**NAME: NKEMJIKA DELIGHT PERFECTA**

**MATRIC NUMBER: 18/SMS13/011**

**COURSE CODE: LPB 301**

**COURSE TITTLE: LAW OF TORTS I**

**LECTURER: MISS OMOMEN MUSA-AGBONENI**

**ASSIGNMENT:**

 The tort of trespass to Chattel in is made of: Trespass to Chattels, Conversion and Detinue. Discuss the above and support with case law. Students may consider the following:

1. define and explain each tort
2. State the elements of Trespass to Chattel, conversion and detinue
3. Explain the concepts of innocent delivery or receipt, lost property rule
4. Give examples of conversion
5. Give examples of persons qualified to sue for Trespass to Chattel
6. Discuss the remedies and defence to Trespass to Chattel, conversion and detinue
7. Differences between conversion and Detinue

The word "chattel" means any article, goods, or personal property, other than land and immoveable property, also seen in{sale of goods Act 1893}.

It is any moveable thing that is capable of being owned, possessed, or controlled other than a human being, land and immoveable property. Examples of chattel include cars, animal, vessel, aircraft, sea craft, and anything whatsoever which is moveable and capable of being owned.

The purpose of the tort of trespass to chattel is to protect all the chattel, goods, or personal properties of a person who has title or possession by prohibiting all interference without legal justification. It protects the rights of ownership or possession of a chattel from all wrongful interferences. In Nigeria, the tort of trespass to chattel is made up of three types of torts. These are:

1. Trespass to chattels {actionable *per se}.*

2. Conversion.

3. Detinue.

**TRESPASS TO CHATTEL**

Trespass to chattel is any direct and wrongful interference with a chattel in the possession of another person. It is the intentional or negligent interference with the possession of the chattel of another person without lawful justification. The interference must be direct, physical, intentional or negligent and wrongful, plus, the plaintiff must have possession of the chattel being interfered with. Thus, merely touching a chattel without causing any harm to it may, in appropriate circumstances, be actionable and entitle the plaintiff to get nominal damages.

The purpose of this tort is to protect the following interests in personal property; the right of retaining one's chattel; protection of the physical condition of the chattel and protection of the chattel against unlawful interference. It is designed to protect possession, that is, the right of immediate possession of a chattel, which is different from ownership. It is also designed to protect the right of a person to the control, possession, retention or custody of a chattel against interference by another person without lawful justification.

**To maintain an action for trespass**, the plaintiff must show that he had possession at the time of the trespass or is entitled to immediate possession of the chattel. Thus, a hirer, or a bailee of goods, possesses the goods hired or bailed and therefore he may maintain an action against any person who wrongfully interferes with the goods. Similarly, a person who has wrongfully acquired possession may also maintain action against all persons except the owner or agent of the owner of the chattel.

**Element to Trespass of Chattel**

To succeed in an action for trespass to chattel, the plaintiff must establish that the trespass was:

1. Intentional
2. Negligent

Originally, trespass to chattels was a tort of strict liability, and it was unnecessary for the plaintiff to prove that the defendant’s act was intentional or negligent, but the modern rule is that either intention or negligence must be established, and there is no liability for an interference with goods which is merely accidental.,

Thus, in the case of ***National Coal Board v Evans & Co****.,[[1]](#footnote-1)*the defendants were employed by a county council to work on land owned by the council. A trench had to be dug, which the defendants employed a sub-contractor to do. An electric cable passed under the land, but neither the council, nor Evan & Co., nor the sub-contractors knew this as the cable was not marked on any available map. During excavation, a mechanical digger damaged the cable, it caused an explosion, and thereby cutting off electricity supply to the plaintiff’s coal mine. The plaintiff sued claiming damages for trespass to the electricity cable.

 The court held that in the absence of establishing negligence on the part of the defendant contractors, there was no fault and there was no trespass by the defendants. The damage was an inevitable accident.

But accidental trespass must be distinguished from cases of trespass by mistake, for if the interference with the chattel is intentional, it is no defence that the defendant would not have committed the trespass if he had not been mistaken as to his rights to interfere, or that he did not realize that he was committing a trespass. **For example:** if D uses O’s bathing sponge thinking that it is her own, she is liable in trespass since her act in using the sponge is intentional, and the fact that she did not realize that she was committing a trespass is immaterial; whereas in the case of the cable, his act was not intentional.

**As a general rule,** proving intention or negligence is very important as trespass to chattel is not a strict liability tort. However, accident, intentional or negligent trespass do not automatically give rise to liability per se, as an appropriate defense may be pleaded to avoid liability.

#### Persons who may sue for Trespass to Chattel

#### Anyone that has possession of a chattel may sue a person that meddles with the chattel. This is so for the purpose of the tort of trespass is to protect possession, or the right to immediate possession. In other words, anyone that has possession or right to immediate possession can sue.

Accordingly, persons who do not have legal right to possession are deemed by law to have possession, so that they will be able to protect chattels left under their care. **For instance**; an employee to whom an employer has given custody of goods, a repairer, caretaker, personal representative of a deceased. Therefore, the persons who may sue for trespass to chattel, provided they have possession at the material time of the interference include:

1. Owners
2. Bailees
3. Lenders
4. Assignees
5. Trustees
6. Custodians
7. Caretakers
8. Administrators of Estates etc.

### **The Defences for Trespass to Chattel**

In an action for trespass to chattel, the defences a defendant may plead include:

1. Inevitable accident
2. *Jus tertii*, that is, the title, or better right of a third party, provided that he has the authority of such third party.

In the case of **C.O.P. v Oguntayo***[[2]](#footnote-2),* the plaintiff respondent brought action against the defendant appellant police, for the wrongful detention and conversion of his Mitsubishi van, which he drove to a police station on a personal visit to a police officer. The police impounded the vehicle on the allegation that it was a lost but found vehicle. The respondent asserted that he brought the van from a third party who was now deceased. The respondent sued the police claiming for the return of the van. On appeal, the Supreme Court held: that the plaintiff respondent was entitled to the release of the vehicle to him.

1. Subsisting lien.
2. Subsisting bailment
3. Limitation of time, as a result of the expiration of time specified for legal action.
4. Honest conversion, or acting honestly
5. Necessity

It is a defense to show that it was necessary to enter upon the plaintiff’s land. What is meant by this is that the action claimed as trespass, might be deemed a necessary one for the defendant to have done in order to protect either a public interest {such as prevent flood waters spreading by going to someone’s land to lay sand bags In the case of **Deuey v White 1827**, where the necessity defense was allowed when a fireman deliberately destroyed the claimant’s chimney to avoid fire from spreading to the neighboring properties; Or by landing a plane on another’s property that is well conducive to save the lives of those aboard the plane} Or a private interest.

This conclusion was drawn in the case of **Rigby v chief constable of Northhamptonshire.**

### **The Remedies for Trespass to Chattel**

The remedies available to a person whose chattel has been meddled with, short of conversion or detinue are:

1. Payment of damages
2. Replacement of the chattel
3. Payment of the market price of the chattel
4. Repair of the damage caused to the chattel.

A frequent demonstration of these remedies is in motor accident cases. Where one vehicle runs into another, damages may be paid, or the parts of the vehicle that are affected may be replaced or repaired.

**CONVERSION**

Conversion may be defined as an intentional dealing with or exercise of control over a chattel which seriously interferes with the plaintiff’s possession or right to possession of such chattel.

It is any dealing which denies a person of the title, possession or use of his chattel. It includes wrongful taking, wrongful detention or wrongful disposition of the property. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant interfered with the goods. It is also immaterial that the defendant does not know that the chattel belongs to another person, for instance, if he innocently bought the goods from a thief.

In conversion, interference must be intentional, and it’s not necessary for the plaintiff to have had actual possession of the goods at the time of the interference: it is sufficient if he had an immediate right to possession. Also, it is not conversion merely to move to move a chattel from one place to another without any intent to take possession of it or dispute the owner’s tittle, but such act would amount to trespass. As in the case of **Davies v Lagos city council,**

**Where it was held that:** the council was entitled to revoke the permit for non-compliance with the regulations governing the use of the hackney carriage licenses, but it was not entitled to seize the vehicle or otherwise take possession of it. The council was therefore liable to trespass.

In **North Central Wagon & Finance Co. Ltd v Graham***[[3]](#footnote-3);* the defendant hire purchaser sold the car in contravention of the terms of the hire purchase agreement. In the circumstances the court held that the plaintiff finance company was entitled to terminate the hire purchase agreement and sue the selling hire purchaser in the tort of conversion, for recovery of the car.

**Who may sue for Conversion**

The tort of conversion, like other trespass to chattel, is mainly an interference with possession. Those who may sue in the tort of conversion include:

1. Owners
2. Bailees: A bailee of a chattel may sue another person for conversion of a chattel or goods bailed with him. However, a bailor at will has title to immediate possession of a chattel he has deposited with a bailee and can maintain an action against a bailee for conversion.

In the case of **The Winkfield***[[4]](#footnote-4),* the “Winkfield”, a ship ran into another ship, a mail ship which sank. The Post Master General though not the owner of the mails in the ship that sank, was entitled to sue the owners of the Winkfield, as a bailee in possession for the value of the mails that were lost in the sunk ship. COLLINS MR in the English Court of Appeal held that the owners of the Winkfield were liable and that “as between a bailee and a stranger, possession gives title”.

1. Holders of Lien and pledge
2. Finders
3. Buyers
4. Assignees
5. Licensees
6. Trustees

**Examples of Conversion**

Conversion of a chattel belonging to another person may be committed in many different ways. Examples of conversion include:

1. Taking

Where a defendant takes a plaintiff’s chattel out of the latter’s possession without lawful justification with the intent of exercising dominion over the goods permanently or even temporarily, there is conversion.

1. Using

Using a plaintiff’s chattel as if it is one’s own such as by wearing the plaintiff’s jewellery as in the case of **Petre v. Heneage***[[5]](#footnote-5)*or using the plaintiff’s bottle to store wine as in the case of **Penfolds Wine Ltd v. Elliot***[[6]](#footnote-6)*is a conversion of such chattel.

1. Alteration
2. Consumption
3. Destruction

Mere damage of a chattel is not sufficient to make one liable for conversion. **As a general rule of law**, mere damage or destruction of a chattel without more, is a trespass to chattel in tort.

1. Receiving

Involuntary receipt of goods is not conversion. However, the receiver must not willfully damage or destroy the goods unless the goods constitute a nuisance. Receiving a chattel from a third party who is not the owner is a conversion. This is wrong for it is an act of assisting the other person in the conversion of the chattel or receiving stolen goods.

1. Detention

In **Armory v. Delamirie***[[7]](#footnote-7),* a chimney sweeps boy found a jewel and gave it to a jeweler for valuation. The jeweler knowing the circumstances, took the jewel, detained and refused to return it to the boy. The boy then sued the jeweler for conversion and for an order to return the jewellery to him. The Court held that the Jeweler was liable for conversion. A finder of a property has a good title and he has a right or interest to keep it against all persons except the rightful owner of the property or his agent.

However, temporary refusal by the finder of the property to hand over to the claimant in order to verify the authenticity of the title of the claimant is not actionable except where the refusal is adverse to the owner’s better title.

1. Wrongful delivery

Wrongful delivery of a person’s chattel to another person who does not have right to possession without legal justification is a conversion

1. Purchase

Conversion is committed by a person who bought and took delivery of goods from a seller who has no title to the chattel nor right to sell them. For instance, where a thief steals and sells a chattel, a buyer, in this situation, takes possession at his own risk.

1. Wrongful disposition: such as by sale, transfer of title etc.

In **Chukwuka v. C.F.A.O. Motors Ltd***.[[8]](#footnote-8),* the plaintiff sent his car to the defendant motor company for repairs. Thereafter, he failed to claim the car. Nine months after, the defendants sold the car to a third party who re-registered it in his own name. The plaintiff sued for conversion. The High Court held that the defendant was liable to the plaintiff for conversion of the car.

**DEFENCES FOR CONVERSION OF A CHATTEL**

In an action for conversion of a chattel, the defendant may plead the following;

1. *Jus tertii*, that it, the title or better right of a third party to the chattel or property in dispute. **It is a general rule** that a defendant cannot plead that a plaintiff is not entitled to possession as against him because a third party is the true owner of the chattel. A defendant can only plead when he or she is acting with the authority of the true owner. Therefore, for a defendant to plead *jus tertii*, the identity of the true owner must be disclosed, his title or better right to immediate possession must be established and the defendant must be claiming for, on behalf or under the title of the alleged owner or third party.
2. Subsisting bailment
3. Temporary retention

To enable steps to be taken in order to check the title of the claimant, a defendant may temporarily refuse to give up goods while steps are taken to verify the title of the plaintiff who is claiming title before the chattel is handed over to the plaintiff if he is found to be the owner or has the right to immediate possession.

**Remedies for Conversion**

In a claim for conversion, several remedies are available to a plaintiff. The court may order any of the following remedies;

1. Recovery of special and general damages.
2. An order for payment of any consequential damages.
3. Alternative order for payment of the current market value of the chattel.
4. Order for delivery, return or specific restitution of goods.

**DETINUE**

The tort of detinue is the wrongful detention or retention of the chattel whereby the person entitled to it is denied the immediate possession or use of it. **It is a general rule** that to successfully sue in detinue, a plaintiff must have possession before the detention or have the right to immediate possession of the chattel.

An action in detinue may be a claim for the specific return of a chattel wrongfully retained or for payment of its current market value and any consequential damage. Anybody who wrongfully takes, detains or retains a chattel and after a proper demand for it by the owner, refuses or fails to return it without a lawful excuse may be sued in detinue to recover it or its value.

A plaintiff can only maintain action for the tort of detinue after satisfying two conditions. These conditions are:

1. The plaintiff must have title, that is, ownership or right to immediate possession of the chattel.
2. The defendant who is in actual possession of the chattel must have failed or refused to deliver the chattel to the plaintiff after the plaintiff has made a proper demand for the return of the chattel, without lawful excuse.

**The Differences between Conversion and Detinue**

Detinue covers the same ground as the tort of conversion by detention. However, some differences are to be noted which include the following;

1. The refusal to surrender or return a chattel on demand is the essence of detinue, or detention. There must have been a demand for return of the chattel.
2. Detinue is the proper remedy where the plaintiff wants a return of the specific goods in question, and not merely an assessed market value. However, where specific return of the chattel or a replacement will not be possible, an award of the current market value of the chattel is usually made to the plaintiff.

Before the Common Law Procedure Act 1854 was enacted, a defendant had a choice to either restore the actual chattel or pay the market value. However, since the enactment of the Act, a court has discretion to order specific restitution, or award the market value of the chattel to the plaintiff or it may award damages alone if the goods can be replaced easily.

1. The defendant will not be liable for conversion by detention where, prior to the demand for their return by the plaintiff, the goods have been lost or destroyed, whether by accident or by negligence of the defendant. But the defendant will be liable in detinue such circumstances, unless he proves that the goods were not lost or destroyed through his negligence. **Coldinan v Hill {1919}.**
2. In detinue the plaintiff can claim specific restitution of the goods, but he cannot do so in conversion.
3. In conversion, damages are generally assessed on the value of the goods at the date of conversion, whereas in detinue they are assessed on the value of the goods at the date of the trial.

In the case of **Kosile v. Folarin***[[9]](#footnote-9);* the defendant (motor dealer) seized and detained the motor vehicle he had sold to the plaintiff on credit terms, upon delay by the plaintiff to fully pay up. The plaintiff buyer sued for detinue claiming damages. The Supreme Court held that the seizure and detention of the vehicle by the defendant was wrong. The plaintiff was entitled to the return of the vehicle or its value and for loss of the use of the vehicle until the date of judgment at the rate of N20 per day. The Supreme court emphasized on the requirement that in an action for detinue, there must have been a demand by the plaintiff, to return the chattel and if the defendant persists in keeping the chattel, he is liable for detinue.

In **West Africa Examinations Council v. Koroye***[[10]](#footnote-10),* the plaintiff sat for an examination conducted by the defendant council. The defendant neglected and refused to release his certificate. The plaintiff successfully claimed in detinue for his certificate and was awarded damages in lieu of the release of the certificate by the Supreme Court.

**DEFENCES FOR DETINUE**

In an action for detinue, a defendant may plead that;

1. He has mere possession of the goods.
2. The plaintiff has insufficient title as compared to himself.
3. The defendant may plead *jus tertii* provided that the defendant is the agent. This defence is based on ownership by a third party and it is not pleaded except the defendant is defending under the right of such third party who has ownership or title that will enable him to establish a better title and the right to possession than the plaintiff.
4. Innocent delivery
5. Subsisting bailment
6. Subsisting lien on the chattel
7. Temporary retention of the chattel to enable steps to be taken to check the title of the plaintiff
8. Inevitable accident
9. Reasonable defence of a person or property, such as when one beats or injures a dog that was attacking him or another person.

**REMEDIES FOR DETINUE**

When a person’s chattel is detained by another person, the person who is denied possession or use of such chattel has several remedies open to him which include:

1. Claim for return of the specific chattel
2. Claim for replacement of the chattel.
3. Claim for the current market value of the chattel
4. Recapture or self-help to recover the goods
5. Replevin or release on bond
6. Damages.

**INNOCENT RECEIPT OR DELIVERY IS NOT CONVERSION**

Innocent delivery or innocent receipt are not torts nor criminal offences. Thus, innocent delivery is not conversion. Therefore, where an innocent holder of goods such as a carrier or warehouseman receives goods in good faith from a person he believes to have lawful possession of them and he delivers them on the person’s instructions to a third party in good faith, there would be no conversion.

Similarly, innocent receipt of receipt of good is not conversion. However, the receiver must not willfully damage or destroy the goods unless the goods constitute a nuisance. In the case of **Unipetrol v. Prima Towers Ltd***.[[11]](#footnote-11),* the defendants (Oil tanker owners) had a contract to carry the plaintiff’s cargo of fuel from Port Harcourt. The captain of the vessel allegedly went elsewhere with the cargo. The plaintiff appellant sued for the conversion and loss of cargo. The Court of Appeal held that the respondents were liable in conversion.

The word “loss” is wide enough to include a claim for conversion against a carrier. It is elementary law that in a claim for conversion, the claimant is entitled to the return of the article seized, missing or in possession of the other party or reimbursement for its value.

**LOST PROPERTY**

The rules of law applicable to finding a lost property were authoritatively settled by the English Court of Appeal in the case of **Parker v. British Airways***[[12]](#footnote-12).* However, the rules are not often easy to apply. The rules applicable to finding lost property may be summarized as follows: -

1. A finder of a chattel acquires no rights over it unless it has been abandoned or lost and he takes it into his care and control. He acquires a right a right to keep it against all persons, except the true owner or a person who can assert a prior right to keep the chattel, which was subsisting at the time when the finder took the chattel into his care and control.
2. Any servant or agent that finds a lost property in the course of his employment does so on behalf of his employer, who by law acquires the rights of a finder.
3. An occupier of land or a building has superior rights to that of a finder, over property or goods in, or attached to the land, or building. Based on this rule, rings found in the mud of a pool in the case of **South Staffordshire Water Co. v Sharman***[[13]](#footnote-13)* and a pre-historic boat discovered six feet below the surface in the case of **Elwes v Briggs Gas***[[14]](#footnote-14)* were held as belonging to the land owner.
4. However, an occupier of premises does not have superior rights to those of a finder in respect of goods found on or in the premises, except before the finding, the occupier has manifested an intention to exercise control over the premises and things on it.

In **Parker v British Airways***[[15]](#footnote-15) (supra), t*he plaintiff was waiting in the defendant airways lounge at Heathrow Airport when he found a bracelet on the floor. He handed it to the employees of the defendant, together with his name and address, and a request that it should be returned to him if it was unclaimed. It was not claimed by anybody and the defendants failed to return it to the finder and sold it.

 The English Court of Appeal held: that the proceeds of sale belonged to the plaintiff who found it.

**It is a general rule** that anybody who has a finder’s right over a lost property has an obligation in law to take reasonable steps to trace the true owner of the lost property before he may lawfully excuse the rights of an owner over the property he found.

**BIBLIOGRAGPY**

1. G. Kodilinye & Oluwole Aluko: Nigerian Law of Torts, Spectrum Law Publishers, 1999.
2. O.T. Abisoye & Ayodeji E. O. Ige, 2008, LAW 232: LAW OF TORT I, [www.nou.edu.ng](http://www.nou.edu.ng), <https://zebira.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/law-323-law-of-torts-i.pdf>
3. Note by National Open University Of Nigeria on Law of Tort I
1. (1951) 2 KB 861 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. (1993) 6 NWLR pt. 299 p. 259 SC [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. (1950) 1 All ER 780 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. (1902) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. *(1701) 88 ER 149* [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. *(1946) 74 CLR 204 at 214-215* [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. *(1722) 93 ER 664* [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. *(1967) FNLR at 170* [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. *(*1989) 3 NWLR pt. 107, p. 1 SC [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. (1977) 2 SC [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. (1986) 5 NWLR pt. 42 p. 532 CA [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. *(*1982) 1 All ER 834 CA. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. (1896) 2 QB 44 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. (1886) 33 Ch. D 562 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. *(*1982) 1 All ER 834 CA [↑](#footnote-ref-15)