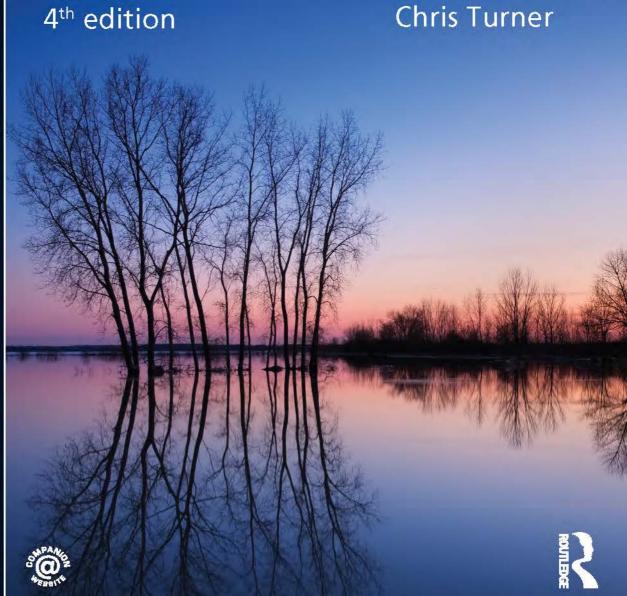
UNLOCKING TORTS





UNLOCKING TORTS

4th edition

Chris Turner





Fourth edition published 2014 by Routledge 2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN

and by Routledge 711 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017

Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an informa business

© 2014 Chris Turner

The right of Chris Turner to be identified as author of this work has been asserted by him in accordance with sections 77 and 78 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilised in any form or by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publishers.

Trademark notice: Product or corporate names may be trademarks or registered trademarks, and are used only for identification and explanation without intent to infringe.

First edition by Chris Turner and Sue Hodge published by Hodder Education in 2004 Third edition by Chris Turner and Sue Hodge published by Hodder Education in 2010

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Turner, Chris (Barrister)
Unlocking torts / Chris Turner. – Fourth edition.
pages cm. – (Unlocking the law)
1. Torts–Great Britain. 2. Torts–Great Britain–Cases. I. Title.
KD1949.T875 2014
346.4103–dc23

2013026002

ISBN: 978-1-4441-7107-5 (pbk) ISBN: 978-0-203-78300-9 (ebk) Typeset in Palatino LT-Roman by Wearset Ltd, Boldon, Tyne and Wear

Contents

Guu	ide to the book	X111
Ack	nowledgements	xv
Pref	face	xvi
List	t of figures	xvii
List	t of tables	xviii
	of cases	xix
	ole of statutes and other instruments	xxxiv
_		T)/
1	THE ORIGINS AND CHARACTER OF TORTIOUS LIABILIT	TY 1
1.1	The origins of tort	1
1.2	General principles of liability	2
	1.2.1 The character of torts	2
	1.2.2 The functions and purposes of torts	3
	1.2.3 The interests protected by the law of torts	4
	1.2.4 The parties to an action in tort	5
	1.2.5 Tort and mental state	7
	1.2.6 Alternative methods of obtaining compensation	8
	1.2.7 Relationships with other areas of law	9
1.3	Fault and no-fault liability	10
	1.3.1 Fault liability	10
	1.3.2 Strict liability	10
	1.3.3 No-fault schemes	11
1.4	Joint and several tortfeasors	12
	1.4.1 Joint and several liability	12
	1.4.2 Contributions between tortfeasors	12
1.5	Tort and human rights	13
	1.5.1 An innovation in English law?	13
	1.5.2 The Human Rights Act 1998	14
	1.5.3 Incorporation of human rights into the law of tort	16
	1.5.4 Human rights and trespass to the person	16
	1.5.5 Human rights and negligence	18
	1.5.6 Human rights and nuisance	19
	1.5.7 Human rights and other torts	22
2	NEGLIGENCE: DUTY OF CARE	25
2.1	Duty of care	25
	2.1.1 The origins of negligence and the neighbour principle	25
	2.1.2 Development in defining duty and the two-part test in <i>Anns</i>	28
	2.1.3 The retreat from <i>Anns</i> and the three-part test from <i>Caparo</i>	30
2.2	The problem of policy	34
	2.2.1 Policy factors considered by judges	34
	, , ,	

		Policy and the refusal to impose a duty	34
	2.2.3	Policy and the three-part test	40
	_	y question	43
Furt	her reac	ling	45
3	NEG	LIGENCE: BREACH OF DUTY	47
3.1	The st	andard of care and the 'reasonable man' test	47
	3.1.1	The standard of care	47
	3.1.2	The 'reasonable man' test	48
3.2	Deter	mining the standard of care	49
	3.2.1	Foreseeability of risk	50
	3.2.2	The magnitude of the risk	50
	3.2.3	The extent of the possible harm (the 'thin skull' rule)	51
	3.2.4	The social utility of the activity	52
	3.2.5	The practicability of precautions	53
	3.2.6	Common practice	53
3.3		andard of care and different classes of defendant	54
	3.3.1	Children	54
	3.3.2 3.3.3	The disabled Motorists	55 EE
		People engaged in sport	55 56
	3.3.5	People lacking specialist skills	58
	3.3.6	People using equipment	59
3.4			61
3.4	3.4.1	andard of care appropriate to experts and professionals Breach of the duty of care and medical negligence claims	61
	3.4.2	The 'Bolam test'	62
	3.4.3	Applying the test	63
	3.4.4	The <i>Bolam</i> principle and professionals generally	67
	3.4.5	Criticism of the 'Bolam test'	70
Sam	ple essa	y question	74
3.5	Fault	liability and the need for reform	75
Furt	her reac	ling	77
4	NEG	LIGENCE: CAUSATION	79
4.1	Introd	luction	79
4.2	Causa	ation in fact and the 'but for' test	80
4.3	Proble	ems in proving causation	82
	4.3.1	The problem of multiple causes	82
	4.3.2	Multiple concurrent causes	87
	4.3.3	Multiple consecutive causes	88
4.4	Novus	actus interveniens	95
	4.4.1	Breaking the chain of causation	95
	4.4.2	An intervening act of the claimant	97
	4.4.3	An intervening act of nature	98
	4.4.4	An intervening act of a third party	99
4.5	Causa	ation in law and testing remoteness of damage	102
	4.5.1	The tests of remoteness	102

	4.5.2 4.5.3	Applying the reasonable foreseeability test Points for discussion	103 108
4.6	4.6.1 4.6.2	ng negligence Pleading <i>res ipsa loquitur</i> The effects of the doctrine The criteria for claiming <i>res ipsa loquitur</i> Strict liability in negligence	110 110 110 111 114
Samj	ple essa	y question	116
Furtl	ner reac	ling	117
5	NEGI	LIGENCE: DEFENCES	119
5.1	Introd	uction	119
5.2	Volent	i non fit injuria	120
5.3	Contr	ibutory negligence	124
Sam	ple essa	y question	132
Furtl	ner reac	ling	133
6	NEGI	LIGENCE AND NOVEL DUTY SITUATIONS	135
6.1	Nervo 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.1.5	The historical background Nervous shock, psychiatric injury and the type of recoverable damage The development of a test of liability Restrictions on the scope of the duty The problem of policy	136 136 137 140 151
6.2	6.2.1 6.2.2	conomic loss The traditional position Pure economic loss under <i>Anns</i> Pure economic loss after <i>Anns</i>	153 153 155 155
6.3		gent misstatement The origins of liability The criteria for imposing liability The current state of the law	158 158 160 164
6.4	Liabili	ity for omissions	169
Sam	ple essa	y question	174
Furtl	ner reac	ling	177
7		UPIERS' LIABILITY AND LIABILITY FOR DEFECTIVE	
	PREN	MISES	179
7.1	Origin 7.1.1 7.1.2 7.1.3	ns and general character Introduction and origins Definition of occupier – potential defendants Definition of 'premises'	179 179 181 182
7.2	7.2.1	ity to lawful visitors under the 1957 Act Potential claimants The scope of the Act – the common duty of care	182 182 184

	 7.2.3 Liability to children 7.2.4 Liability to persons entering to exercise a calling 7.2.5 Liability for the torts of independent contractors 7.2.6 Avoiding the duty 	186 188 189 192
7.3	Liability to trespassers and non-visitors under the 1984 Act 7.3.1 Common law and the duty of common humanity 7.3.2 When the Act applies 7.3.3 The nature of the duty 7.3.4 Avoiding liability under the 1984 Act	197 197 198 199 200
7.4	Liability for defective premises and the Defective Premises Act 1972	203
Sam	nple essay question	205
Furt	ther reading	206
8	TRESPASS TO LAND	207
8.1	The origins and character of trespass to land	207
8.2	Definition	208
8.3	What is 'land'?	209
8.4	Parties to the action 8.4.1 Who can sue? 8.4.2 Who can be sued?	210 210 210
8.5	Actions amounting to trespass 8.5.1 Airspace 8.5.2 Highways 8.5.3 Subsoil 8.5.4 Trespass <i>ab initio</i>	211 211 211 212 213
8.6	Defences 8.6.1 Consent 8.6.2 Lawful authority 8.6.3 Necessity	213 213 214 214
8.7	Remedies 8.7.1 Damages or injunction? 8.7.2 Re-entry 8.7.3 Action for the recovery of land	215 216 216 218
Sam	nple essay question	218
9	NUISANCE	221
9.1	Nuisance generally	221
9.2	Private nuisance 9.2.1 Definition 9.2.2 Interference 9.2.3 A balancing act between competing interests	223 223 223 223
9.3	The parties to an action in private nuisance 9.3.1 Who can sue? 9.3.2 Who can be sued?	224 224 225

9.4	The es	ssential elements of private nuisance	230
	9.4.1	Introduction	230
		Unlawful use of land	230
		Indirect interference	234
	9.4.4	The use and enjoyment of land	234
9.5	Defen		235
	9.5.1	Prescription	235
	9.5.2	Statutory authority	236
	9.5.3	Planning permission	237
	9.5.4	Coming to the nuisance	240
	9.5.5	Social utility The action of the formula of the second of	240
	9.5.6	The nuisance results from the acts of many people	240
9.6	Reme		241
	9.6.1	Injunction	241
		Damages	242
	9.6.3	Abatement	242
9.7		nuisance	246
		Definition	246
		Elements of the tort	246
	9.7.3	Remedies	249
9.8		ory nuisance	249
		Introduction	249
		Definition	249
	9.8.3	What action can be taken?	250
9.9		nce in relation to other parts of the law	250
	9.9.1	Nuisance in relation to negligence	250
	9.9.2	Nuisance in relation to <i>Rylands v Fletcher</i>	251
	9.9.3	Nuisance in relation to human rights	251
9.10	Other	remedies for nuisance behaviour	251
Samp	ole essa	y question	252
10	STRI	CT LIABILITY AND LAND – RYLANDS v FLETCHER	255
10	JIKI	CT LIABILITY AND LAND - RILANDS O'I LITCHER	233
10.1	Purpo	se and character of the tort	255
10.2	Defini	tion	256
10.3	Eleme	nts of the tort	256
	10.3.1	Bringing on to land and keeping there	256
	10.3.2	Something likely to do mischief if it escapes	257
	10.3.3	The thing must escape	260
	10.3.4	Non-natural use	261
10.4	Partie	s to the action	263
	10.4.1	Potential claimants	263
	10.4.2	Potential defendants	264
10.5	Defen	ces	264
		Statutory authority	264
		Consent	265
	10.5.3	Act of a stranger	265

	10.5.4 Act of God10.5.5 Default of the claimant	266 266
10.6	Problems with the rule 10.6.1 Strict liability?	267 267
	10.6.2 Effective to protect the environment?	267
10.7	Liability for fire	269
	10.7.1 Fires Prevention (Metropolis) Act 1774 10.7.2 At common law	269 269
Samı	ple essay question	275
11	LIABILITY FOR ANIMALS	279
11.1	Introduction	279
11.2	Statutory liability	280
	11.2.1 Generally	280
	11.2.2 Who is liable	280
	11.2.3 Which animals are dangerous?11.2.4 Liability for dangerous animals	280 281
	11.2.5 Liability for non-dangerous animals	281
	11.2.6 Statutory defences	286
	11.2.7 Liability for livestock	287
	11.2.8 Liability for injury to livestock caused by dogs	287
11.3	Liability at common law	288
	11.3.1 Trespass to land	288
	11.3.2 Trespass to goods	288
	11.3.3 Trespass to the person	288
	11.3.4 Defamation	288
	11.3.5 Negligence	290
	11.3.6 Nuisance	291
11.4	Other statutory provision	291
Samp	ble essay question	291
12	TORTS RELATING TO GOODS	295
12.1	Common law liability for defective products	295
	12.1.1 Introduction	295
	12.1.2 Liability in contract and consumer law	295
	12.1.3 Liability in negligence	296
	12.1.4 The scope of liability	297
	12.1.5 Bringing a claim in negligence for damage caused by defective	
	products	297
	12.1.6 Potential claimants	298
	12.1.7 Potential defendants	298
12.2	Statutory liability – the Consumer Protection Act 1987	300
	12.2.1 Background	300
	12.2.2 Potential defendants under the Act	301
	12.2.3 Products covered by the Act	302
	12.2.4 The nature of the damage 12.2.5 Defences	302 303
	I = I = O = CICICO	505

	12.2.6 Limitation of actions12.2.7 A problem	305 305
12.3	Interference with goods 12.3.1 Trespass to goods 12.3.2 Conversion 12.3.3 Defences to trespass and to conversion 12.3.4 Remedies	307 307 308 309 309
Samp	ple essay question	311
13	TRESPASS TO THE PERSON	315
13.1	The origins and character of trespass 13.1.1 Historical origins 13.1.2 Direct 13.1.3 Forcible 13.1.4 Injury 13.1.5 The tort	315 315 316 316 316 317
13.2	Assault 13.2.1 Definition 13.2.2 Ingredients of the tort	317 317 318
13.3	Battery 13.3.1 Definitions 13.3.2 Ingredients of the tort	320 320 321
13.4	Defences to assault and battery 13.4.1 Lawful authority 13.4.2 Consent 13.4.3 Necessity 13.4.4 Parental authority 13.4.5 Self-defence	324 324 325 328 329 329
13.5	False imprisonment 13.5.1 Definition 13.5.2 Ingredients of the tort 13.5.3 Defences	330 330 330 333
13.6	Intentional indirect harm and protection from harassment 13.6.1 Acts intended to cause harm 13.6.2 Protection from Harassment Act 1997 13.6.3 A developing tort of harassment?	334 334 337 338
Samp	ple essay question	339
14	DEFAMATION	345
14.1	Introduction	345
14.2	The distinction between libel and slander	346
14.3	The elements of defamation 14.3.1 The statement must be defamatory 14.3.2 Innuendo	347 348 351
	14.3.3 The statement must have caused serious harm to the reputation of the claimant	352

	14.3.4 The statement must refer to the claimant	352
	14.3.5 The statement must be published	354
	14.3.6 The statement is false	356
14.4	Defences	356
	14.4.1 Truth	356
	14.4.2 Honest opinion	358
	14.4.3 Publication on matters of public interest	361
	14.4.4 Absolute privilege	362
	14.4.5 Qualified privilege	364
	14.4.6 Operators of websites	368
	14.4.7 Peer reviewed statements in scientific or other academic journals	368
	14.4.8 Innocent publication	369
	14.4.9 Consent	370
	14.4.10 Offer of amends	370
	14.4.11 The role of 'malice'	371
14.5	Remedies	372
	14.5.1 Injunction	372
	14.5.2 Damages	372
14.6	Privacy, confidentiality and human rights	375
	14.6.1 Introduction	375
	14.6.2 Privacy	375
	14.6.3 Confidentiality	376
	14.6.4 Human rights	377
	14.6.5 Conclusion	377
Sam	ple essay question	378
15	THE ECONOMIC TORTS	385
15.1	Deceit	385
15.2	Malicious falsehood	391
15.3	Passing off	395
15.4	Interference with trade	401
	15.4.1 Introduction	401
	15.4.2 Conspiracy	402
	15.4.3 Inducing a breach of contract	403
Furtl	ner reading	408
16	BREACH OF A STATUTORY DUTY	409
1/1	Ct-tt	400
16.1	Statutes creating civil liability	409
16.2	Proving liability	410
16.3	Defences	416
Sam	ple essay question	419
Furtl	her reading	421

17	EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY	423
17.1	Origins of liability	423
17.2	The employer's non-delegable duty	425
	17.2.1 Introduction	425
	17.2.2 The different aspects of the duty	425
	17.2.3 The character of the duty	432
17.3	Developments in the common law duty	433
17.4	Defences	439
17.5	The importance of statutory protection and EU law	443
Furtl	her reading	446
18	VICARIOUS LIABILITY	447
18.1	Origins, purposes and criticisms	447
18.2	Tests of employment status	448
	18.2.1 Introduction	448
	18.2.2 The control test	449
	18.2.3 The integration or organisation test	450
	18.2.4 The economic reality or multiple test	450
	18.2.5 Irregular situations	451
18.3	The test of liability	454
	18.3.1 Torts committed in the course of employment18.3.2 Torts committed outside the course of employment	454 457
	18.3.3 Liability for the crimes of employees	460
	18.3.4 The employer's indemnity	468
	18.3.5 Liability for the torts of independent contractors	468
18.4	Vicarious liability of lenders of cars	470
Samp	ple essay question	473
Furtl	her reading	474
19	GENERAL DEFENCES	47 5
19.1	Introduction	475
	Voluntary assumption of risk (volenti non fit injuria)	475
17.2	19.2.1 Knowledge of the risk	476
	19.2.2 Free acceptance of the risk	476
	19.2.3 Where are we now?	479
19.3	Contributory negligence	479
19.4	Illegality (ex turpi causa non oritur actio)	480
19.5	Inevitable accident	481
19.6	Act of God	482
19.7	Necessity	482
19.8	Statutory authority	483
19.9	Self-help	483

20	REMEDIES AND LIMITATIONS	487
20.1	Damages	487
	20.1.1 Nature and purpose of damages	487
	20.1.2 Types of damages – general and special	487
	20.1.3 Damages for personal injury	492
	20.1.4 Damages for damage to property	497
	20.1.5 Damage to land and buildings	497
	20.1.6 Some general principles	497
	20.1.7 The problem of death	498
20.2	Injunction	498
	20.2.1 Generally	498
	20.2.2 Damages in lieu?	498
	20.2.3 Types of injunctions available	499
20.3	Other remedies	500
20.4	Limitation periods	501
	20.4.1 Generally	501
	20.4.2 The basic periods	501
	20.4.3 Latent damage to property	501
	20.4.4 Personal injuries	502
	20.4.5 Other statutory provisions	503
	20.4.6 The court's power to extend the limitation period	503
	20.4.7 Legal disability	504
	20.4.8 Fraud and concealment	504
	20.4.9 The future?	505
Anna	endix 1	509
Арре	512	
	516	
Inde	sary of legal terminology x	518

Guide to the book

In the Unlocking the Law books all the essential elements that make up the law are clearly defined to bring the law alive and make it memorable. In addition, the books are enhanced with learning features to reinforce learning and test your knowledge as you study. Follow this guide to make sure you get the most from reading this book.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Defines what you will learn in each chapter.

definition

Find key legal terminology at a glance

SECTION

Highlights sections from Acts.

ARTICLE

Defines Articles of the EC Treaty or of the European Convention on Human Rights or other Treaty.

tutor tip

Provides key ideas from lecturers on how to get ahead

CLAUSE

Shows a Bill going through Parliament or a draft Bill proposed by the Law Commission.

CASE EXAMPLE



Illustrates the law in action.

JUDGMENT



Provides extracts from judgments on cases.



Indicates that you will be able to test yourself further on this topic using the Key Questions and Answers section of this book on www. unlockingthelaw. co.uk.

QUOTATION

Encourages you to engage with primary sources.

ACTIVITY



Enables you to test yourself as you progress through the chapter.

xiv

student mentor tip

Offers advice from law graduates on the best way to achieve the results you want

SAMPLE ESSAY QUESTIONS

Provide you with real-life sample essays and show you the best way to plan your answer.

SUMMARY

Concludes each chapter to reinforce learning.

Acknowledgements

The books in the Unlocking the Law series are a departure from traditional law texts and represent one view of a type of learning resource that the editors always felt is particularly useful to students. The success of the series and the fact that many of its features have been subsequently emulated in other publications must surely vindicate that view. The series editors would therefore like to thank the original publishers, Hodder Education, for their support in making the original project a successful reality. In particular we would like to thank Alexia Chan for showing great faith in the project and for her help in getting the series off the ground. We would also like to thank the current publisher, Routledge, for the warm enthusiasm it has shown in taking over the series. In this respect we must also thank Fiona Briden, Senior Publisher, for her commitment and enthusiasm towards the series and for her support.

Preface

The 'Unlocking the Law' series on its creation was hailed as an entirely new style of undergraduate law textbooks and many of its ground-breaking features have subsequently been emulated in other publications. However, many student texts are still very prose dense and have little in the way of interactive materials to help a student feel his or her way through the course of study on a given module.

The purpose of the series has always been to try to make learning each subject area more accessible by focusing on actual learning needs, and by providing a range of different supporting materials and features.

All topic areas are broken up into manageable sections with a logical progression and extensive use of headings and numerous sub-headings as well as an extensive contents list and index. Each book in the series also contains a variety of flow charts, diagrams, key facts charts and summaries to reinforce the information in the body of the text. Diagrams and flow charts are particularly useful because they can provide a quick and easy understanding of the key points, especially when revising for examinations. Key facts charts not only provide a quick visual guide through the subject but are also useful for revision.

Many cases are separated out for easy access and all cases have full citation in the text as well as the table of cases for easy reference. The emphasis of the series is on depth of understanding much more than breadth of detail. For this reason each text also includes key extracts from judgments where appropriate. Extracts from academic comment from journal articles and leading texts are also included to give some insight into the academic debate on complex or controversial areas. In both cases these are highlighted and removed from the body of the text.

Finally the books also include much formative 'self-testing', with a variety of activities ranging through subject specific comprehension, application of the law and a range of other activities to help the student gain a good idea of his or her progress in the course. Appendices with guides on completing essay style questions and legal problem solving, supplement and support this interactivity. Besides this a sample essay plan is added at the end of most chapters.

A feature of the most recent editions is the inclusion of some case extracts from the actual law reports which not only provide more detail on some of the important cases but also help to support students in their use of law reports by providing a simple commentary and also activities to cement understanding.

A study of the law of torts can prove fascinating because it is really all about people, the problems that they have and the ways that these might be overcome in law. Tort law covers civil wrongs and in this way the topic areas vary widely in their content and context from basic negligence actions for motoring accidents, through assaults encountered in sporting activities to the interference of problem neighbours. Since tort is also essentially a common law area much of this book is devoted to cases and case notes, and these are separated out in the text for easy reference.

The book is designed to cover all of the main topic areas on undergraduate, degree equivalent and professional tort syllabuses and help provide a full understanding of each.

I hope that you will gain as much enjoyment in reading about the tort, and testing your understanding with the various activities in the book as I have had in writing it, and that you gain much enjoyment and interest from your study of the law.

The law is stated as I believe it to be on 1 August 2013.

Figures

1.1	Human rights are like an umbrella that provides basic rights that	
	overarch the law	15
2.1	The basic elements of an action for negligence	27
	The essential elements for proof of negligence with particular	
	emphasis on the establishment of a duty of care	42
3.1	The essential elements for proof of negligence with particular	
	emphasis on the breach of the duty of care	60
4.1	The effect of a break in the chain of causation	96
4.2	The essential elements for proof of negligence with particular	
	emphasis on the cause of damage	109
4.3	The requirements for making a plea of res ipsa loquitur	115
5.1	The availability of defences of <i>volenti non fit injuria</i> and contributory	
	negligence and contrasting their effects	131
6.1	The means of determining liability for nervous shock	146
	The essential elements for a successful claim under <i>Hedley Byrne</i>	166
6.3	The essential elements for a claim for an omission to act	173
7.1	The assessment of liability under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1957	196
7.2	The assessment of liability under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1984	202
8.1	The essential elements for a claim in trespass to land, including the	
	possible remedies	217
9.1	Land	222
9.2	The essential elements for a claim of private nuisance	243
10.1	The essential elements of a claim in <i>Rylands v Fletcher</i>	272
11.1	Liability under the Animals Act 1971	289
12.1	The requirements for a claim in product liability in negligence under	
	Donoghue v Stevenson	300
12.2	Product liability under s1 of the Consumer Protection Act 1987	306
13.1	How liability is established in the different types of trespass to the	
	person	317
13.2	Assault	318
14.1	The essential elements for a claim in defamation	373
15.1	Liability for deceit	391
15.2	The essential elements for a claim in the tort of malicious falsehood	395
15.3	How an action for passing off is proved	400
	The essential elements of a claim for breach of a statutory duty	418
18.1	The straightforward process of testing vicarious liability	460
18.2	The process of establishing vicarious liability including more complex	
	situations	469

Tables

4.1	The relationship between key cases on multiple consecutive causes	92
10.1	The similarities and differences between the torts relating to land	273
13.1	The differences between the different torts making up trespass to the	
	person	338
14.1	The differences between libel and slander	347
17.1	The extent of the various health and safety duties owed to employees	445

Table of cases

* "		
K	OXT	٠

CA – Court of Appeal; EAT – Employment Appeal Tribunal; HL – House of Lords; PC – Privy Council; SC – Supreme Court, SCS – Scottish Court of Session

A v Hoare and conjoined appeals [2008] UKHL 6	504
A v National Blood Authority [2001] EWHC 446 (QB)	
A v United Kingdom [1998] The Times, 1 October	
AB v South West Water Services Ltd [1993] 1 All ER 609	491
Abouzaid v Mothercare (UK) Ltd [2000] EWCA Civ 348	303, 305, 313
Adam v Ward [1917] AC 309	365
Adams and another v Rhymney Valley District Council [2000] The Times, 11 August,	CA68
Adams v Ursell [1913] 1 Ch 269	240, 245
Addie v Dumbreck [1929] AC 358	198
Addison v London Philharmonic Orchestra Ltd [1981] ICR 261	452
Airedale NHS Trust v Bland [1993] 1 All ER 821	327, 341
Alcock v Chief Constable of South Yorkshire [1992] 4 All ER 907;	
[1992] 1 AC 310140, 142, 145, 147,	153, 509, 510
Alexander and Others v Midland Bank plc [2000] ICR 464	430
Alexander v Eastern Railway Co [1865] 6 B & S 340	357, 380
Allen v Gulf Oil Refining Ltd [1980] QB 156	237, 238, 245
Allsop v Allsop [1865] 5 H & N 534	
AMF International Ltd v Magnet Bowling Ltd [1968] 2 All ER 789	191, 514
Anchor Brewhouse Developments Ltd and Others v Berkeley House	
(Docklands Developments) Ltd [1987] 38 BLR 82	211, 218, 219
Andreae v Selfridge & Co Ltd [1937] 3 All ER 255	232, 245
Andrews and Others v Secretary of State for Health [2000] 54 BMLR 111	150
Anns v Merton London Borough Council [1978] AC 72828, 29, 30, 43, 44, 139,	155, 158, 204
Anthony and Others v The Coal Authority [2005] EWHC 1654 (QB)	
Archer v Brown [1984] 2 All ER 267	389, 390
Argyll v Argyll [1967] Ch 302	376, 382
Armory v Delamirie [1721] 1 Stra 505	308, 313
Armstrong v Cottrell [1993] PIQR P109 CA	54
Ashdown v Samuel Williams & Sons Ltd [1957] 1 QB 409	194
Ashley v Chief Constable of Sussex Police [2008] UKHL 25	330
Atkins v Seghal [2003] EWCA Civ 697	149
Atkinson v Croydon Corporation [1938] (unreported)	413
Atkinson v Newcastle Waterworks [1877] 2 ExD 441	411
Attia v British Gas [1987] 3 All ER 455	152, 153, 510
Attorney General (on the relation of Glamorgan County Council and Pontardawe	
Rural District Council) v PYA Quarries Ltd [1957] 2 QB 169	246
Attorney General v Doughty [1752] 2 Ves Sen 453	
Austin v Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis [2005] EWHC 480 (QB)	331
Badger v Ministry of Defence [2005] EWHC 2941 (QB); [2005] All ER (D) 248	129
Bailey v HSS Alarms [2000] The Times, 20 June, CA	170
Baker v T E Hopkins & Sons Ltd [1959] 3 All ER 225; [1959] 1 WLR 966	439, 477, 483
Baker v Willoughby [1970] AC 467	88, 89, 95
Balfour v Barty-King [1957] 1 QB 496	271
Bank of New Zealand v Greenwood [1984] 1 NZLR 525	
Barber v Somerset County Council [2004] UKHL 13; [2004] 1 WLR 1089	437
Barker v Corus (UK) (formerly Saint Gobain Pipelines plc); Murray v British Shipbuilde	rs
(Hydromatics) Ltd; Patterson v Smiths Dock Ltd and Others [2006] UKHL 20; [2006]	
All ER (D) 23	93
Barkway v South Wales Transport Co Ltd [1950] 1 All ER 392	114, 115

Barnett v Chelsea & Kensington Hospital Management Committee [1969] 1 QB 428	80, 95, 170
Barnett v H & J Packer Co Ltd [1940] 3 All ER 575	298
Barr v Biffa Waste Services Ltd [2012] EWCA Civ 312	231
Barrett v Ministry of Defence [1995] 3 All ER 87 CA	
Bartholomew v London Borough of Hackney [1999] IRLR 246	167, 439
Batty v Metropolitan Property Realisations Ltd [1978] QB 554	297
Bayley v Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Co [1873] LR 8 CP 148	
Beard v London General Omnibus Co [1900] 2 QB 530	
Beaton v Devon County Council [2002] EWCA Civ 1675	
Beaulieu v Fingham [1401] YB 2 Hen 4 fo 18 pl 6	271
Bebee v Sales [1916] 32 TLR 413	6
Behrens v Bertram Mills Circus Ltd [1957] 2 QB 1	
Bellew v Cement Co Ltd [1948] Ir R 61	
Belmont Finance Corporation Ltd v Williams Furniture Ltd [1979] Ch 250	402, 407
Benjamin v Storr [1874] LR 9 CP 400 Bent's Brewery Co Ltd v Hogan [1945] 2 All ER 570	247, 249
Bent's Brewery Co Ltd v Hogan [1945] 2 All ER 570	405
Berkoff v Burchill [1996] 4 All ER 1008	350
Bernstein (Lord) of Leigh v Skyways & General Ltd [1977] QB 479; [1977]	
2 All ER 902	1, 218, 219, 375
Bhamra v Dubb [2010] EWCA Civ 13	31
Birch v Mills [1995] 9 CL 354	290, 293
Bird v Holbreck [1828] 4 Bing 628	197, 203
Bird v Jones [1845] 7 QB 742	331, 342
Bisset v Wilkinson [1927] AC 177	386
Bland v Moseley [1587] 9 Co Rep 58	235
Bliss v Hall [1838] 4 Bing NC 183	23, 240, 241, 245
Blyth v Proprietors of the Birmingham Waterworks [1856] 11 Exch 781	48, 61, 74, 75
Bocardo SA v Star Energy Weald Basin Ltd & Another [2010] UKSC 35	212
Bodley v Reynolds [1846] 8 QBD 779	310, 314
Bolam v Friern Hospital Management Committee [1957] 1 WLR 582; [1957] 2 All ER 1	
Bolitho v City and Hackney Health Authority [1997] 4 All ER 771	71–2, 75, 81, 85
Bollinger (J) v Costa Brava Wine Co Ltd [1960] Ch 262	397
Bolton v Stone [1951] AC 850 HL	50, 61, 74
Bonnington Castings Ltd v Wardlaw [1956] AC 613	85
Bonser v RJW Mining (UK) Ltd [2003] EWCA Civ 1296	438
Bookbinder v Tebbit [1989] 1 All ER 1169; [1989] 1 WLR 640	358, 380
Bottomley v Todmorden Cricket Club [2003] EWCA Civ 1575	
Bourhill v Young [1943] AC 92	2, 147, 153, 510
Bourke v Warren [1826] 2 C & P 307	352
Bowater v Rowley Regis Corporation [1944] KB 476	121
Bower v Peate [1876] 1 QBD 321	226
Bracebridge Engineering v Darby [1990] IRLR 3 EAT	
Bradford Corporation v Pickles [1895] AC 587	
Bradford v Robinson Rentals [1967] 1 All ER 267	104, 109, 433
Bradford-Smart v West Sussex County Council [2002] The Times, 29 January	
Branson v Bower [2002] 2 WLR 452	
Breedon v Lampard [1985] (unreported) 21 March, CA	
Bridlington Relay Ltd v Yorkshire Electricity Board [1965] Ch 436	234
Brimelow v Casson [1924] 1 Ch 302	
British Celanese v A H Hunt (Capacitors) Ltd [1969] 1 WLR 959261, 26	
British Railways Board v Herrington [1972] AC 877	
British Telecommunications plc v James Thompson & Sons (Engineers) Ltd [1999] 1 V	
Britt v Galmoye [1928] 44 TLR 294	
Brock v Frenchay Healthcare Trust [1998] (Unreported)	
Brooks v Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis [2005] UKHL 24; [2005] 1 WLF	
Brooks v Home Office [1999] 2 FLR 33	
Broome v Cassell see Cassell & Co Ltd v Broome [1972] AC 1027	000
Brown v NCB [1962] AC 574	
Brown v Rolls-Royce Ltd [1960] 1 WLR 210	53, 74
Bulmer (HP) Ltd and Showerings Ltd v Bollinger SA [1978] RPC 79, CA	399, 401

Burnett v British Waterways Board [1973] 2 All ER 631	
Burnie Port Authority v General Jones Pty Ltd [1994] 179 CLR 520	268
Burrows v Rhodes [1899] 1 QB 816	
Butterfield v Forester [1809] 11 East 60	
Bux v Slough Metals [1974] 1 All ER 262	430, 442
Byrne v Deane [1937] 1 KB 818; [1937] 2 All ER 204	349, 380
C (Adult: Refusal of Treatment), Re [1994] 1 WLR 290	
C v D [2006] EWHC 166 (QB); [2006] All ER (D) 329 (Feb)	337
Cadbury Schweppes Pty Ltd v Pub Squash Co Pty Ltd [1981] 1 All ER 213, PC	
Calascione v Dixon [1994] 19 BMLR 97	
Cambridge University Press v University Tutorial Press [1928] 45 RPC 335	393
Cambridge Water Co v Eastern Counties Leather plc [1994]	×0 0/7 074 075
2 WLR 53	162, 267, 274, 275
Campbell v MGN plc [2003] QB 633; [2004] 2 AC 457; [2004] 2 WLR 1232;	275 202
[2004] UKHL 22 Candler v Crane Christmas & Co [1951] 2 KB 164	
	139, 102, 100
Caparo Industries plc v Dickman [1990] 2 AC 605; [1990] 1 All ER 56829, 30, 33, 40, 43, 44, 45, 157, 162, 163, 1	64 169 220 290
Cardoza (J) Schloendorff v Society of New York Hospital [1914] 211 NY 125 Carmichael v National Power plc [1998] ICR 1167	
Carslogie Steamship Co v Royal Norwegian Government [1952] AC 292	
Cassell & Co Ltd v Broome [1972] AC 1027	
Cassidy v Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd [1929] 2 KB 331	
Cassidy v Ministry of Health [1951] 2 KB 343	453
Caswell v Powell Duffryn Collieries [1940] AC 152	417 440
Catholic Child Welfare Society and others v Various Claimants (FC) and the Instit	
of the Brothers of the Christian Schools and others [2012] UKSC 56	467
Cavanagh v Ulster Weaving Co [1960] AC 145	432, 443
Century Insurance Co Ltd v Northern Ireland Transport Board [1942] AC 509	455, 472
Chadwick v British Railways Board [1967] 1 WLR 912	
Chapman v Oxford Radcliffe Hospital NHS Trust [2002] (unreported) 29 May	
Charing Cross Electric Supply Co v Hydraulic Power Co (The Charing Cross Co	
[1914] 3 KB 772, CA	257, 265, 275
Charleston and Another v News Group Newspapers [1995] 2 All ER 313;	
[1995] 2 WLR 450	357, 371, 380
Charlton v Forrest Printing Ink Co Ltd [1978] IRLR 331	
Chastey v Ackland [1895] 2 Ch 389	
Chatterton v Gerson [1981] 1 All ER 257	
Chatterton v Secretary of State for India [1895] 2 QB 189	363, 381
Chaudry v Prabhaker [1988] 3 All ER 718	
Chester v Afshar [2004] UKHL 41; [2004] 4 All ER 587	
Chic Fashions (West Wales) Ltd v Jones [1968] 1 All ER 229	
Chief Constable of Hertfordshire v Van Colle; Smith v Chief Constable of Sussex	
UKHL 50	
Chipchase v British Titan Products Co Ltd [1956] 1 QB 545	
Christie v Davey [1893] 1 Ch 316	233, 245, 285
Church of Scientology of California v Johnson-Smith [1972] 1 QB 522	
Cinnamond v British Airport Authority [1980] 2 All ER 368	
Clayton v Deane [1817] Taunt 489	198
Clunis v Camden and Islington Health Authority [1998] 3 All ER 180; [1998] QB 978	10 101 101
Cockcroft v Smith [1705] 11 Mod 43 Cole v Davis-Gilbert and the Royal British Legion [2007] All ER (D) 20 (Mar)	
Cole v Turner [1704] 6 Mod Rep 149	
Collier v Anglian Water Authority [1983] The Times, 26 March	
Collingwood v Home & Colonial Stores [1936] 3 All ER 200; [1936] 155 LT 550	
Collins v Wilcock [1984] 3 All ER 374317, 320, 3	
Coltman v Bibby Tankers [1988] AC 276	
Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis v Lennon [2004] EWCA Civ 130	

Condon v Basi [1985] 2 All ER 453	56
Conway v George Wimpey & Co Ltd [1951] 2 KB 266	208, 219
Cook v Bradford Community NHS Trust [2002] EWCA Civ 1616	430
Cope v Sharp (No 2) [1912] 1 KB 496	
Corby Group Litigation v Corby BC [2008] EWCA Civ 463	248
Cork v Kirby MacLean Ltd [1952] 2 All ER 402	
Corr v IBC Vehicles Ltd [2008] UKHL 13; [2006] EWCA Civ 331	
Coventry v Lawrence [2012] EWCA Civ 26	
Cowan v Chief Constable for Avon and Somerset [2001] EWCA Civ 1699	36 171
Cox v Sun Alliance Life Ltd [2001] IRLR 448	167 420
Crawford v Board of Governors of Charing Cross Hospital [1983] <i>The Times</i> ,	107, 439
8 December	(0
Credit Lyonnais Bank Nederland NV v Export Credits Guarantee Department [1999]	1 4/1
All ER 929	461
Crofter Hand Woven Harris Tweed Co Ltd v Veitch [1942] AC 435	
Crowhurst v Amersham Burial Board [1879] 4 Ex D 5	258
Crown River Cruisers Ltd v Kimbolton Fireworks Ltd [1996] 2 Lloyd's Rep 533	232, 245, 264
Cullen v Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary [2003] 1 WLR 1763	
Cummings v Grainger [1977] QB 397; [1977] 1 All ER 104	
Cunningham v Reading Football Club Ltd [1992] PIQR P141	173
Curran v Northern Ireland Co-ownership Housing Association Ltd [1987] AC 718	29
Curtis v Betts [1990] 1 All ER 769; [1990] 1 WLR 459	
Cutler v United Dairies [1933] 2 KB 297	122, 133
Cutler v Vauxhall Motors [1971] 1 QB 418	88
Cutler v Wandsworth Stadium Ltd [1949] AC 398	411, 419
D & F Estates v Church Commissioners [1989] 2 All ER 992	156
D Pride & Partners v Institute for Animal Health [2009] EWHC 685	
D v East Berkshire Community Health NHS Trust [2005] UKHL 23; [2005] 2 WLR 993	
Dalton v Angus [1881] 6 App Cas 740	
Dann v Hamilton [1939] 1 KB 509; [1939] 1 All ER 59	
Davidson v Handley Page Ltd [1945] 1 All ER 235	
Davies v Mann [1842] 10 M & W 546	125
Davies v Swan Motor Co (Swansea) Ltd [1949] 2 KB 291	
Davis v Stenna Line [2005] EWHC 420 (QB)	51
Daw v Intel Corporation (UK) Ltd [2007] EWCA Civ 76	129
De Beers Abrasive Products Ltd v International General Electric Co of New York [197	/51
2 All ERá599	
De Keyser's Royal Hotel Ltd v Spicer Bros Ltd [1914] 30 TLR 257	
Defreitas v O'Brien and Connolly [1995] 6 Med LR 108	
Delaney v T P Smith & Co [1946] KB 393	
Dennis and Dennis v Ministry of Defence [2003] EWHC 793 (QB)	21–2, 23, 251
Department of the Environment v Thomas Bates & Sons Ltd [1990] 2 All ER 943	
Derry v Peek [1889] 14 App Cas 337	168, 388, 390
Deyong v Shenburn [1946] KB 227	
Dhesi v Chief Constable of the West Midlands Police [2000] The Times, 9 May	
Director of Public Prosecution v Jones [1999] 2 All ER 257	211–2
Dixon v Bell [1816] 5 M & S 198	
Donnelly v Joyce [1974] QB 454	
Donoghue v Folkestone Properties [2003] EWCA Civ 231	200
Donoghue v Stevenson [1932]	
AC 562	300, 311, 312
Dooley v Cammell Laird & Co [1951] 1 Lloyd's Rep 271	
Doughty v Turner Manufacturing Co Ltd [1964] 1 QB 518106, 108,	
Douglas and Others v Hello Ltd and Others [2003] EWHC 786 (Ch)	375, 382
Doyle v Olby (Ironmongers) Ltd [1969] 2 QB 158	
Doyle v Wallace [1998] PIQR Q146	
Draper v Hodder [1972] 2 QB 556	
Dubai Aluminium v Salaam [2003] 1 AC 366	
Dulieu v White & Sons [1901] 2 KB 669	
	, -, -, - 10

Duncan v British Coal [1990] 1 All ER 540		
Dutton v Bognor Regis Urban District Council [1972] 1 QB 373	154, 158,	204
Francis I and an and Nigoth Francis Delbarra [1044] VD 401		110
Easson v London and North Eastern Railway [1944] KB 421		
Edgington v Fitzmaurice [1885] 29 Ch D 459 Elias v Pasmore [1934] 2 KB 164	212	.38/ 220
Ellis v Sheffield Gas Consumers Co [1853] 2 E & B 767		
Ellison v The Ministry of Defence [1997] 81 BLR 101	400,	4/2
Emeh v Kensington and Chelsea HA [1985] QB 1012	∠	20
Ephraim v Newham LBC [1993] PIQR P156	•••••	<i>.</i> 22
Erven Warnink BV v J Townend & Sons (Hull) Ltd [1979] AC 731		
Esdale v Dover District Council [2010] EWCA Civ 409		
Esso Petroleum Co Ltd v Marden [1976] QB 801		
Esso Petroleum Co Ltd v Southport Corporation [1956] AC 218; [1956] 2 WLR 81;	•••••	.507
[1955] 3 All ER 864	214 220	225
Euro-Diam Ltd v Bathurst [1988] 2 All ER 23		
European Commission v United Kingdom (Case C-300/95) [1997] All ER (EC)á481		
Evans v Kosmar Villa Holidays plc [2007] EWCA Civ 1003		
Evans v Triplex Safety Glass Co Ltd [1938] 1 All ER 283		
Ex parte Island Records [1978] 3 WLR 23		
Exchange Telegraph Co v Gregory & Co [1896] 1 QB 147, CA		
	,	
F v West Berkshire Health Authority [1989] 2 All ER 545; [1989] 2 WLR 1025	328,	341
Fairchild v Glenhaven Funeral Services Ltd and others; Fox v Spousal (Midlands) Ltd		
Matthews v Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (1978) Ltd and another		
[2001] All ER (D) 125 (Dec), CA; [2002] UKHL 22; [2002] 3 WLR 89; [2002] The Time	S,	
June 21; [2003] 1 AC 32		2, 95
Fardon v Harcourt Rivington [1932] 146 LT 391		
Farrell v Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth HA [2000] 57 BMLR 158		.148
Fayed v Al-Tajir [1988] QB 712		.364
Fennelly v Connex South Eastern Ltd [2001] IRLR 390		.456
Ferguson v British Gas Trading Ltd [2009] EWCA Civ 46		.339
Ferguson v Welsh [1987] 3 All ER 777	190, 197,	514
Fielding v Variety Incorporated [1967] 2 QB 841		.394
Filliter v Phippard [1847] 11 QB 347		
Fitzgerald v Lane and Patel [1988] 2 All ER 961		
Fosbroke-Hobbes v Airwork Ltd [1937] 1 All ER 108		
Francovich v Italy [1991] ECR 1-5357		6
Franklin v Jeffries [1985] The Times, 11 March	207,	219
Freeman v Higher Park Farm [2008] EWCA Civ 1185		
Froggatt v Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital NHS Trust [2002] WL 3167		
Froom v Butcher [1976] QB 286		
Fryer v Pearson [2000] The Times, 4 April	•••••	.185
	202	040
G v Fry Surgical International Ltd (unreported)		
Garden Cottage Foods v Milk Marketing Board [1984] 2 All ER 770		
Gee v Metropolitan Railway Co [1873] LR 8 QB 161		
General Cleaning Contractors v Christmas [1953] AC 180		
Gibbons v Pepper [1695] 1 Ld Raym 38		
Giles v Walker [1890] 24 QBD 656	236,	2/4
Gillingham Borough Council v Medway (Chatham) Dock Co [1993] QB 343; [1993]	127 120	245
3 WLR 449.		
Ginty v Belmont Building Supplies Ltd [1959] 1 All ER 414		
Glasgow Corporation v Mulir [1945] AC 446		
Glass v Cambridge Health Authority [1995] 6 Med LR 91		
Glass v UK [2004] 39 EHRR 15		
Gloster v Chief Constable of Greater Manchester Police [2000] PIQR P114		
Godfrey v Demon Internet Ltd [1999] EWHC 240 (QB)		
Gold v Haringey HA [1987] 2 All ER 888		

Goldman v Hargrave [1967] 1 AC 645	
Goodwill v British Pregnancy Advisory Service [1996] 2 All El	
Gorham v British Telecommunications plc [2000] 1 WLR 2129	
Gorris v Scott [1874] LR 9 Ex 125	
Gough v Thorne [1966] 1 WLR 1387	128
Governors of the Peabody Donation Fund v Sir Lindsay Parki	
AC 210; [1985] 3 All ER 529	29, 156
Graham v Peat [1801] 1 East 244	
Grant v Australian Knitting Mills Ltd [1936] AC 85	297, 298, 299, 312
Gravil (Andrew) v Carroll (Richard) and Redruth Rugby Club	[2008] EWCA Civ 689466
Greatorex v Greatorex [2000] 4 All ER 769	147, 153, 510
Green v Chelsea Waterworks Co [1894] 70 LT 547	265, 275
Green v DB Group Services (UK) Ltd [2006] EWHC 1989 (Ch)	
Greenock Corporation v Caledonian Railway [1917] AC 556	266
Gregg v Scott [2005] UKHL 2; [2005] 2 WLR 268	83
Grieves v FT Everard and Sons Ltd [2006] EWCA Civ 27, CA.	107
Griffin v Mersey Regional Ambulance [1998] PIQR P34	
Groves v Lord Wimbourne [1898] 2 QB 402	
Gunn v Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co Ltd [1989] The Tr	
Gwillam v West Hertfordshire NHS Trust [2002] 3 WLR 1425.	192
GWK Ltd v Dunlop Rubber Co Ltd [1926] 42 TLR 593	405, 407
	,
H & E Emmanuel Ltd v Greater London Council [1971] 2 All F	ER 835271
Hale v Jennings Bros [1948] 1 All ER 579	
Hale v London Underground [1992] 11 BMLR 81	139, 145
Haley v London Electricity Board [1965] AC 778	51, 74
Hall (Arthur & Co) v Simons [2000] 3 All ER 673	35, 43
Hall v Brooklands Auto-Racing Club [1933] 1 KB 205	48
Halsey v Esso Petroleum Co Ltd [1961] 2 All ER 145; [1961] 1 V	WLR 683223, 247, 248, 249
Hambrook v Stokes Bros [1925] 1 KB 141	
Hamilton v Al Fayed [2000] 2 All ER 224	
Hammersmith and City Railway Co v Brand [1869] LR 4 HL 1	
Harris v Birkenhead Corporation [1976] 1 All ER 341	
Harris v Perry [2008] EWCA Civ 907	
Harris v Wyre Forest District Council [1989] 1 All ER 691	
Harrison v British Railways Board [1981] 3 All ER 679	
Harrison v The Duke of Rutland [1893] 1 QB 142	
Hartley v Mayoh & Co [1954] 1 QB 383	
Hartman v South Essex Mental Health & Community Care NHS	
University; Wheeldon v HSBC Bank Ltd; Green v Grimsby &	
Moore v Welwyn Components Ltd; Melville v The Home Of	
Hartt v Newspaper Publishing plc [1989] Independent, 27 Oct	ober349, 380
Hartwell v Grayson [1947] KB 901	
Harvey v Plymouth City Council [2010] EWCA Civ 860	
Haseldine v Daw & Son Ltd [1941] 2 KB 343	
Hatcher v Black [1954] The Times, 2 July	64
Hatton and Others v United Kingdom [2001] 11 BHRC 634 (Cl	
[2003] 37 EHRR 28, ECtHR 08/07/2003 (Application No. 30	
Hawley v Luminar Leisure Ltd [2005] EWHC 5 (QB)	
Haynes v Harwood [1935] 1 KB 146	
Heaven v Pender [1883] 11 QBD 503	
Hedley Byrne v Heller & Partners Ltd [1964] AC 46539,	153, 154, 159, 162, 164, 167, 168, 386
Heil v Rankin [2001] QB 272; [2000] 2 WLR 1173	
Hemmens v Wilson Browne [1994] 2 WLR 323	
Hemmings v Stoke Poges Golf Club [1920] 1 KB 720 Henderson v HE Jenkins & Sons [1970] AC 282	21/
Henderson v Merrett Syndicates [1994] 3 All ER 506 Herald of Free Enterprise, Re [1987] Independent, 18 December	
Herd v Weardale Steel, Coal and Coke Co [1915] AC 67	5107, /4, 427, 442 222 240
Herschtal v Stewart and Arden Ltd [1940] 1 KB 155	
TICIOCITALI V DICWALL ALIA ALIACH LIA [1940] I ND 100	

Hevican v Ruane [1991] 3 All ER 65		511
Hewett v Alf Brown's Transport [1992] ICR 530	413,	419
Hickman v Maisey [1900] 1 QB 752		
Hicks v Chief Constable of South Yorkshire [1992] 2 All ER 65		
Higgs v Foster [2004] EWCA Civ 843		
Hill v Chief Constable of West Yorkshire [1988] 2 All ER 238 32, 35, 36, 40, 43, 44	, 45, 170,	172
Hillier v Air Ministry [1962] CLY 2084		
Hillyer v Governor of St Bartholomews Hospital [1909] 2 KB 820		453
Hilton v Thomas Burton (Rhodes) Ltd [1961] 1 WLR 705		
Hinds v Sparks [1964] Crim LR 717		
HL v United Kingdom (Application 45508/99) ECtHR		334
Holbeck Hall Hotel Ltd v Scarborough Borough Council [2000] 2 All ER 705		
Holden v White [1982] 2 WLR 1030		184
Holley v Smyth [1998] QB 726	372.	382
Hollywood Silver Fox Farm v Emmett [1936] 2 KB 468		
Holtby v Brigham & Cowan (Hull) Ltd [2000] 3 All ER 421		
Home Office v Dorset Yacht Co Ltd [1970] AC 1004		
Honeywill and Stein v Larkin Bros Ltd [1934] 1 KB 191		
Hotson v East Berkshire Area Health Authority [1987] 1 All ER 210		
Howard Marine & Dredging Co Ltd v Ogden & Sons Ltd [1978] QB 574		
Howarth v Green [2001] EWHC 2687 (QB)	•••••	1/10
Howlett v Holding [2006] EWHC 41 (QB)		228
Huckle v Money [1763] 2 Wils 205		.336 .401
Hudson v Ridge Manufacturing Co Ltd [1957] 2 QB 348172,	174 426	411
Hughes v The Lord Advocate [1963] AC 837	174,420, 104 106	100
Hughes V The Lord Advocate [1905] AC 657	252	200
Hulton (E) & Co v Jones [1910] AC 20	332,	380
Hunt v NHS Litigation Authority [2002] WL 1480071	•••••	66
Hunter and Others v Canary Wharf [1997] 2 All ER 426;	260 264	074
[1997] 2 WLR 684		
Hunter and Others v London Dockland Corporation [1997] AC 655	•••••	225
Hussain v Lancaster City Council [2000] QB 1		
Huth v Huth [1915] 3 KB 32	355,	380
TOTAL 1 OF A 11 [40/F] A C (F) [40/A] 9 JATE 9 9 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	440 477	400
ICI Ltd v Shatwell [1965] AC 656; [1964] 3 WLR 329121, 122, 133, 417, 439,		
Indata Equipment Supplies Ltd (t/a Autofleet) v ACL Ltd [1998] 1 BCLC 412		
Ingram v Worcestershire County Council [2000] The Times, 11 January		
Innes v Wylie [1844] I Car & Kir 257		
Iqbal v Prison Officers Association [2009] EWCA Civ 1312	•••••	332
Jaggard v Sawyer [1995] 2 All ER 189		
Jain v Strategic Health Authority [2009] 2 WLR 248 UKHL 4		
Jameel and Others v Wall Street Journal [2006] UKHL 44; [2006] All ER (D) 132		
James McNaughten Paper Group Ltd v Hicks Anderson & Co [1991] 1 All ER 134		
Janvier v Sweeney [1919] 2 KB 316		
Jayes v IMI (Kynoch) Ltd [1985] ICR 155128, 133, 417,		
JD v Mather [2012] EWCH 3063		
JEB Fasteners Ltd v Marks Bloom & Co [1983] 3 All ER 289		
Jenny v North Lincolnshire CC [2000] LGR 269		55
JGE v The Trustees of the Portsmouth Roman Catholic Diocesan Trust [2012]		
EWCA Civ 938		
Jobling v Associated Dairies [1982] AC 794	89	, 95
John Munroe (Acrylics) Ltd v London Fire and Civil Defence Authority [1997] The Tin	nes,	
22 May		32
John Summers & Sons v Frost [1955] AC 740		415
John v Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd [1997] QB 586; [1996] 2 All ER 35; [1996]		
146 NLJ Rep 13	372, 374,	492
Johnstone v Bloomsbury Health Authority [1991] 2 All ER 293		
	433,	443
Jolley v London Borough of Sutton [2000] 3 All ER 409, HL;	433,	443
Jolley v London Borough of Sutton [2000] 3 All ER 409, HL; [1998] 3 All ER 559, CA		

Jones v Boyce [1816] 1 Stark 492	
Jones v Livox Quarries Ltd [1952] 2 QB 608126, 127, 129,	
Jones v Ruth [2011] EWCA Civ 804	339
Jones v Tower Boot Co Ltd [1997] 2 All ER 406	461
Jones v Wright [1991] 2 WLR 814	163
Joyce v Motor Surveys Ltd [1948] Ch 252	393, 394
Joyce v Sengupta [1993] 1 All ER 897, CA	392
Junior Books v Veitchi Co Ltd [1983] 1 AC 520	155, 156, 158
K v Secretary of State for the Home Department [2002] EWCA Civ 983	38
Kaye v Robertson [1991] FSR 62	39, 392
Kean v McGivan [1982] FSR 119, CA	
Keenan v United Kingdom [2002] 33 EHRR 38, ECtHR 3/04/2001	
Kelley v Corston [1997] 4 All ER 466	
Kelson v Imperial Tobacco Co Ltd [1957] 2 QB 334	
Kemsley v Foot [1952] AC 345	359
Kennaway v Thompson [1980] 3 WLR 361240, 242,	246, 499, 506
Khorasandjian v Bush [1993] 3 WLR 476	224, 225, 244
Kiam II v MGN Ltd [2002] EWCA Civ 43	374
King v Phillips [1953] 1 QB 429	138
Kirk v Gregory [1876] 1 Ex D 55	
Kirkham v Chief Constable of Greater Manchester [1990] 3 All ER 882	96
Knight v Home Office [1990] 3 All ER 237	67
Knightley v Johns [1982] 1 All ER 851	101
Knowles v Liverpool City Council [1993] ICR 21	428
Kralj v McGrath [1986] 1 All ER 54	489
Kubach v Hollands [1937] 3 All ER 907	298
Kuddus v Chief Constable of Leicestershire Constabulary [2002] UKHL 29;	
[2001] 2 WLR 1789	37, 490, 491
Kuwait Airways v Iraqi Airways (Nos 4 and 5) [2002] 2 AC 883, HL	310
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625 Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45	99 163
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625	99 163
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625 Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45 Lancaster v Birmingham City Council [1999] 99(6) QR 4 Lane v Holloway [1968] 1 QB 379; [1967] 3 All ER 129	99 163 435 330, 341
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625 Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45 Lancaster v Birmingham City Council [1999] 99(6) QR 4 Lane v Holloway [1968] 1 QB 379; [1967] 3 All ER 129 Langridge v Levy [1837] 2 M & W 519	99 163 435 330, 341 388
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625 Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45 Lancaster v Birmingham City Council [1999] 99(6) QR 4 Lane v Holloway [1968] 1 QB 379; [1967] 3 All ER 129	99 163 435 330, 341 388
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625. Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45. Lancaster v Birmingham City Council [1999] 99(6) QR 4. Lane v Holloway [1968] 1 QB 379; [1967] 3 All ER 129. Langridge v Levy [1837] 2 M & W 519. Latimer v AEC Ltd [1953] AC 643. 53, 61, 74, Latter v Braddell [1881] 50 LJQB 448.	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625. Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45. Lancaster v Birmingham City Council [1999] 99(6) QR 4. Lane v Holloway [1968] 1 QB 379; [1967] 3 All ER 129. Langridge v Levy [1837] 2 M & W 519. Latimer v AEC Ltd [1953] AC 643. Latter v Braddell [1881] 50 LJQB 448. Law Society v KPMG Peat Marwick [2000] 4 All ER 540.	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625. Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45. Lancaster v Birmingham City Council [1999] 99(6) QR 4. Lane v Holloway [1968] 1 QB 379; [1967] 3 All ER 129. Langridge v Levy [1837] 2 M & W 519. Latimer v AEC Ltd [1953] AC 643. Latter v Braddell [1881] 50 LJQB 448. Law Society v KPMG Peat Marwick [2000] 4 All ER 540.	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625. Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45. Lancaster v Birmingham City Council [1999] 99(6) QR 4. Lane v Holloway [1968] 1 QB 379; [1967] 3 All ER 129. Langridge v Levy [1837] 2 M & W 519. Latimer v AEC Ltd [1953] AC 643. Latter v Braddell [1881] 50 LJQB 448. Law Society v KPMG Peat Marwick [2000] 4 All ER 540. Laws v Florinplace Ltd [1981] 1 All ER 659.	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625 Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45 Lancaster v Birmingham City Council [1999] 99(6) QR 4 Lane v Holloway [1968] 1 QB 379; [1967] 3 All ER 129 Langridge v Levy [1837] 2 M & W 519 Latimer v AEC Ltd [1953] AC 643	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625 Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45 Lancaster v Birmingham City Council [1999] 99(6) QR 4 Lane v Holloway [1968] 1 QB 379; [1967] 3 All ER 129 Langridge v Levy [1837] 2 M & W 519 Latimer v AEC Ltd [1953] AC 643	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625 Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45 Lancaster v Birmingham City Council [1999] 99(6) QR 4 Lane v Holloway [1968] 1 QB 379; [1967] 3 All ER 129 Langridge v Levy [1837] 2 M & W 519 Latimer v AEC Ltd [1953] AC 643	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625 Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45 Lancaster v Birmingham City Council [1999] 99(6) QR 4 Lane v Holloway [1968] 1 QB 379; [1967] 3 All ER 129 Langridge v Levy [1837] 2 M & W 519 Latimer v AEC Ltd [1953] AC 643	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625 Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45 Lancaster v Birmingham City Council [1999] 99(6) QR 4 Lane v Holloway [1968] 1 QB 379; [1967] 3 All ER 129 Langridge v Levy [1837] 2 M & W 519 Latimer v AEC Ltd [1953] AC 643	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625 Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45 Lancaster v Birmingham City Council [1999] 99(6) QR 4 Lane v Holloway [1968] 1 QB 379; [1967] 3 All ER 129 Langridge v Levy [1837] 2 M & W 519 Latimer v AEC Ltd [1953] AC 643	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625	
Lambert v West Devon BC [1997] 96 LGR 45	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625	
Lamb v Camden London Borough Council [1981] QB 625	

Lord Byron v Johnston [1816] 2 Mer 29	397
Lord v Pacific Steam Navigation Co Ltd (The Oropesa) [1943] 1 All ER 211	97, 101
Lowery v Walker [1911] AC 10	
Lumley v Gye [1853] 2 E & B 216	
Luxmoore-May v Messenger May and Baverstock [1990] 1 All ER 1067	
Lybert v Warrington Health Authority [1996] The Times, 17 May	
Lynch v Knight [1861] 9 HLC 597	346
Lyne v Nicholls [1906] 23 TLR 86	393
Maga v The Trustees of the Birmingham Archdioces of the Roman Catholic Churc	rh
[2010] EWCA Civ 256	466
Maguire v Hartland & Wolff plc [2005] EWCA Civ 01	413
Mahon v Osborne [1939] 2 KB 14	
Majrowski v Guy's & St Thomas's NHS Trust [2006] UKHL 34; [2006] All ER (D) 146	
Makanjuola v Metropolitan Police Commissioner [1992] The Times, 8 August	
Makepeace v Evans [2000] The Times, 13 June, CA	
Malfroot v Noxal Ltd [1935] 51 TLR 551	
Malone v Laskey [1907] 2 KB 141	
Mansfield v Weetabix Ltd [1997] PIQR P526	56
Manton v Brocklebank [1923] 2 KB 212	288, 293
Marc Rich & Co v Bishop Rock Marine Co Ltd [1995] 1 WLR 1071	
Marcic v Thames Water Utilities plc [2003] UKHL 66	21, 23, 237
Margereson v J W Roberts Ltd [1996] PIQR P358	
Marlor v Bell [1900] 16 TLR 239	
Marriott v West Midlands AHA and Others [1999] Lloyd's Rep Med 23	
Marsh v Chief Constable of Lancashire Constabulary [2003] EWCA Civ 284	
Marston v British Railways Board [1976] ICR 124	503
Mason v Levy Auto Parts of England [1967] 2 QB 530	270, 275
Matthews v Ministry of Defence [2003] 1 All ER 689	
Mattis v Pollock [2003] EWCA Civ 887; [2003] 1 WLR 1258; [2003] ICR 1335	
Mattocks v Mann [1993] RTR 13 CA	
Maxim's Ltd v Dye [1977] 1 WLR 1155	
Maynard v West Midlands Regional Health Authority [1985] 1 All ER 635	
McCann, Farrell & Savage v United Kingdom [1995] 21 EHRR 97, ECtHR	
McCord v Swansea City AFC Ltd and another [1997] The Times, 11 February	
McCullough v May [1947] 2 All ER 845	
McFarlane v EE Caledonia Ltd [1994] 2 All ER 1	39 147 153 510
McGeown v Northern Ireland Housing Executive [1994] 3 All ER 53	
McGhee v National Coal Board [1973] 3 All ER 1008	
McHale v Watson [1966] 115 CLR 199	
McKay v Essex Area Health Authority [1982] QB 1166	
McKew v Holland & Hannen & Cubitts (Scotland) Ltd [1969] 3 All ER 1621	
McKinnon Industries Ltd v Walker [1951] 3 DLR 577	
McLoughlin v Jones [2001] EWCA Civ 1743	148–9
McLoughlin v O'Brian [1983] AC 410;	
[1982] 2 All ER 298, HL	
McWilliams v Sir William Arrol & Co Ltd [1962] 1 WLR 295	
Meering v Grahame-White Aviation Co Ltd [1919] 122 LT 44	
Merilie v Newcastle PCT [2006] EWHC 1433 (QB)	338
Merkar Island Shipping Corporation v Laughton [1983] 2 AC 570	401, 407
Mersey Docks & Harbour Board v Coggins and Griffiths (Liverpool) Ltd [1947] A	
Metropolitan Asylum District Hospital v Hill [1881] 6 App Cas 193	
Metropolitan International Schools Ltd v Designtechnica (T/A Corp (Digital Tren	
Google UK Ltd; Google Inc [2009] EWHC 1765 (QB)	
Miles y Ferrest Peels Crapite Co. (Leisestershire) Ltd [1018] 24 TLP 500 CA	
Miles v Forest Rock Granite Co (Leicestershire) Ltd [1918] 34 TLR 500 CA	
Miller v Jackson [1977] QB 966	
Mirvahedy (FC) v Henley and Another [2003] UKHL 16281, 2	
17111 Various (1 C) V 1101110 V and 1 11001101 [2000] UNI 11 10	.04, 400, 400, 474

Mitchell v Glasgow City Council [2009] 2 WLR 481 UKHL 11	33
Moloney v Lambeth LBC [1966] 64 LGR 440	
Monk v Warby [1935] All ER 373	411, 419
Monson v Tussauds Ltd [1894] 1 QB 671	
Moore v News of the World [1972] 1 QB 441	
Morales v Eccleston [1991] RTR 151	54
Morgan v Odhams Press Ltd [1971] 1 WLR 1239	353, 380
Morgans v Launchbury [1973] AC 127	470, 471, 472
Morrell v Owen [1993] The Times, 14 December	58
Morris v Martin & Sons [1966] 1 QB 792	
Morris v Murray and Another [1990] 3 All ER 801	478, 479, 484
Morriss v Marsden [1952] 1 All ER 925	7, 55, 61
Mountenay (Hazzard) & Others v Bernard Matthews [1993] (unreporte	ed)427
Mountford v Newlands School and Another [2007] EWCA Civ 21	58
Moy v Pettman Smith and Perry [2005] UKHL 7	
Ms B v An NHS Hospital Trust [2002] EWHC 429 (Fam)	
Muirhead v Industrial Tank Specialists Ltd [1985] 3 All ER 705	
Mullin v Richards [1998] 1 All ER 920	54 61
Murphy v Brentwood District Council [1990] 2 All ER 908	29 44 156 157 158 204
Murray v Ministry of Defence [1988] 2 All ER 521	
Murrell v Healey [2001] 4 All ER 345	
Musgrove v Pandelis [1919] 2 KB 43	
Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co Ltd v Evatt [1971] AC 793	162 169
With the and Chizens Assurance Co Liu v Evalt [1971] AC 795	102, 100
N Chi-(C	466
N v Chief Constable of Merseyside Police [2006] EWHC 3041 (QB)	466
Nail v News Group Newspapers [2005] 1 All ER 1040	371
Nash v Sheen [1955] CLY 3726	322, 341
Naylor (t/a Mainstream) v Payling [2004] EWCA Civ 560	
Nethermere (St Neots) Ltd v Taverna and Gardiner [1984] IRLR 240	
Nettleship v Weston [1971] 2 QB 691	
Network Rail Infrastructure v Morris [2004] EWCA Civ 172	
Newell v Ministry of Defence [2002] EWHC 1006 (QB)	164
Newstead v London Express Newspapers Ltd [1940] 1 KB 377	353, 380
Newsweek Inc v BBC [1979] RPC 441	
Nichols v Marsland [1876] 2 ExD 1	266, 482
Noble v Harrison [1926] 2 KB 332	248, 249
Norman v Future Publishing [1999] EMLR 325	
North Glamorgan NHS Trust v Walters [2002] EWCA Civ 1792	149, 152, 153
OLG N. V. I. MODELL OD ATO	
O'Connell v Jackson [1972] 1 QB 270	
Ogwo v Taylor [1987] 2 WLR 988	
O'Kelly v Trust House Forte plc [1983] 3 WLR 605	451
O'Reilly v National Rail & Tramway Appliances [1966] 1 All ER 499	426
Ormrod v Crosville Motor Services Ltd [1953] 1 WLR 1120	470
Osman v UK [1999] Crim LR 82; [2000] 29 EHRR 245 (ECtHR)	
Overseas Tankship (UK) Ltd v Miller Steamship Co Pty (The Wagon M	lound (No 2))
[1967] 1 AC 617	108, 109, 229
Overseas Tankship (UK) Ltd v Morts Dock & Engineering Co	
(The Wagon Mound (No 1)) [1961] AC 388	.102, 103, 107, 109, 259, 274
Owens v Brimmell [1977] 2 WLR 943	127
Owens v Liverpool Corporation [1933] 1 KB 394	
1 1	
Page v Smith [1996] 3 All ER 272; [1996] AC 155	74, 107, 141, 153, 510
Palmer v Tees HA and Hartlepool and East Durham NHS Trust [1999]	
Lloyd's Rep Med 351	37
Palsgraf v Long Island Railway Co [1928] 284 NY 339	
Pape v Cumbria CC [1992] 3 All ER 211	
Paris v Stepney Borough Council [1951] AC 367	
Parker v British Airways Board [1982] QB 1004	308 313
Parkinson v Lyle Shipping Co Ltd [1964] 2 Lloyd's Rep 79	427
Talliance Tyle orapping to the [1701] 2 thoya o hep //	

Parmiter v Coupland [1840] 6 M & W 105	348, 380
Parry v Cleaver [1970] AC 1	494, 505
Pasley v Freeman [1789] 3 Term Rep 51	386
Paul v Summerhayes [1874] 4 QBD 9	288, 293
Peck v United Kingdom [2003] 36 EHRR 41, ECtHR	
Peek v Gurnley [1873] LR 6 HL 377	388, 390
Pepper v Hart [1993] 1 All ER 42	410
Performance Cars Ltd v Abraham [1962] 1 QB 33	
Performing Rights Society v Mitchell and Booker [1924] 1 KB 762	
Perry v Kendricks Transport Ltd [1956] 1 WLR 85	265, 270, 275
Petch v Commissioners of Customs and Excise [1993] ICR 789	
Peters v The Prince of Wales Theatre (Birmingham) Ltd [1943] KB 73	
Phelps v London Borough of Hillingdon [2000] 4 All ER 504	
Philcox v Civil Aviation Authority [1995] <i>The Times</i> , 8 June	40
Phillips v Whiteley [1938] 1 All ER 566	58
Phipps v Rochester Corporation [1955] 1 QB 450	5, 188, 197, 513, 515
Pirelli General Cable Works Ltd v Oscar Faber & Partners [1983] 2 AC 1	
Pitcher v Huddersfield Town Football Club Ltd [2001] All ER (D) 223 Pitts v Hunt [1991] 1 QB 24	
Poland v Parr [1927] 1 KB 236	
Polemis and Furness, Withy & Co, Re [1921] 3 KB 560	102 102 108 100
Polly Peck (Holdings) plc v Trelford [1986] QB 1000	
Ponting v Noakes [1894] 2 QB 281	
Pretty v United Kingdom [2002] 2 FLR 45	
Price v United Kingdom [2001] 11 BHRC 401; ECtHR Application No. 33394/96	
Pursell v Horn [1838] 8 A & E 602	
1 disch v 110111 [1000] 0 11 & E 002	
R (on the application of A) v Partnerships in Care Ltd [2002] 1 WLR 2610	14
R (on the application of Heather) v Leonard Cheshire Foundation [2002] EWCA	Civ 36614
R v Bournewood Community and Mental Health NHS Trust, ex p L [1999] AC	
R v Brown and Others [1994] 2 All ER 75, HL	
R v Cambridge University, ex p Persaud [2001] EWCA Civ 534	
R v Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, ex p CEGB [1981] 3 All ER 826	
R v Deputy Governor of Parkhurst Prison, ex p Hague [1992] 1 AC 58	
R v Governor of Brockhill Prison, ex p Evans (No 2) [2000] 4 All ER 15	
R v Ireland, R v Burstow [1997] 4 All ER 225; [1998] AC 147, HL	
R v Manchester Crown Court, ex p McCann [2001] LAG Journal, February, p.27.	252
R v Meade and Belt [1823] 1 Lew CC 184	318, 341
R v St George [1840] 9 C & P 483	
Rae v Mars (UK) Ltd [1990] 3 EG 80	
Rahman v Arearose Ltd [2000] 3 WLR 1184	
Raja v Gray [2002] 33 EG 98 (CS)	
Rand v East Dorset HA [2001] 56 BMLR 39	39
Rantzen v Mirror Group Newspapers [1986] Ltd [1994] QB 670; [1996] 4 All ER	975374
Ratcliffe v Dyfed County Council [1998] The Times, 17 July	435
Ratcliffe v Evans [1892] 2 QB 524	
Ratcliffe v McConnell [1999] 1 WLR 670	
Ratcliffe v Plymouth & Torbay HA, Exeter & North Devon HA [1998] Lloyd's F	
Med 162, CA	110
Read v J Lyons & Co Ltd [1947] AC 156), 261, 263, 267, 274
Ready Mixed Concrete (South East) Ltd v Minister of Pensions and National	450, 450
Insurance [1968] 2 QB 497	
Reckitt & Coleman Products v Borden Inc [1990] 1 All ER 873, HL	
Redland Bricks Ltd v Morris [1970] AC 652	
Reeves v Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police [1999] 3 WLR 363	
Reilly v Merseyside Regional Health Authority [1994] 23 BMLR 26	
Revill v Newbery [1996] 1 All ER 291	
Reynolds v North Tyneside HA [2002] Lloyd's Rep Med 459	
[1999] 4 All ER 609[1998] 148 NEJ 103,	360 366 367 381
[1///] 11111 1100////////////////////////	, 555, 567, 561

Rhind v Astbury Water Park [2004] EWCA Civ 756	200
Rickards v Lothian [1913] AC 280	262, 274
Rigby v Chief Constable of Northamptonshire [1985] 2 All ER 985	215, 264, 274
Rimmer v Liverpool Corporation [1984] 2 WLR 426	204
Roberts v Ramsbottom [1980] 1 All ER 7	
Robertson and Rough v Forth Road Bridge Joint Board [1995] IRLR 251	148, 153, 510
Robinson v Balmain New Ferry Co Ltd [1910] AC 295	333, 342
Robinson v Kilvert [1889] 41 Ch D 88	234, 245
Robson v Hallett [1967] 2 All ER 407	208
Roe v Minister of Health [1954] 2 QB 66	50, 61, 74
Roles v Nathan [1963] 1 WLR 1117	.189, 192–3, 197, 429
Rondel v Worsley [1969] 1 AC 191	35, 43
Rookes v Barnard [1964] AC 1129	402, 489, 490, 491
Rootes v Shelton [1968] ALR 33	123
Ropaigealach v Barclays Bank plc [2000] 1 QB 263	217
Rorrison v West Lothian College and Lothian Regional Council 2000 (Scottish	Court
of Session) IDS Brief 655, February 2000	435–6
Rose v Plenty [1976] 1 WLR 141	456, 458
Ross v Caunters [1980] Ch 297	
Rothwell v Chemical and Insulating Co Ltd [2007] UKHL 39	
Rouse v Squires [1973] QB 889	
Ryan v East London and City HA [2001] WL 1890334	
Rylands v Fletcher [1868] LR 1 Exch 265; [1868] LR 3 HL 330; [1865] 3 H & C 7	74
(Court of Exchequer)	7, 258, 259, 260, 261
	71, 272, 274, 275, 482
S v France [1990] 65 D & R 250	
Saleslease Ltd v Davis [1999] 1 WLR 1644	310, 314
Salmon v Seafarers Restaurants Ltd [1983] 1 WLR 1264	189
Sandhar v Department of Transport [2004] EWCA Civ 1440	248–9
Savage v South Essex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust [2008] UKHL 74	98
Sayers v Harlow Urban District Council [1958] 1 WLR 623	
Schedule 2 Claimants v Medical Research Council and Secretary of State for H	
[2000] 54 BMLR 1	150
Scott v London and St Katherine's Dock Co [1865] 3 H & C 596	111, 112, 115
Scott v Shepherd [1773] 2 Wm Bl 892	
Scout Association v Barnes [2010] EWCA Civ 1476	52
Searson v Brioland [2005] EWCA Civ 26	
Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs v Meier [2009]	
UKSC 11	216
Sedleigh-Denfield v O'Callaghan (Trustees for St Joseph's Society for	
Foreign Missions) [1940] AC 880	
Shah v Standard Chartered Bank [1999] QB 241	
Shakoor v Situ (t/a Eternal Health Co) [2001] 1 WLR 410	
Shelfer v City of London Electric Lighting Co [1895] 1 Ch 287216, 21	8, 220, 242, 498, 506
Shell Tankers v Jeremson [2001] EWCA Civ 101	414
Shiffman v Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem [1936] 1 All ER 557	258
Short v J W Henderson Ltd [1946] 62 TLR 427	449
Sidaway v Governors of the Bethlem Royal & Maudsley Hospitals [1985] AC &	
[1985] 1 All ER 1018	
Sienkiewicz v Greif (UK) Ltd [2011] UKSC 10	871; 63
	371; 63 94
Silkin v Beaverbrook Newspapers [1958] 1 WLR 743	371; 63 94
Silkin v Beaverbrook Newspapers [1958] 1 WLR 743 Sim v Stretch [1936] 52 TLR 669	371;
Silkin v Beaverbrook Newspapers [1958] 1 WLR 743	371;
Silkin v Beaverbrook Newspapers [1958] 1 WLR 743	371;
Silkin v Beaverbrook Newspapers [1958] 1 WLR 743	371;
Silkin v Beaverbrook Newspapers [1958] 1 WLR 743	371;
Silkin v Beaverbrook Newspapers [1958] 1 WLR 743	371;
Silkin v Beaverbrook Newspapers [1958] 1 WLR 743	371;

Smith v Ainger [1990] The Times, 5 June	282
Smith v Baker [1891] AC 325121, 122, 133, 424, 427, 439, 4	142, 443, 476, 483
Smith v Chadwick [1884] 9 App Cas 187	
Smith v Eric S Bush [1990] 2 WLR 790; [1990] 1 AC 831, HL	160, 163, 168
Smith v Giddy [1904] 2 KB 448	
Smith v Leech Brain & Co Ltd [1962] 2 QB 405	105.109
Smith v Littlewoods Organisation Ltd [1987] 1 All ER 710	
Smith v Stages [1989] 2 WLR 529	
Smith v Stone [1647] Style 65	
Smolden v Whitworth and Nolan [1997] PIQR P133	
Southwark LBC v Mills and others; Baxter v Camden LBC [1999] 4 All ER 449;	01,07,01,172
[1999] 2 WLR 742	231 245
Spargo v North Essex District Health Authority [1997] PIQR P235	
Sparham-Souter v Town & Country Developments (Essex) Ltd [1976] QB 858	
Sparks v HSBC plc [2002] EWHC 2707 (QB)	
Spartan Steel v Martin & Co (Contractors) Ltd [1973] 1 QB 27	15/ 150
Spicer v Smee [1946] 1 All ER 489	
Spiller and Another v Joseph and Others [2010] UKSC 53	260
Spring v Guardian Assurance plc [1995] 3 WLR 354, HL; Reversing	
[1993] 2 All ER 273167, 168, 3	064 271 429 442
St Albans City and District Council v International Computers Ltd [1996] 4 All EF	
St Helen's Smelting Co v Tipping [1865] 11 HL Cas 642	232, 245
Standard Chartered Bank v Pakistan National Shipping Line (Nos 2 and 4) [2002]	
3 WLR 1547	
Stanley v Powell [1891] 1 QB 86	482
Stansbie v Troman [1948] 2 KB 48	
Staples v West Dorset DC [1995] 93 LGR 536	
Stapley v Gypsum Mines Ltd [1953] AC 663	
Steel and Morris v UK [2005] (Application No. 68416/01) ECtHR	
Stennet v Hancock and Peters [1939] 2 All ER 578	
Stephen Monk v PC Harrington UK Ltd [2008] EWHC 1879 (QB)	147
Stephens v Myers [1830] 4 C & P 349	
Stermer v Lawson [1977] 79 DLR (3d) 366	
Stevenson Jordan and Harrison Ltd v McDonald and Evans [1969] 1 TLR 101	
Storey v Ashton [1869] LR 4 QB 476	
Stovin v Wise [1996] AC 923	
Stovold v Barlows [1995] The Times, 30 October	86
Stratford (JT) & Co v Lindley [1965] AC 269	405, 407
Stuart v Bell [1891] 2 QB 341	
Stubbings v Webb [1993] AC 498	
Sturges v Bridgman [1879] 11 Ch D 852	
Sussex Ambulance NHS Trust v King [2002] EWCA Civ 953	415
Sutherland Shire Council v Heyman [1985] 60 ALR 1	
Sutherland v Hatton and Others [2002] EWCA Civ 76	
Swaine v Great Northern Railway [1864] 4 De GJ & S 211	
Sylvester v Chapman Ltd [1935] 79 SJ 777	286
T (Adult: Refusal of Medical Treatment), Re [1992] 4 All ER 649	325, 328, 341
Tate & Lyle Industries Ltd v Greater London Council and Another [1983] 2 AC 50	19;
[1983] 1 All ER 1159	247, 249
Taylor v Director of the Serious Fraud Office [1999] 2 AC 177	
Taylor v Glasgow Corporation, see Glasgow Corporation v Taylor	513, 515
Taylor v Somerset HA [1993] 4 Med LR 34	145, 150
Telnikoff v Matusevitch [1992] 4 All ER 817; [1992] 2 AC 343	359, 371, 380
Tetley and others v Chitty and others [1986] 1 All ER 663	230, 244
Thames Trains Ltd v Health and Safety Executive [2002] EWHC 1415, QB	
Theaker v Richardson [1962] 1 WLR 151; [1962] 1 All ER 229	
Thomas v Bradbury Agnew & Co Ltd [1906] 2 KB 627	
Thomas v National Union of Mineworkers (South Wales Area) [1985]	
	225, 247, 320, 341

Thompson v Home Office [2001] EWCA Civ 331	
Thompson v Metropolian Police Commissioner [1998] QB 498; [1997] 2	
Thomson v James and Others [1996] 31 BMLR 1	
Thornton v Kirklees MBC [1979] QB 626	
Thorpe v Brumfitt [1873] LR 8 Ch App 650	240, 245
Todorovic v Waller [1987] 37 ALR 481	
Tolley v Fry & Sons Ltd [1931] AC 333; [1931] All ER Rep 131	
Tolstoy Miloslavsky v United Kingdom [1995] 20 EHRR 442, ECtHR	372
Tomlinson v Congleton Borough Council [2003] 3 WLR 705	199, 203
Toogood v Spyring [1834] 1 Cr M & R 181	364, 381
Topp v London Country Bus (South West) Ltd [1993] 1 WLR 976	
Torquay Hotel Co Ltd v Cousins [1969] 1 All ER 522	404
Transco plc v Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council [2003]	0.00
UKHL 61242, 246, 249, 258, 259	
Trapp v Mackie [1979] 1 WLR 377	
Tredget v Bexley Health Authority [1994] 5 Med LR 178	137, 509, 510
Tremain v Pike [1969] 3 All ER 1303	
Trevett v Lee [1955] 1 All ER 406	
Trotman v North Yorkshire County Council [1999] IRLR 98	461, 464
Tucker v Newman [1839] 11 Ad & El 40	225
Turberville v Savage [1669] 1 Mod Rep 3	319, 341
Tutin v Chipperfield Promotions Ltd [1980] 130 NLJ 807	281, 292
Twine v Beans Express [1946] 62 TLR 458	458, 4/2
III-1 D1 IIA [1002] 1 MI D 1000	20
Udale v Bloomsbury HA [1983] 1 WLR 1098	
United Australia Ltd v Barclays Bank [1941] AC 1 United Biscuits (UK) Ltd v Asda Stores Ltd [1997] RPC 513	
United biscuits (UK) Ltd v Asda Stores Ltd [1997] RPC 313	398, 401
Variable Engineering Co. Ltd. v. P.D.H. Chamicala Ltd. [1071] 1 OP 99	104
Vacwell Engineering Co Ltd v BDH Chemicals Ltd [1971] 1 QB 88	104
Venables and Thompson v Newsgroup Newspapers and Associated N	
[2001] 2 WLR 1038	
Viasystems (Tyneside) Ltd v Thermal Transfer (Northern) Ltd, S & P I	
CAT Metalwork Services [2005] EWCA Civ 1151	
Victoria Railway Commissioners v Coultas [1888] 13 App Cas 222	
Vizetelly v Mudie's Select Library Ltd [1900] 2 QB 170	
Vowles v Evans and Another [2003] EWCA Civ 318	
Vowies v Evalis and Another [2005] EVVCA CIV 516	
W v Essex and Another [2000] 2 All ER 237	150 152 153 171 172
Wagner v International Railway Co 332 NY 176 [1921]	440
Wainright v Home Office [2004] AC 406; [2003] UKHL 53, HL	336 342 375
Wainright v United Kingdom ECtHR (Application No. 12350/04)	
Walker v Northumberland County Council [1995]	
1 All ER 7375	50 52 105 431 434 442 443
Wallace v Newton [1982] 1 WLR 375	285
Walter v Selfe [1851] 4 De G & Sm 315	
Walton v British Leyland Ltd [1978] <i>The Times</i> , 13 July	
Waple v Surrey County Council [1998] 1 WLR 860	
Ward v Cannock Chase District Council [1986] 3 All ER 537	100
Ward v Tesco Stores Ltd [1976] 1 WLR 810	113 185
Warren v Henleys [1948] 2 All ER 935	
Watson v British Boxing Board of Control [2001] QB 1134	
Watson v Buckley, Osborne Garrett and Co Ltd [1940] 1 All ER 174	
Watson v Croft Promo-sport [2009] EWCA Civ 15	
Watt v Hertfordshire County Council [1954] 1 WLR 835	
Watt v Longsdon [1930] 1 KB 130	
Watts v Times Newspapers Ltd [1996] 1 All ER 152	
Weddall v Barchester Healthcare Ltd; Wallbank v Wallbank Fox Desig	
EWCA Civ 25	
Weir v Chief Constable of Merseyside Police [2003] EWCA Civ 111	

Weller & Co v Foot and Mouth Disease Research Institute [1966] 1 QB 569	154, 157
Wells v Cooper [1958] 2 QB 265	
Wennhak v Morgan [1888] 20 QBD 635	
West Bromwich Albion Football Club Ltd v El-Safty [2005] EWHC 2866 (QB)	
Westripp v Baldock [1938] 2 All ER 799	209, 220
Westwood v The Post Office [1973] 1 QB 591	201, 203
Wheat v E Lacon & Co Ltd [1966] AC 552	1, 197, 203, 513
Wheeler and Another v JJ Saunders Ltd and Others [1996] Ch 19; [1996]	
2 All ER 697	238, 245
Wheeler v Copas [1981] 3 All ER 405	182, 197, 513
Whippey v Jones [2009] EWCA Civ 452	290
White v Bayley [1861] 142 ER 438	210
White v Blackmore [1972] 2 QB 651	195
White v Chief Constable of South Yorkshire [1999] 2 AC 455; [1998]	
1 All ER 1, HL	3, 477, 483, 510
White v Jones [1995] 1 All ER 691	
White v Mellin [1895] AC 154, HL	
White v St Albans City Council [1990] The Times, 12 March	200
White v W P Brown [1983] CLY 972	333, 342
Whitehouse v Jordan [1981] 1 All ER 267	
WHPT Housing Association Ltd v Secretary of State for Social Services [1981] ICR 7	
Wickens v Champion Employment [1984] ICR 365	
Wieland v Cyril Lord Carpets Ltd [1969] 3 All ER 1006	
Wilkinson v Downton [1897] 2 QB 57315, 335, 336	
Williams v Settle [1960] 1 WLR 1072	
Wilsher v Essex Area Health Authority [1988] 3 All ER 871, CA, affirming [1986]	
3 All ER 801, CA	91, 92, 95, 110
Wilson v Pringle [1986] 2 All ER 440	
Wilson v Tyneside Window Cleaning Co [1958] 2 QB 110	428, 442
Wilsons & Clyde Coal Co Ltd v English [1938] AC 57424	1, 425, 432, 442
Wiltshire Police Authority v Wynn [1980] QB 95	453
Winterbottom v Wright [1842] 10 M & W 109	
With v O'Flanagan [1936] Ch 575	
Wong v Parkside Health NHS Trust and Another [2001] EWCA Civ 1721	335, 336, 342
Woodward v The Mayor of Hastings [1945] KB 174	191, 197
Wooldridge v Sumner [1963] 2 QB 43; [1962] 2 All ER 97858, 120), 123, 477, 484
Woolerton & Wilson v Richard Costain Ltd [1970] 1 WLR 411	
Wringe v Cohen [1940] 1 KB 229	248, 249
X (minors) v Bedfordshire County Council; M (a minor) v Newham London	
Borough Council; Keating v Bromley LBC [1995] 3 All ER 353	18, 41, 414
X v Y [1988] 2 All ER 648	376–7
Yewens v Noakes [1880] 6 QBD 530	449
Yianni v Edwin Evans & Sons [1982] 2 QB 438	
Young v Charles Church (Southern) Ltd [1997] The Times, 1 May, CA	416
Young v Post Office [2002] EWCA Civ 661	
Youssoupoff v Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd [1934] 50 TLR 581346	5, 350, 379, 380
Yuen Kun Yeu v Attorney General of Hong Kong [1987] 2 All ER 705; [1988]	
AC 175	29
Z and others v United Kingdom [2001] 2 FLR 612; [2001] 34 EHRR 3	18–9, 22, 41

Table of statutes and other instruments

STATUTES		Congenital Disabilities (Civil Liabi	-
Animals Act 1971		1976 (c 28)	
s 2		Consumer Protection Act 1987 (c 43)	
s 2(1)		5, 10, 114, 29	
s 2(2)		305, 307, 31	
s 2(2)(a)		410, 50	03, 505, 507
s 2(2)(b)28	31, 283, 284, 285	Part I	301
s 2(2)(c)	285–286	s 1	306
s 3	287, 293	s 1(2)	301
s 4	287	s 1(3)	301
s 5	281	s 2(1) 30	01, 302, 312
s 5(1)	286, 292	s 2(2)	301
s 5(2)		s 2(2)(a)	
s 5(3)		s 2(2)(b)	
s 5(3)(b)		s 2(2)(c)	
s 5(5)		s 2(3)	
s 6(2) 28		s 3(1)	
s 6(3)		s 4(1)(a)	
		s 4(1)(e)	
s 6(3)(a)		s 5(2)	
s 6(4)		s 5(3)	
s 7		* *	
s 8		s 5(4)	
s 9		s 45(1)	302
s 9(1)		Contracts (Rights of Third Parties)	
s 9(1)(a)		Act 1999 (c 31)	
s 9(2)(a)		Copyright, Designs and Patents Act	
s 9(3)(i)		s 85	
s 10	292	Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 (
s 11	287	Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c 37)	251
		Criminal Justice Act 1967 (c 80)	
Bill of Rights 1688 (1 Will & Ma	rc c 2) 13, 381	s 3	
Art 9	362	Criminal Law Act 1977 (c 45)	216–217
Broadcasting Act 1990 (c 42)		Crown Proceedings Act 1947 (10 & 1	
Sched. 20, para. 1	367	Geo 6 c 44)	5
-		s10	38
Cable and Broadcasting Act 198	84 (c 46) 34		
Children Act 1989 (c 41)		Damages Act 1996 (c 48)	
Civil Aviation Act 1982 (c 16)		s 1	493
s 76(1)		s 5	
s 76(2)		s 5(1)	
Civil Evidence Act 1968 (c 64)		Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 (c 65)	
Civil Liability (Contribution) A		Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976	=> 1, =>0
(c 47)		(c 38)	291 293
s 1(1)		Data Protection Act 1998 (c 29) 37	
s 4		Defamation Act 1952 (15 & 16 Geo 6	
Clean Air Act 1993 (c 11)		Eliz 2 c 66)	
Companies Act 1985 (c 6)		s 1	,
-	102		
Compensation Act 2006 (c 29)	0.4	s 3(1)	
s 3	94	s 5	336

Defamation Act 1996 (c 31).		Employment Rights Act 1996 (c 18) 448, 476
	8, 367, 501, 503, 507	Environment Act 1995 (c 25) 214, 220, 253
s 1	369, 370, 381	Environmental Protection Act 1990
s 2	370	(c 43)253
s 3	370–371	s 79249
s 4	371	
s 13	363	Factories Act 1961 (9 & 10 Eliz 2 c 34)
s 13(4)	363	s 14(1)
s 14(1)		
Sched. 1		Factory Act 1833 (3 & 4 Will 4)
Part 1	367	Factory Act 1844 (7 & 8 Vict) 423, 443
Part 2		Family Law Reform Act 1969 (c 46)
Defamation Act 2013		s 16
	247 252 200	Fatal Accidents Act 1976 (c 30) 107, 498, 503
s 1		Fires Prevention (Metropolis) Act 1774
s 1(1)		(14 Geo 3 c 78)
s 1(2)		Freedom of Information Act 2000 (c 36) 377
s 2		
s 2(1)		Guard Dogs Act 1975 (c 50)287, 291, 293
s 2(2)	356	Guard Dogs Act 1975 (C 50) 207, 291, 295
s 2(3)	356	** 14 136 1 64 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
s 3(1)	358	Health and Morals of Apprentices Act 1802
s 3(2)	358, 359, 380	(42 Geo 3)
s 3(3)		Health and Safety at Work,
s 3(4)		etc Act 1974 (c 37)
s 3(5)		s 2(1)
s 4		s 7443
s 4(1)	, ,	s 9410
s 5		s 47410
s 5(2)		Highways Act 1980 (c 66)
s 5(3)(a)		
		s 41(1)
s 5(3)(b)		Housing Act 1988 (c 50)
s 5(3)(c)		Human Rights Act 1998 (c 42) 14–15, 23,
s 5(9)		221, 225, 237, 347, 411
s 6		s 214, 16, 18
s 6(4)		s 314
s 6(6)		s 714, 18
s 7		s 8
s 7(3)		s 1014
s 7(4)	368	s 12372, 382, 500
s 11	345	s 12(3) 500, 507
s 14	347, 363	s 12(4)(a)
s 14(1)	346	Sched. 2
s 14(2)	347	Scnea. 2
Defective Premises Act 197	2	
(6 & 8 Geo 6 c 35)		Interception of Communications Act
s 4		1985 (c 56)
s 4(1)		
s 4(2)		Landlord and Tenant Act 1985 (c 70) 204
s 4(3)		Latent Damage Act 1986 (c 37) 501
5 4(0)	404	s 3(1) 502
Education Asido44 (F.C. o.C.	Con (a 21) 40	Law Reform (Contributory Negligence) Act
Education Act 1944 (7 & 8 C		1945 (8 & 9 Geo 6 c 28)
Education Act 1981 (c 60)		
Employers' Liability (Comp		424, 484, 485
Act 1969 (c 57)		s 1(1)
Employers' Liability (Defec		s 2(5)
Act 1969 (c 37)		s 4
s 1(3)	428	s 6(4) 305

Law Reform (Husband and Wife) Act 1962	s 2(4)(a)
(10 & 11 Eliz 2 c 48)	s 5(1)
s 1(2)6	s 6(2)
Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act	s1(1)180
1934 (24 & 25 Geo 5 c 41)	Occupiers' Liability Act 1984
s 1498	(c 3)180, 181, 183, 184, 186, 194, 196,
Limitation Act 1980 (c 58)2, 501	197–203, 206, 207, 410, 475, 513
s 4A503	s 1(1)
s 11(4)	s 1(1)(a)
s 11A(3)503	s 1(3)
s 12(2)	s 1(4)
s 14(1)	
s 14A(4)(b) 502, 507	s 1(5)
s 14B	s 1(6)
s 33	s 2(3)
	Offences Against the Person Act 1861
Limited Liability Partnerships	(24 & 25 Vict c 100)
Act 2000 (c 12)	s 20323
Local Government Act 1972 (c 70)	
s 222246	Parliamentary Papers Act 1840
	(3 & 4 Vict c 9)
Magna Carta 1215 (16 John 1) 25 Edw 1	s 1362
(c 36)	s 3367
Mental Health Act 1983	Petroleum Act 1988
(c 20)	Pipelines Act 1962 212
s 63	Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984
Mental Incapacity Act 2005 (c 9)	(c 60)
Merchant Shipping Act 1995	s 24(4)
(c 21)268, 503, 507	Protection from Eviction Act 1977
Mines (Working Facilities and Support)	(c 43)
Act 1966212	Protection from Harassment Act 1997
Misrepresentation Act 1967 (c 7) 386, 390	
	(c 40) 5, 217, 218, 224, 225, 252,
National Health Service Law Reform (Personal	315, 334, 338, 343
Injury) Act 1948 (11 & 12 Geo 6 c 48)	s 1
s 2(4) 492	s 1(2)
National Parks and Access to the Countryside	s 3
Act 1949 (12, 13 & 14 Geo 6 c 97)	s 4(1)
	s 7(2)
Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act	Public Health (Control of Disease)
1987 (c 30)	Act 1984 (c 22)
s 15412	Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998
Nuclear Installations Act 1965 (c 57) 268	(c 23)367
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Occupiers' Liability Act 1957 (5 & 6	Registered Homes Act 1984 (c 23) 14
Eliz 2 c 31)182–195, 196, 200, 201,	Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (c 53)
205, 410, 429, 475	s 8(3)
s 1(2) 181, 182	s 8(5)
s 1(3)(a)	Road Traffic Act 1988 (c 52) 4, 8, 479
s 1(4)	s 143411
s 2(1)	s 149(3)
	Road Traffic (NHS Charges) Act 1999
205, 206, 513, 514	(c 3)
s 2(2)	
s 2(3)	Cala and Cumply of Cards Ast 1004
s 2(3)(b)	Sale and Supply of Goods Act 1994

Sale of Goods Act 1893 (56 & 57 Vict c 71)	Equipment) Regulations 1992
295	(SI 1992/2792)444
Sale of Goods Act 1979	Management of Health and Safety at
(c 54)296, 297, 302, 312	Work and Fire Precautions (Workplace)
s 14295	(Amendment) Regulations 2003
Senior Courts Act 1981 (c 54) 496	(SI 2003/2457)413, 444
Serious Organised Crime and Police	Manual Handling Operations
Act 2005 (c 15)	Regulations 1992 (SI 1992/2793) 444
s 110333	Personal Protective Equipment at
Slander of Women Act 1891	Work Regulations 1992
(54 & 55 Vict c 51)	(SI 1992/2966)444
Social Security (Recovery of Benefits)	Provision and Use of Work Equipment
Act 1997 (c 27)	Regulations 1998 (1998/2306) 444
Suicide Act 1961 (9 & 10 Eliz 2 c 60)	Workplace (Health and Safety and
s 2(1)	Welfare) Regulations 1992
	(SI 1992/3004)444
Γheatres Act 1968 (c 54)	
Torts (Interference with Goods)	EU Legislation
Act 1977 (c 32)	Directives
s 3310	Consumer Protection Directive (85/374/
s 6310	EEC) 301, 305, 307
s 8309	Framework Directive and Safety (89/391/
	EEC) 424
Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977	Product Safety Directive (2001/95/EC). 114
(c 50)	Treaties and Conventions
s 2(1)	EC Treaty
s 2(2)	Art 138 (formerly Art 118A) 425, 444
s 2(3)	Art 141 (formerly Art 119) 425
	European Convention on the Protection
M-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	of Human Rights and Fundamental
Workmen's Compensation Act 1897	Freedoms 1951 5, 221
(60 & 61 Vict c 37)	Art 2
	Art 3 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 41, 329, 375
Zoo Licensing Act 1981 (c 37) 293	Art 5412
	Art 5(1)
Statutory Instruments	Art 6
Construction (General Provisions)	Art 8
Regulations 1961 (SI 1961/1580) 416	251, 375, 377, 378, 382
Construction (Working Places)	Art 8(1)20
Regulations 1966 (SI 1966/94)421	Art 8(2)20
Damages (Personal Injury) Order	Art 10345, 347, 372, 382
2001 (SI 2001/2301)493	Art 13 14, 18, 19, 22, 41, 375
Health and Safety (Display Screen	First Protocol, Art 121, 22, 23
	, , ,

This page intentionally left blank

1

The origins and character of tortious liability

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Understand the basic character of torts
- Understand the basic principles of tortious liability
- Understand the basic aims of tortious liability
- Understand the basic interests protected by the Law of Torts
- Understand the relevance of specific mental states in pursuing tort actions
- Discriminate between fault liability and no fault liability
- Discriminate between joint liability and several liability and understand how and why contributions can be made between different tortfeasors
- Understand how human rights legislation impacts on the Law of Torts

1.1 The origins of tort

tort

Tort is a French word meaning 'wrong' – so is a general word used to describe civil wrongs

trespass

Torts based on trespass tend to involve interference, e.g. with rights over land, or property or indeed with their 'bodily integrity' The law of **tort**, or torts, is part of the English common law which has developed incrementally since Norman times. Academic writers are not agreed whether there is a law of tort or a law of torts. A law of tort implies some general common rules relevant to all parts of the law. A law of torts recognises that there are various separate and distinct aspects but also implies that the separate parts have something in common. The writer of this book inclines to the idea that there is a law of torts, each tort being governed by similar underlying principles. It is a nice subject for a debate but of little practical importance.

Although some modern torts have been created by statute, the law is still generally to be found in common law principles. The origins of torts can be traced back to the fourteenth century when the word 'trespass' was given a much wider legal meaning than it has today. It originally referred to 'any direct and forcible injury to the person, land or property (chattels)'.

Trespass was one of two medieval forms of action, the second being 'trespass on the case' or simply 'case'. Case covered 'injury which was consequential to a wrong but the wrong was neither forcible nor direct'.

actionable per se

An action for a tort where the claimant does not have to prove that damage occurred only that the tort occurred

claimant

The person who brings an action in tort

The distinction can still be seen in the law of torts today – torts which are **actionable** *per se*, i.e. without proof of damage, such as trespass to land and trespass to the person, generally originate from the old form of trespass, while those torts which require proof of damage, for example negligence and nuisance, generally come from case.

In the past, the distinction was of crucial importance as using the wrong form of action could result in the **claimant** being left without any remedy. Today, although there may be cost penalties, the Rules of Court allow for the amendment of pleadings (subject to the provisions of the Limitation Act 1980 which are discussed in Chapter 20). The legal historian will be able to find traces of the old rules in modern law but for practical purposes the distinction is of little relevance. Both Lord Atkin and Lord Denning MR have made this clear. In his judgment in *United Australia Ltd v Barclays Bank* [1941] AC 1, Lord Atkin said:

JUDGMENT



'When these ghosts of the past stand in the path of justice clanking their medieval chains the proper course for the judge is to pass through them undeterred.'

JUDGMENT



'These forms of action have served their day. They did at one time form a guide to substantive rights; but they do so no longer. Lord Atkin told us what to do about them.'

CASE EXAMPLE



Letang v Cooper [1965] 1 QB 232

The claimant decided to sunbathe on a grass area which was also used as a car park. The defendant drove in. He did not see the claimant lying on the grass and ran over her legs. The problem for the claimant was caused by the date on which she tried to commence her action. She was out of time to bring an action for negligence (a descendant of case) where the usual time limit is three years. If she was able to use trespass, then the action could stand as the time limit was six years. It was argued that the old rules should apply, her injury was direct and forcible.

The Court of Appeal held that the old rules no longer apply. Intentional injury will give a claim based in trespass, but unintentional injury gives a claim based in negligence. The claimant was unsuccessful.

Before leaving this introduction, mention should be made of the tort of defamation. Slander has its roots in the old ecclesiastical law. Libel stems from the old prerogative law which regarded certain written statements as prejudicial to the state. Both libel and slander eventually found a home in the common law courts. As will be seen in Chapter 14, the tort of defamation continues to have its own unique characteristics.

1.2 General principles of liability

1.2.1 The character of torts

Anyone who teaches law is certain to be asked 'What does tort mean?' If only there was an easy answer! It seems to be generally accepted that the word itself is a surviving relic

of Norman French and means simply 'wrong'. This does not tell us very much. Winfield defines the meaning as follows:

QUOTATION

'Tortious liability arises from the breach of a duty primarily fixed by law; this duty is towards persons generally and its breach is redressible by an action for unliquidated damages.'

W V H Rogers, Winfield and Jolowicz on Tort (16th edn, Sweet & Maxwell, 2002)

The definition is helpful in that it shows that there are three elements:

- 1. a duty fixed by law as we shall see this does not necessarily, or indeed usually, mean fixed by statute but a duty which the courts have recognised;
- **2.** the duty must be owed generally as we shall see individual torts have been developed so that a general duty is owed to any person in a position to bring an action based on that tort;
- 3. the breach of duty must entitle the claimant to general damages.

5. the breach of duty must entitle the claimant to general damages.

The nature of the duty varies from tort to tort. For example where negligence is alleged, the duty is to take reasonable care; in the case of trespass to the person the duty is to refrain from infringing a person's bodily integrity.

The class of persons to whom a duty is owed may be limited. For example in negligence, a duty is owed only to those who ought reasonably have been foreseen as likely to be affected by failure to take reasonable care; in trespass to the person the duty is owed only to those directly affected by the action.

The injury sustained must be of a type recognised by the law. In negligence for example it took many years for the courts to recognise that psychiatric harm was as much an injury as physical damage. In trespass to the person and other torts which are actionable per se it is unnecessary to prove damage, the infringement of the right being regarded as injury enough.

1.2.2 The functions and purposes of torts

The aim of the law of torts is twofold:

defendant

damages

Refers to the compensation

court in a

awarded by the

successful claim

The person against whom a claim in tort is made

- to compensate someone who has suffered a wrong at the hands of the defendant; and
- 2. to deter persons from acting in such a way that another person's rights are infringed.

Compensation

Clearly a person who has suffered injury is entitled to financial compensation which is intended, so far as possible, to put them in the position they would have been in but for the wrongdoing of the defendant. Where the damage is purely to property this may be possible, but real difficulty arises in cases of personal injury. The rules which guide the courts in such matters are discussed in detail in Chapter 20.

The award of damages can also be regarded as ensuring that an injured party receives justice in that loss caused by the tort is compensated. In some cases the 'victim' would not agree that justice has been done. How often does the media report a case where a 'victim' makes it clear that the money is in reality no compensation for the loss which has occurred? While the finding of liability may go some way to satisfy the injured party's desire for vengeance, having 'had their day in court', it is only rarely that a punitive element of damages is payable.

From the defendant's point of view, the concept of justice is also debatable. The amount of damages is assessed purely by the effect on the claimant. A defendant who has caused serious personal injury to the particular victim because of some personal characteristic of that victim will find that the award far exceeds the amount which would have been payable to another, less vulnerable, victim.

The law does not compensate a person for all types of damage. We shall see, for example in Chapter 14, that generally there is no duty to respect another's privacy. A person who publishes something which is true is not liable for defamation no matter how detrimental the publication may be to the 'victim'.

The law does not always regard a person as having a legal claim. In negligence, for example, a person who suffers psychiatric damage as a result of the defendant having negligently caused harm to someone else, will only be able to bring an action when certain very strict conditions have been complied with (see Chapter 6).

Deterrence

The deterrent effect of torts is debatable. This is illustrated by the decision of certain publishers to go ahead and publish defamatory material in the belief that, if the 'victim' brings an action, the profit will outweigh any possible compensation. In such cases if an action is brought damages can include a punitive element, but such a publisher may also calculate that the 'victim' is unlikely to bring an action. An action for defamation frequently has the effect of ensuring that the material becomes known to many more people, no legal aid is available and the outcome is unpredictable as in many cases the final decision rests with a jury. None of these are matters that a 'victim' is likely to ignore.

Where insurance is required, for example in relation to motor vehicles (Road Traffic Act 1988), the deterrent effect is perhaps more effective. A person who is liable may well find that once the insurance company has paid the compensation, the premium goes up. Defendants may or may not care that their actions have caused injury to someone else, but all are likely to be very concerned about the effect on their pockets!

The deterrent effect is also reinforced in the case of professionals who are subject to strict codes of practice, for example health care professionals, lawyers and accountants. Professional governing bodies usually have powers to prevent future practice where the code is not obeyed thus preventing a wrongdoer from earning a living.

1.2.3 The interests protected by the law of torts

Common law develops incrementally by virtue of the doctrine of precedent but it is possible to classify, in broad terms, the general nature of interests which the law of torts protects:

- personal security
- property
- reputation
- economic interests.

Reference should be made to the various chapters for more detail. The following paragraphs simply draw the reader's attention to the specific torts which may be relevant to the particular interests.

Personal security is most obviously protected by the torts of trespass to the person and trespass to land. When negligence is studied it is clear that this tort also has a part to play in ensuring that an individual does not suffer harm by the unreasonable acts or

occupier

......

In liability for damage caused by the state of premises the occupier is the person in actual control of the premises when the damage occurs – so there can be dual occupation

.....

economic loss

Refers to a loss that is purely financial, e.g. loss of profit – in contrast to personal injury or damage to property omissions of others. Nuisance helps to protect an **occupier** of land from activities on neighbouring land which are detrimental to health or comfort. Statutory torts created by the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 and the Consumer Protection Act 1987 also play an important role.

Property is protected by the torts of trespass to land and interference with goods. Nuisance and *Rylands v Fletcher* [1868] LR 1 Exch 265 also help by providing a remedy for wrongful interference with the use of land or damage caused to land, in both cases caused by some activity or omission on the wrongdoer's land. Negligence also has a role to play where property is damaged as a result of failure to take reasonable care.

A person's reputation is protected by the tort of defamation. The equitable remedies available for breach of confidentiality, although not strictly part of tort law, and the growing influence of the European Convention on Human Rights cannot be ignored in this context. These may help to protect privacy by preventing publication of true but detrimental information.

Economic loss is an oddity. Damages are calculated to take account of financial loss sustained by the victim of a tort (see generally Chapter 20) but, as will be seen in Chapter 6, there are restrictions on the availability of a claim in negligence for what is described as 'pure economic loss'. The 'economic' torts of deceit, malicious falsehood, passing off and interference with trade (see Chapter 15), may ensure that a business is protected from unfair competition. Economic loss will also be compensated where the law of contract can be used.

1.2.4 The parties to an action in tort

Capacity generally

The usual principle applies to torts as to any other part of the civil law. In order to bring or defend an action, the party concerned must have legal capacity. A minor can neither bring nor defend an action in their own name but must rely on representation by a suitable adult. Similar rules apply to those of unsound mind. Special rules apply to certain other groups, for example corporations and trade unions. Until the twentieth century, married women were also included as a slightly different case but now they are generally treated as any other person!

The state

As the Crown is traditionally regarded as the fount of all justice, it is not surprising that special rules have evolved as to the liability of the state and its officials. In relation to the monarch the old idea that the 'King can do no wrong' is maintained and no action can be brought against the sovereign personally, nor in respect of certain prerogative and statutory powers.

Until 1947 the only remedy against the Crown was by way of petition of right asking the monarch for redress of a wrong. This anomaly was dealt with by the Crown Proceedings Act 1947. The present position is that the Crown is usually in the same position as any other legal person and can therefore sue or be sued in relation to torts in much the same way as anyone else.

There are some oddities. For example, the doctrine of **vicarious liability** cannot apply to heads of government departments as all servants of the Crown are fellow employees. The head of department cannot therefore be regarded as employing subordinate officials. In practice this was of little importance as the wrongdoer remained personally liable and the Treasury Solicitor would satisfy any judgment. Theoretically, however, it was possible for the Crown to plead immunity when an allegation of tortious behaviour was made. This has been dealt with by the Crown Proceedings Act 1947 which brought Crown immunity in tort to an end in most circumstances.

vicarious liability

Not a tort in itself but a means of imposing liability on somebody who is responsible for the tortfeasor usually an employer

.....

Foreign sovereigns and their servants have long enjoyed what is popularly known as 'diplomatic immunity' for tortious actions. Such immunity can always be waived but its existence can and does cause problems. By way of example, a person whose vehicle has been damaged by the negligent driving of a chauffeur employed by a foreign embassy will be unable to obtain compensation if the chauffeur can show that the accident occurred in the course of employment by the embassy unless immunity is waived.

The Member States of the European Union may have liability to their citizens where the state has failed to implement EU legislation (*Francovich v Italy* [1991] ECR I-5357). The European Union is liable for the activities of its institutions or servants by virtue of Article 340 TFEU.

Minors

A person does not become legally adult until their eighteenth birthday is reached (Family Law Reform Act 1969 s1). Until that time a minor may only sue or defend an action by a responsible adult known as a 'litigation friend'. Apart from this procedural requirement a minor has exactly the same rights and duties in torts as an adult. We shall see, however, that certain allowances may be made, particularly in relation to the defences of voluntary assumption of risk and contributory negligence, for a less mature understanding.

The general rule is that minors may be liable for their own tortious activities. The fact of immaturity is relevant in some cases. For example in a case of negligence, the actions of the child will not be judged by the usual standard of the reasonable man but by the standard of a reasonable and prudent child of the same age.

Victims of child tortfeasors might well hope that the minor's parents would be liable for the child's wrongdoing. This is not the case unless:

- the parent can be shown to have vicarious liability; or
- the parent has personally been negligent, for example in *Bebee v Sales* [1916] 32 TLR 413 by failing to exercise reasonable control over a 15-year old who injured another child's eye with an airgun given to him by his father. The father had failed to exercise proper control when he did not remove the gun from the boy's possession after he had smashed a neighbour's window.

There is no general rule that a child may not sue its parent but a child injured while in the womb is subject to special rules. These are found in the Congenital Disabilities (Civil Liability) Act 1976 which provides

- 1. the child must be born alive and disabled;
- **2.** the defendant must have potential tort liability to the child even if the mother was not harmed and has no cause of action;
- 3. the mother herself cannot be liable for any injury to her unborn child.

Married persons

As far as claims by or against third parties are concerned, married people are in the same position as anyone else. Where a claim is made by one spouse against the other, proceedings are not subject to any special rules except that the court has power to stay any proceedings if no substantial benefit is likely to be obtained by either party if the matter continues. This provision, found in the Law Reform (Husband and Wife) Act 1962 s1(2) (a), is designed to ensure that the courts do not become yet another forum in which husband and wife can fight purely personal battles for the sake of it.

Corporations

A corporation is an artificial person having legal personality by virtue of incorporation. A corporation can sue for any tort which is committed against it save for those where

commission of the tort is clearly impossible, for example false imprisonment. Similarly, the corporation is an appropriate defendant, usually by virtue of vicarious liability as the employer of someone who has in fact committed the tort.

Partnerships

Partnerships do not have legal personality and cannot therefore sue or be sued. A right of action vests in the partners who sue as individuals. Where a tort has been committed by the firm, the individual partners have joint and **several liability** to the claimant. The Rules of Court make special provision to ensure that legal actions are not duplicated or unduly prolonged.

It should be noted that a new type of partnership was brought into being by the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000. Where a partnership is formed by virtue of the Act, it has its own legal personality and can sue or be sued in the same way as any other corporation.

Persons of unsound mind

A person who is of unsound mind may sue, through the services of a litigation friend, for any tort committed against them. Where such a person has allegedly committed a tort the position is not straightforward.

If a tort requires a particular state of mind, then evidence will be needed that the person had that state of mind.

CASE EXAMPLE



several liabilityWhere there are

joint tortfeasors

each one can be

separately liable

one lacks funds to

pay compensation the claimant can

bring the action against the one

that can pay

for the whole damage – so if

Morriss v Marsden [1952] 1 All ER 925

While the defendant did not know that he was doing wrong, he attacked and seriously injured the claimant. The evidence showed that he intended to strike the claimant and he was therefore liable.

Where the actions are involuntary, the person is unlikely to be liable.

1.2.5 Tort and mental state

In torts, two mental states are relevant:

- intention
- malice.

Intention

In the criminal law, the general principle is that a person must intend to commit the crime if they are to be found guilty (the element of *mens rea*). It is very rarely the case that a person must be shown to have intended to commit a tort although where this can be shown, the claimant may find it easier to establish a case.

Having said this, many torts require the defendant to have intended to do the act which amounts to the tort. In trespass to the person, for example, the defendant must have intended to touch the claimant in order to be liable although they need not have intended to commit battery. A trespass to land cannot be committed by a parachutist who is blown on to land by the wind.

In the tort of negligence, the defendant is liable for unintended consequences of an act. Liability rests on the fact that the defendant failed to foresee the potential consequences and thus failed to guard against them. If the consequences are intended, then some other tort may have been committed. By way of example, if a motorist deliberately

malice

Motive is generally unimportant in most torts but in some circumstances acting maliciously is an element of the tort, e.g. malicious falsehood and nuisance

.....

rams another vehicle, there may be liability for trespass to the person or trespass to goods, but there will be no liability for negligence.

Malice

In some rare circumstances, the defendant's motive may be relevant. An improper motive is usually referred to as malice and its presence can have the effect of rendering what might otherwise be a reasonable action unreasonable and therefore unlawful. Examples of this are found in the tort of malicious falsehood (see Chapter 15) and in nuisance (see Chapter 9). Malice may also defeat the defence of qualified privilege available in defamation (see Chapter 14).

1.2.6 Alternative methods of obtaining compensation *Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)*

While a person may be able to bring legal action to seek a remedy for some injury or damage which has been suffered, this can be fraught with difficulty. Despite the recent reforms, the court system is slow and expensive. The availability of legal aid has been substantially curtailed. Perhaps most importantly, there can never be any true certainty as to the outcome. While the victim of wrongdoing may well wish to see the defendant publicly found liable by a judge in a court of law, most will think long and hard before venturing into such uncharted waters.

Over recent years other methods to resolve issues have been developed so that there are now various methods of ADR available. These include

- arbitration
- adjudication
- conciliation
- mediation.

Each may be relevant in the context of torts; for example, conciliation and mediation schemes have been created by a number of local authorities to deal with complaints of statutory nuisance (see Chapter 9).

For full discussion of ADR the reader should consult a text on the English legal system.

Insurance

The purpose of insurance from a defendant's point of view is to protect them from personally having to foot the bill. From the claimant's point of view, the fact that a defendant is insured will mean that there are resources from which any damages will be met.

As the level of damages for personal injury can be very high, insurance is compulsory in certain circumstances. The Road Traffic Act 1988 makes third party insurance compulsory for all motor vehicles while the Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 requires employers to have insurance against liability for injury to employees. Professionals, for example solicitors and doctors, are required to have third party insurance as a condition of practice although they will be covered by their employers' insurance if employed. Insurance against public liability may be required as a term in a standard form contract, for example the 'Standard Form of Building Contract' (commonly known as the JCT contract) which is widely used by the construction industry.

Individuals may choose to obtain no-fault insurance to protect themselves and/or their property in the event of accidental damage. Common examples are household insurance policies which protect the buildings and contents. Other policies protect against redundancy, ill health and death.

The judges are of course aware that many awards of damages will in fact be paid by insurance companies and that individuals may have chosen to protect themselves against misfortune. This may in some cases influence the way in which a case is approached. In the context of road traffic accidents, the courts can impose a very high standard of care.

nervous shock

A recognised psychiatric injury such as clinical depression and post-traumatic stress disorder caused by a single shocking event The availability of insurance may also be relevant. One of the policy reasons influencing the decision on **nervous shock** arising from the Hillsborough cases (see Chapter 6) was the need to ensure that the number of potential claims was limited. This means that insurance companies are in a position to make a realistic assessment of potential liability, an essential first step to setting the amount of a premium!

1.2.7 Relationships with other areas of law *Crime*

In one sense, torts are the civil equivalent of crimes. Each requires a certain standard to be observed and breach of the 'code' leads to consequences. Tortious behaviour may entitle a 'victim' to compensation or some other remedy while criminal behaviour will lead to punishment of the person convicted and may also lead to compensation of the victim by means of a criminal compensation order, or by payment of compensation by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority. The distinction between crime and torts is essentially one of degree. A crime is generally regarded by society as wrongdoing of a sufficiently extreme nature that it requires punishment, while tortious behaviour leaves the 'victim' to decide whether or not to pursue a private remedy.

In some circumstances, the two areas of law overlap. This is particularly evident in cases involving trespass to the person which overlaps with criminal assaults and torts such as conversion and trespass to goods. In such cases it may be possible for civil action to be brought using tort even though the wrongdoer has been punished by the criminal law. It was partly to avoid such duplication of actions that the criminal courts have been given power to award compensation to the victim in straightforward cases.

Contract

Both the law of contract and the law of torts are concerned to ensure that a person fulfils a duty whether this is imposed by agreement (contract) or law (torts). For example, for many years the only remedy for a deliberate misrepresentation inducing a party to enter a contract was to be found in the tort of deceit. As can be seen from consultation of a textbook on contract law, tortious principles have to some extent been assimilated into contract law.

Other areas of contract law such as consumer protection demonstrate a close link with torts. The reader is referred to Chapter 12 for more detailed discussion.

Academic writers are divided over the issues raised. Some believe that the separate law is evolving into a new category, a general law of obligations which gives rise to a remedy whenever an obligation is breached. This is so whether the obligation arises from agreement between the parties or from a duty imposed by law. The arguments continue but we are beginning to see textbooks published which are concerned with the 'Law of restitution' or the 'Law of obligations' indicating that evolution is continuing.

Land law

While torts are rarely concerned with rights relating to the title to land, many torts, for example trespass to land and *Rylands v Fletcher*, depend on the legal status of the parties in relation to the occupation of the land affected or from which the problem emanates. The torts lawyer needs to be fully aware of the basic principles of land law. This text generally assumes such knowledge although the reader's attention will be drawn to specific problems where necessary.