1 Prince George Registry No. 9170 2 3 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 4 Prince George, B.C. 5 May 25, 1988 7 BETWEEN: 8 STARDUST TRANSPORT LTD., CLARK REEFER LINES LTD. and 9 REASONS FOR JUDGMENT ROBERT W. HERMAN 10 PLAINTIFFS OF THE HONOURABLE 11 AND: JUDGE LOW, LJSC 12 KEN FAWCETT and CLIFF FAWCETT 13 DEFENDANTS 14 for the Plaintiffs 15 T.V. COLE, Esq. 16 D. BYL, Esq. and for the Defendants O. HUI, Esq. 17

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THE COURT: (Oral) On October 1, 1985, a vehicle owned by the plaintiff Stardust Transport Ltd. and driven by the plaintiff Herman was in a collision with two horses owned by the defendants on Highway 16 west of Vanderhoof, B.C.

It is admitted by the defendants that Mr. Herman was not negligent. The sole issue to be determined is whether the defendants or either of them are responsible in law for the accident, that is, whether they failed to exercise reasonable care in performing their duty to not let their



horses get onto the highway and cause damage to others.

The defendants own a farm near Highway 16. In fact, the farm buildings front onto the highway, but at the time of the accident, as I understand the evidence, that portion of the farm was owned by their father. The father's property was south of the highway and extended for one half mile. Immediately to the south of that property, the defendants had a pasture of rough land consisting of some 540 acres. To the south of that parcel, they farmed some 640 acres of cropland. Toward the southern end of the pasture, a B.C. Hydro power line crossed from east to west and was there some four or five years before the accident.

The defendants used the pasture to graze some 250 head of cattle and approximately 20 horses. The pasture was well and securely fenced. I find the defendants took reasonable care to maintain the fences. On the northern boundary of the pasture, a gate gave access to that portion of the farm then owned by the defendants' father. There were gates on the west and east sides of the B.C. Hydro right of way.

For some time the defendants had difficulty with intruders, mainly hunters, going onto the property and leaving the east and west gates open. Initially, the gates were locked, but that did not deter many inconsiderate and destructive people who would use 4-by-4 vehicles to rip them out or to take out fence posts to give access to the property. To attempt to deal with that mentality, the

defendants simply left the gates secure but unlocked;
however, trespassers continued to leave the gates open. It
should be noted that the gates had to be there to give
B.C. Hydro access to the power lines. Signs were posted
that read "Please Close Gate."

In an attempt to deal with this difficult situation,
Mr. Ken Fawcett, who operated the farm, developed a policy
of regular inspection of the fence lines and the gates.
Throughout the year he checked the gates after weekends and
holidays when intruders were most likely to have been on
the property. During hunting season he checked the gates
every morning except when he was away making grain
deliveries. He always checked the gates on weekends during
hunting season.

The accident occurred during hunting season, on a Tuesday. The previous weekend, on both Saturday and Sunday, Mr. Fawcett drove the fence line and found it secure except that the gates on the power line had been left open. On the Monday he took a load of grain to Williams Lake. The two horses struck by the plaintiffs' vehicle got loose sometime during that day or during the Tuesday prior to the time of the accident. That time was not given in evidence.

Mr. Fawcett returned home the day after the accident and inspected the fence and gates. The east and west gates were open. There were fresh 4-by-4 tracks made by tires with mud grip treads different from the tread on

Mr. Fawcett's 4-by-4. There were empty beer bottles in the vicinity. The tracks and the beer bottles had not been there during Mr. Fawcett's inspection the previous Sunday. He concluded, rightly I think, that hunters had come onto the property during his absence and left the gates open. The fences were intact, and the gates being left open by intruders probably on the Monday is a likely, and on the evidence, the only explanation for the escape of the horses from the pasture.

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The plaintiffs base their case on Section 10(1) of the Livestock Act, enacted in 1980. The defendants base their defence on Section 10(2) of that statute. Those sections read as follows:

10. (1) Subject to subsection (3), the owner of livestock is liable for damage caused by the livestock while the livestock is at large contrary to this Act or the regulations or any other enactment, and for the purpose of this subsection, livestock shall be deemed at large notwithstanding that it is tethered.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply where an owner establishes that his livestock was at large as a result of an act or omission of a person over whom he had no control or that he took reasonable care to ensure that his livestock was not capable of escaping and being at large contrary to this Act, the regulations or any other enactment.

The defendants admit the horses were at large contrary to the Act. They say, firstly, that the horses were at large because of the acts of a person or persons over whom they had no control; and secondly, that they took reasonable steps to prevent the livestock escaping and being at large. Those two facets of Section 10(2) are

expressed disjunctively, and I accept the defence argument that proof of the intervention by third party strangers is a complete defence even if reasonable care was not otherwise taken to keep the livestock enclosed.

However, in the event I am wrong in treating the two parts of Section 10(2) disjunctively, I am satisfied that Mr. Fawcett took reasonable care to ensure that a third party stranger would not permit the livestock to escape. He made regular and frequent inspections of the fence and gates, particularly at times when intruders were most likely to have been on the property. He had good fences and gates and made repairs promptly, and he had signs posted requesting that the gates be kept closed. It is unfortunate that some people cannot act properly and curteously when using or crossing the land of others, but I do not know what additional steps the defendants could reasonably have taken to deal with such people.

It has been suggested that a southern boundary fence could have been put along the north edge of the Hydro right of way, but I do not think it is reasonable to expect the defendants to give up 40 acres of pasture to do that. In any event, as Mr. Fawcett pointed out during his evidence, hunters would leave open any gate in such a fence or remove portions of the fence to get at those parts of the pasture north of the right of way which are good for bird hunting. It would not be a solution at all; it would simply relocate the problem.

I find the defendants took reasonable steps to deal with a difficult situation and did not fail to do anything that could reasonably have been done in the circumstances.

Their defence under Section 10(2) is made out.

The action is dismissed with costs.