

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION**

CLAIM NO.

B E T W E E N :

TELEDYNE UK LIMITED

Claimant

-and-

(1) JULIAN ALLEN GAO

(2) RUBY HAMILL

(3) DANIEL JONES

(4) NAJAM SHAH

(5) RICKY SOUTHALL

(6) AMAREEN AFZAL

(7) SERENA FENTON

**(8) PERSONS UNKNOWN WHO ARE WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE
CLAIMANT ENTERING OR REMAINING ON LAND AND IN OR ON
BUILDINGS ON ANY OF THE SITES LISTED IN SCHEDULE 2 TO THE
CLAIM FORM, THOSE BEING:**

- A. THE 'SHIPLEY SITE' (TELEDYNE UK LIMITED, AIREDALE
HOUSE, ACORN PARK, SHIPLEY BD17 7SW);**
- B. THE 'LINCOLN SITE' (TELEDYNE UK LIMITED, 168 SADLER
ROAD, LINCOLN LN6 3RS);**
- C. THE 'WIRRAL SITE' (TELEDYNE UK LIMITED, UNIT A, 6 TEBAY
ROAD, BROMBOROUGH, BIRKENHEAD, WIRRAL CH62 3PA);**
- D. THE 'CHELMSFORD SITE' (TELEDYNE UK LIMITED, 106
WATERHOUSE LANE, CHELMSFORD CM1 2QU);**
- E. THE 'PRESTEIGNE SITE' (TELEDYNE UK LIMITED, BROADAXE
BUSINESS PARK, PRESTEIGNE LD8 2UH); AND**
- F. THE 'NEWBURY SITE' (TELEDYNE UK LIMITED, REYNOLDS
NAVIGATION HOUSE, CANAL VIEW ROAD, NEWBURY RG14
5UR).**

(9) PERSONS UNKNOWN WHO FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTESTING ARE OBSTRUCTING ANY VEHICLE ACCESSING THE ‘SHIPLEY SITE’ (TELEDYNE UK LIMITED, AIREDALE HOUSE, ACORN PARK, SHIPLEY BD17 7SW) FROM THE HIGHWAY

(10) PERSONS UNKNOWN WHO FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTESTING ARE OBSTRUCTING ANY VEHICLE ACCESSING THE HIGHWAY FROM THE ‘SHIPLEY SITE’ (TELEDYNE UK LIMITED, AIREDALE HOUSE, ACORN PARK, SHIPLEY BD17 7SW)

(11) PERSONS UNKNOWN WHO FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTESTING ARE CAUSING THE BLOCKING, SLOWING DOWN, OBSTRUCTING OR OTHERWISE INTERFERING WITH THE FREE FLOW OF TRAFFIC ON TO, OFF OR ALONG THE ROADS LISTED AT SCHEDULE 3 TO THE CLAIM FORM

Defendants

**FIRST WITNESS STATEMENT OF
NICHOLAS JAMES WARGENT**

I, **NICHOLAS JAMES WARGENT**, of 106 Waterhouse Lane, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 2QU, state as follows:

1. I am a director of the Claimant, Teledyne UK Limited (**‘Teledyne UK’**). Teledyne UK is a wholly owned subsidiary of Teledyne Technologies Incorporated, a New York Stock Exchange listed company (together the **‘Teledyne Technologies Group’**). The Teledyne Technologies Group’s operations are primarily located in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Western and Northern Europe.
2. I am also an in-house solicitor and General Counsel for the Europe, Middle East and Africa, and Asia-Pacific regions for the Teledyne Technologies Group, and I am duly authorised to make this witness statement on behalf of Teledyne UK.
3. I make this witness statement in support of Teledyne UK’s Claim for injunctive relief against the above Named Defendants and various categories of Persons Unknown, and also Teledyne UK’s Application for interim relief and an alternative service order.

4. The facts and matters set out in this statement are within my own knowledge unless otherwise stated, and I believe them to be true. Where I refer to information supplied by others, the source of the information is identified; facts and matters derived from other sources are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
5. There is now produced and shown to me a paginated bundle of true copy documents marked **NJW-1**. All references to documents in this statement are to Exhibit **NJW-1**, and are in the format **NJW-1/page number**.
6. To assist in the navigation of this witness statement, I shall address:
 - i. Introduction and overview of the relief sought;
 - ii. Teledyne UK Limited;
 - iii. Teledyne UK Limited's sites;
 - iv. The relevant protest groups;
 - v. Protests that have already occurred at Teledyne UK's sites;
 - vi. The Defendants to this Claim and Application;
 - vii. Apprehension of future protests and harm; and
 - viii. Teledyne's response to mitigate the apprehended harm.

INTRODUCTION

7. Broadly, and as I shall explain further below, Teledyne UK is, by reason of its business activities, a target for pro-Palestinian protests. Typically, but not exclusively, those protests are and have been carried out by persons who associate with one or more of the groups known as 'Palestine Action', 'Palestine Solidarity Campaign' and 'Bradford Friends of Palestine'.
8. By this Claim and Application, Teledyne UK is seeking injunctive relief to protect six of its sites against acts of unlawful protest. Those sites are:
 - i. The '**Shipley Site**' (Teledyne UK Limited, Airedale House, Acorn Park, Shipley BD17 7SW);

- ii. The **‘Lincoln Site’** (Teledyne UK Limited, 168 Sadler Road, Lincoln LN6 3RS);
 - iii. The **‘Wirral Site’** (Teledyne UK Limited, Unit A, 6 Tebay Road, Bromborough, Birkenhead, Wirral CH62 3PA);
 - iv. The **‘Chelmsford Site’** (Teledyne UK Limited, 106 Waterhouse Lane, Chelmsford CM1 2QU);
 - v. The **‘Presteigne Site’** (Teledyne UK Limited, Broadaxe Business Park, Presteigne LD8 2UH); and
 - vi. The **‘Newbury Site’** (Teledyne UK Limited, Reynolds Navigation House, Canal View Road, Newbury RG14 5UR).
9. Teledyne UK also operates its business from other sites across the country; however, relief is sought in relation to only these six sites. As I shall explain below, the addresses of these six sites are published on the Palestine Action website and listed as ‘targets’ for direct action protest, such that Teledyne UK reasonably apprehends that acts of protest will occur at these sites.
10. Teledyne UK seeks injunctive relief in relation to all six sites to restrain acts of trespass (including the entering and remaining on Teledyne UK’s land, and in buildings, and the defacing of buildings and land with spray paint or similar). As I shall explain in this witness statement, Teledyne UK has experienced several acts of trespass at its sites, with aggravating features, the frequency of which has increased throughout 2024.
11. Further, in relation to the Shipley Site, Teledyne UK also seeks injunctive relief to restrain interference with its common law right to access the highway from its land, as well as injunctive relief to prevent public nuisance (that being obstruction of the highway). Obstruction of access to the Shipley Site is becoming an increasingly common feature of the direct action that Teledyne UK is experiencing at its sites, and the disruption of access to and from target sites is a well-known and often-used tactic of those engaged in direct action protest (and is a known tactic of the group known as Palestine Action, as I shall explain below). Three such incidents have been experienced

in recent months at the Shipley Site, on 30 October and 20 and 28 November 2024, in which the gate to the site was blocked by protestors who appear to be associated with the group known as Bradford Friends of Palestine. I will explain more about these incidents below.

12. The Shipley Site has been identified as requiring this additional protection (and not just protection against trespass) because (i) Teledyne has already experienced access to the Shipley Site being disrupted and (ii) the location and topography of the site is such that it can be easily blockaded, and any blockade could also have an adverse impact on Teledyne UK's neighbours (as I shall explain further below, the site is served by a single dead-end access road, which is shared with other businesses, and which is accessed via a main A-road).
13. Teledyne UK (and I personally) respect the democratic rights of citizens of this country (and indeed elsewhere) to lawfully protest and hold peaceful demonstrations in support of causes they believe in, and the injunction sought by Teledyne UK does not in any way seek to impede or circumvent that fundamental and important human right. Teledyne UK seeks only to restrain protest activity that goes beyond that which is peaceful and lawful. Specifically, Teledyne UK seeks to prevent further trespasses at its sites (which in the past has been aggravated and caused significant property damage), and the serious risks posed to the health, safety and well-being of employees and personnel present on site at the time of such aggravated attacks; Teledyne UK owes duties, as a matter of law, to provide a safe working environment for its employees, contractors and others visiting its sites.
14. This Claim and Application is being made now as (i) there has been a significant increase in the frequency of unlawful protest activity at Teledyne UK's sites throughout 2024, (ii) Teledyne UK apprehends acts of protest over the Christmas period as people (including protestors) typically enjoy time off work and have more time at their disposal – indeed, as I shall explain below, an incident occurred at the Shipley Site on Boxing Day in 2023 (with incidents also occurring at the Shipley Site during the Easter vacation and October half-term of this year), and (iii) it is a sad fact that the situation in the Middle East continues to deteriorate, such that those who choose to engage in direct

action protest in relation to that cause may feel inclined or compelled to take action at this time (as they have with increased frequency throughout 2024).

15. Teledyne UK obtained intelligence that a protest was being planned at the Chelmsford Site for 8 December 2024, but that the protest was then cancelled because of the bad weather caused by storm Darragh. The intelligence that Teledyne UK received suggested that the planned protest was intended to be peaceful; protestors were planning to stand on the pavement of Waterhouse Lane, on which the Chelmsford Site is located, and hold placards. The intelligence now suggests that this protest has been rescheduled for 22 December 2024. I stress that this not the kind of protest that Teledyne UK seeks to prohibit, nor should it. This kind of protest would not be caught by the terms of the injunction order sought. The public have every right to engage in this sort of protest, and Teledyne UK respects that rights and expects the law to uphold that right.

TELEDYNE UK LIMITED

16. Teledyne UK Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales on 28 March 1947 under company number 00432014. Its registered address is at 106 Waterhouse Lane, Chelmsford, Essex CM21 2QU.
17. Teledyne UK is a global leader in specialised components and subsystems for innovative solutions in medical, science, aerospace, defence and industrial applications. Specifically, Teledyne UK is known for its innovation in semi-conductors, high power RF, imaging and precision timing and engineered systems. Across its UK sites, Teledyne UK mainly manufactures products for commercial use in a vast range of industrial markets, including aerospace and defence, factory automation, air and water quality environmental monitoring, electronics design and development, oceanographic research, energy, medical imaging and pharmaceutical research. Teledyne UK also provides electronic components and subsystems and communications products, including defence electronics, data acquisition and communications equipment for air transport and business aircraft, and components and subsystems for wireless and satellite communications.

18. Teledyne UK typically manufactures components and subsystems that are incorporated by its customers into their own products, which go on to be used in a variety of applications and end-uses. The core technologies on which the products manufactured by Teledyne UK are based can be used in very different end applications. For example, Teledyne UK manufactures RF magnetrons that generate radio frequency (RF) power: RF magnetrons can be used to power radiotherapy machines for the treatment of cancer, as well as commercial and military radar systems. On the same site, a Teledyne UK business unit can manufacture products that have both commercial and military end-uses.
19. The majority of Teledyne UK revenue is derived from products with commercial end uses, some of which are used in critical national infrastructure, from healthcare to space observation. Teledyne UK also manufactures products that are dual-use or have military applications. Many of those products are manufactured for use by the UK Ministry of Defence, other NATO member states and other allied nations. Exports are also made to commercial businesses outside the UK, including those in Israel and the Ukraine. Dual-use and military products exported by Teledyne UK are exported under UK Government-approved export licences, and Teledyne UK complies with the UK Government's export compliance regime.
20. Furthermore, three of Teledyne UK's sites that are the subject matter of this Claim and Application have 'FSC status' (formerly known as 'List X' status), those being Shipley, Chelmsford and Lincoln. FSC stands for 'facility security clearance', and is a requirement of being a UK Government defence supplier. FSC status is required as Teledyne UK holds contracts with the UK Ministry of Defence which requires it to safeguard assets classified SECRET or above on its premises. FSC status is required to ensure that Teledyne UK meets and maintains the required protective controls to safeguard the classified assets.
21. Teledyne UK's sites therefore form a critical part of the UK defence supply chain, and form an important part of the UK's ability to protect its security and advance national interests, and the security of the UK's allies. Disruption to production at Teledyne UK's sites threatens national security: for example, delays to the manufacture and repair of radar warning systems and components for the UK Ministry of Defence not only

increases costs for the UK taxpayer, but places serving personnel at increased risk of shortages and equipment failure.

22. Therefore, Teledyne UK's sites are extremely sensitive; it is unacceptable to have unauthorised persons trespassing on the sites, entering the buildings and damaging the buildings and property (as protestors have done). At many of Teledyne UK sites, particularly at those where research, development and production occur, there are additional sensitivities. For example, some areas must be kept sterile, and hazardous materials and chemicals are stored on site. Many sites contain highly specialised (and expensive) equipment, which require special skills and knowledge to safely operate. It is unacceptable and dangerous to have trespassers who are not aware of those sensitivities and the risks that they pose roaming the sites; it not only places the trespassers at risk, but those who have to retrieve them from the buildings and clear up after them.
23. The Teledyne Technologies Group employs approximately 1,750 staff across the UK.

TELEDYNE UK LIMITED'S SITES

24. Below are the necessary and relevant details for the six Teledyne UK sites in relation to which injunctive relief is sought. Teledyne UK holds either the freehold or leasehold titles to each of the sites.

The Shipley Site

25. The Shipley Site has FSC status.
26. Teledyne UK holds the freehold title to the Shipley Site, which is registered at HM Land Registry under Title Number WYK387275. I exhibit at **NJW-1/1 – 7** the official copy of the register of title and accompanying plan; the Shipley Site is edged in red. I also exhibit at **NJW-1/8 – 9** two satellite images of the Shipley Site, on which the site is edged in red.

27. As can be seen from the plan filed at HM Land Registry, the Shipley Site is only accessible via a single access point to the North West of the site, off the road named Acorn Park. That access is gated, and the gate is operated by way of an electronic fob. The entire perimeter of the Shipley Site is fenced; the site cannot be accessed without passing through the gate (or over the fence line).
28. Acorn Park is an adopted highway maintainable at public expense, and connects to the A6038 (Otley Road)). As can be seen from the plan filed at HM Land Registry, Acorn Park is not a through-road (it is effectively a dead-end road).
29. Acorn Park also serves as the sole access to a number of adjoining properties and businesses (including the “Warehouse” marked in yellow on the plan document which is currently a printing business, and other tool and trade merchants), some of which frequently receive deliveries by HGVs.

The Wirral Site

30. Teledyne UK holds the leasehold title to the Wirral Site, which is registered at HM Land Registry under Title Number MS575234. I exhibit at **NJW-1/10 – 17** the official copy of the register of title and accompanying plan; the Wirral Site is edged in red. I also exhibit at **NJW-1/18 – 19** two satellite images of the Wirral Site, on which the site is edged in red.
31. There is sometimes reference made to ‘Teledyne CML Group Limited’ in the address to the Wirral Site, including by Palestine Action. ‘Teledyne CML’ is a business unit and trading name of Teledyne UK, the business and assets of Teledyne CML Group Limited having been transferred to Teledyne UK. The Teledyne CML Group Limited company is however retained and not dissolved for various business-related reasons.
32. As can be seen from the plan filed at HM Land Registry, the Wirral Site is only accessible via a single access point, off the road named Tebay Road. That access is gated. The vehicle gate is operated by way of a padlock, and pedestrian access by way

of passcode barrier entry. The entire perimeter of the Wirral Site is fenced; the site cannot be accessed without passing through the gate (or over the fence line).

33. Tebay Road also serves as the sole access to a number of adjoining properties and businesses (including Tebay Retail Park, B&M Home Store, Magnet Kitchens and Magnet Trade), some of which frequently receive deliveries by HGVs.

The Chelmsford Site

34. The Chelmsford Site has FSC status.
35. Teledyne UK holds the freehold to the Chelmsford Site, which is registered at HM Land Registry under Title Number EX688035. I exhibit at **NJW-1/20 – 26** the official copy of the register of title and accompanying plan; the Chelmsford Site is edged in red. I also exhibit at **NJW-1/27** a satellite image of the Chelmsford Site, on which the site is edged in red.
36. The official copy of the register lists ‘Teledyne E2V (UK) Limited’ as the registered proprietor of the site. That is the former name of Teledyne UK, and evidence of the change of the company name is recorded at Companies House and exhibited at **NJW-1/28 – 29**. In any event, it is clear that the company number recorded on the official copy of the register of title matches that of Teledyne UK.
37. The majority of the Chelmsford Site is fenced, with two vehicle access gates and three pedestrian access gates. The reception at the front of the building is open to the pavement: access further into the site is controlled by swipe card access.

The Presteigne Site

38. Teledyne UK holds the leasehold title to the Presteigne Site. The Presteigne Site comprises two legal titles.
39. The first, which is ‘Unit 1’, is a registered leasehold title, registered at HM Land Registry under Title Number CYM839162. **NJW-1/30 – 34** the official copy of the

register of title and accompanying plan; the Unit 1 of the Presteigne Site is edged in red. I also exhibit at **NJW-1/35** a satellite image of Unit 1 of the Presteigne Site, on which the site is edged in red.

40. The second, which is 'Unit 5 and Unit 6', is not registered at HM Land Registry, it being a lease for five years (and therefore not registrable). I can however confirm that the current lease is dated 9 October 2024, and is for a term of five years. I exhibit at **NJW-1/36 – 89** a redacted copy of the lease (given the sensitive nature of Teledyne UK's business, I hope the court will understand the desire to redact the lease, save to evidence the demise for the purposes of the trespass claim).
41. A satellite image, on which Units 5 and 6 are outlined in red, is exhibited at **NJW-1/90**.
42. There is sometimes reference made to 'Teledyne Labtech Limited' in the address to the Presteigne Site, including by Palestine Action. 'Teledyne Labtech' is a business unit and trading name of Teledyne UK, the business and assets of Teledyne Labtech Limited having been transferred to Teledyne UK. The Teledyne Labtech Limited company is however retained and has not been dissolved for various business-related reasons.
43. The perimeters of both Unit 1 and Units 5 and 6 are fenced, with electronic keypad access for both vehicle and pedestrian gates.

The Lincoln Site

44. The Lincoln Site has FSC status.
45. Teledyne UK holds the freehold title to the Lincoln Site which is registered at HM Land Registry under Title Number LL317736. I exhibit at **NJW-1/91 – 99** the official copy of the register of title and accompanying plan; the Lincoln Site is edged in red. I also exhibit at **NJW-1/100** a satellite image of the Lincoln Site, on which the site is edged in red.
46. The official copy of the register lists 'Teledyne E2V (UK) Limited' as the registered proprietor of the site. That is the former name of Teledyne UK, and evidence of the

change of the company name is recorded at Companies House and exhibited at **NJW-1/28 – 29**. In any event, it is clear that the company number recorded on the official copy of the register of title matches that of Teledyne UK.

47. The entire perimeter of the Lincoln site is fenced.

The Newbury Site

48. Teledyne UK holds the leasehold title to the Newbury Site which is registered at HM Land Registry under Title Number BK365055. I exhibit at **NJW-1/101 – 105** the official copy of the register of title and accompanying plan; the Newbury Site is edged in red. I also exhibit at **NJW-1/106** a satellite image of the Newbury Site, in which the site is edged in red.

THE RELEVANT PROTEST GROUPS

49. The protestors that attend Teledyne UK's sites appear to be associated with, or gravitate around, organised groups. To that end, Teledyne UK is aware of three groups in particular: Palestine Action, Bradford Friends of Palestine (in relation to the Shipley Site) and the Palestine Solidarity Campaign (which has various local branches).

Palestine Action

50. Of these three groups, Palestine Action is notably more 'extreme', and promotes acts of unlawful direct action protest; many of the historic acts of aggravated trespass at Teledyne UK's sites have been carried out by and attributed to followers of the Palestine Action group. I shall explain more about these incidents later in this witness statement.
51. Further, Palestine Action also promotes, publicises and claims responsibility for various other aggravated attacks at sites owned by companies that it associates with the conflict in the Middle East, such as Elbit Systems, Barclays Bank, Allianz and Thales (to name just a few). Examples of the various attacks that Palestine Action takes credit for can be found in the 'News' section of its website: <https://palestineaction.org/news/>.

As can be seen from that section of the website, those actions often include spray painting of buildings and the smashing of windows, the occupation of buildings, and the blockading of sites. Examples include (but are certainly not limited to):

- i. The blockading of CDW UK's offices in Manchester on 1 July 2024 by using a vehicle and locking-on device, whilst one protestor occupied the ledge at the building's entrance: <https://palestineaction.org/cdw-manchester/> (exhibited at **NJW-1/107 – 109**);
 - ii. The smashing of windows and spray painting of 12 Barclays Bank sites overnight on 12 September 2024: <https://palestineaction.org/barclays-nationwide/> (exhibited at **NJW-1/110 – 112**); and
 - iii. The blockading of two sites in Bristol at which Elbit Systems conducts its business on 12 November 2024. The activists used vans and locking-on devices to block the gates to the sites: <https://palestineaction.org/bristol-sites-shut/> (exhibited at **NJW-1/113 – 114**).
52. Palestine Action's cause gravitates around the slogan of "shut Elbit down" (Elbit being a reference to Elbit Systems Ltd – which is an Israel-based company engaged in defence and security work, and which develops and supplies airborne, land and naval systems). However, it is clear that those who associate with Palestine Action have a far wider range of targets for their direct action protests. Specifically, and as I shall explain further below, Palestine Action lists the six Teledyne UK sites (with their addresses) that are the subject matter of this Claim and Application as 'targets' for direct action: <https://elbitsites.uk/company/2/> (exhibited at **NJW-1/115**).
53. Palestine Action is a highly active organisation. In particular:
- i. The homepage of the Palestine Action website (<https://palestineaction.org>) (**NJW-1/116 – 122**) contains links to pages where potential activists can 'join the resistance' and "*sign up to get involved in the campaign to shut down Israel's weapons trade*", 'fund the movement' and 'attend an online workshop' which run every Wednesday and Friday at 7pm, and Sunday at 3pm;

- ii. I exhibit at **NJW-1/123 – 124** a copy of the form by which potential activists can sign up to ‘join the resistance’: <https://palestineaction.org/join-the-resistance/>;
- iii. Palestine Action organises workshops for its activists across the country, including direct action training and arrestee support (which clearly pre-supposes that its activists will be arrested for their actions and require the support of volunteers). The relevant webpage is at <https://palestineaction.org/workshops/>. I note that the page is updated frequently, with new workshops released regularly (and at fairly short notice). For example, I exhibit PDFs of the webpage as access on 27 November 2024 (**NJW-1/125**) and 1 December 2024 (**NJW-1/126**).

Palestine Action: the Underground Manual

- 54. Palestine Action has produced, and published on its website, a PDF document entitled ‘THE UNDERGROUND MANUAL’. That manual appears to be intended to advise, encourage and instruct activists as to how they can conduct acts of direct action protest.
- 55. I exhibit a copy of that manual at **NJW-1/127 – 140**. There are seven chapters to the manual, which are:
 - i. ‘Create a cell’. Activists are encouraged to band together in small cells to organise and carry out acts of direct action protest;
 - ii. ‘Pick a target’. Activists are encouraged to pick a target for their direct action (using a secure browsers, if conducting internet research). In this chapter, ‘Teledyne’ is expressly listed as a target that should be considered and, if the ‘check out the targets’ link is followed, a map is accessed on which Palestine Action have plotted what they consider to be targets for direct action. As I have set out above, here, the six Teledyne UK sites that are the subject matter of this Claim and Application are listed, along with their addresses;
 - iii. ‘Prepare for action’. This chapter instructs activists how to conduct reconnaissance of the sites that they have selected as a target for their direct action;

- iv. 'Plan your action'. This is the largest chapter and includes suggestions as to the type of action that might be undertaken, how to get to and from a target undetected, how to evade arrest and how to divide roles amongst cell members. The types of action suggested are all unlawful, and are not acts of peaceful protest: using re-purposed fire extinguishers to spray paint, 'regular' spray painting, smashing windows and exterior equipment, blocking pipes and breaking in. There is also extensive guidance as to how to avoid identification and capture, including by using burner phones, face coverings, dark loose-fitting clothing, plain trainers and covering the whole body;
 - v. 'Take action';
 - vi. 'Post-action'. Activists are advised to destroy all evidence;
 - vii. 'Technology and security'. Activists are encouraged to use burner phones, VPNs, Protonmail, Signal and devices such as faraday cages to reduce their digital footprint and avoid detection and identification.
56. It is clear from the Underground Manual that the acts promoted and encouraged by Palestine Action to its followers are all unlawful and are not acts of peaceful protest. Anyone following the guidance in this manual would not be protesting within the boundaries of the law.
57. Further, much of the content of the manual is also focussed on instructing and advising activists as to how they may keep their identities unknown. If activists were to successfully follow each of the suggested steps and also avoid arrest, it would be almost impossible to identify and trace activists (and name them for the purposes of legal proceedings).
58. Palestine Action, by way of the Underground Manual, and the publishing of the addresses of the six Teledyne UK sites, are also clearly encouraging and facilitating acts of unlawful direct action protest at those sites.

Bradford Friends of Palestine

59. The group known as Bradford Friends of Palestine does not, to my knowledge, operate a website (but does operate various social media accounts, and has an email address).
60. This protest group operates in and around the Bradford area which, geographically, includes the Shipley Site. Activists associated with this group were responsible for the protest incidents on 30 October and 20 and 28 November 2024 at the Shipley Site, during which the access to the Site was obstructed (and blocked) for several hours. Whilst the actions of the protestors on these occasions were very disruptive (and unlawful), it is fair to say that Teledyne UK's experience of this group, to date, is that they deploy less aggravated tactics when compared to those activists who take action under the banner of Palestine Action. This group has also in the past conducted peaceful protests at the Shipley Site. For example, historically, if protestors attended the Shipley Site and stood outside the gate, they would move to one side and allow access to and from the site when a vehicle approached.
61. From my review of the Bradford Friends of Palestine Instagram account, it appears that the group primarily adopts tactics of marches, sit-ins at public places (such as shopping centres) and assembling at locations with placards and banners (including, as I have mentioned, outside the gate at the Shipley Site, recently blocking access to the site).

Palestine Solidarity Campaign

62. The Palestine Solidarity Campaign ('PSC') is a long-established community that also adopts a pro-Palestinian message. The group operates a website, which can be found here: <https://palestinecampaign.org>. This group is a legal entity, and is registered as a company limited by guarantee with company number 5213508. I exhibit at **NJW-1/141** the record of the company at Companies House.
63. From my reading of the website, and my understanding of PSC, it is well organised and undertakes a wide range of work in pursuit of its cause; these activities include protests, the production of information leaflets, various campaigns and lobbying activities.

64. PSC Campaign has several regional branches, including in regions where a number of Teledyne UK sites are located (such as Bradford, Chelmsford, Lincoln & District, Liverpool and Shropshire).
65. I must stress that by naming and discussing the PSC in this witness statement I am not suggesting that it has done anything unlawful. I am merely describing the context against which this Claim and Application is made. As I have set out above, both I and Teledyne UK respect and fully support the right to peaceful protest. Indeed, the protest planned for outside the Chelmsford Site on 8 December 2024, and which was expected to be peaceful, was organised by the Chelmsford branch of the PSC.
66. I also refer to the PSC because it is suggested that to assist with giving notice of the Claim, Application and any injunction to Persons Unknown, the same should be emailed to the PSC and any relevant regional branches. That suggestion is made to ensure that all those persons who may be inclined to attend Teledyne UK's site with a view to engaging in protest are aware of any injunction and its terms. I understand from those advising Teledyne UK that the need for and terms of the proposed alternative service order will be dealt with in the witness statement of Mr Manan Singh of Keystone Law.

PROTESTS AT TELEDYNE UK LIMITED'S SITES

67. Teledyne UK has experienced acts of unlawful direct action protest, and suffered harm as a result. As I shall explain below, some of these protest incidents have been aggravated, and have caused significant loss to Teledyne UK.
68. Some acts of protest experienced by Teledyne UK have been lawful. As I explained earlier, Teledyne UK does not seek to prohibit acts of lawful and peaceful protest, and fully supports the rights of citizens to protest in such a way. For example, Teledyne UK does not take issue with protestors standing outside its sites with placards and banners, and making as much noise as they want to ensure that their message is heard. What Teledyne UK takes issue with is when protestors trespass on its sites, or prevent access to its sites.

69. I exhibit at **NJW-1/142 – 144** a spreadsheet. That spreadsheet has been passed to me, and is maintained by, a colleague at Teledyne UK. The spreadsheet records the incidents of protest that have occurred at Teledyne UK's sites since December 2022. Teledyne UK takes the view that many of these protests have been 'lawful'; many fall into the category of protestors attending a site with banners and placards, and making noise to ensure that their message is heard, with the protestors moving to one side to allow staff and visitors to gain access to the sites.
70. However, not all of the protest incidents recorded in the spreadsheet are lawful; where Teledyne UK has experienced unlawful acts of protest, I have given further details of the incident below.
71. I have redacted the spreadsheet to remove references to the names of employees of Teledyne UK, or any protestors who are not being named as a Defendant to these proceedings.

9 December 2022: the Presteigne Site

72. On 9 December 2022, at approximately 6am, at least four persons broke into the reception area of the Presteigne Site; they were wearing balaclavas to conceal their identities. They were armed with crowbars and sledgehammers. As is evident from Palestine Action's social media posts exhibited at **NJW-1/145 – 146**, these persons were associated with Palestine Action.
73. These persons proceeded to gain access to the roof of the Presteigne Site using a ladder that they had brought with them, and they caused extensive damage to the roof and to the premises generally. They entered the premises and smashed glass doors and windows, damaged IT equipment and sprayed the inside and outside of the premises with red paint (using re-purposed fire extinguishers, which Palestine Action encourages activists to use in its Underground Manual). The protestors destroyed the controllers of hot manufacturing equipment, so they could not be safely switched off, and then sprayed paint into the hot equipment and associated motors. They also released flares

and pyrotechnic devices in the chemical processing area, in close proximity to a number of vats of potentially dangerous, even lethal, chemicals.

74. I exhibit at **NJW-1/147 – 158** photographs of the damage caused by the trespassing protestors. Those photographs show the extensive damage to the skylights and windows of the building, the extensive use of red paint, and the large amount of shattered glass left throughout the building. In addition, the photographs show the protestors sitting on the roof.
75. The attack lasted for approximately 5-6 hours, and the Dyfed-Powys police and fire service attended the Presteigne Site to remove and arrest four persons. All four persons remained in custody on remand until their trial in May 2023, charged with conspiracy to commit criminal damage. Three of those on trial changed their pleas to guilty immediately before trial, and one person was found guilty at trial. All of them received custodial sentences.
76. Teledyne UK suffered extensive loss as a result of this incident. The cost of repairing and clearing up the damage caused by the protestors was in the approximate sum of £1.2m. In addition, the business was unable to complete and ship approximately US\$1,000,000 of sales in December 2022.
77. The site was able to partially re-open on 12 December 2022, with a limited team to commence clean up and make safe the working areas. All employees were not able to return to the business until 19 December 2022. The clean-up operation and repairs to the roof and windows lasted several months, and caused ongoing disruption to the business. As well as the cost of increased security, the disruption cost the business approximately another £266,000.

28 September 2023: the Chelmsford Site

78. On 28 September 2023, the Chelmsford Site was hosting an open day for graduates (Teledyne UK is one of the biggest private employers, if not the biggest, in the Chelmsford area). An individual associated with Palestine Action splashed red paint

across the front of the building (as shown in the photographs exhibited at **NJW-1/159 – 161**).

79. The incident also featured in a ‘news’ item on the Palestine Action website, exhibited at **NJW-1/162 – 164**.
80. While the physical damage and financial harm from this protest incident was not particularly significant when compared to other incidents experienced by Teledyne UK, this incident was clearly intended to cause reputational harm to the business and to deter future employees from considering a career with us.
81. Whilst Essex Police did not attend this particular incident, there was a subsequent phone call between me and a Detective Chief Inspector at Essex Police to discuss the incident and future response of Essex Police to incidents at the Chelmsford Site.
82. No arrests have been made in relation to this incident, and no suspects identified.

26 December 2023: the Shipley Site

83. On 26 December 2023 (Boxing Day), at approximately 4.30am, one individual gained access to the Shipley Site by climbing over the fence. They then approached the building and attempted to set fire to a goods entrance.
84. I exhibit at **NJW-1/166** a still CCTV image which shows the trespasser inside the Shipley Site, running away from the fire that they have started.
85. I exhibit at **NJW-1/167 – 169** photographs of the damage that was caused by the fire. Luckily, as can be seen from the photographs, limited damage was done to a very small area of the site. Nevertheless, the fire damage caused to the entrance to the main building incurred costs of approximately £35,000 to repair.

86. West Yorkshire Police responded to the incident; approximately 10 police officers attended the Shipley Site. An individual was later arrested, but the CPS elected not to bring any charges on the evidence available.

2 April 2024: the Shipley Site

87. On 2 April 2024, at approximately 5.30am, a group of around 20 protestors attended the Shipley Site. Four of these protestors managed to climb on to the roof of the premises and proceeded to cause extensive damage to the roof tiles and brickwork, as well as the glass doors and windows. The protestors were wearing the red overalls often worn by Palestine Action protestors when they carry out acts of direct action protest.
88. I exhibit at **NJW-1/170 – 182** a selection of photographs that show the damage caused by the protestors, including by the broken roof falling through into the building below. Those photographs also capture the protestors on the roof, and using a sledge hammer to smash the roof tiles. The final photograph shows the items that were seized by the police when they attended the site; these include a sledge hammer, ladder and fire extinguisher.
89. The incident lasted for approximately 16 hours, and the emergency services attended the Shipley Site in significant numbers. West Yorkshire Police arrested the four protestors who accessed the roof of the premises: Julian Allen Gao, Ruby Hamill, Daniel Jones and Najam Shah. As I shall explain below, all have been named as Defendants to this Claim and Application. These individuals went on trial in September 2024, and all pleaded not guilty to damaging property, and possession of articles with intent to destroy or damage property. The trial resulted in a hung jury and a retrial is set for February 2026.
90. Teledyne UK suffered significant loss as a result of this incident. The cost to repair the damaged caused by the protestors and clean up after them was estimated to cost in excess of £571,000. Production was interrupted for five days, causing a loss of revenue in excess of £300,000.

91. The site was shut during the incident and for the rest of 2 April 2024. Whilst the business was able to return to full production within a week, around half of the main building remained shut for approximately two weeks whilst major repairs were carried out, and further repair and refurbishment work carried on for a number of weeks after that.

15 May 2024: the Shipley Site

92. On 15 May 2024, at approximately 4.30am, four individuals gained access to the roof at the Shipley Site and once again caused damage to the roof; specifically, as can be seen in the photographs exhibited at **NJW-1/183 – 187**, the protestors smashed the top floor windows of the building and applied spray paint (the photographs also show the protestors on the roof of the building). The protestors also set off fireworks inside the building.
93. I also exhibit at **NJW-1/188 – 189** social media posts from Palestine Action which shows that the protestors (who are dressed in the familiar red overalls) are associated with Palestine Action.
94. The incident lasted for approximately seven hours and the emergency services attended the Shipley Site in significant numbers. West Yorkshire Police arrested the four protestors who gained access to the roof. Three of those persons have been released on bail: Ricky Southall, Amareen Afzal and Serena Fenton (all of whom have been named as Defendants to this Claim and Application). The fourth person remains on remand in custody. All four are charged with burglary with intent to commit damage, criminal damage to property and having an article with intent to destroy damage/property.
95. The protestors caused damage directly to the roof, surrounding windows and interior damage, incurring Teledyne UK the cost of approximately £68,000 to repair. Production was interrupted for one day causing a loss of revenue in excess of £60,000.
96. The site was shut during the incident and for the rest of 15 April 2024, but re-opened the following day.

5 July 2024: the Wirral Site

97. On 5 July 2024, at approximately 4.45am, three individuals gained access to the Wirral Site by ramming the vehicular access gates with a van, and then proceeded to spray red paint over the building. One of my colleagues at the Wirral Site was informed by police at the time that the protestors were live streaming their actions online. They also attempted to gain access to the roof of the premises with a ladder, but failed to do so.
98. I exhibit at **NJW-1/190 – 194** photographs which show the spray painted building, and the van abandoned inside the site (as well as two photographs of a protestor sitting on top of the van – they appear to be live streaming from their phone). I note that the protestor is wearing the red overalls associated with Palestine Action.
99. I also exhibit at **NJW-1/195 – 197** social media posts from Palestine Action, which confirm that the protestors were associated with this group.
100. The incident lasted for approximately four hours, and Merseyside Police attended and arrested the three protestors. At this time, I do not know what these persons have been charged with, or what their names are (as I explain below, that information is being sought from Merseyside Police). I do however know that they are currently on bail and awaiting a court date for trial.
101. The protestors caused damage to the gate and paint damage to the site, incurring Teledyne UK costs of approximately £1,000 to repair. Production was interrupted briefly, causing a loss of revenue of approximately £6,400.

2 October 2024: the Wirral Site

102. On 2 October 2024, at approximately 5.55am, three individuals gained access to the Wirral Site and climbed onto the roof of the premises. They caused damage to the roof,

as well as to the production floor in the building underneath, including by the use of red paint.

103. I exhibit at **NJW-1/198 – 201** photographs of the roof and production floor, which show the damaged caused by the protestors.
104. I also exhibit at **NJW-1/202 – 204** social media posts from Palestine Action, which shows that the protestors were associated with that group. These posts show how the actions of the protestors were targeted and intended to cause maximum disruption. In particular, the text accompanying the pictures of the damage caused explains that protestors had accessed the ‘clean room’ at the site, the contamination of which could stop production for up to 12 months, and disrupt production for 18 months. Palestine Action had come by that information as it was contained in a witness statement that had been given by a senior employee of Teledyne UK during criminal proceedings; the protestors had clearly used that information to do maximum damage during the course of their protest.
105. The incident lasted for approximately five hours and Merseyside Police attended and arrested the three protestors. At this time, I do not know what these persons have been charged with, or what their names are (as I explain below, that information is being sought from Merseyside Police). I do however know that they are currently on bail and awaiting a court date for trial.
106. The protestors caused damage to the roof and to the machinery in the rooms below the roof, incurring Teledyne UK costs to date of approximately £148,000 to repair, with a further £335,000 expected to be spent on a permanent roof repair. Production was interrupted, causing a loss of revenue of approximately £14,000.

30 October 2024: the Shipley Site

107. On 30 October 2024, the entrance gate to the Shipley Site was obstructed by approximately 20 protestors. The protestors stood outside the gate and blocked access

to the site (remembering that the Shipley Site has only this single point of access), whilst holding banners and placards.

108. The blockade lasted for around five hours, between 6.30am and 11.30am, during which time employees were unable to get through the gates and onto the site. The working day and business at the Shipley Site were therefore significantly disrupted on this day, with half a working day lost by reason of the protest. During blockade actions such as this one on 30 October, approximately 100 staff members are unable to access the site and carry on work, daily factory deliveries and collections are missed, staff members feel intimidated just by reason of arriving at their place of work, and 10-20 police officers are diverted from other duties to respond to a blockade. Depending on shipping schedules, up to £90,000 of revenue can be put at risk.
109. The protest appears to have been carried out by those who associate with the group known as Bradford Friends of Palestine. I have reviewed the Instagram page for that group and can see that a short video was posted on 30 October 2024, which shows protestors standing outside the gate to the Shipley Site, obstructing access. The protestors are wearing face and/or head coverings of various descriptions, or look away from the camera as it pans around, such that it is not possible to identify those who were present. I exhibit at **NJW-1/205 – 209** some still images of the video which show what I have here described.
110. During the protest, a female dressed in all dark clothing and wearing a face covering attached a poster to the fence at the Shipley Site. That poster had attached to it sharp lids of tin cans. I exhibit at **NJW-1/210** a still CCTV image of this person. Given her all dark clothing, face covering and the quality of the CCTV image, it is impossible to identify this person.
111. West Yorkshire Police attended the Shipley Site and eventually moved the protestors away from the gate to the site; the protestors had been in front of the gate for some five hours before they were moved away from the gate. To my knowledge, no arrests were made.

20 November 2024: the Shipley Site

112. On 20 November 2024, the entrance gate to the Shipley Site was obstructed by approximately 12 protestors. The protestors stood outside the gate and were chanting, singing and dancing, and obstructed access to the site.
113. The protest lasted for approximately 2 hours, between 12 noon and 2pm. During this time, access to the site was disrupted, although the impact was less severe than the protest on 30 October as a result of the shorter duration. That said, employees did still experience delays entering the site, which caused some inconvenience and loss of productivity during the working day.
114. The protest appears to have been carried out by those associated with Bradford Friends of Palestine. I exhibit at **NJW-1/211 – 217** a post made to the group's Instagram account, which documents the incident.
115. The West Yorkshire Police attended the site to manage the situation. To my knowledge, no arrests were made, but the Police did prohibit the filming and taking of photographs by the protestors given the status of the Shipley Site as a 'prohibited place' under the National Security Act 2023.

28 November 2024: the Shipley Site

116. On 28 November 2024, the entrance gate to the Shipley Site was again blockaded. On this occasion, a group of approximately 20 protestors attended the site and obstructed the gate and therefore access to the site. This blockade lasted for approximately three hours, between 6am and 9am. Consequently, and fortunately, this meant that the working day was not as disrupted as it had been by the earlier blockade on 30 October, as employees were able to access the site shortly after the time that they ordinarily would on a working day.
117. I understand from a colleague that the protestors who engaged in this protest were associated with Bradford Friends of Palestine, although I am also told that a group called 'Yorkshire Palestine Collective' have expressed solidarity with the incident in

various social media posts on 29 November 2024. Prior to this protest incident, neither I nor the other members of management at Teledyne UK were aware of this group. I have searched online for this group and exhibit at **NJW-1/218 – 238** the social media posts by the Yorkshire Palestine Collective, which records the incident. As with earlier incidents of this nature, most of the protestors are wearing face and/or head coverings.

118. The blockade lasted for some three hours. After being warned about their actions by officers from the West Yorkshire Police (who attended the site to manage the situation), the protestors were eventually shepherded away from the gate, without any significant resistance.
119. To my knowledge, no arrests were made, but the Police did prohibit the filming and taking of photographs by the protestors given the status of the Shipley Site as a ‘prohibited place’ under the National Security Act 2023.

THE DEFENDANTS TO THIS CLAIM AND APPLICATION

120. Teledyne UK has (at this time) named seven Defendants, and defined four categories of Persons Unknown (the latter of which are tied to and reflect the relevant causes of action).

Named Defendants

121. Each of the Named Defendants has attended one of Teledyne UK’s sites throughout 2024 and engaged in an act of unlawful direct action protest, for which they were arrested. As a result of those recent acts of protest, Teledyne UK reasonably apprehends that these persons may re-attend Teledyne UK’s sites and engage in further acts of direct action protest; these people are clearly currently active direct action protestors, with an interest in protesting against Teledyne UK’s business. A summary of the Named Defendants is as follows:
 - i. **Julian Allen Gao** – arrested at the Shipley Site on 2 April 2024 for having accessed the roof of the premises on site. Mr Gao was charged with damaging property, and possession of articles with intent to destroy or damage property, and was tried for

these offences in September 2024, which resulted in a hung jury. A re-trial has been set for February 2026;

- ii. **Ruby Hamill** – arrested at the Shipley Site on 2 April 2024 for having accessed the roof of the premises on site. Ms Hamill was charged with damaging property, and possession of articles with intent to destroy or damage property, and was tried for these offences in September 2024, which resulted in a hung jury. A re-trial has been set for February 2026;
 - iii. **Daniel Jones** – arrested at the Shipley Site on 2 April 2024 for having accessed the roof of the premises on site. Mr Jones was charged with damaging property, and possession of articles with intent to destroy or damage property, and was tried for these offences in September 2024, which resulted in a hung jury. A re-trial has been set for February 2026;
 - iv. **Najam Shah** – arrested at the Shipley Site on 2 April 2024 for having accessed the roof of the premises on site. Mr Shah was charged with damaging property, and possession of articles with intent to destroy or damage property, and was tried for these offences in September 2024, which resulted in a hung jury. A re-trial has been set for February 2026;
 - v. **Ricky Southall** – arrested at the Shipley Site on 15 May 2024 for having accessed the roof of the premises on site. I believe that Mr Southall is currently on bail;
 - vi. **Amareen Afzal** – arrested at the Shipley Site on 15 May 2024 for having accessed the roof of the premises on site. I believe that Ms Afzal is currently on bail;
 - vii. **Serena Fenton** – arrested at the Shipley Site on 15 May 2024 for having accessed the roof of the premises on site. I believe that Ms Fenton is currently on bail.
122. As mentioned above, there were in fact four protestors who were arrested at the Shipley Site on 15 May 2024 for having accessed to the roof of the premises. However, the fourth protestor has not been named as a defendant to these proceedings; that is because they remain on remand in custody, such that Teledyne UK does not reasonably

apprehend that they will re-attend its sites at this time, because they are not at liberty to do so.

123. Teledyne UK has elected not to name as defendants those persons who were arrested in relation to protest incidents at its sites throughout 2022 and 2023. That is because none of those persons have re-attended Teledyne UK's sites since those incidents, nor does Teledyne UK have any current knowledge of the status or whereabouts of these persons (including whether they continue to be involved in acts of direct action protest in support of the Palestine Action cause, or other similar cause). As such, Teledyne UK does not reasonably apprehend that those persons will re-attend its sites at this time.
124. No arrests were made in relation to the protests outside the Shipley Site during which access to the site was blocked on 30 October and 20 and 28 November 2024. As such, Teledyne UK has not been able to obtain any of the names of those protestors, such that they could become named defendants to this Claim and Application. Further, as I have explained above, clear images of the protestors engaging in alleged unlawful acts were not obtained (with most wearing face and/or head coverings of some description to conceal their identities), such that identification of these persons and joining them to the proceedings by way of photograph is not practicable (it would be impossible to tell if any future protestor attending a Teledyne UK site was one of those who had previously attended and concealed their identity).

Applications under CPR 31.17

125. As is clear from my earlier explanations of the unlawful protest incidents that have occurred at Teledyne UK's sites, six protestors were arrested at the Wirral Site on 5 July and 2 October 2024. Teledyne UK is not aware of the names of those protestors, yet understands that they are persons who might properly be added to this Claim as named defendants. With that in mind, both I and the solicitors for Teledyne UK have approached the Merseyside Police to obtain the names and addresses (and other contact details) of the persons arrested, to enable their identification and service in these proceedings. Unfortunately, Merseyside Police are unable to share that information without a court order. Accordingly, at the time of finalising this statement, the solicitors for Teledyne UK are in the process of preparing an application pursuant to CPR 31.17

to secure the disclosure of the names and addresses of the arrestees. It is hoped that an order can be secured in advance of the return date hearing of these injunction proceedings, and that Teledyne UK will have had sufficient time to act on the information obtained (if so advised).

126. Further, solicitors for Teledyne UK are, at the time of finalising this statement, also preparing a CPR 31.17 application in relation to information held by the West Yorkshire Police. Specifically, whilst Teledyne UK has the names of those persons who were arrested at the Shipley Site in 2024, it does not have any address or contact details for those persons to assist with service. Teledyne UK are seeking that disclosure (as well as confirmation that the names of the First to Seventh Defendants are correct).
127. Counsel will update the court as to the status of these disclosure Applications at the hearing of the Application for interim injunctive relief.

Persons Unknown

128. Teledyne UK also seeks relief against various defined categories of Persons Unknown. Those categories are defined so that they are tied to the causes of action relied upon and the conduct that Teledyne UK seeks to prohibit. Specifically, those categories are:
- i. Persons Unknown who are without the consent of the Claimant entering or remaining on land and in or on buildings on any of the sites listed in Schedule 2 to the Claim Form, those being:
 - (a) The **‘Shipley Site’** (Teledyne UK Limited, Airedale House, Acorn Park, Shipley BD17 7SW);
 - (b) The **‘Lincoln Site’** (Teledyne UK Limited, 168 Sadler Road, Lincoln LN6 3RS);
 - (c) The **‘Wirral Site’** (Teledyne UK Limited, Unit A, 6 Tebay Road, Bromborough, Birkenhead, Wirral CH62 3PA);
 - (d) The **‘Chelmsford Site’** (Teledyne UK Limited, 106 Waterhouse Lane, Chelmsford CM1 2QU);

- (e) The ‘**Presteigne Site**’ (Teledyne UK Limited, Broadaxe Business Park, Presteigne LD8 2UH); and
 - (f) The ‘**Newbury Site**’ (Teledyne UK Limited, Reynolds Navigation House, Canal View Road, Newbury RG14 5UR).
- ii. Persons Unknown who for the purpose of protesting are obstructing any vehicle accessing the ‘**Shipley Site**’ (Teledyne UK Limited, Airedale House, Acorn Park, Shipley BD17 7SW) from the highway;
 - iii. Persons Unknown who for the purpose of protesting are obstructing any vehicle accessing the highway from the ‘**Shipley Site**’ (Teledyne UK Limited, Airedale House, Acorn Park, Shipley BD17 7SW);
 - iv. Persons Unknown who for the purpose of protesting are causing the blocking, slowing down, obstructing or otherwise interfering with the free flow of traffic on to, off or along the roads listed at Schedule 3 to the Claim Form.
129. A Persons Unknown injunction is required because, as is evident from the above in relation to the protests at the Shipley Site on 30 October and 20 and 28 November 2024, it has not been possible to name all those persons who have attended, and may attend, Teledyne UK’s sites and protest in a way that is unlawful.
130. Further, it is impossible for Teledyne UK to name all those persons who may in the future attend Teledyne UK’s sites and engage in unlawful acts of protest. This is especially the case in circumstances where Palestine Action (that being one of the key groups with which Teledyne UK is concerned, and certainly the most extreme of the groups with which Teledyne UK is concerned) continues to recruit new activists to its cause and host direct action training days. There appears to be an ever increasing and changing cast of activists, who it is impossible to identify. Further, as I have explained above, Palestine Action advise and instruct its activists as to how to conceal their identities and escape arrest; if that advice is followed with success, Teledyne UK would not ever be in a position to be able to identify and name as defendants all those persons

who attend, or may attend, Teledyne UK's site and engage in acts of unlawful direct action protest.

APPREHENSION OF FUTURE PROTEST AND HARM

131. Absent the injunctive relief sought, Teledyne UK reasonably apprehends that it will experience further acts of protest in the same nature as those which have already been experienced. As I have set out above, many of those protests (but not all) have been unlawful and aggravated, with resulting harm.
132. Specifically, Teledyne UK reasonably apprehends imminent future acts of unlawful protest by reason of:
 - i. The past acts of unlawful protest that have been suffered, and the increasing frequency of those acts of protest throughout 2024;
 - ii. The continuing activity and recruitment of activists by groups such as Palestine Action, and the programme of direct action training run by that group;
 - iii. The instruction and encouragement of unlawful acts of direct action protest through mechanisms such as the aforementioned Underground Manual (Palestine Action). Specifically, every suggested act of protest in that manual is unlawful and includes acts of trespass and criminal damage;
 - iv. The continuing deterioration of the situation and conflict in the Middle East, which is the cause with which the activists who target Teledyne UK are concerned;
 - v. The imminent Christmas holiday period. Typically, people are not at work over this period and have more disposable time. When taken with the above factors, it seems likely that Teledyne UK will experience further acts of protest over this period, as protestors will have the time available to engage in such acts. Indeed, an incident occurred at the Shipley Site on Boxing Day 2023. Further, the incident at the Shipley Site on 2 April 2024 occurred during the Easter vacation period (2 April

being the Tuesday after Easter Monday), and the incident on 30 October 2024 occurred during the October school half-term holiday.

133. Further, Teledyne UK reasonably apprehends that harm will be suffered as a result of the apprehended acts of protest. The apprehended harm is in the same nature as the harms that have previously been suffered by reason of past acts of unlawful protest and include (but are not limited to):
- i. Property damage (caused by acts of trespass and aggravated trespass). As set out above, Teledyne UK has incurred significant repair and clean up costs following acts of trespass by protestors. Those losses are not sustainable. To date, and as set out above, the cumulative loss in this regard is in excess of £2.25m, with that figure expected to increase as the Wirral Site continues to undergo repairs;
 - ii. Disruption to business and operational losses. Teledyne UK cannot operate its business at its sites when unauthorised persons are trespassing on site. In many instances, it would not be safe to do so, and in other instances it would not be prudent to do so given the sensitivity of the business operations. Therefore, trespassers impact significantly on Teledyne UK's ability to go about its day-to-day business. Further, when damage has been caused by trespassing protestors, further disruption to the business is caused by the clean up operation, and sometimes also by reason of areas of the site being out of action until repairs can be undertaken. Further still, in instances where access to the site is blocked and staff cannot access the site, clearly the day-to-day business of that site is also disrupted;
 - iii. Further, and as described above, Teledyne UK's sites form a critical part of the UK defence supply chain. Disruption to production at these sites can weaken the UK's ability to protect its security and can place serving personnel at risk.

MITIGATION OF THE APPREHENDED HARM

134. Teledyne UK has comprehensive and sophisticated security arrangements in place across its sites to help guard against acts of unlawful protest (especially acts of trespass), and mitigate the loss and harm that is suffered when such acts do occur. Some

of those arrangements are long standing, whilst others have been put in place and/or enhanced in more recent times in response to the harmful acts of protest that have been suffered. These arrangements include:

- i. Manned guarding of sites;
- ii. Guard dogs;
- iii. Paths for patrolling and access;
- iv. Razor wire;
- v. Fencing lines;
- vi. Anti-climb devices;
- vii. Internal door strengthening;
- viii. Internal door locks;
- ix. Steel external doors;
- x. CCTV cameras;
- xi. Intruder detection systems;
- xii. Internal structural hardening (walls and ceilings);
- xiii. Secure rooms upgraded to the latest Ministry of Defence standards.

135. In the interests of full and frank disclosure I should say that not every site has all of the above measures in place. The measures that are in place at any given site depends on the nature of the site and its topography, the work undertaken at the site and the resources at and physical capability of the buildings at the site. However, as I am sure the court will appreciate, it is not prudent for me to explain in a public document exactly which measures are in place at which site.

136. The cost to Teledyne UK for putting in place the variety of additional security measures, including the additional guarding, is estimated to be in the region of \$2.7m for the 2024 financial year

137. A number of Teledyne UK sites have “Prohibited Site” signage in accordance with the National Security Act 2023. That Act provides the police with powers to deter, capture, and prosecute harmful activity in and around prohibited places. These powers include ordering a person to cease their activity or move away from the place. Prohibited places include “*any land or building in the United Kingdom ... which is used for the purposes*

... of the activities of the armed forces of the Crown...or.. the invention, development, production, operation, storage or disposal of weapons or other equipment or capabilities of those forces and research relating to it' (see section 7). Teledyne UK's sites that are involved in the production of components used by the UK's armed forces are prohibited places.


138. UK defence suppliers, such as Teledyne UK, are not required to register their premises as a prohibited place, but they are advised to place signage outside to inform the public. Teledyne UK has done this at those of its sites that fall within the definition of a prohibited place.
139. Finally, when Teledyne UK received the intelligence of the protest planned at the Chelmsford Site for 8 December 2024, additional temporary fencing was placed at the front the site (which adjoins the pavement) to clearly mark where the boundary to the site is. It was hoped that the fencing would prevent and deter acts of trespass in connection with the protest. That fencing has now been removed, but will be re-installed in advance of the re-scheduled protest.

CONCLUSION

140. I respectfully asked that the court grants the relief set out in the draft Order. It is clear that the criminal law alone is not an adequate deterrent to acts of unlawful protest, and Teledyne UK cannot sustain the losses that it has been incurring by reason of acts of unlawful protest at its sites.

Statement of Truth

I believe that the facts set out 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.


.....
Nicholas James Wargent
Dated this 13 day of December 2024