February 2022 D6 stated that if an injunction was granted over one of the gates providing entrance to Balfour Beatty land, they, ‘will just hit all the other gates’ and ‘if they do get this injunction then we can carry on this game and we can hit every HS2, every Balfour Beatty gate’ ([21.12]).
- d. D6 on 24 February 2022 stated if the Cash’s Pit camp is evicted, ‘we’ll just move on. And we’ll just do it again and again and again’ ([21.13]).
- e. As set out in [21.14] on 10 March 2022 D17, D18, D19, D31, D63 and a number of persons unknown spent the morning trespassing on HS2 Land adjacent to Cash’s Pit Land, where works were being carried out for a gas diversion by Cadent Gas and land on which archaeological works for the HS2 Scheme were taking place. This incident is described in detail at [78] of Jordan 1. In a video posted on Facebook after the morning’s incidents, D17 said:

“Hey everyone! So, just bringing you a final update from down in Swynnerton. Today has been a really – or this morning today - has been a really successful one. We’ve blocked the gates for several hours. We had the team block the gates down at the main compound that we usually block and we had – yeah, we’ve had people running around a field over here and grabbing stuff and getting on grabbers and diggers (or attempting to), but in the meantime, completely slowing down all the works. There are still people blocking the gates down here as you can see and we’ve still got loads of security about. You can see there’s two juicy diggers over there, just waiting to be surfed and there’s plenty of opportunities disrupt – and another one over there as well. It’s a huge, huge area so it takes a lot of them to, kind of, keep us all under control, particularly when we spread out. So yeah. If you wanna get involved with direct action in the very near future, then please get in touch with us at Bluebell or send me a message and we’ll let you know where we are, where we’re gonna be, what we’re gonna be doing and how you can get involved and stuff like that. Loads of different roles, you’ve not just, people don’t have to run around fields and get arrested or be jumping on top of stuff or anything like that, there’s lots of gate blocking to do and stuff as well, yeah so you don’t necessarily have to be arrested to cause a lot of disruption down here and we all work together to cause maximum disruption. So yeah, that’s that. Keep checking in to Bluebell’s page, go on the events and you’ll see that we’ve got loads of stuff going on, and as I say pretty much most days we’re doing direct action now down in Swynnerton, there’s loads going on at the camp, so come and get involved and get in touch with us and we’ll let you know what’s happening the next day. Ok, lots of love. Share this video, let’s get it out there and let’s keep fucking up HS2’s day and causing as much disruption and cost as possible. Coming to land near you.”

Hence, comments Mr Jordan, D17 was here making explicit threats to continue to trespass on HS2 Land and to try to climb onto vehicles and machinery and encourages others to engage in similar unlawful activity.

- f. Further detail is given of recent and future likely activities around Cash’s Pit and other HS2 Land in the Swynnerton area at Jordan 1, [72]-[79] and Dilcock 4, [33], et seq.
172. These matters and all of the other examples quoted by Mr Jordan and Ms Dilcock, to my mind, evidence an intention to continue committing trespass and nuisance along the whole of the HS2 route.
173. I also take into account material supplied by the Claimants following the hearing that occupation of Cash’s Pit has continued even in the face of Cotter J’s order of 11 April 2022 and that committal proceedings have been necessary.

174. The Claimants reasonably anticipate that the activists will move their activities from location to location along the route of the HS2 Scheme. Given the size of the HS2 Scheme, the Claimants say that it is impossible for them to reasonably protect the entirety of the HS2 Land by active security patrol or even fencing.

175. I have carefully considered D6's argument that the Claimants must prove that there is an imminent danger of very substantial damage, and (per Skeleton, [48]):

“The Claimant must establish that there is a risk of actual damage occurring on the HS2 Land subject to the injunction that is imminent and real. This is not borne out on the evidence. In relation to land where there is no currently scheduled HS2 works to be carried out imminently there is no risk of disruptive activity on the land and therefore no basis for a precautionary injunction.”

176. I do not find this a persuasive argument, and I reject it. Given the evidence that the protesters' stated intention is to protest wherever, and whenever, along HS2's route, I am satisfied there is the relevant imminent risk of very substantial damage. To my mind, it is not an attractive argument for the protesters to say: 'Because you have not started work on a particular piece of land, and even though when you do we will commit trespass and nuisance, as we have said we will, you are not entitled to a precautionary injunction to prevent us from doing so until you start work and we actually start doing so.' As the authorities make clear, the terms 'real' and 'imminent' are to be judged in context and the court's overall task is to do justice between the parties and to guard against prematurity. I consider therefore that the relevant point to consider is not now, as I write this judgment, but at the point something occurs which would trigger unlawful protests. That may be now, or it may be later. Furthermore, protesters do not always wait for the diggers to arrive before they begin to trespass. The fact that the route of HS2 is now publicly available means that protesters have the means and ability to decide where they are going to interfere next, even in advance of work starting.

177. In other words, adopting the *Hooper v Rogers* approach that the degree of probability of future injury is not an absolute standard, and that what is to be aimed at is justice between the parties, having regard to all the relevant circumstances, I am satisfied that (all other things being equal) a precautionary injunction is appropriate given the protesters' expressed intentions. To accede to D6's submission would, it seems to me, be to licence the sort of 'guerrilla tactics' which the Lord Chief Justice deprecated in *DPP v Cucicirean*.

178. Here I think it is helpful to quote Morgan J's judgment in *Ineos*, [87]-[95] (and especially [94]-[95]), where he considered an application for a precautionary injunction against protests at fracking sites where work had not actually begun:

“87. The interim injunctions which are sought are mostly, but not exclusively, claimed on a *quia timet* basis. There are respects in which the Claimants can argue that there have already been interferences with their rights and so the injunctions are to prevent repetitions of those interferences and are not therefore claimed on a *quia timet* basis. Examples of interferences in the past are said to be acts on trespass on Site 1, theft of, and criminal damage to,

seismic testing equipment and various acts of harassment. However, the greater part of the relief is claimed on the basis that the Claimants reasonably apprehend the commission of unlawful acts in the future and they wish to have the protection of orders from the court at this stage to prevent those acts being committed. Accordingly, I will approach the present applications as if they are made solely on the *quia timet* basis.

88. The general test to be applied by a court faced with an application for a *quia timet* injunction at trial is quite clear. The court must be satisfied that the risk of an infringement of the claimant's rights causing loss and damage is both imminent and real. The position was described in *London Borough of Islington v Elliott* [2012] EWCA Civ 56, per Patten LJ at 29, as follows:

‘29 The court has an undoubted jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief on a *quia timet* basis when that is necessary in order to prevent a threatened or apprehended act of nuisance. But because this kind of relief ordinarily involves an interference with the rights and property of the defendant and may (as in this case) take a mandatory form requiring positive action and expenditure, the practice of the court has necessarily been to proceed with caution and to require to be satisfied that the risk of actual damage occurring is both imminent and real. That is particularly so when, as in this case, the injunction sought is a permanent injunction at trial rather than an interlocutory order granted on *American Cyanamid* principles having regard to the balance of convenience. A permanent injunction can only be granted if the claimant has proved at the trial that there will be an actual infringement of his rights unless the injunction is granted.”

89. In *London Borough of Islington v Elliott*, the court considered a number of earlier authorities. The authorities concerned claims to *quia timet* injunctions at the trial of the action. In such cases, particularly where the injunction claimed is a mandatory injunction, the court acts with caution in view of the possibility that the contemplated unlawful act, or the contemplated damage from it, might not occur and a mandatory order, or the full extent of the mandatory order, might not be necessary. Even where the injunction claimed is a prohibitory injunction, it is not enough for the claimant to say that the injunction only restrains the defendant from doing something which he is not entitled to do and causes him no harm: see *Paul (KS) (Printing Machinery) v Southern Instruments (Communications)* [1964] RPC 118 at 122; there must still be a real risk of the unlawful act being committed. As to whether the contemplated harm is ‘imminent’, this word is used

in the sense that the circumstances must be such that the remedy sought is not premature: see *Hooper v Rogers* [1975] Ch 43 at 49-50. Further, there is the general consideration that ‘Preventing justice excelleth punishing justice’: see *Graigola Merthyr Co Ltd v Swansea Corporation* [1928] Ch 235 at 242, quoting the Second Institute of Sir Edward Coke at page 299.

90. In the present case, the Claimants are applying for *quia timet* injunctions on an interim basis, rather than at trial. The passage quoted above from *London Borough of Islington v Elliott* indicated that different considerations might arise on an interim application. The passage might be read as suggesting that it might be easier to obtain a *quia timet* injunction on an interim basis. That might be so in a case where the court applies the test in *American Cyanamid* where all that has to be shown is a serious issue to be tried and then the court considers the adequacy of damages and the balance of justice. Conversely, on an interim application, the court is concerned to deal with the position prior to a trial and at a time when it does not know who will be held to be ultimately right as to the underlying dispute. That might lead the court to be less ready to grant *quia timet* relief particularly of a mandatory character on an interim basis.

91. I consider that the correct approach to a claim to a *quia timet* injunction on an interim basis is, normally, to apply the test in *American Cyanamid*. The parts of the test dealing with the adequacy of damages and the balance of justice, applied to the relevant time period, will deal with most if not all cases where there is argument about whether a claimant needs the protection of the court. However, in the present case, I do have to apply section 12(3) of the Human Rights Act 1998 and ask what order the court is likely to make at a trial of the claim.

92. I have dealt with the question of *quia timet* relief in a little detail because it was the subject of extensive argument. However, that should not obscure the fact that the decision in this case as to the grant of *quia timet* relief on an interim basis is not an unduly difficult one.

93. What is the situation here? On the assumption that the evidence does not yet show that protestors have sought to subject Ineos to their direct action protests, I consider that the evidence makes it plain that (in the absence of injunctions) the protestors will seek to do so. The protestors have taken direct action against other fracking operators and there is no reason why they would not include Ineos in the future. The only reason that other operators have been the subject of protests in the past and Ineos has not been (if it has not been) is that Ineos is a more recent entrant into the industry. There is no reason to think that (absent injunctions) Ineos will be treated any differently in the future

from the way in which the other fracking operators have been treated in the past. I therefore consider that the risk of the infringement of Ineos' rights is real.

94. The next question is whether the risk of infringement of Ineos' rights is imminent. I have described earlier the sites where Ineos wish to carry out seismic testing and drilling. It seems likely that drilling will not commence in a matter of weeks or even months. However, there have been acts of trespass in other cases on land intended to be used for fracking even before planning permission for fracking had been granted and fracking had begun. I consider that the risk of trespass on Ineos' land by protestors is sufficiently imminent to justify appropriate intervention by the court. Further, there have already been extensive protests outside the depots of third party contractors providing services to fracking operators. One of those contractors is P R Marriott. Ineos uses and intends to use the services of P R Marriott. Accordingly, absent injunctions, there is a continuing risk of obstruction of the highway outside P R Marriott's depot and when that contractor is engaged to provide services to Ineos, those obstructions will harm Ineos.

95. To hold that the risk of an infringement of the rights of Ineos is not imminent with the result that the court did not intervene with injunctions at this stage would leave Ineos in a position where the time at which the protestors might take action against it would be left to the free choice of the protestors without Ineos having any protection from an order of the court. I do not consider that Ineos should be told to wait until it suffers harm from unlawful actions and then react at that time. This particularly applies to the injunctions to restrain trespass on land. If protestors were to set up a protest camp on Ineos land, the evidence shows that it will take a considerable amount of time before Ineos will be able to recover possession of such land. In addition, Ineos has stated in its evidence on its application that it wishes to have clarity as to what is permitted by way of protest and what is not. That seems to me to be a reasonable request and if the court is able to give that clarity that would seem to be helpful to the Claimants and it ought to have been considered to be helpful by the Defendants. A clear injunction would allow the protestors to know what is permitted and what is not."

179. This part of the judgment was not challenged on appeal: see at [35] of the Court of Appeal's judgment: [2019] 4 WLR 100.
180. I think my conclusion is consistent with this approach, and also to that taken by the judges in the *National Highways* cases, where the claimants could not specifically say where the next road protests were going to occur, but could only say that there was a risk they could arise anywhere, at any time because of the protesters' previous behaviour. That uncertainty did not defeat the injunctions.

181. I find further support for my conclusion on this aspect of the Claimants' case in the history of injunctive relief sought by the Claimants over various discrete parcels of land within the HS2 Land. These earlier injunctions are primarily described in Dilcock 1 at [37] – [41]. They show a repeat and continued pattern of behaviour.

(iii) Whether an injunction should be granted against the named Defendants

182. I set out the *Canada Goose* requirements earlier. One of them is that in applications such as this, defendants whose names are known should be named. The basis upon which the named Defendants have been sued in this case is explained in Dilcock 1 at [42]-[46]:

“42. The Claimants have named as Defendants to this application individuals known to the Claimants (sometimes only by pseudonyms) the following categories of individuals:

42.1 Individuals identified as believed to be in occupation of the Cash's Pit Land whether permanently or from time to time (D5 to D20, D22, D31 and D63);

42.2 the named defendants in the Harvil Road Injunction (D28; D32 to D34; and D36 to D59);

42.3 The named defendants in the Cubbington and Crackley Injunction (D32 to D35); and

42.4 Individuals whose participation in incidents is described in the evidence in support of this claim and the injunction application and not otherwise named in one of the above categories.

43. It is, of course open to other individuals who wish to defend the proceedings and/or the application for an injunction to seek to be joined as named defendants. Further, if any of the individuals identified wish to be removed as defendants, the Claimants will agree to their removal upon the giving of an undertaking to the Court in the terms of the injunction sought. Specifically, in the case of D32, who (as described in Jordan 1) has already given a wide-ranging undertaking not to interfere with the HS2 Scheme, the Claimants have only named him because he is a named defendant to the proceedings for both pre-existing injunctions. If D32 wishes to provide his consent to the application made in these proceedings, in view of the undertaking he has already given, the Claimants will consent to him being removed as a named defendant.

44. This statement is also given in support of the First Claimant's possession claim in respect of the Cash's Pit Land and which the Cash's Pit Defendants have dubbed: “Bluebell Wood”. The

unauthorised encampment and trespass on the Cash's Pit Land is the latest in a series of unauthorised encampments established and occupied by various of the Defendants on HS2 Land (more details of which are set out in Jordan 1).

45. The possession proceedings concern a wooded area of land and a section of roadside verge, which is shown coloured orange on the plan at Annex A of the Particulars of Claim ("Plan A"). The HS2 Scheme railway line will pass through the Cash's Pit Land, which is required for Phase 2a purposes and is within the Phase 2a Act limits.

46. The First Claimant is entitled to possession of the Cash's Pit Land having exercised its powers pursuant to section 13 and Schedule 15 of the Phase 2a Act. Copies of the notices served pursuant to paragraph 4(1) of Schedule 15 of the Phase 2a Act are at pages 30 to 97 of JAD3. For the avoidance of doubt, these notices were also served on the Cash's Pit Land addressed to "the unknown occupiers". Notices requiring the Defendants to vacate the Cash's Pit Land and warning that Court proceedings may be commenced in the event that they did not vacate were also served on the Cash's Pit Land. A statement from the process server that effected service of the notices addressed to "the unknown occupiers" and the Notice to Vacate is at pages 98 to 112 of JAD3 and copies of the temporary possession notice addressed to the occupiers of the Cash's Pit Land and the notice to Vacate are exhibited to that statement."

183. Appendix 2, to which I have already referred, summarises the defences which have been filed, and the representations received from non-Defendants. The main points made are (with my responses), in summary, as follows:

- a. The actions complained of are justifiable because the HS2 Scheme causes environmental damage. That is not a matter for me. Parliament approved HS2.
- b. The order would interfere with protesters' rights under Articles 10 and 11. I deal with the Convention later.
- c. Lawful protest would be prevented. As I have made clear, it would not and the draft order so provides.
- d. The order would restrict rights to use the public highway and public rights of way. These are specifically carved out in the order (paragraph 4).
- e. Concern about those who occupy or use HS2 Land pursuant to a lease or licence with the First Claimant. That has now been addressed in the Revised Land Plans.
- f. Complaints about HS2's security guards. I have dealt with that.

(iv) Whether there are reasons to grant the order against persons unknown

184. I am satisfied that the Defendants have all been properly identified either generally, where they are unknown, or specifically where their identities are known. Those who have been identified and joined individually as Defendants to these proceedings are the ‘named Defendants’ and are listed in the Schedule on the RWI website. The ‘Defendants’ (generally) includes both the named Defendants and those persons unknown who have not yet been individually identified. The names of all the persons engaged in unlawful trespass were not known at the date of filing the proceedings (and are largely still not known). That is why different categories of ‘persons unknown’ are generically identified in the relevant Schedule. That is an appropriate means of seeking relief against unknown categories of people in these circumstances: see *Boyd and another v Ineos Upstream Ltd and others* [2019] EWCA Civ 515 at [18]-[34], summarised in *Canada Goose*, [82], which I set out earlier.
185. I am satisfied that this is one of those cases (as in other HS2 and non-HS2 protest cases) in which it is appropriate to make an order against groups of unknown persons, who are generically described by reference to different forms of activity to be restrained. I quoted the principles contained in *Canada Goose*, [82] earlier. I am satisfied the order meets those requirements, in particular [82(1) and (2)].
186. I am satisfied that the definitions of ‘persons unknown’ set in Appendix 1 are apt and appropriately narrow in scope in accordance with the *Canada Goose* principles. The definitions would not capture innocent or inadvertent trespass.
187. I accept (and as is clear from the evidence I have set out) that the activists involved in this case are a rolling and evolving group. The ‘call to arms’ from D17 that I set out earlier was a clear invitation to others, who had not yet become involved in protests – and hence by definition were not known - to do so. The group is an unknown and fluctuating body of potential defendants. It is not effective to simply include named defendants. It is therefore necessary to define the persons unknown by reference to the consequence of their actions, and to include persons unknown as a defendant.

(v) *Scope*

188. Paragraphs 3-6 provide for what is prohibited:

“3. With immediate effect until 23:59hrs on 31 May 2023 unless varied, discharged or extended by further order, the Defendants and each of them are forbidden from doing the following:

- a. entering or remaining upon the HS2 Land;
- b. obstructing or otherwise interfering with the free movement of vehicles, equipment or persons accessing or egressing the HS2 Land; or
- c. interfering with any fence or gate on or at the perimeter of the HS2 Land.

4. Nothing in paragraph 3 of this Order:

a. Shall prevent any person from exercising their rights over any open public right of way over the HS2 Land.

b. Shall affect any private rights of access over the HS2 Land.

c. Shall prevent any person from exercising their lawful rights over any public highway.

d. Shall extend to any person holding a lawful freehold or leasehold interest in land over which the Claimants have taken temporary possession.

e. Shall extend to any interest in land held by statutory undertakers.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 3(b) prohibited acts of obstruction and interference shall include (but not be limited to):

a. standing, kneeling, sitting or lying or otherwise remaining present on the carriageway when any vehicle is attempting to turn into the HS2 Land or attempting to turn out of the HS2 Land in a manner which impedes the free passage of the vehicle;

b. digging, erecting any structure or otherwise placing or leaving any object or thing on the carriageway which may slow or impede the safe and uninterrupted passage of vehicles or persons onto or from the HS2 Land;

c. affixing or attaching their person to the surface of the carriageway where it may slow or impede the safe and uninterrupted passage of vehicles onto or from the HS2 Land;

d. affixing any other object to the HS2 Land which may delay or impede the free passage of any vehicle or person to or from the HS2 Land;

e. climbing on to or affixing any object or person to any vehicle in the vicinity of the HS2 Land; and

f. slow walking in front of vehicles in the vicinity of the HS2 Land.

6. For the purposes of paragraph 3(c) prohibited acts of interference shall include (but not be limited to):

a. cutting, damaging, moving, climbing on or over, digging beneath, or removing any items affixed to, any temporary or permanent fencing or gate on or on the perimeter of the HS2 Land;

b. the prohibition includes carrying out the aforementioned acts in respect of the fences and gates; and

c. interference with a gate includes drilling the lock, gluing the lock or any other activities which may prevent the use of the gate.”

189. Subject to two points, I consider these provisions comply with *Canada Goose*, [82], in that the prohibited acts correspond as closely as is reasonably possible to the allegedly tortious acts which the Claimants seeks to prevent. I also consider that the terms of the injunction are sufficiently clear and precise to enable persons potentially affected to know what they must not do. The ‘carve-outs’ in [4] make clear that ordinary lawful use of the highway is not prohibited. I do not agree with D6’s submission (Skeleton Argument, [52], et seq).

190. The two changes I require are as follows. The first, per *National Highways*, Lavender J, at [22] and [24(6), a case in which Mr Greenhall was involved, is to insert the word ‘deliberately’ in [3(b)] so that it reads:

“3. With immediate effect until 23:59hrs on 31 May 2023 unless varied, discharged or extended by further order, the Defendants and each of them are forbidden from doing the following:

...

b. *deliberately* obstructing or otherwise interfering with the free movement of vehicles, equipment or persons accessing or egressing the HS2 Land; or

191. The second, similarly, is to insert the word, ‘deliberate’ in [5(f)] so that it reads, ‘*deliberate* slow walking ...’

192. I have also considered the point made by D6 that ‘vicinity’ in [5(f)] is unduly vague. I note that in at least two cases that term has been used in protester injunctions without objection. In *Canada Goose*, [12(14)], it was used to prevent the use of a loudhailer ‘within the vicinity of’ Canada Goose’s store in Regent Street. There was no complaint about it, and although the application failed ultimately, that was for other reasons. Also, in *National Highways Limited v Springorum* [2022] EWHC 205 (QB), [8(5)], climate protesters were enjoined from blocking, obstructing, etc, the M25, which was given an extensive definition in the order. One of the terms prevented the protesters from ‘tunnelling in the vicinity of the M25’. No objection was taken to the use of that term. Overall, I am satisfied that in the circumstances, use of this term is sufficiently clear and precise.

193. As to the wide geographical scope of the order, I satisfied, for reasons already given, that the itinerant nature of the protests, as in the *National Highways* cases, justifies such an extensive order.

(vi) *Convention rights*

194. This, as I have said, is an important part of the case. The right to peaceful and lawful protest has long been cherished by the common law, and is guaranteed by Articles 10 and 11 of the ECHR and the HRA 1998. However, these rights are not unlimited, as I explained earlier.
195. I begin by emphasising, again, that nothing in the proposed order will prevent the right to conduct peaceful and lawful protest against HS2. I set out the recitals in the order at the beginning of this judgment.
196. I am satisfied there would be no unlawful interference with Article 10 and 11 rights because, in summary: (a) there is no right of protest on private land, and much, although not all, of what protesters have been doing has taken place on such land; and (b) there is no right to cause the type and level of disruption which would be restrained by the order; (c) to the extent that protest takes place on the public highway, or other public land, the interference represented by the injunction is proportionate.
197. Turning, as I must in accordance with the Court of Appeal’s guidance, to the *Zeigler* questions, I will set them out again for convenience (adapted to the present context), and answer them in the following way:

Would what the defendants are proposing to do be exercise of one of the rights in Articles 10 or 11?

198. I am prepared to accept in the Defendants’ favour that further continued protests of the type they have engaged in in the past potentially engages their rights under these Articles. In line with the principles set out earlier, I acknowledge that Articles 10 and 11 do not confer a right of protest on private land, per *Appleby*, and much of what the Claimants seeks the injunction to restrain relates to activity on private land (in particular, by the unknown groups D1, D2 and D4). But I accept - as I think the Claimants eventually accepted in post-hearing submissions at least – that some protests may on occasion spill over onto the public highway (per *Jordan 1*, [29.2] in relation to eg, blocking gates), and that such protests do engage Articles 10 and 11.

If so, would there be an interference by a public authority with those rights?

199. Yes. The application for, and the grant of, an injunction to prevent the Defendants interfering with HS2’s construction in the ways provided for in the injunction is an interference with their rights by a public authority so far as it touches on protest on public land, such as the highway, where Articles 10 and 11 are engaged.

If there is an interference, is it ‘prescribed by law’?

200. Yes. The law in question is s 37 of the SCA 1981 and the cases which have decided how the court’s discretion to grant an anticipatory injunction should be exercised: see *National Highways Ltd*, [31(2)] (*Lavender J*).

If so, would the interference be in pursuit of a legitimate aim as set out in paragraph (2) of Articles 10 and 11, for example the protection of the rights of others?

201. Yes. It would be for the protection the Claimants' rights and freedoms, and those of their contractors and others, to access and work upon HS2 Land unhindered, in accordance with the powers granted to them by Parliament which, as I have said already, determined HS2 to be in the public interest. The Claimants' have common law and A1P1 rights over the HS2 Land, as I have explained. The interference in question pursues the legitimate aims: of preventing violence and intimidation; reducing the large expenditure of public money on countering protests; reducing property damage; and reducing health and safety risks to protesters and others arising from the nature of some of the protests.

If so, is the interference 'necessary in a democratic society' to achieve that legitimate aim? This involves considering the following: Is the aim sufficiently important to justify interference with a fundamental right? Is there a rational connection between the means chosen and the aim in view? Are there less restrictive alternative means available to achieve that aim? Is there a fair balance between the rights of the individual and the general interest of the community, including the rights of others ?

202. These are the key questions on this aspect of the case, it seems to me.

203. The question whether an interference with a Convention right is 'necessary in a democratic society' can also be expressed as the question whether the interference is proportionate: *National Highways Limited*, [33] (Lavender J).

204. In *Ziegler*, Lords Hamblen and Stephens stated in [59] of their judgment that:

“Determination of the proportionality of an interference with ECHR rights is a fact-specific enquiry which requires the evaluation of the circumstances in the individual case.”

205. Lords Hamblen and Stephens also quoted, *inter alia*, [39] to [41] of Lord Neuberger MR's judgment in *Samede*

“39. As the judge recognised, the answer to the question which he identified at the start of his judgment [the limits to the right of lawful assembly and protest on the highway] is inevitably fact sensitive, and will normally depend on a number of factors. In our view, those factors include (but are not limited to) the extent to which the continuation of the protest would breach domestic law, the importance of the precise location to the protesters, the duration of the protest, the degree to which the protesters occupy the land, and the extent of the actual interference the protest causes to the rights of others, including the property rights of the owners of the land, and the rights of any members of the public.

40. The defendants argue that the importance of the issues with which the Occupy Movement is concerned is also of considerable relevance. That raises a potentially controversial point, because as the judge said, at para 155: ‘it is not for the court to venture views of its own on the substance of the protest itself, or to gauge how effective it has been in bringing the protestors' views to the fore. The Convention rights in play are neither strengthened nor weakened by a subjective response to the aims of the protest itself

or by the level of support it seems to command ... the court cannot—indeed, must not—attempt to adjudicate on the merits of the protest. To do that would go against the very spirit of articles 10 and 11 of the Convention ... the right to protest is the right to protest right or wrong, misguidedly or obviously correctly, for morally dubious aims or for aims that are wholly virtuous.’

41. Having said that, we accept that it can be appropriate to take into account the general character of the views whose expression the Convention is being invoked to protect. For instance, political and economic views are at the top end of the scale, and pornography and vapid tittle-tattle is towards the bottom. In this case the judge accepted that the topics of concern to the Occupy Movement were ‘of very great political importance’: para 155. In our view, that was something which could fairly be taken into account. However, it cannot be a factor which trumps all others, and indeed it is unlikely to be a particularly weighty factor: otherwise judges would find themselves according greater protection to views which they think important, or with which they agree. As the Strasbourg court said in *Kuznetsov v Russia*, para 45: ‘any measures interfering with the freedom of assembly and expression other than in cases of incitement to violence or rejection of democratic principles - however shocking and unacceptable certain views or words used may appear to the authorities—do a disservice to democracy and often even endanger it. In a democratic society based on the rule of law, the ideas which challenge the existing order must be afforded a proper opportunity of expression through the exercise of the right of assembly as well as by other lawful means ...’ The judge took into account the fact that the defendants were expressing views on very important issues, views which many would see as being of considerable breadth, depth and relevance, and that the defendants strongly believed in the views they were expressing. Any further analysis of those views and issues would have been unhelpful, indeed inappropriate.”

206. I have set out this passage, as Lavender J did in *National Highways Limited*, [35], because, given the nature of some of the submissions made to me, I want to underscore the point I made at the outset that I am not concerned with the merits of HS2, or whether it will or will not cause the environmental damage which the protesters fear it will. I readily acknowledge that many of them hold sincere and strongly held views on very important issues. However, it would be wrong for me to express either agreement or disagreement with those views, even if I had the institutional competence to do so, which I do not. Many of the submissions made to me consisted of an invitation to me to agree with the Defendants’ views and to decide the case on that basis. But just like Lavender J said in relation to road protests, that is something which I cannot do, just as I could not decide this case on the basis of disagreement with protesters’ views.

207. Lords Hamblen and Stephens reviewed in [71] to [86] of their judgment in *Ziegler* the factors which may be relevant to the assessment of the proportionality of an interference with the Article 10 and 11 rights of protestors blocking traffic on a road.
208. Disagreeing with the Divisional Court, they held that each of the eight factors relied on by the district judge in that case were relevant. Those factors were, in summary: (a) the peaceful nature of the protest; (b) the fact that the defendants' action did not give rise, either directly or indirectly, to any form of disorder; (c) the fact that the defendants did not commit any criminal offences other than obstructing the highway; (d) the fact that the defendants' actions were carefully targeted and were aimed only at obstructing vehicles heading to the arms fair; (e) the fact that the protest related to a 'matter of general concern'; (f) the limited duration of the protest; (g) the absence of any complaint about the defendants' conduct; and (h) the defendants' longstanding commitment to opposing the arms trade.
209. As Lavender J said in his case at [39], this list of factors is not definitive, but it serves as a useful checklist. I propose now to discuss how they should be answered in this case.
210. The HS2 protests have in significant measure not been peaceful. There have been episodes, for example, of violence, intimidation, criminal damage, and assault, as described by Mr Jordan. There have been many arrests. Even where injunctions have been obtained, protestors have resisted being removed (most recently at Cash's Pit, as described in Dilcock 4 and in other material). It follows that the protests have given rise to considerable disorder. The protestors are specifically targeting HS2, and in that sense are in a somewhat different position to the protestors in the *National Highways Ltd* case, whose protests were aimed at the public as a means of trying to influence government policy. But the HS2 protests do also affect others, such as contractors employed to work on the project (for example Balfour Beatty), those in HS2's supply chain, security staff, etc. I accept that the HS2 protests relate to a matter of general concern, but on the other hand, at the risk of repeating myself, the many and complicated issues involved – including in particular environmental concerns - have been debated in Parliament and the HS2 Acts were passed. The HS2 protests are many in number, continuing, and are threatened to be carried on in the future along the whole of the HS2 route without limit of time. The disruption, expense and inconvenience which they have caused is obvious from the evidence. I do not think that I am in any position to assess the public mood about HS2 protests. No doubt some members of the public are in favour and no doubt some are against. As I have already said, I accept that the defendants are expressing genuine and strongly held views.
211. Turning to the four questions into which the fifth *Ziegler* proportionality question breaks down, I conclude as follows.
212. Firstly, by committing trespass and nuisance, the Defendants are obstructing a large strategic infrastructure project which is important both for very many individuals and for the economy of the UK, and are causing the unnecessary expenditure of large sums of public money. In that context, I conclude that the aim pursued by the Claimants in making this application is sufficiently important to justify interference with the Defendants' rights under Articles 10 and 11, especially as that interference will be limited to what occurs on public land, where lawful protest will still be permitted. Even if the interference were more extensive, I would still reach the same conclusion. I base that

conclusion primarily on the considerable disruption caused by protests to date and the repeated need for injunctive relief for specific pockets of land.

213. Second, I also accept that there is a rational connection between the means chosen by the claimant and the aim in view. The aim is to allow for the unhindered completion of HS2 by the Claimants over land which they are in possession of by law (or have the right to be). Prohibiting activities which interfere with that work is directly connected to that aim.
214. Third, there are no less restrictive alternative means available to achieve that aim. As to this, an action for damages would not prevent the disruption caused by the protests. The protesters are unlikely to have the means to pay damages for losses caused by further years of disruption, given the sums which the Claimants have had to pay to date. Criminal prosecutions are unlikely to be a deterrent, and all the more so since many defendants are unknown. By contrast, there is some evidence that injunctions and allied committal proceedings have had some effect: see APOC, [7].
215. I have anxiously considered the geographical extent of the injunction along the whole of the HS2 route, and whether it should be more limited. I have concluded, however, given the plain evidence of the protesters' intentions to continue to protest and disrupt without limit – 'let's keep fucking up HS2's day and causing as much disruption and cost as possible. Coming to land near you' – such an extensive injunction is appropriate. The risks are real and imminent for the reasons I have already given. I accept that the Claimants have shown that the direct action protests are ongoing and simply move from one location to another, and that the protesters have been and will continue to cause maximum disruption across a large geographical extent. As the Claimants put it, once a particular protest 'hub' on one part of HS2 Land is moved on, the same individuals will invariably seek to set up a new hub from which to launch their protests elsewhere on HS2 Land. The HS2 Land is an area of sufficient size that it is not practicable to police the whole area with security personnel or to fence it, or make it otherwise inaccessible.
216. Fourth, taking account of all of the factors which I have identified in this judgment, I consider that the injunction sought strikes a fair balance between the rights of the individual protestors and the general right and interests of the Claimants and others who are being affected by the protests, including the national economy. As to this: (a) on the one hand, the injunction only prohibits the defendants from protesting in ways that are unlawful. Lawful protest is expressly not prohibited. They can protest in other ways, and the injunction expressly allows this. Moreover, unlike the protest in *Ziegler*, the HS2 protests are not directed at a specific location which is the subject of the protests. They have caused repeated, prolonged and significant disruption to the activities of many individuals and businesses and have done so on a project which is important to the economy of this country. Finally on this, the injunction is to be kept under review by the Court, it is not without limit of time, and can and no doubt will be discharged should the need for it disappear.
217. Finally, drawing matters together and looking at the same matters in terms of the general principles relating to injunctions:
 - a. I am satisfied that it is more likely than not that the Claimants would establish at trial that the Defendants' actions constitute trespass and nuisance and that they will continue to commit them unless restrained. There is an abundance of evidence that leads to the conclusion that there is a real and imminent risk of the tortious behaviour

continuing in the way it has done in recent years across the HS2 Land. I am satisfied the Claimants would obtain a final injunction.

- b. Damages would not be an adequate remedy for the Claimants. They have given the usual undertakings as to damages.
- c. The balance of convenience strongly favours the making of the injunction.

(vii) *Service*

- 218. Finally, I turn to the question of service and whether the service provisions in the injunction are sufficient.
- 219. The passages from [82] of *Canada Goose* I quoted earlier show that the method of alternative service against persons unknown must be such as can reasonably be expected to bring the proceedings (ie, the application) to their attention.
- 220. I considered service of the application at a directions hearing on 28 April 2022. At that hearing, I made certain suggestions recorded in my order at [2] as to how the application for the injunction was to be served:

“Pursuant to CPR r. 6.27 and r. 81.4 as regards service of the Claimants’ Application dated 25 March 2022:

a. The Court is satisfied that at the date of the certificates of service, good and sufficient service of the Application has been effected on the named defendants and each of them and personal service is dispensed with subject to the Claimants’ carrying out the following additional methods within 14 days of the date of this order:

i. advertising the existence of these proceedings in the Times and Guardian newspapers, and in particular advertising the web address of the HS2 Proceedings website.

ii. where permission is granted by the relevant authority, by placing an advertisement and/or a hard copy of the papers in the proceedings within 14 libraries approximately every 10 miles along the route of the HS2 Scheme. In the alternative, if permission is not granted, the Claimants shall use reasonable endeavours to place advertisements on local parish notice boards in the same approximate location.

iii. making social media posts on the HS2 twitter and Facebook pages advertising the existence of these proceedings and the web address of the HS2 Proceedings website.

b. Compliance with 2 (a)(i), (ii) and (iii) above will be good and sufficient service on “persons unknown”

221. The injunction at [7]-[11] provides under the heading ‘Service by Alternative Method – This Order’

“7. The Court will provide sealed copies of this Order to the Claimant’s solicitors for service (whose details are set out below).

8. Pursuant to CPR r.6.27 and r.81.4:

a. The Claimant shall serve this Order upon the Cash’s Pit Defendants by affixing 6 copies of this Order in prominent positions on the perimeter of the Cash’s Pit Land.

b. Further, the Claimant shall serve this Order upon the Second, Third and Fourth Defendants by:

i. Affixing 6 copies in prominent positions on the perimeter each of the Cash’s Pit Land (which may be the same copies identified in paragraph 8(a) above), the Harvil Road Land and the Cubbington and Crackley Land.

ii. Advertising the existence of this Order in the Times and Guardian newspapers, and in particular advertising the web address of the HS2 Proceedings website, and direct link to this Order.

iii. Where permission is granted by the relevant authority, by placing an advertisement and/or a hard copy of the Order within 14 libraries approximately every 10 miles along the route of the HS2 Scheme. In the alternative, if permission is not granted, the Claimants shall use reasonable endeavours to place advertisements on local parish council notice boards in the same approximate locations.

iv. Publishing social media posts on the HS2 twitter and Facebook platforms advertising the existence of this Order and providing a link to the HS2 Proceedings website.

c. Service of this Order on Named Defendants may be effected by personal service where practicable and/or posting a copy of this Order through the letterbox of each Named Defendant (or leaving in a separate mailbox), with a notice drawing the recipient’s attention to the fact the package contains a court order. If the premises do not have a letterbox, or mailbox, a package containing this Order may be affixed to or left at the front door or other prominent feature marked with a notice drawing the recipient’s attention to the fact that the package contains a court order and should be read urgently. The notices shall be given in prominent lettering in the form set out in Annex B. It is open to any Defendant to contact the Claimants to identify an alternative

place for service and, if they do so, it is not necessary for a notice or packages to be affixed to or left at the front door or other prominent feature.

d. The Claimants shall further advertise the existence of this Order in a prominent location on the HS2 Proceedings website, together with a link to download an electronic copy of this Order.

e. The Claimants shall email a copy of this Order to solicitors for D6 and any other party who has as at the date hereof provided an email address to the Claimants to the email address: HS2Injunction@governmentlegal.gov.uk

9. Service in accordance with paragraph 8 above shall:

a. be verified by certificates of service to be filed with Court;

b. be deemed effective as at the date of the certificates of service; and

c. be good and sufficient service of this Order on the Defendants and each of them and the need for personal service be dispensed with.

10. Although not expressed as a mandatory obligation due to the transient nature of the task, the Claimants will seek to maintain copies of this Order on areas of HS2 Land in proximity to potential Defendants, such as on the gates of construction compounds or areas of the HS2 Land known to be targeted by objectors to the HS2 Scheme.

11. Further, without prejudice to paragraph 9, while this Order is in force, the Claimants shall take all reasonably practicable steps to effect personal service of the Order upon any Defendant of whom they become aware is, or has been on, the HS2 Land without consent and shall verify any such service with further certificates of service (where possible if persons unknown can be identified) to be filed with Court.”

222. Further evidence about service is contained in Dilcock 3, [7], et seq, and Dilcock 4, [7] et seq. I can summarise this as follows.

223. Before I made my order, Ms Dilcock explained that the methods of service used by the Claimants as at that date had been based on those which had been endorsed and approved by the High Court in other cases where injunctions were sought in similar terms to those in this application. She said the methods of service to that date had been effective in publicising the application.

224. She said that there had been 1,371 views (at 24 April 2022) of the Website: Dilcock 3, [11]; By 17 May 2022 (a week or so before the main hearing, and after my directions

had come into effect) there had been 2,315 page views, of which 1,469 were from unique users: Dilcock 4, [17]. So, in round terms, there were an additional 1,000 views after the directions hearing.

225. Twitter accounts have shared information about the injunction application and/or the fundraiser to their followers. The number of followers of those accounts is 265,268: Dilcock 3, [16].
226. A non-exhaustive review of Facebook shows that information about the injunction and/or the link to a fundraiser has been posted and shared extensively across pages with thousands of followers and public groups with thousands of followers. Membership of the groups on Facebook to which the information has been shared amounts to 564,028: Dilcock 3, [17].
227. Dilcock 4, [7] – [17], sets out how the Claimants complied with the additional service requirements pursuant to my directions of 28 April 2022. Those measures are not reliant on either notice via website or social media. The Claimants say that they complement and add to the very wide broadcasting of the fact of the proceedings.
228. The Claimants submitted that the totality of notice, publication and broadcasting had been very extensive and effective in relation to the application. They submitted that service of an order by the same means would be similarly effective, and that is what the First Claimant proposes to do should an injunction be granted.
229. I agree. The extensive and inventive methods of proposed service in the injunction, in my judgment, satisfy the *Canada Goose* test, [82(1)], that I set out earlier. That this is the test for the service an order, as well as proceedings, is clear from *Cuciurean v Secretary of State for Transport* [2021] EWCA Civ 357, [14]-[15], [24]-[26], [60], [75].

Final points

230. I reject the suggestion the injunction will have an unlawful chilling effect, as D6 in particular submitted. There are safeguards built-in, which I have referred to and do not need to mention again. It is of clear geographical and temporal scope. Injunctions against defined groups of persons unknown are now commonplace, in particular in relation to large scale disruptive protests by groups of people, and the courts have fashioned a body of law, much of which I have touched on, in order to address the issues which such injunctions can raise, and to make sure they operate fairly. I also reject the suggestion that the First Claimant lacks ‘clean hands’ so as to preclude injunctive relief.

Conclusion

231. I will therefore grant the injunction in the terms sought in the draft order of 6 May 2022 in Bundle B at B049 (subject to any necessary and consequential amendments to reflect post-hearing matters and in light of this judgment).

APPENDIX 1

UNNAMED DEFENDANTS **(TAKEN FROM THE AMENDED PARTICULARS OF CLAIM** **DATED 28 APRIL 2022 – WITH TRACKED CHANGED REMOVED)**

(1) PERSONS UNKNOWN ENTERING OR REMAINING WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS ON, IN OR UNDER LAND KNOWN AS LAND AT CASH'S PIT, STAFFORDSHIRE SHOWN COLOURED ORANGE ON PLAN A ANNEXED TO THE ORDER DATED 11 APRIL 2022 (“THE CASH’S PIT LAND”)

(2) PERSONS UNKNOWN ENTERING OR REMAINING WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS ON, IN OR UNDER LAND ACQUIRED OR HELD BY THE CLAIMANTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HIGH SPEED TWO RAILWAY SCHEME SHOWN COLOURED PINK, AND GREEN ON THE HS2 LAND PLANS AT <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings> (“THE HS2 LAND”) WITH THE EFFECT OF DAMAGING AND/OR DELAYING AND/OR HINDERING THE CLAIMANTS, THEIR AGENTS, SERVANTS, CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS, GROUP COMPANIES, LICENSEES, INVITEES AND/OR EMPLOYEES

(3) PERSONS UNKNOWN OBSTRUCTING AND/OR INTERFERING WITH ACCESS TO AND/OR EGRESS FROM THE HS2 LAND IN CONNECTION WITH THE HS2 SCHEME WITH OR WITHOUT VEHICLES, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT, WITH THE EFFECT OF DAMAGING AND/OR DELAYING AND/OR HINDERING THE CLAIMANTS, THEIR AGENTS, SERVANTS, CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS, GROUP COMPANIES, LICENSEES, INVITEES AND/OR EMPLOYEES WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS

(4) PERSONS UNKNOWN CUTTING, DAMAGING, MOVING, CLIMBING ON OR OVER, DIGGING BENEATH OR REMOVING ANY ITEMS AFFIXED TO ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FENCING OR GATES ON OR AT THE PERIMETER OF THE HS2 LAND, OR DAMAGING, APPLYING ANY SUBSTANCE TO OR INTERFERING WITH ANY LOCK OR ANY GATE AT THE PERIMETER OF THE HS2 LAND WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE CLAIMANTS

APPENDIX 2

SUMMARY OF DEFENDANTS' RESPONSES

Name	Received and reference in the papers	Summary
D6 – James Knaggs	SkA for initial hearing (05.04.22)	Definition of persons unknown is overly broad, contrary to Canada Goose. Service provisions inadequate. No foundation for relief based on trespass because not demonstrated immediate right to possession, and seeking to restrain lawful protest on highway. No imminent threat. Scope of order is large. Terms impose blanket disproportionate prohibitions on demonstrations on the highway. Chilling effect of the order.
	Defence (17.05.22)	C required to establish cause of action in trespass & nuisance across all of HS2 Land <i>and</i> existence of the power to take action to prevent such. No admission of legal rights of the C represented in maps. Denied that Cash's Pit land is illustrative of wider issues re entirety of HS2 Land. Denied there is a real and imminent risk of trespass & nuisance re HS2 Land to justify injunction. Impact and effect of injunction extends beyond the limited remit sought by HS2. Proportionality. Denial that D6 conduct re Cash's Pit has constituted trespass or public/private nuisance.
D7 – Leah Oldfield	Defence (16.05.22) [D/3]	D7s actions do not step beyond legal rights to protest, evidence does not show unlawful activity. Right to protest. Complaints about HS2 Scheme, complaints about conduct of HS2 security contractors. Asks to be removed from injunction on basis of lack of evidence
D8 – Tepcat Greycat	Email (16.05.22) [D/4]	Complaint that D8 was not identified properly in injunction application papers and that she would like name removed from schedule of Ds.
D9 – Hazel Ball	Email (13.05.22) [D/7]	Asks for name to be removed. Queries why she has been named in injunction application papers. Has only visited Cash's Pit twice, with no intention to return. Never visited Harvil Road.
D10 – IC Turner	Response (16.05.22) [D/8]	Inappropriateness of D10's inclusion as a named D (peaceful protester, no involvement with campaign this year, given proximity to route the injunction would restrict freedom of movement within vicinity). Inappropriateness of proceedings (abuse of process because of right to protest). Complaints about HS2 Scheme.
D11 – Tony Carne	Submission (13.05.22) [D/10]	Denies having ever been an occupier of Cash's Pit Land. Asks to be removed as named D.
D24 – Daniel Hooper	Email (16.05.22) [D/12]	Asks for name to be removed because already subject to wide ranging undertaking. Asks for assurance of the same by 20 th May.

D29 – Jessica Maddison	Defence (16.05.22) [D/14]	Injunction would restrict ability to access Euston station and prevent access to GP surgery and hospital. Restriction on use of footpaths, would result from being named in injunction. Would lead to her being street homeless. Lack of evidence for naming within injunction. Criminal matters re lock on protests were discontinued before trial. Complaints about HS2 contractor conduct.
D35 – Terry Sandison	Email (07.04.22) [D/15]	Complaint about lack of time to prepare for initial hearing.
	Application for more time – N244 (04.04.22)	Says he wishes to challenge HS2 on various points of working practices, queries why he is on paperwork for court but feels he hasn't received proof of claims they have to use his conduct to secure injunction. Asks for a month to consider evidence and challenge the injunction and claims against himself.
D36 – Mark Kier	Large volume of material submitted (c.3k pages) [D/36/179-D/37/2916]	Mr Kier sets out four grounds: (1) the area of land subject to the Claim is incorrect in a number of respects; (2) the protest activity is proportionate and valid and necessary to stop crimes being committed by HS2; (3) the allegations of violence and intimidation are false. The violence and intimidation emanates from HS2; (4) the project is harmful and should not have been consented.
D39 – Iain Oliver	Response to application (16.05.22) [D/16]	Complaints about alleged water pollution, wildlife crimes and theft and intimidation on HS2's behalf. Considers that injunction is wrong and a gagging order.
D46 – Wiktoria Zieniuk	Not included in bundle	Brief email provided querying why she was included.
D47 – Tom Dalton	Email (05.04.22) [D/17]	Complaint about damage caused to door from gaffatape of papers to front door. Says he is happy to promise not to violate or contest injunction as is not involved in anti HS2 campaign and hasn't been for years. (Undertaking now signed)
D54 – Hayley Pitwell	Email (04.04.22) [D/19]	Request for adjournment and extension of time to submit arguments, for a hearing and for name to be removed as D. Queries whether injunction will require her to take massive diversions when driving to Wales. Complaint about incident of action at Harvil Road that led to D56 being named in this application – dispute over factual matters (esp Jordan 1 para 29.1.10). Complaint that HS2 security contractor broke coronavirus act and D54 is suing for damages. N.b. no subsequent representations received.
D55 – Jacob Harwood	17.05.22 [D/20]	Complaint about injunction restricting ability to use Euston station, public rights of way, canals etc. Complaint that there is lack of evidence against D55 so he should be removed as named D.
D56 – Elizabeth Farbrother	11.05.22 [D/23]	Correspondence and undertaking subsequently signed.
D62 – Leanne Swateridge	Email (14.05.22) [D/23]	Complaint about reliance on crane incident at Euston. Complaints about conduct of HS2 contractors and merits of HS2 Scheme.
Joe Rukin	First witness statement (04.04.22) [D/24]	Says Stop HS2 organisation is no longer operative in practice, so emailing their address does not constitute service, and the organisation is not coordinating or organising illegal activities. Failure of service of injunction application. Scope of injunction

		is disproportionately wide, and D2 definition would cover hundreds of thousands of people on a daily basis. Complaints about GDPR re service of papers for this application. Concerns about injunction restricting normal use of highways, PRow, and private rights over land where it is held by HS2 temporarily but the original landowner has been permitted to continue to access and use it. Would criminalise people walking into their back garden.
	Second witness statement (26.04.22) [D/25]	Complains there is no active protest at Cubbington and Crackley now since clearance of natural habitats. Complains Dilcock 2 [8.11] is wrong about service of proceedings at Cubbington & Crackley Land.
Maren Strandevold	Email (04.04.22) [D/26]	Complaints about notice given for temporary possession land. Concern about temporary possession land and that there needs to be clear and unequivocal permission for those permitted to use their land subject to temporary possession to be able to continue to do so. Concerns the scope of the draft order is disproportionate.
Sally Brooks	Statement (04.04.22) [D/27]	Complaints about merits of HS2 Scheme, alleged wildlife crimes, and the need for members of the public to monitor the same
Caroline Thompson-Smith	Email (04.04.22) [D/28]	Objects to evidence of her, and that the injunction would prevent rights to freedom of expression, arts 10-11. Worry about adverse costs means she fears to engage with process.
Deborah Mallender	Statement (04.04.22) [D/29]	Complaints about merits of HS2 Scheme and conduct of HS2 Ltd and security contractors. Complaint that content of injunction has not been provided to all relevant persons.
Haydn Chick	Email (05.04.22) [D/30]	Email attachment of statement which will not open, plus article by Lord Berkeley, plus news story
Swynnerton Estates	Email (05.05.22) [D/31]	Email re whether Cash's Pit objectors had licence to occupy.
Steve and Ros Colclough	Letter (04.05.22) [D/32]	Consider themselves "persons unknown" by living nearby and using nearby PRow. Complaint that HS2 should have written to everyone on the route informing them.
Timothy Chantler	Letter (14.05.22) [D/33]	Complaints about conduct of HS2 security contractors (NET re treatment of other protesters). Objection to the injunction on the basis of right to protest etc.
Chiltern Society	Letter (16.05.22) [D/34]	Concerns about public access to PRow re HS2 Land. Concern of no adequate method to ensure a person using a footpath across HS2 Land would be aware of potential infringement. Concern that maintenance work on footpaths often requires accessing adjacent land which may constitute infringement.
Nicola Woodhouse	Email (16.05.22) [D/35]	Not lawful or practical to stop anyone accessing all land acquired by HS2. Maps provided are impossible to decipher, with land ownership not well defined. Excessive geographical scope. Notification of all relevant landowners is impossible. Residents of houses purchased by HS2 cannot move freely around their own homes, and members of the public cannot visit them.
The below statements are contained within the submission of D36 (Mark Keir)		

Val Saunders “statement in support of the defence against the Claim QB-2022-BHM-00044”	Undated [D/37/2493] (bundle D, vol F)	Merits of Scheme. Complaints about HS2 contractor conduct and alleged wildlife crimes. Protest important to hold HS2 to account.
Leo Smith “Witness statement” “statement in support of the defence...”	14.05.22 [D/37/2509-2520] (bundle D, vol F)	Merits of scheme/process of consultation. Necessity of protest to hold Scheme to account. HS2 use of NDAs re CPO. Photographs of rubbish left behind by protestors is misleading since they have been forcibly evicted. Protest mostly peaceful. Complaints about HS2 security contractor conduct. Alleged wildlife crimes. Negative impact on communities.
Misc statement – “statement in support of the defence...”	Undated [D/37/2674-2691] (bundle D, vol G)	Complaints about merits of scheme and conduct of HS2 security contractors against protesters.
Misc statement – “Seven arguments against HS2”	Undated 2692-2697	Merits of scheme. Argues for scrapping.
Brenda Bateman – “statement in support of the defence...”	Undated 2698-2699	Confusion caused by what HS2 previously said about which footpaths would be closed. Complaints about ecological impacts of Scheme, and other impacts. Complaints about use of CPO process. Right to peaceful protest should be upheld: injunction would curtail this.
Clr Carlyne Culver – “statement in support of the Defence...”	Undated 2700-2701	Complaints about conduct of Jones Hill Wood eviction. Issues over perceived delayed compensation for CPO. Need for nature protectors and right to protest.
Denise Baker – “Defence against the claim...”	Undated 2702-2703	Photojournalist – concerns that injunction would limit abilities to report fairly on issues related to environment impact of HS2. Risk of arrest of journalists. Detrimental to accountability of project and govt. Concerns over conduct of HS2 security contractors.
Gary Welch – “Statement in support of the Defence...”	Undated 2704	Criticism of merits of Scheme, and environmental impacts. Concern over closure of public foot paths recently.
Sally Brooks – “Statement in support of the Defence...”	Undated 2705-2710	Alleged wildlife crimes. Need for members of public to monitor HS2 activities. Injunction would prevent this.
Lord Tony Berkeley – “Witness Statement”; “Statement in support of the Defence...”	12.05.22 2711-2714	Doubts HS2 has sufficient land to complete the project without further Parliamentary authorisation. Doubts HS2’s land ownership position generally given alteration to maps included with injunction application. Injunction is an abuse of rights, and an abuse of the laws of the country and HS2 Bill which brought it into being.
Jessica Upton – “statement in support of the Defence...”	Undated 2715-2716	Criticism of merits of scheme, ecological impact etc. Concern that public need to be able to hold HS2 to account without being criminalised for it.
Kevin Hand – “statement in support of the Defence...”	9.05.22 2717-2718	Ecologist who provides environmental training courses to activists and protesters against HS2. Emphasises importance of public/protesters being

		able to monitor works taking place to prevent alleged wildlife crimes.
Mark Browning – “Statement in support of the Defence...”	Undated 2719	Partners brother is renting a property HS2 has compulsorily purchased near Hopwas in Tamworth area. Concern that the management of the pasture will be criminalised if injunction granted. Therefore requests exemption from the injunction.
Talia Woodin – “statement in support of the Defence...”	Undated 2724-2731	Photographer and filmmaker. Concerns about alleged wildlife crimes and assaults on activists. Injunction would disable right to protest.
Victoria Tindall – “statement in support of the Defence...”	Undated 2735	Complaint about Buckinghamshire HS2 security van monitoring ramblers near HS2 site. Concerns about privacy.
Mr & Mrs Phil Wall – “Statement”	Undated 2737-2740	Complaints about conduct of HS2 contractors regarding works in Buckinghamshire. Complaints about CPO/blight compensation issues for their property.
Susan Arnott – “In support of the Defence...”	15.5.22 2742	Merits of scheme. Protests are therefore valid.
Ann Hayward – Letter regarding RWI	6.05.22 2743-2744	Resident of Wendover. Difficulty of reading HS2 maps, so difficult to know whether trespassing or not. Complaints about HS2 contractor conduct. RWI too broad, and service would be difficult and may be insufficient meaning everyone in vicinity of HS2 works could be at risk of arrest – risk of criminalising communities. People need to know whether injunction exists and where it is, but HS2 maps are not well defined. Would be difficult to apply the order, abide by it and police it. Important for independent ecologists to monitor HS2 works.
Annie Thurgarland – “statement in support of the Defence”	15.05.22 2745-2746	Criticism of merits of scheme, especially re environmental impact. Need for public to monitor works re ecology and alleged wildlife crimes. People have a right to peaceful direct action.
Anonymous	16.05.22 2747-2751	Anonymity because concerned about intimidation. RWI would have direct impact on tenancy contractual agreement for home, as it lies within the Act Boundary and is owned by HS2. Would be entirely at the mercy of HS2 and subcontractors to interpret the contractual agreement as they chose. Concerned that they were not notified of the RWI given the enormity of impact on residents who are lessees of HS2. Vague term un-named defendants could extend to anyone deemed as trespassing on land part of homes and gardens. Concern therefore that all land within boundary could become subject to constant surveillance, undermining right to privacy. No clarity on terms of injunction regarding tenants and when they would and would not be trespassing. Complaints about ecological impact of Scheme. Complaints about conduct of HS2 security contractors.

Anonymous (near Cash's Pit occupant)	Undated 2752-2753	Complaints about impact of scheme on ability to use local area for recreation. Concerns that injunction would curtail protest right. Complaints about HS2 security contractors. Complaint that HS2 did not provide local residents with details of the injunction or proceedings.
Anonymous – “statement in support of the Defence...”	Undated 2754-2755	Criticism of merits of Scheme, argument re right to protest.

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL (CIVIL DIVISION)
ON APPEAL FROM
THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE (KBD)
BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT REGISTRY

Mr Justice Julian Knowles
[2022] EWHC 2360 (KB)

B E T W E E N

MR JAMES KNAGGS

Appellant/Sixth Defendant

-and-

(1) THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR TRANSPORT
(2) HIGH SPEED TWO (HS2) LIMITED

Respondents/Claimants

RULING ON APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO APPEAL

Background

1. There is an application for permission to appeal against a decision of Mr Justice Julian Knowles (“**the Judge**”) dated 20 September 2022. In short, the Judge made an Order providing the Respondents with injunctive relief restraining persons unknown and 59 named defendants from acts of protest in relation to the HS2 railway development (“**the Injunction**”).
2. The land subject to the Injunction covers the full length of the HS2 railway under construction from London to Cheshire. Two types of land are covered by the Injunction: (i) **Pink Land**, which is land to which the Respondents have either freehold or leasehold title and (ii) **Green Land**, which is land to which the Respondents do not have freehold/leasehold title but do have statutory powers of temporary possession for the purposes of the HS2 project. It is the Green Land that matters for this application.

Grounds of Appeal

3. The Appellant seeks to advance five grounds of appeal:
 - a. First, the judge erred in concluding the Respondents had sufficient interest in the entirety of the land subject to the order capable of supporting injunctive relief founded on claims in trespass and private nuisance.
 - b. Second, the judge erred in concluding that the Respondents may rely on the rights under Article 1 Protocol 1 (“A1P1”) ECHR in support of the application for injunctive relief.
 - c. Third, the judge erred in law by defining the prohibited conduct by reference to:
 - i. legal terms and a legal cause of action,
 - ii. by reference to vague terms (such as ‘slow walking’) and,
 - iii. in a disproportionate manner.
 - d. Fourth, the judge erred in law by finding that the service provisions for the order are sufficient to bring proceedings to the attention of all those affected.
 - e. Fifth, there is some other compelling reason to grant permission to appeal, because of the wider public importance of both the HS2 project and the issues arising out of the terms of the injunction.
4. For the reasons set out below, I refuse permission to appeal. On a proper analysis, none of the five grounds have a real prospect of success.

Ground 1: HS2 Has Insufficient Interest In The Green Land

The Issue

5. The Judge accepted the Respondents’ submission that HS2 had the right to immediate possession over the Green Land because the relevant statutory notices had been served. It did not matter that “*the diggers have not yet moved in*” J[78]. The Judge found that the right to possession was sufficient to maintain an action for trespass.
6. The Respondents’ right to possession of the Green Land is contained in Schedule 15 of the High Speed Rail (West Midlands – Crewe) Act 2021 (“**the Phase 2a Act**”). Schedule 15 paragraph 1(1) sets out the conditions required for the Respondents to take possession of the Green Land:

“Schedule 15

Right to enter on and take possession of land

1(1) The nominated undertaker may enter on and take possession of the land specified in the table in Schedule 16—

(a) for the purpose specified in relation to the land in column (3) of that table in connection with the authorised works specified in column (4) of the table,

(b) for the purpose of constructing such works as are mentioned in column (5) of that table in relation to the land, or

(c) otherwise for Phase 2a purposes.

(2) The nominated undertaker may (subject to paragraph 2(1)) enter on and take possession of any other land within the Act limits for Phase 2a purposes.

(3) The reference in sub-paragraph (1)(a) to the authorised works specified in column (4) of the table in Schedule 16 includes a reference to any works which are necessary or expedient for the purposes of or in connection with those works.”

7. “Phase 2a purposes” is defined at section 61 of the Phase 2a Act:

“References in this Act to anything being done or required for “Phase 2a purposes” are to the thing being done or required—

(a) for the purposes of or in connection with the works authorised by this Act,

(b) for the purposes of or in connection with trains all or part of whose journey is on Phase 2a of High Speed 2, or

(c) otherwise for the purposes of or in connection with Phase 2a of High Speed 2 or any high speed railway transport system of which Phase 2a of High Speed 2 forms or is to form part.”

8. The Schedule 16 table includes specific purposes for which access to each piece of land is required (e.g. for diversion of utilities, access to utilities, for environmental mitigation works etc). Paragraph 4(1) requires that the Respondent must give 28 days notice of their intention to take possession of the land to the owners and occupiers of the land. Paragraph 4(4) entitles the landowners and occupiers of the land to compensation for any loss they may suffer by the Respondent’s exercise of the possession power.

9. The Appellant submits that on the construction of the Phase 2a Act, the Respondents only have a legal right to possession of the land where the Schedule 15 paragraph 1(1)

conditions are met. Therefore, the natural conclusion is that at any point in time where the conditions are not met, the Respondents will have no right to possession of the land and cannot found a claim in trespass. The Appellant goes on to submit that “*where works are not scheduled to take place on land imminently then the Respondents are not only not in actual possession but have no right to such possession either immediately or imminently*” **ASA[29]**.

10. It was the Respondents’ case that all statutory notices under Schedule 15 paragraph 4(4) for the possession of the Green Land had been given (confirmed in the first witness statement of Julie Dilcock **RSA[2]**). Simply put, the Respondents have therefore exercised this statutory power and are entitled to immediate possession of all the Green Land. Moreover, this is land which is needed, and there is no statutory requirement for the land to be used ‘imminently’ **RSA[6]**. Further, they say that the definition of Phase 2a ‘purposes’ is very broad, for example it can include landscaping, advance planting and activities beyond the immediate construction of the railway **RSA[3]**. Finally, the Respondents said that the Appellant had conceded at an earlier stage of the proceedings that Schedule 15 and 16 were sufficient to found a potential trespass claim **RSA[4]**.

Analysis

11. I agree with the judge (at **J[78]**, **SJ[18]**): the Respondents plainly have sufficient interest in the Green Land to found an action in trespass and therefore to be granted injunctive relief. I consider that this was conceded by the Appellant in his written submissions of 5 April 2022. In any event, the Appellant’s proposition that Green Land can only be taken possession of where it is required ‘imminently’ is not arguable; it is simply not supported by a plain construction of the Phase 2a Act 2021.
12. Parliament has granted the Respondents the right to immediate possession of the Green Land through the Phase 2a Act. The Act has built-in procedural requirements (e.g. giving 28 days notice before taking possession) and safeguards (e.g. compensation provision and a long-stop of possession for no more than one year after the works are complete). This balances the competing interests of ensuring the land can be used for the railway construction on the one hand, and on the other, respecting the proprietary interest of the underlying leaseholder/freeholder.
13. There is no statutory wording to the effect that the exercise of the paragraph 1(1) immediate possession power (following a 28 day notice period) must be contingent on immediate action. There must be an identified purpose for possession of the Green Land

(and there is), but that purpose is not given a temporal dimension anywhere in the statute. In contrast, the Appellant's submissions seem to assume that "*for the purpose of*" necessarily implies an imminence to the fulfilment of that purpose. But that is just not what the statute says.

14. This unjustified leap of reasoning is revealed at paragraph 29 of the Appellant's skeleton argument:

"29. [...] At any point in time where this statutory condition is not met the Respondents have no right to possession of the land whatsoever. Where works are not scheduled to take place on land imminently then the Respondents are not only not in actual possession but have no right to such possession either immediately or imminently. It is therefore wrong to conclude in relation to such land that the Respondents "are entitled to immediate possession"." (emphasis added).

15. The suggestion that the statute requires any works to be scheduled to take place 'imminently' is unjustified (and indeed there is no real attempt to justify it). There is no textual support for it; nor does it make practical sense. Moreover, there are all sorts of practical difficulties with it. First, there is nothing to say what could be defined as 'imminently': 2 weeks? 2 months? Or, for a project scheduled to take 10 years, might 2 years be considered 'imminent'? Second, it must be for the contractor or relevant subcontractor to decide when to take possession of any given site, not to have his logistical planning taken over for him by the courts. Third, the qualification of 'imminence' would be impossible to patrol. Even if notice was given before works were about to 'imminently' start, if there was an unexpected delay to construction would this remove the Respondent's right to possess the land? The only requirement is for the Respondent to identify the purpose for which the land is needed, provide 28 days notice, and then they are entitled to immediate possession of that land. That is the power Parliament granted.

16. I am further confirmed in that conclusion by reading Schedules 15, 16 and section 61 together. It is clear that Parliament intended the 'purpose' condition to be interpreted broadly. That explains the inclusion of paragraph 1(1)(c) in addition to 1(1)(a) and (b) in Schedule 15 to work as a fall-back provision to catch any broader purposes that may not align with the originally stated aims of each parcel of land detailed in Schedule 16.

17. Finally, the plain meaning of the word “purposes” is not restricted to actual construction works. As is clear from Schedule 16, the purpose for which temporary possession of the land is required includes for the “*provision of access*” for construction, utility works or creation of new rights of way (see Schedule 16, Column 3). These purposes may not have a defined starting point in the same way that actual construction activities might do. This also reinforces my conclusion that the Act envisages that the land will be temporarily possessed even if there is no immediate construction activities on the land.
18. Accordingly, I consider that Ground 1 has no real prospect of success, and permission to appeal is refused.

Ground 2: The Respondents’ Rights under A1P1

The Issue

19. The Judge found that the Respondents could pray in aid A1P1 **J[125]**. He considered that he was bound by the case of *Secretary of State for Transport v Cuicurean* [2022] EWCA 661 where Lewison LJ held:

“There was some debate about whether these were themselves convention rights (given that the Secretary of State for Transport is himself a public authority and cannot therefore be a “victim” for the purposes of the Convention, and HS2 Ltd may not be regarded as a “non-governmental” organisation for that purpose). But whether or not they are convention rights, they are clearly legal rights (either proprietary or possessory) recognised by national law” (at [28], emphasis added)

20. The Appellant complains that the Judge erred in concluding that the Respondents, as a public body, may rely on A1P1 ECHR protection. The Appellant submits that the case law is clear that a ‘core public authority’, or a party exercising functions of a public nature, cannot rely on its own Convention Rights as a cause of action or as part of a ECHR proportionality assessment: see *Aston Cantlow v Wallbank* [2003] UKHL 37; *YL v Birmingham City Council and others* [2007] EWCA Civ 26. It cannot in law be ‘a victim’. This is derived from ECtHR case law which extends to ‘non-governmental organisations’.

21. The Respondents' simple response is that it is not and has never been part of their case that HS2 is a 'victim' under the ECHR. They also criticise the Appellant for developing this point in written submissions after the hearing.

Analysis

22. I do not consider that the Appellant's submissions have a real prospect of success. They are not aimed at a substantial or relevant target. A1P1 was only even potentially relevant as a counterbalancing factor to the protestors' rights under articles 10 and 11. The authorities make clear that, regardless of A1P1, ordinary proprietary or possessory rights provide an equivalent counter balance.
23. As noted above, the judge relied on paragraph 28 of *Cuciurean*. The final underlined sentence of the extract quoted at paragraph 19 above makes clear that Lewison LJ did not expressly decide whether HS2 could pray in aid A1P1 because he did not need to. That was because, however they arose, whether through A1P1 or the common law, the proprietary or possessory rights in question were on any view "*clearly legal rights*".
24. The same point has been made more recently by the Lord Chief Justice in *DPP v Cuciurean* [2022] EWHC 736 (Admin) at [84] when he said:

"84. The judge was not given the assistance she might have been with the result that a few important factors were overlooked. She did not address A1P1 and its significance. Articles 10 and 11 were not the only Convention rights involved. A1P1 pulled in the opposite direction to articles 10 and 11. At the heart of A1P1 and section 68 is protection of the owner and occupier of the Land against interference with the right to possession and to make use of that land for lawful activities without disruption or obstruction. Those lawful activities in this case had been authorised by Parliament through the 2017 Act after lengthy consideration of both the merits of the project and objections to it. The legislature has accepted that the HS2 project is in the national interest. One object of section 68 is to discourage disruption of the kind committed by the respondent, which, according to the will of Parliament, is against the public interest. The respondent (and others who hold similar views) have other methods available to them for protesting against the HS2 project which do not involve committing any offence under section 68, or indeed any offence. The Strasbourg Court has often observed that the Convention is concerned with the fair balance of competing rights. The rights enshrined in articles 10 and 11, long recognised by the Common Law, protect the expression of opinions, the right to persuade and protest and to convey strongly held views. They do not sanction a right to use guerrilla tactics endlessly to delay and increase the cost of an infrastructure project which has been subjected to the most detailed public scrutiny, including in Parliament."

25. The Judge had these issues well in mind in his judgment at [125] where he said:

“125. I am satisfied that the First Claimant can pray in aid A1P1, and the common law values they reflect, and that the approach set out in DPP v Cuciurean and other cases is binding upon me. The point raised by D6 was specifically dealt with by the Court of Appeal in *Secretary of State for Transport v Cuciurean* [2022] EWCA Civ 661, [28]...” (My emphasis)

The judge then cited the passage set out at para 19 above.

26. For completeness, I do not consider that *Attorney General’s Reference Number 1 of 2022* (cited by the Appellant in their skeleton argument for permission to appeal) is authority that public authorities could not rely on A1P1 rights. The relevant passage states:

“102. That is unsurprising because in addition to the usual questions about the applicability of a Convention right and then proportionality the A1P1 rights of the non-state owner are in play. We find it difficult to imagine that the Convention could ever be used to avoid conviction for damaging private property, even if very rarely it might be when considering damage to public property which is not significant. For domestic purposes, in our view, that is the position.”

27. On this basis, Ground 2 tilts at a windmill. The Judge did not rely solely on A1P1 but recognised these rights were reflected in ordinary property rights at common law. The Judge’s findings as to trespass and nuisance were findings of proprietary or possessory rights which were enough to found the claim for the injunction, with or without A1P1.

Ground 3: The Terms Of The Injunction

The Issues

28. The Appellant submits that the Judge erred in law by defining the terms of the injunction (i) by reference to legal terms and a legal cause of action, (ii) by reference to vague terms (such as ‘slow walking’), and (iii) in a way which is disproportionate because they do not correspond with the definition of persons unknown.

i) Legal terms/Analysis

29. The Appellant takes issue with the reference to ‘legal terms’ such as “*public right of way*”, “*lawful rights over any public highway*” and “*a lawful freehold or leasehold interest*”. Moreover, the Appellant submits that the Injunction contains an internal

inconsistency: it prohibits conduct hindering the Respondents but allows for lawful rights over the public highway which may include deliberately and intentionally obstructive conduct on that highway. The Appellant concludes this leads to uncertainty about what conduct is covered by the Injunction.

30. I disagree with the Appellant that the Injunction contains ‘legal terms’ that make it hard or unclear to understand. Whilst the terms ‘freehold’ and ‘leasehold’ are legal vocabulary, they are also commonly used and widely understood by those without legal training or advice. Similarly, I consider reference to “lawful rights” over public highway is sufficiently clear. Moreover, even though the Appellant’s heading for this ground refer to “*references to a ... cause of action*”, the Appellant does not identify any cause of action used in the language of the Injunction. There is no inconsistency.

ii) *‘Slow Walking’/Analysis*

31. The Appellant submits that ‘slow walking’ (at paragraph 5 of the Injunction) is too vague, and he relies on the comments by the Court of Appeal in *Ineos v Persons Unknown* [2019] EWCA Civ 515 (at [40]) to the effect that it is not clear what is sufficiently ‘slow’ to engage such conduct. The Judge, clearly alive to this fact, qualified this part of the Injunction with the word ‘deliberately’ (at paragraph 5(f) of the Injunction) but the Appellant contends this does not address the vagueness of this provision.
32. I do not accept that this argument is open to the Appellant, or that it has a real prospect of success.
33. It is not open to him because, before the Judge, the Appellant’s argument was that ‘slow walking’ was a recognised form of protest and should therefore not be prohibited by the Injunction. There was no question that it was too vague; on the contrary, its clarity meant that the Appellant wanted it excluded from the injunction altogether. The Appellant cannot credibly argue now that this recognised form of protest was unclear.
34. Furthermore, I do not consider that it was unclear. The word ‘deliberately’ qualifies the activity in a relevant way. Moreover, the comment in *Ineos*, which was decided before the latest raft of HS2 cases and did not include the word ‘deliberately’, could be said to be a summary of counsel’s criticisms of the injunction in that case, rather than a series of findings by the court.

35. In the later case of *National Highways*, cited below, although the express words “slow walking” were not used in the injunction, neither Lavender J (nor counsel for the protestors) raised any concerns with the wording: “*deliberately ... slowing down ... the flow of traffic*”. In my view, that also demonstrates both that this is now a well-recognised phenomenon and its inclusion is an important part of any effective injunction. I do not consider there is any material difference in the wording accepted in *National Highways* and the present injunction to found a realistic ground of appeal.

iii) Alleged Discrepancy: Analysis

36. The Appellant argues there is a discrepancy between the definition of persons unknown (which contains an ‘effect clause’) and the prohibited conduct (which does not require any such effect). The ‘effect clause’ captures individuals whose conduct has the effect of “*damaging and/or delaying and or hindering*” the HS2 works. The Appellant submits that the definition of persons unknown is narrower than the prohibited conduct because it requires it to have the effect of damaging/delaying the works. He contends that this discrepancy means an individual who ‘unintentionally’ delays the HS2 works will be caught by the Injunction, even where there is no work ongoing or disruption caused. This is said to be disproportionate.

37. I consider that the Appellant’s construction of the Injunction is untenable. In my view, the Injunction must be read as a whole. There is no inconsistency. A person reading the Injunction would have no difficulty in concluding that it prohibits them from entering the HS2 Land even where they do not cause any delay or disruption to the works. That is clearly contained in the definition of ‘persons unknown’ and cannot be ignored simply because the same detail is not repeated in the prohibited conduct section of the Injunction.

38. I therefore reject all three arguments about the terms of the Injunction. They are excessively legalistic and do not arise on a common sense view of the words used. They have no real prospect of success.

Ground 4: Service

The Issue

39. The Judge was satisfied that service of the Injunction complied with the guidance in *Canada Goose UK Retail Ltd v Persons Unknown* [2020] 1 WLR 2802 and that the terms were sufficiently clear to allow persons potentially affected to know what they must not do. The Judge repeated this finding at paragraph [26] of the Supplemental Judgment.
40. The Appellant asserts that the Judge erred in finding that the service provisions (at paragraphs 7-11 of the Injunction) were sufficient to bring the Injunction to the attention of all those affected. The Appellant points to the case of *National Highways v Person Unknown and others* [2021] EWHC 3081 (QB) where it was held to be impracticable to place notices on stakes in the ground. Instead, the broad scope of the injunction was tempered by requiring personal service on persons unknown. The Appellant suggests that the Injunction in the present case allows for the possibility that persons may fall within the definition of persons unknown and breach the terms of the Injunction without being aware of the Injunction itself (particularly as the Injunction is not restricted to protestors, but land users and land owners covered by the Injunction). The Appellant suggests that notice should be provided by post.
41. The Respondent states that the final service provisions at paragraph 2 of the Injunction were a product of the earlier debate about the service of the proceedings themselves which resulted in the order of 28 April 2022. They say that the proceedings were highly effective at bringing proceedings to the attention of those who wished to participate. The Respondent characterises this ground as an attempt to re-run earlier arguments that were never appealed. In any event, the Injunction does make a provision for personal service where this is practicable: see paragraph 11 of the Injunction.

Analysis

42. I consider that this complaint is not open to the Appellant. The service provisions in the Injunction mirrored those ordered in respect of the original proceedings in April 2022. The appellant said he was going to appeal those provisions but did not do so. Time to bring such an appeal expired in May 2022. It is too late to challenge those same service provisions now. It would be an abuse of the court process.
43. In any event, I consider that the service provisions in the Injunction were more than sufficient to comply with the guidance in *Canada Goose* and, made adequate provision for personal service. Any contrary argument has no real prospect of success.

44. Given the scope of the Injunction, it is clearly impractical for service to be effected along every piece of injunctioned land. The Appellant takes issue with the failure to provide notice by 'post', but does not explain why this is necessary in addition to the current methods of service already proposed. Crucially, in my view, at paragraph 11 the Injunction does provide for personal service where this is reasonably practicable – for example when a person unknown becomes identified or a named defendant or where the Respondents become aware of a trespasser.

Ground 5: Some Other Compelling Reason?

45. For the reasons set out above, I do not accept that any of these grounds of appeal have a real prospect of success.

46. In those circumstances, it would be pointless to allow permission to appeal simply because this is a major project and there may be issues which may become relevant to other injunctions. There has been recent Court of Appeal guidance on service (*Canada Goose, Barking and Dagenham*) and recent Divisional Court and Court of Appeal guidance on the balancing of possessory and protestors' rights (*DPP v Cuciurean* and *SoS for Transport v Cuciurean*). Both these last two arose out of HS2. It might be thought that that is sufficient guidance, at least for the moment, in this area, and that to grant permission in this case on this ground would, in the words of the Lord Chief Justice in *DPP v Cuciurean* (at [84]), be simply to sanction yet further delay and further increase the cost of a project which has been subjected to the most detailed public and Parliamentary scrutiny.

47. For all these reasons, I refuse permission to appeal.

<p>Heathland-Smith, unknown, unknown , Ella Dorton, unknown, unknown , Karl Collins, unknown, unknown , Sam Goggin, unknown, unknown , Hayley Pitwell, unknown, unknown , Jacob Harwood, unknown, unknown , Libby Farbrother, Flat 1 Crown Reach, 145 Grosvenor Road, London SW1V 3JU, Samantha Smithson, unknown, unknown , Jack Charles Oliver, unknown, unknown , Charlie Inskip, unknown, unknown , Xavier Gonzalez Trimmer, unknown, unknown , David Buchan, unknown, unknown , Leanne Swateridge, unknown, unknown , Dino Misina, unknown, unknown , Stefan Wright, ., ./Robert Lizar Solicitors, 101 Princess Rd, Moss Side, Manchester, M14 4RB, DX 14315 Manchester</p> <p>QB-2022-BHM-000044</p>		<p>Oliver, 40. Jess Walker, 41. Matt Atkinson, 42. Hannah Bennett, 43. James Ruggles, 44. Nick Grant, 45. Stuart Ackroyd, 46. Wiktorina Paulina Zieniuk, 47. Tom Dalton, 48. Conner Nichols, 49. Sebastian Roblyn Maxey, 50. Jessica Heathland-Smith, 51. Ella Dorton, 52. Karl Collins, 53. Sam Goggin, 54. Hayley Pitwell, 55. Jacob Harwood, 56. Libby Farbrother, 57. Samantha Smithson, 58. Jack Charles Oliver, 59. Charlie Inskip, 60. Xavier Gonzalez Trimmer, 61. David Buchan, 62. Leanne Swateridge, 63. Dino Misina, 64. Stefan Wright</p>
	Date	13-01-2023

Notice of Hearing Date

In accordance with paragraph 15 of the order of The Honourable Mr Justice Knowles dated 20/9/22, the Court has listed a Review Hearing in this matter before a High Court on **Tuesday 16 May 2023 at 10.30am** at the Birmingham Civil and Family Justice Hearing Centre, Priory Courts, 33 Bull Street, Birmingham B4 6DS, DX. 701987 with a time estimate of 1 day – face to face with attendance at Court

Important Note: A hearing bundle must be lodged at least 7 clear days before the hearing.

Certificate of service

Name of court HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION	Claim No. QB-2022-BHM-000044
Name of Claimant (1) High Speed Two (HS2) Limited (2) The Secretary of State for Transport	
Name of Defendant Persons Unknown & Ors	

On what day did you serve?	2	1	/	0	2	/	2	0	2	3
The date of service is	2	1	/	0	2	/	2	0	2	3

What documents did you serve?

Please attach copies of the documents you have not already filed with the court.

Notice of Hearing for the hearing on 16 May 2023

On whom did you serve?

(If appropriate include their position e.g. partner, director).

The Defendants

How did you serve the documents?

(please tick the appropriate box)

- by first class post or other service which provides for delivery on the next business day
- by delivering to or leaving at a permitted place
- by personally handing it to or leaving it with (.....time left, where document is other than a claim form) (please specify)

- by other means permitted by the court (please specify)

- By Document Exchange

- by fax machine (.....time sent, where document is other than a claim form) (you may want to enclose a copy of the transmission sheet)

- by other electronic means (..15:10....time sent, where document is other than a claim form) (please specify)

Give the address where service effected, include fax or DX number, e-mail address or other electronic identification

By uploading to website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings>

Being the claimant's defendant's

solicitor's litigation friend

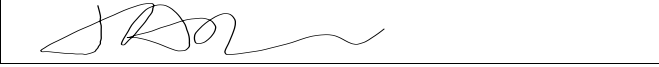
- usual residence
- last known residence
- place of business
- principal place of business
- last known place of business
- last known principal place of business
- principal office of the partnership
- principal office of the corporation
- principal office of the company
- place of business of the partnership/company/corporation within the jurisdiction with a connection to claim
- other (please specify)

Place of service ordered by the Court in the order made on 20 September 2022

I believe that the facts stated in this certificate of service are true.

I 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.

Full name JULIE AMBER DILCOCK

Signed 

Claimant's Solicitor

Position or office held Litigation Counsel (Land & Property)

(If signing on behalf of firm or company)

Date

2	1	0	2	2	0	2	3
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Rules relating to the service of documents are contained in Part 6 of the Civil Procedure Rules (www.justice.gov.uk) and you should refer to the rules for information.

Calculation of deemed day of service of a claim

A claim form served within the UK in accordance with Part 6 of the Civil Procedure rules is deemed to be served on the second business day after the claimant has completed the steps required by CPR 7.5(1).

Calculation of the deemed day of service of documents other than the claim form (CPR 6.26)

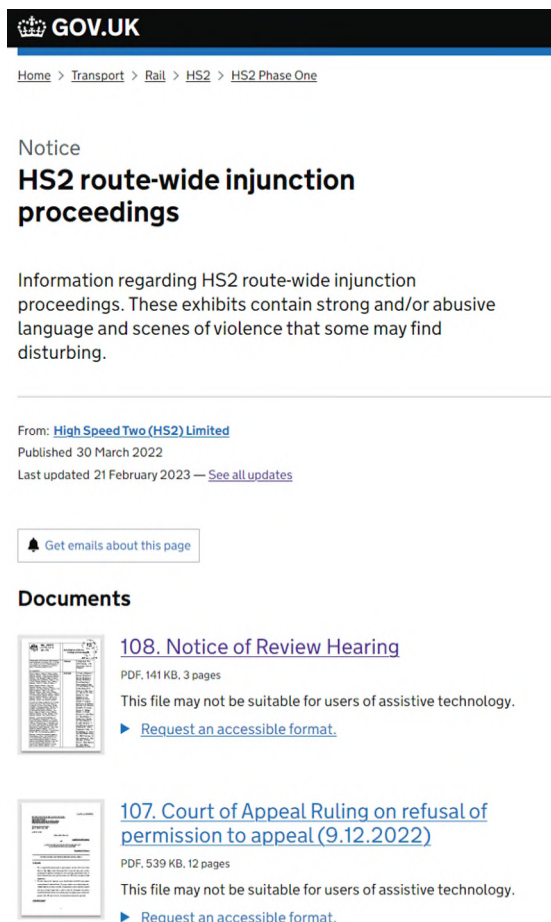
Method of service	Deemed day of service
First class post or other service which provides for delivery on the next business day	The second day after it was posted, left with, delivered to or collected by the relevant service provider provided that day is a business day; or if not, the next business day after that day
Document exchange	The second day after it was left with, delivered to or collected by the relevant service provider provided that day is a business day; or if not, the next business day after that day
Delivering the document to or leaving it at a permitted address	If it is delivered to or left at the permitted address on a business day before 4.30pm, on that day; or in any other case, on the next business day after that day
Fax	If the transmission of the fax is completed on a business day before 4.30pm, on that day; or in any other case, on the next business day after the day on which it was transmitted
Other electronic method	If the email or other electronic transmission is sent on a business day before 4.30pm, on that day; or in any other case, on the next business day after the day on which it was sent
Personal service	If the document is served personally before 4.30pm on a business day, it is served on that day; or in any other case, on the next business day after that day

In this context 'business day' means any day except Saturday, Sunday or a bank holiday; (under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the UK where service is to take place) includes Good Friday and Christmas Day.

DETAILS OF SERVICE

I, **JULIE AMBER DILCOCK**, of High Speed Two (HS2) Limited, Two Snowhill., Snow Hill Queensway, Birmingham, B4 6GA state as follows:

1. I am a solicitor of the Senior Courts of England and Wales and employed by the First Claimant as Litigation Counsel (Land & Property).
2. Unless otherwise stated, all facts and matters set out in this Witness Statement are from my own knowledge. I have identified those statements which are matters of information or belief, and identified the sources of the information or belief.
3. On 21.02.2023 I instructed Bradley Simmons, Digital Media and Content Executive for the First Claimant, to upload a copy of the Notice of Hearing for the hearing on 16 May 2023 to the website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-route-wide-injunction-proceedings>. A copy of the Notice of Hearing has already been filed with the Court.
4. At 15:10 on 21.02.2023, Bradley Simmons confirmed to me that the upload was complete and I checked the website and noted that the document was available to view and download. A screenshot of the website showing the documents is here:



GOV.UK

Home > Transport > Rail > HS2 > HS2 Phase One

Notice


HS2 route-wide injunction proceedings


Information regarding HS2 route-wide injunction proceedings. These exhibits contain strong and/or abusive language and scenes of violence that some may find disturbing.

From: [High Speed Two \(HS2\) Limited](#)
Published 30 March 2022
Last updated 21 February 2023 — [See all updates](#)

Get emails about this page

Documents

 [108. Notice of Review Hearing](#)
PDF, 141 KB, 3 pages
This file may not be suitable for users of assistive technology.
[Request an accessible format.](#)

 [107. Court of Appeal Ruling on refusal of permission to appeal \(9.12.2022\)](#)
PDF, 539 KB, 12 pages
This file may not be suitable for users of assistive technology.
[Request an accessible format.](#)

and a screen shot of the section of the website that shows when updates are made is here:

Published 30 March 2022

Last updated 21 February 2023 - [hide all updates](#)

21 February 2023

Added 108. Notice of Review Hearing.

11 January 2023

Added 106: Court of Appeal Order refusing permission to appeal (9.12.2022) and 107. Court of Appeal Ruling on refusal of permission to appeal (9.12.2022).

2 November 2022

Added 105. Supplementary Bundle Index (with document links) for Application for permission to appeal to CoA

28 October 2022

Doc added - 104. Core Bundle Index (with document links) for Application for permission to appeal to CoA

28 October 2022

Added 99. D6 Application for permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal – Appellant’s Notice, 100. D6 Application for permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal – Grounds of Appeal, 101. D6 Application for permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal – Skeleton Argument, 102. Respondents’ Response to D6’s Application for permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal and 103. Appellant’s chronology of relevant events.

30 September 2022


Added 95. D6 Submissions on Draft Order, 96. D6 Application for permission to appeal, 97. Claimants’ response on consequential issues and 98. Consequential Matters Judgment – 23.09.2022.

An update regarding the recent inaccurate reporting of the injunction has been added.

20 September 2022

Added 94: Injunction Order dated 20 September 2022.

I believe that the facts stated in this witness statement are true. I 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.

Signed:.....


JULIE AMBER DILCOCK

Dated: 21 February 2023