

Expert Report

Report of Jonathan Bishop

Specialist field Internet trolling, cyberstalking and digital addiction

On behalf of the Claimants, Stephane (AKA Steve) Paris and Angel Garden

Stephane (AKA Steve) Paris and Angel Garden v

Claimants

Dr Andrew Lewis

1st Defendant

Mrs Melanie Byng

2nd Defendant

Professor Richard Byng

Interested Party

Confidential report of Jonathan Bishop

Dated: 11 November 2015

Specialist field: Internet trolling, cyberstalking and digital addiction

On behalf of the Claimants: Stephane (AKA Steve) Paris and Angel Garden

On the instructions of: The Claimants (Direct Access)

Subject matter: Whether the actions of the Defendants could be considered to amount to harassment and defamation and whether the judge erred in saying that tweets are "ephemeral."

Jonathan Bishop

Ty Morgannwg

PO Box 674

Swansea

SA1 9NN

Tel: 0845 4786390

Fax: 07092 1072123

Email: jonathan@jonathanbishop.com

Report of Jonathan Bishop

Specialist field Internet trolling, cyberstalking and digital addiction

On behalf of the Claimants, Stephane (Steve) Paris and Angel Garden

Contents

Contents	3
1 Introduction	6
1.2 The writer	6
1.3 Summary background of the case	6
2 Summary of my conclusions.....	7
3 Those involved	7
4 Technical terms and explanations	7
5 The issues to be addressed and a statement of instructions	8
6 The purpose of the report.	8
7 My investigation of the facts.....	8
7.2 Assumed facts.....	8
“Skeptics”	8
“Haters”	8
“Political blogs” and “mommy blogs”	9
“Bleasure”	9
“Motif”	11
7.3 Enquiries/investigation into facts.....	11
7.4 Documents	12
7.5 Interview and examination.....	12
7.6 Further information.....	12
7.7 Research	12
7.8 Measurements tests and experiments etc.	16
The “fortitude test”	16
The “enhanced protection test”	16
The “public interest tests” and “qualified privilege” tests	16
The “know or ought to know” principle	16
The “intentional infliction of mental shock test”	16
The “serious harm” test	17
The “imputation test”	17

Report of Jonathan Bishop**Specialist field Internet trolling, cyberstalking and digital addiction****On behalf of the Claimants, Stephane (Steve) Paris and Angel Garden**

7.9	Facts obtained by others	17
7.10	Claims not considered fact	17
8	My opinion	19
9	Analysis.....	20
9.2	Electronic communications against the Claimants (Motifs)	20
	The “imputation test”	20
	The “intentional infliction of mental shock test”	20
	The “qualified privilege” and “public interest” tests	21
9.3	The 1 st Defendant	21
	1 st Defendant’s “political blog”	21
9.4	The 2 nd Defendant and Interested Party	22
	The courting of publicity by the 2 nd Defendant and Interested Party	22
	The Interested Party’s medical credentials	23
9.5	The Claimants	24
	“serious harm”	24
	“mommy blogging”	25
	“Commenting”	25
9.6	Conclusion	25
10	Statement of compliance	25
11	Declaration of Awareness.....	25
12	Statement of truth.....	26
13	Statement of conflicts	26
14	Declaration of Awareness.....	26
15	Appendix 1.....	27
15.2	Details of qualifications and experience.....	27
	Academic Qualifications	27
	Professional Qualifications and Memberships	27
	Memberships	27
	Professional experience	27
15.3	Academic books edited and co-edited	28
15.4	Relevant academic publications	28
16	Appendix 2 – Documentation.....	31
16.2	Documents relating to Claimant.....	31

Report of Jonathan Bishop***Specialist field Internet trolling, cyberstalking and digital addiction*****On behalf of the Claimants, Stephane (Steve) Paris and Angel Garden**

16.3	Official Guidance	31
16.4	Cases Cited	31
16.5	Research Cited.....	31
17	Appendix 3 – Excerpts and illustrations	33
17.2	Twitter	33
17.3	Google	34
17.4	Excerpts from emails	35
18	Appendix 4 – Chronology	58
19	Appendix 5 – Glossary	61

1 Introduction

1.2 The writer

I am Jonathan Bishop. My specialist field is Internet trolling, cyberstalking and digital addiction. I have a HND and BSc(Hons) in the area of multimedia, where I specialized in online communities and e-learning, and also an MSc in E-Learning. **Internet trolling** is a type of provocative or offensive behaviour that occurs in online communities. **Cyberstalking** often involves Internet trolling, but is part of an ongoing campaign against a specific target. Online communities are websites on the Internet where people can be social – and indeed anti-social. I have edited many books in this area, most relevant the books, *“Examining the Concepts, Issues and Implications of Internet Trolling,”* *“Understanding Developments in Cyberspace Law”* and *“Psychological and Social Implications Surrounding Internet and Gaming Addiction.”* Of particular relevance to this report is my background in multimedia analysis and in particular multimedia forensics.

Full details of my qualifications and experience entitling me to give expert opinion evidence are in Appendix 1.

1.3 Summary background of the case

The case concerns the perceived harassment and defamation of the Claimants by the Defendants. The Claimants had a child attend a “Steiner School” in New Zealand, where they state their child was bullied. It was this that led them to come into contact with the 2nd Defendant and Interested Party who are wife and husband, and who had a similar experience with a Steiner School. The relations between the couples were initially positive, but this changed when the son of the 2nd Defendant and Interested Party attended a family home of Mr Paris and Ms Garden in France, which they had not previously used, with their principle place of residence being in New Zealand.

Mr Paris and Ms Garden sued the Defendants over a total of five publications:

1. A weblog posting that Dr Lewis put on one website and was then re-posted on the Quakometer site.
2. Three tweets posted by Mrs Byng on 9 November 2012, which linked to the original blog posting.
3. A tweet by Mrs Byng on 10 November 2012.
4. A tweet by Dr Lewis on 15 May 2013.
5. A tweet posted by Dr Lewis on 20 May 2013.

The Defendants’ original pleadings were made under the Defamation Act 1996 and the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (PHA1997). Following the appointment of Counsel the Claimants were advised, perhaps wrongly, to drop the claim under the PHA1997. Following parting company with their Counsel, the Claimants attempted to restore their original pleadings under the PHA1997, but this was refused by the court.

The Defendants’ pleadings were that they were justified in making the posts, a Jameel abuse of process, and qualified privilege. The judge said that the Defendants’ case was “compelling” and that the tweets and any subsequent re-tweets could not be seen to be “directly causing a significant number of others for the first time to read the original tweet,

or thereby to read for the first time the material to which the original tweet links.”

The waters have, however, become muddled with the Defamation Act 2013 (DA2013), which was in force when the judge made his decision. Section 4(6) of the DA2013 removes the right to qualified privilege – essentially that journalists have a duty to report allegations – and introduces a public interest test. Furthermore, the DA2013 introduces a “serious harm test” and “single publication rule.” A court will therefore need to consider whether the DA2013 applies to this case. The single publication rule – that action can only be brought within a year from the original publication – might not apply as the Claimants are within the court system. The removal of qualified privilege and introduction of a public interest test would likely favour the Claimants as they are not public figures and aspects of their private life including allegations about their medical conditions are therefore not in the general public interest. The security of public interest test for non-public figures would be unlikely to apply, however, to anything already put in the public domain by the Claimants.

There is a chronology of the key events in Appendix 4.

2 Summary of my conclusions

This report will show that in my professional opinion there is a clear intention by the 2nd Defendant and Interested Party to defame the character of the Claimants, which could also be considered a course of conduct. This defamation was said to multiple persons over a substantial period of time, and can be seen to have instigated a course of conduct towards the Claimants by the 1st Defendant.

3 Those involved

Those persons involved in the case are as follows:

- Mr Stephane (AKA Steve) Paris (Claimant)
- Ms Angel Garden (Claimant)
- Dr Andrew Lewis (1st Defendant)
- Mrs Melanie Byng (2nd Defendant)
- Professor Richard Byng (Interested Party)

Those organizations involved in the case are:

- Amazon Films / Amazon News Media
- Steiner Schools
- British Humanist Association
- Twitter

4 Technical terms and explanations

I have indicated any technical terms in **bold type**. I have defined these terms when first used and included them in a glossary in Appendix 5. I have also included in Appendix

3 extracts of published works I refer to in my report.

5 The issues to be addressed and a statement of instructions

I have been asked by the Claimants to determine whether the actions of the Defendants amount to harassment and defamation and whether the belief expressed by His Honour Deputy Judge Seys Llewellyn that tweets are “ephemeral” and that the tweets in particular do not amount to a “substantial tort” is accurate.

6 The purpose of the report.

The purpose of the report is to provide evidence to the Claimants as to whether the decision of the court is based on actual fact or ill-informed judgement.

7 My investigation of the facts

My approach taken in this report is based on my work in **multimedia forensics** (Bishop, 2014a; Bishop, 2014b; Bishop, 2014e). Multimedia forensics is different from computer forensics in that it usually takes more of a linguistics path. This report is no different. An important aspect of this report are the words used by the Claimant in such a way it led to a complaint by the defendant. At the same time this report explores the statements made against the Claimant by the Defendant leading up to this time. It has been possible to consider whether a course of conduct exists in relation to whether the Defendant can be seen to have harassed the Claimant so as to have created a **bleasure** to the standard required of a civil court, which has a lower burden of proof than the civil courts. To do this, two main non-academic sources were investigated – the outcome of the Defendant’s complaint against the Claimant and interviews with the Claimant.

7.2 Assumed facts

In this case there are issues arising out of assumed facts.

“Skeptics”

It is assumed there are groups of people in existence that are known by the nouns of “**skepics**” and that the two Defendants and Interested Party are happy to be identified by the description of “skeptic.” By contrast the Claimants have not sought to be identified by this term. Those who call themselves **skeptics** have a political agenda, which in the case of the Defendants and Interested Party is to discredit **Steiner Schools**. Skeptics often claim to support “secularism,” which is where the state refuses to acknowledge the legitimacy of any religion. **Skeptics** will also call themselves “atheist,” “humanist” or similar terms to try to justify what is often intolerance for other belief-systems.

“Haters”

It is assumed that there is a group of people on the Internet called “**Haters**” (Bishop, 2013b) and that it is common among skeptics for them to identify with the characteristics of these and to actively practice the rituals associated with these types of Internet user. Table 1 describes the three main types of Hater and how their behaviours are manifested by skeptics.

Table 1 Types of Hater

Hater Type	Description
Iconoclast	A skeptic who is an iconoclast will seek to post comments that advocate views those they are posting to will find goes against the grain. An example would be an atheist telling a Christian science proves their religion wrong.
E-Venger	A skeptic who is an e-venger, will seek to get retribution over those who express views directly to them that they disagree with. An example would be where a skeptic would retweet a post to them they disagree with in order to get their followers to abuse the person they are retweeting by making them a "chewtoy."
Snert	A skeptic who is a snert will seek to attack and abuse people who have different beliefs to them, such as by calling them "deluded" or perpetuating myths about their faith. An example would be a skeptic who says all Muslims believe the same as Jihadists simply because Jihadists are Muslim.

"Political blogs" and "mommy blogs"

There is an important distinction to be drawn between **weblogs** that are known as "political blogs" and what are know as "mommy blogs." Mommy blogs tended to have pictures or anecdotes relating to their children, including "baby pictures" or pictures of older children at parties and receiving presents. On the other hand, many of the political bloggers are photographed with politicians. The political bloggers' posts are usually expressions of their opinions and views or comments on topical issues, usually having some form of agenda. Both political bloggers and mommy bloggers could be called "citizen journalists," as they are documenting aspects of their civic life. However, political bloggers may have motives that go beyond citizen journalism, such as trying to further their own careers in politics by building credibility for their views and often trying to discredit opponents.

Table 2 Distinctions between political bloggers and mommy bloggers

Blogger	Description
Political blogger	Discusses on their weblog matters relating to current affairs and political issue, often with an agenda, such as to get elected or noticed by the press.
Mommy blogger	Discusses on their weblog things that relate to their private or community life, often to keep others up to date, or in the hope it will help others who are parents or in the same locality.

"Bleasure"

A **bleasure** is a sustained and persistent injury as a result of the action of others. When someone experiences cyber-bullying on the Internet there is a chance they could develop

confidence issues as a result. The case of *Calver v Adjudication Panel for Wales* [2012] EWHC 1172 (Admin) established that those who put themselves in the public eye, such as politicians, should be expected to have a “thicker skin” than others. As can be seen from Table 3, the fortitude required to be affected by a particular form of online abuse (i.e. **bleasured**) is higher for public figures than others, and thus public figures should be expected to be less prone to being bleasured than ordinary members of the public. It is assumed throughout this report that the Claimants are members of the public and should not be expected to experience online abuse beyond level 2 and that the Defendants are **public figures** and should thus be expected to cope with online abuse at a magnitude of 3 or 4 in all but the most exceptional of cases.

Table 3 The Trolling Magnitude Scale

TM	Motive	Fortitude reasonably required to be bleasured	Mode	Gravity	Description
1	Playtime	Disincentivising action required in support of any victim that should reasonably be expected to be of below normal fortitude (e.g. children and vulnerable adults).	Cyber-bantering	Cyber-trolling	In the moment and quickly regret
2	Tactical	Minimal action required in support of any victim that should reasonably be expected to be of normal fortitude (e.g. persons who have little contact with members of the public).	Cyber-trickery		In the moment but don't regret and continue
3	Strategic	Moderate action required in support of any victim that should not reasonably be expected to be of a person of above normal fortitude (e.g. people who are not in public-facing roles).	Cyber-bullying	Cyber-stalking	Go out of way to cause problems, but without a sustained and planned long-term campaign
4	Domination	Significant action required for any victim that should not reasonably be expected to be of beyond normal fortitude (e.g. people who are not public figures).	Cyber-hickery		Goes out of the way to create rich media to target one or more specific individuals

"Motif"

The existence of words on the Internet that are subject to concern are called **Motifs**. This draws from French legal terminology, and current Crown Prosecution Guidance, which states that a suspect message is not prosecutable if it was removed soon after it was posted. In other words a **Motif** needs to exist for an offence to have occurred. By taking a linguistically approach, analysing the **Motif** posted by the Claimant that led to the Defendant making a complaint. Examples of Motifs are presented in Table 4.

Table 4 Types of Motif

Motif	Description
Snacking	Motifs based on snacking are small bursts of messages, such as on Twitter where someone tries to convince many others of something
Flooding	Motifs based on flooding are where a person sends content to a significant number of sources in order to make a particular fact widely known.
Trolling	Motifs based on trolling are where a person posts a message in order to encourage a reaction from others.
Mobiling	Motifs based on mobiling are often sent in the moment as a result of a sudden change, such as receiving an offensive message.
Spamming	Motifs based on spamming are often done to suggest someone visit a particular website or document in order to discover something the poster wants them to discover.
Lurking	Motifs based on lurking are usually done before someone leaves a conversation or after they join them. It can be used to signify someone no longer wants to be associated with someone, such as before they "block" or "defriend" them.

7.3 Enquiries/investigation into facts

Investigations were made in accordance with the Civil Experts Guidance para 56. In order to support the report, guidance was sought from the Westlaw legal database in order for appropriate tests to be identified. The research publications of the expert and others in this regard were also drawn upon.

The following tests set in law were considered in deriving facts:

- "the imputation test"
- "the apprehension test"
- "the intentional infliction of mental shock test"

- “the enhanced protection test”

The following legal principles were also considered:

- “serious harm” in the Defamation Act 2013
- “publication on a matter of public interest” in the Defamation Act 2013
- “qualified privilege” from *Reynolds v Times Newspapers Ltd* [2001] 2 AC 127
- “course of conduct” in the Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- “know or ought to know” in the Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- “reasonable” in the Protection from Harassment Act 1997

The Claimants were interviewed on 14 October 2015 by Skype, and enquiries were made by email on various occasions after that.

7.4 Documents

The important documents that are part of the investigation are:

- The Particulars of Claim
- The Defences
- Reply to the Defence
- The Judgement
- Skeleton arguments
- Closing arguments

7.5 Interview and examination

I interviewed the Claimants by Skype on 14 October 2015 and by email on a number of occasions afterwards.

7.6 Further information

Further information might be required should the case proceed to court depending on whether I am formally appointed as an expert witness.

7.7 Research

I have considered my own research papers and those others in constructing my opinion. These are set out fully in Appendix 2 in the case of others’ research and in Appendix 1 in respect of mine. In Table 5 below are the exact reasons why my own publications have been selected for this expert report in order to inform the Claimant and ultimately the court.

Table 5 Expert’s publications selected

Publication	Relevance	Citation
My Click is My Bond: The Role of Contracts, Social Proof, and Gamification for Sysops to Reduce Pseudo-Activism and Internet Trolling.	Identifies and describes the concepts of 'Motif' and 'Bleasure'	(Bishop, 2014c)
'U r bias love:' Using 'bleasure' and 'motif' as forensic linguistic means to annotate twitter and newsblog comments for the purpose of multimedia forensics.	Describes the concepts of 'Motif' and 'Bleasure'	(Bishop, 2014a)
'YouTube if you want to, the lady's not for blogging': Using 'bleasures' and 'motifs' to support multimedia forensic analyses of harassment by social media.	Describes the concepts of 'Motif' and 'Bleasure'	(Bishop, 2014b)
Using the legal concepts of 'forensic linguistics,' 'bleasure' and 'motif' to enhance multimedia forensics.	Describes the concepts of 'Motif' and 'Bleasure'	(Bishop, 2014e)
Scope and limitations in the Government of Wales Act 2006 for tackling internet abuses in the form of 'Flame trolling'	Sets out Internet trolling in a Welsh context.	(Bishop, 2012)
The art of trolling law enforcement: a review and model for implementing 'flame trolling' legislation enacted in Great Britain (1981–2012).	Describes trolling magnitude scale and sets out relevant law.	(Bishop, 2013a)
Tough on data misuse, tough on the causes of data misuse: A review of New Labour's approach to information security and regulating the misuse of digital information. ...	Sets out relevant laws.	(Bishop, 2010)
The effect of de-individuation of the Internet Troller on Criminal Procedure implementation: An interview with a Hater	Describes trolling magnitude scale and sets out relevant law and procedure.	(Bishop, 2013b)
Transforming the UK Home Office into a Department for Homeland Security: Reflecting on an Interview with a Litigant Defending Against Online Retaliatory Feedback	Describes some of the problems faced by victims of retaliatory feedback, like that the Claimant alleges of the Defendant.	(Bishop, 2014d)

Bleasure is a translation term derived from French law and first referred to in UK law through following *King v Bristow Helicopters Ltd* [2002] 2002 Scot (D), which considered the Warsaw Convention, originally drafted in French, which came about as a result of the initiative of the French Government. The UK has interpreted the exact context of bleasure,

namely '*blesure ou de toute autre lesion corporelle*' as meaning "wounding or any other bodily injury" (Cheng, 2004), but the term itself has a greater meaning in French law (Ndikum & Ndikum, 2014). The term "**blesure**" is a translation of the French word "blesure," and can be seen as the opposite of "pleasure" (Bishop, 2014c), and under UK law the original French version must prevail (Ndikum & Ndikum, 2014, p.564). Whilst it is important to consider the original French meaning of this word when using it (Ndikum & Ndikum, 2014, p.1101), it is not essential according to the King case, so that will not be discussed here. The use of "blesure" or indeed "blesure" is not common UK law, but has become an important part of my work in terms of differentiating between messages which offend and to not have long term consequences, and those which cause apprehension, alarm, distress, which can be indecent, obscene or menacing to the point of apprehension.

Motif is a term derived from French law also, which refers to a piece of evidence that is capable of being used as evidence or a criminal or other act. Motif is not commonly used in UK legal cases yet, but I use it in my own research to refer to the messages being singled out for analysis for their lawfulness or potential to harm.

Whilst some have argued that the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) should not adopt the process taken in France in relating to **blesure** (Kazarian, Griffiths, & Brazier, 2011), Table 6 sets out the areas in which CPS guidance suggests an Internet posting does not constitute an effective **motif** and is unlikely to be proof a blesure should expect to have been caused. Whilst this applies specifically to criminal cases, it is being treated by this report as best practice for civil cases, particularly with regards to the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 which has both a civil and criminal remedy.

Table 6 The concepts of 'motif' and 'blesure' in relation to CPS guidance

Concept	CPS Guidance on when pros
Motif	<p>A prosecution is unlikely to be both necessary and proportionate where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swift and effective action has been taken by the suspect and/or others for example, service providers, to remove the communication in question or otherwise block access to it; • The communication was not intended for a wide audience, nor was that the obvious consequence of sending the communication; particularly where the intended audience did not include the victim or target of the communication in question; or • The content of the communication did not obviously go beyond what could conceivably be tolerable or acceptable in an open and diverse society which upholds and respects freedom of expression.
Blesure	<p>A prosecution is unlikely to be both necessary and proportionate where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The suspect has expressed genuine remorse; Prosecutors are reminded that what is prohibited under section 1 of the Malicious Communications Act 1988 and section 127 of the Communications Act 2003 is the sending of a communication that is grossly offensive. <p>A communication sent has to be more than simply offensive to be contrary to the criminal law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just because the content expressed in the communication is in bad taste, controversial or unpopular, and may cause offence to individuals or a specific community, this is not in itself sufficient reason to engage the criminal law.

	<p>Credible threats of violence to the person or damage to property may also fall to be considered under section 1 of the Malicious Communications Act 1988, which prohibits the sending of an electronic communication which conveys a threat, or section 127 of the Communications Act 2003 which prohibits the sending of messages of a "menacing character" by means of a public telecommunications network. However, before proceeding with such a prosecution, prosecutors should heed the words of the Lord Chief Justice in <i>Chambers v DPP</i> [2012] EWH2 2157 (Admin) where he said:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "... a message which does not create fear or apprehension in those to whom it is communicated, or may reasonably be expected to see it, falls outside [section 127(i)(a)], for the simple reason that the message lacks menace." (Paragraph 30) <p>As a general rule, threats which are not credible should not be prosecuted, unless they form part of a campaign of harassment specifically targeting an individual within the meaning of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997</p>
--	---

Table 7 presents the trolling magnitude scale (Bishop, 2013a; Bishop, 2013b). This can be used to gauge the severity of a particular act of trolling (i.e. a **Motif**) and whether it should be expected to harm a particular person (i.e. **bleasure** them).

Table 7 The Trolling Magnitude Scale

T M	CPS	Motive	Mode	Gravity	Fortitude required to bleasured
1	4	Playtime	Cyber-bantering	Cyber-trolling	Disincentivising action required in support of any victim that should reasonably be expected to be of below normal fortitude (e.g. children and vulnerable adults).
2	4	Tactical	Cyber-trickery		Minimal action required in support of any victim that should reasonably be expected to be of normal fortitude (e.g. persons who have little contact with members of the public).
3	1	Strategic	Cyber-bullying	Cyber-stalking	Moderate action required in support of any victim that should not reasonably be expected to be of a person of above normal fortitude (e.g. people who are not in public-facing roles).

4	2	Dominat ion	Cyber- hickery	Significant action required for any victim that should not reasonably be expected to be of beyond normal fortitude (e.g. people who are not public figures).
---	---	----------------	-------------------	--

7.8 *Measurements tests and experiments etc.*

A forensic linguistics approach to interpret the disputed statement will be taken to interpret the rules drawn for case law and academic inquiry.

The “fortitude test”

The fortitude test is drawn from the case of DPP v Connolly, which states that people who are exposed to stimuli as part of their profession that others outside of that profession might find indecent, obscene, menacing or threatening, should be considered to have a higher fortitude before being able to be **bleasured** and thus should not fall within legislation relating to malicious communications.

The “enhanced protection test”

The case of Calver v Adjudication Panel for Wales [2012] EWHC 1172 (Admin) introduces an enhanced protection test. It says that those serving in public office – which includes journalists and academics – should be expected to have a “thicker skin” than those who are not in public facing roles, meaning they should be able to avoid being **bleasured** by comments that others might be likely to be affected by who are not in the public eye. The provision was designed to protect politicians from vexatious allegations by other politicians.

The “public interest tests” and “qualified privilege” tests

For many years those who posted allegations later found to be defamatory could claim the “Reynolds” or “Jameel” defence that it is a journalist’s right (i.e. “qualified privilege”) to post allegations about those making public claims even if they turn out to be untrue. This came about as a result of Reynolds v Times Newspapers Ltd [2001] 2 AC 127 and confirmed in Jameel v Wall Street Journal Europe [2006] 3 WLR 642. This principle was in force at the time the Claimants made their original claim, but has since been replaced with the coming into force of the Defamation Act 2013.

The “know or ought to know” principle

The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 sets out that someone has committed harassment if they know or ought to know it would. The aim of this is that if someone has been told they are harassing someone, or they know they are, then they cannot reasonably claim they did not know the consequences of their action. The test does not apply, however, to situations where there was a legal obligation to act in a way perceived as harassment, or it was reasonable to treat that person that way, such as if all the tests above are satisfied in favour of free speech.

The “intentional infliction of mental shock test”

The intention infliction of mental shock test states that a person can only be found to have caused a **bleasure** in the following circumstances:

- *The person causing the bleasure acted intentionally or recklessly;*
- *The conduct of the person causing the bleasure was extreme and outrageous;*
- *The act is the cause of the bleasure; and*
- *The bleasure is as a result of the conduct of the person concerned.*

This test was relevant because in their interview the Claimants reported having suffered permanent psychological effects. This report has not considered these effects beyond evidence about whether they were intended by the Defendants.

The “serious harm” test

The “serious harm” test was introduced by the Defamation Act 2013 to reduce the number of defamation claims to those that have had a substantially harmful impact on those affected by defamation. In this report, as this term is not defined well legally, serious harm will be interpreted in line with the Leveson Inquiry which says that public figures like celebrities should be afforded fewer rights in terms of being free of press scrutiny than others. This is also in line with judgements in relation to Elton John, Naomi Campbell and

Princess Von Hanover of Monaco. To cause serious harm need not be measured in **bleasure**, but can be in terms of another loss to a person, such as reputation. Although this test was not in force at the time of the Claimants’ claim it will be considered among the other tests, including because any defamatory statements posted by the Defendants and Interested Party that are not presently over a year old (outside the first publication rule) could fall within the 2013 Act.

The “imputation test”

The legal basis on which this will be done is the case of Lord McAlpine of West Green v Bercow [2013] EWHC 1342 (QB). The use of the “imputation test” from this case does not seek to suggest this case has legal merit in terms of its applicability to the case, but to suggest whether any of the disputed statements in this case can be considered to provide “imputation” or “innuendo” to harm the Claimants by referring to them indirectly.

7.9 Facts obtained by others

The report takes into facts from a number of different sources, as follows:

- *Article “Tweets ‘too ephemeral to be a substantial tort’ published by Media Lawyer on 5 August 2015 established the facts of the case.*
- *Western Morning News (Plymouth, UK) December 4, 2012 Tuesday Bid for state-funded new ‘Steiner school.’*

7.10 Claims not considered fact

The report takes the view that the judge in the case erred by saying that postings to Twitter (i.e. tweets) are ephemeral. The erroneous test the judge tries to create states that tweets:

- *Tweets have a publication lifetime that is ordinarily measured in minutes or hours.*
- *Users of Twitter see a stream of tweets from those users or issues they follow.*
- *Older tweets are pushed down a user's views in real time, so typically most users only see a small fraction of their potential stream during the time they are online and using Twitter.*
- *Older tweets rapidly become very unlikely to be viewed.*
- *The time frame will vary on how many users a person follows and how prolific these people are, but for most people this degradation will occur over tens of minutes.*
- *The only way to see older tweets is typically to make the unusual step of actively searching for them".*

These claims will not be considered fact in this report because:

- *It is a common fallacy that tweets are not accessible beyond Twitter, and this can cause embarrassment to those involved (Xiao & Varenhorst, 2009).*
- *Google and other search engines index **tweets** which makes them available beyond the platform (Lerner, 2014), meaning those messages about the Claimants by the Defendants and Interested Party are widely available.*
- *Tweets are not only accessible to those in ones own friends list or timeline, but can be accessed by others outside of them (Finfgeld-Connett, 2015).*
- *Nearly all tweets are accessible to all members of the public, and for this to be otherwise a person has to restrict access to all their tweets to only those they approve (Rui, 2014).*
- *Tweets are not isolated – they are associated with rich information that is indexible by third parties (Li, Lei, Khadiwala, & Chang, 2012).*
- *Tweets are not directed to one particular user but to the whole world (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2011).*
- *Tweets are not created in isolation, as each tweet is linked to other tweets by the same author, and each author is influenced by the tweets of those he or she follows (Speriosu, Sudan, Upadhyay, & Baldridge, 2011).*
- *As tweets are not moderated for their content and quality of information, the spread of misinformation through Twitter is easily done (Sullivan et al., 2012).*
- *A common issue on Twitter is that people are not easily able to tell whether a tweet is new or old, especially on topics not often discussed or historic, meaning misunderstandings can occur by users presuming something is current long after it was posted (Kaigo, 2012). See Figure 1 in Appendix 3 for an example.*
- *Older tweets are easily accessible by a user scrolling down beyond the initial posts*

presented to them (Shirakawa, Hara, & Nishio, 2014).

- *Tweets can be accessed at any time, and coming across one can open access to all the others associated with that discussion thread or the person who posts it or who they are posting about (Simon, Goldberg, & Adini, 2015).*
- *Including hyperlinks in tweets, such as to defamatory content, make it more likely that content will be accessed by other people on a large scale, such as through other social networks and search engines (Gerbaudo, 2014).*

8 My opinion

In summary, my opinion is that it could be possible to establish that a “**course of conduct**” exists in the case of the 1st Defendant, in terms of acting on the **defamation** by the 2nd Defendant and Interested Party to cause harassment, alarm and distress to the Claimants. It can be shown that the actions of the Defendants and Interested Party, who have courted publicity as skeptics, show skill in being able to use social media in ways that skeptics often use to target non-skeptics. It is thus evident that the Defendants “knew or ought to know” that their actions would amount to the harassment of the Claimants, including through “outing” and “doxing”.

Whilst the extent of the actions of the Defendants might not be of the threshold required in defamation cases involving well known public figures, the introduction of the “serious harm” test in the Defamation Act 2013 if applied in the spirit of the Leveson Inquiry would suggest otherwise. If as the Defendants and Interested Party claim, they “knew” the 2nd Claimant had medical conditions, then they “ought to know” the 2nd Claimant would not have the fortitude required of public figures like themselves. As the Claimants are not public figures, but a family seeking to help other parents, they have proportionally suffered “serious harm” to their reputation for the reason that they are normally outside of the public eye, which makes it much easier for “mud to stick.”

The Internet postings about the Claimants, like ones made to other ordinary members of the public, are far less ephemeral than they would be for those regularly in the public eye, such as celebrities and politicians, for whom there is a lot of “noise” to drown out defamation that the Claimants do not have the benefit of.

Both Defendants and the Interested Party can be seen to be public figures insofar as they court publicity as skeptics, making them at minimum “political bloggers”. Both Defendants and the Interested Party see **Steiner Schools** as a “cult” practicing “authoritarian” practicing “controlling behaviour” and “traumatising” families. Yet, there is a clear undertone in the 2nd Defendant’s postings to others to discredit such experiences by the Claimants and their family.

On the other hand, the Claimants’ foray into the public domain has related to their own experience of Steiner Schools and other community issues, making them “mommy bloggers.” The 1st Defendant, Dr Andrew Lewis, is an outspoken academic who regularly calls himself a “skeptic” and makes speeches in public under this banner. The 2nd Defendant and Interested Party are active campaigners against “Steiner Schools” and wrote letters to the press against these schools getting public funding. Both Defendants and the Interested Party actively seek publicity, and are thus public figures, putting themselves in the firing line.

The Defendants and Interested Party therefore could be considered to have less rights per se to claim “qualified privilege” (abolished in the DA2013) than others as it could be argued they pass the “enhanced protection test” by virtue of being public figures. It is evident from interviews with the Claimants that as a result of the actions of Both Defendants and the Interested Party their harassment, alarm and distress to the Claimants has had lasting effects. This may need further investigation from a medical practitioner. The Claimants, whilst seeing themselves as publishers, are essentially members of the public. The Claimants venture into what could be seen as journalism and publishing was a collaborative website set up with work colleagues where they take part in campaigning on local issues, making it no different from what are called “**mommy blogs**.”

The Claimants’ fortitude should therefore be expected to be less than that of the Defendants and Interested Party, who regularly put themselves in the public eye as advocates of skepticism and not victims of **Steiner Schools** as is the case with the Claimants. The Defendants court publicity in established news outlets, and should thus expect to be open to criticism more so than those who do not court publicity in the mass media. As the Claimants’ efforts to be in the press was as a family with a disabled parent trying to do the best for their children, their motives are to help other families and not to gain credibility as **skeptics**. This was not understood by the Defendants and Interested Party, when they came into contact with the Claimants, and might explain their campaigns of defamation and harassment against the Claimants.

9 Analysis

In this section I conduct a forensic linguistically analysis into the tweets, emails and other online messages that have been posted about the Claimants.

9.2 Electronic communications against the Claimants (Motifs)

This section refers to the various communications made about the Claimants. Some of the more relevant ones are in Appendix 3.

The “imputation test”

In a tweet the 2nd Defendant refers to persons that are “harassers” which it is clear refers to the Claimants. If one were to have been contacted by the 2nd Defendant – as she had contacted many people interested in critiquing Steiner Schools and others (e.g. journalists, filmmakers) to warn them off the Claimants – then one would know this referred to the Claimants. This therefore perpetuated the 2nd Defendant’s claims that the Claimants were the ones harassing, not that it was her and the 1st Defendant that were engaged in a course of conduct against the Claimants.

The “intentional infliction of mental shock test”

The 2nd Defendant made the following comments by email about the Claimants, which are drawn from those in Appendix 3:

- *“I’m certain they’d threaten me with libel if they had evidence I’d warned anyone.”*
- *“I bet Steve is writing to the Dean of the Peninsula Medical School as we speak.”*
- *she’s found a new word to describe the atrocities we’ve put her through: ‘cyber-*

attack'.

- *"One of these days someone will tell Steve I've warned them about him, and they'll try to sue me for libel. I used the word 'unreliable'."*
- *"I imagine Angel coming after me for warning journos off her project and causing the WC to abandon her"*
- *"In fact I'd love to hear she's been run over by a train, or that an elephant had fallen out of a tree onto her head (it would have to be something large) or that a tribe of Patagonian Indians had whittled her skull into a canoe. Vile loon."*
- *"I am happy to give her a hole in the head anytime"*
- *That's all I wanted, to piss them off. Ha! I say.*
-

The above would appear to show that the 2nd Defendant intended to cause harm (i.e. a **bleasure**) to the Claimants by referring to potential consequences of their actions if caught. There was an apparent course of conduct by the 2nd Defendant, evident from the following statements in Appendix 2:

- *"Everyone who needed to know has been informed"*
- *"Luckily people trust Andy"*

The "qualified privilege" and "public interest" tests

The 2nd Defendant said the following in emails supplied by the Claimants in Appendix 3, which suggests their use of the "qualified privilege" to justify their comments against the Claimants was opportunist and not what they believed prior to the Claimant's litigation:

- *"I don't care if she writes rubbish about me - no one is listening (everyone who needed to know has been informed)."*
- *"she's found a new word to describe the atrocities we've put her through: 'cyber-attack'. She's asking people to pls hop or something. Trying to squeeze long rant into 140 characters. Laughable."*

9.3 The 1st Defendant

The 1st Defendant, Dr Andrew Lewis, is a self-described "skeptic." Whilst this might sound like he is someone who is "sceptical," a skeptic is a particular kind of person. A skeptic is like an evangelical atheist, who go out of their way to target people they deem to not be "scientific."

1st Defendant's "political blog"

A **weblog** is a website where a person expresses their opinions for others to read. The 1st Defendant's blog is called "Quakometer," which states it is:

- *"a project based around the automation of debunking quack medicine on the web. The web is full of pages supporting dubious medical claims and inflated capabilities for cures. The freedom that the web gives us to express our views, entertain and do business also gives quacks a way to make a living by promoting nonsense treatments to unsuspecting people."*

This makes it a "political blog" and the 1st Defendant a "political blogger." The term, "Quack" is pejorative and intended to portray someone as unscientific. The term was originally used to refer to people without medical degrees who proclaim that a form of therapy that they are using is medically superior to another, which is often accepted medicine. The 1st Defendant has a history of using his blog to attack others.

Political bloggers speak about political issues and other current affairs, seeking to associate them with politicians and other public figures, and often seek to encourage others to comment on their posts (Bishop, 2009; Bishop, 2011).

The 2nd Defendant made the following statements which support the suggestion that the 1st Defendant is a political blogger connected with other skeptics:

- *"Andy Lewis (1st defendant) of the Quackometer knows most of the big-hitters so he has put out a warning."*
- *Luckily people trust Andy*

9.4 The 2nd Defendant and Interested Party

From the evidence provided by the Claimants it would suggest there was a clear intention by the 2nd Defendant to cause shock to the Claimants, which as part of an ongoing campaign could be seen to amount to harassment. Not all of the comments by the 2nd Defendant referred to the Claimants by name, but there is clear imputation that people to which she refers are the Claimants.

The courting of publicity by the 2nd Defendant and Interested Party

Examples of the 2nd Defendant and Interested Party courting publicity is as follows:

- The Observer, 14 May 2012: "The first Steiner academy opened in 2008, with a free school to open this September. The first Maharishi school opened last September. Both groups have interviews to open more schools in 2013. We believe that the new rules on teaching pseudoscience mean that no more of these schools should open. Pavan Dhaliwal head of public affairs, British Humanist Association; Edzard Ernst professor of complementary medicine, Exeter University; David Colquhoun professor of pharmacology, University College London and blogger, dcscience.net; Simon Singh science writer; Andy Lewis Quackometer.net; Alan Henness zenosblog.com; Melanie Byng; Richard Byng medical academic; James Gray; Mark Hayes; David Simpson"
- Western Morning News, 22 May 2012: "The open letter was compiled by the British Humanist Association, and was signed by supporters including Edzard Ernst, professor of complementary medicine at Exeter University, Science writer Simon Singh, from Wellington, Somerset, and Dr Richard Byng, senior clinical academic at the Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, in Plymouth. The letter is also signed by Dr Byng's wife, Melanie Byng, who lives in Devon and is

one of the most outspoken critics of the Steiner movement, with an active presence on Twitter under the name Thetis Mercurio. The letter flagged up concerns about free school bids made by both Steiner and Maharishi alternative schooling methods. In Exeter, a group linked with the existing Steiner primary school is behind a bid for a Steiner free school, which would mean it was directly funded by government and free from local authority control." "Melanie Byng said: "The Steiner School fellowship needs to be honest about the fact that Anthroposophy is at the heart of informing educational policy at every Steiner School. If it's not, then it can't call itself a Steiner School." The Byngs' son went to two Steiner Schools before they withdrew him because they were unhappy with the educational standards, and he is now taught at state schools. Mrs Byng believes parents who are involved in Steiner free school bids are "innocent, as we were" about the "esoteric" teaching they involved."

- The Guardian, 26 May 2012: "For parents who have become disenchanted with Steiner, the falling out of love seems to follow a familiar pattern. Melanie Byng, who lives in south Devon with her husband, who is a GP, and their three children, recalls how the focus on children was a powerful part of the attraction. Her husband, she says, was enchanted by the way the kindergarten teacher talked about children"
- Western Morning News, 4 December 2012: "Melanie Byng and husband Dr Richard Byng, senior clinical academic at the Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry in Plymouth, signed a letter earlier this year warning of "grave threats" to science education posed by a Steiner free school bid in Exeter. Mrs Byng withdrew her son as she became dismayed by his lack of academic progress."

The Interested Party's medical credentials

The Interested Party is a General Practitioner and researcher with a particular interest in primary care mental health and a Professor researching and lecturing at Plymouth University Peninsular Schools of Medicine and Dentistry.

In the Western Morning News on 4 December 2012 it is reported that the Interested Party signed a public letter with known skeptics against the introduction of Steiner Schools. The article made reference to the Interested Party's medical credentials. This may show that the Interested Party is active in using their medical status to try to gain influence over others.

Comments by the 2nd Defendant (Interested Party's Partner)

The 2nd Defendant's association with the Interested Party was likely exploited by her in trying to damage the reputation of the Claimants:

- *"Angel has a borderline personality disorder. This is a clinical judgement, not a personal opinion. It isn't simply depression. It makes her very dangerous, but luckily for us and sadly for others the danger is to those close to her."*
- *"I think he (Interested Party) made that analysis in his spare time"*
- *"Andy Lewis and I both think it's a borderline personality disorder. Richard tends to like to actually having a consultation with a person before making that kind of assessment, but he didn't disagree."*

- *"She can't mention me because I haven't written anything she can point to. If she tries to explain what she has against me it all gets too confusing. Boy, school, grooming... wtf?"*
- *"Angel even accuses me of 'grooming' her daughter (who I didn't even meet) presumably because I suggested Sands as a possibility and then withdrew my support."*

9.5 The Claimants

The "serious harm" and "fortitude" tests

It is evident that the Defendants and Interested Party orchestrated a campaign to cause serious harm to the Claimants. For instance, the 2nd Defendant said:

- *"At least when someone googles her the thinkhumanism site appears - she can't erase it."*
- *"I hoped her pursuit of Andy would bankrupt her, not sure if she hasn't stopped (great for him if she has)."*

In their correspondence the Defendants and Interested Party acknowledged that in their view that the 2nd Claimant was suffering from mental health conditions and indeed this was indicated as being the professional view of the Interested Party. It can therefore be strongly argued that the Defendants and Interested Party "knew or ought to know" that the 2nd Claimant was not of the same "fortitude" as others, and so would have been aware that their actions would likely cause long-term mental injury (i.e. a **bleasure**) to the 2nd Claimant and distress to the 1st Claimant and their family as a whole. The messages put in the public domain (i.e. **Motifs**) were easily accessible by the Claimants, and indeed were search engine optimised to make them more widely accessible.

Indeed, the **Motifs** retweeted by the 2nd Defendant on Twitter and via **direct messaging** were designed to harm the Claimants, through the approach known as **spamming**. This includes both contacting others to warn them off the Claimants and through making articles unfavourable to the Claimants more widely available. For instance the 2nd Defendant said:

- *"if you're about to write about the Steiner Academy Frome, you'll need to know about a couple of malevolent trolls, Angel Garden and Steve Paris, who may try to use the comments"*
- *It's not a good idea in our view to encourage Steiner parents to view their sites or get involved with any possible (but frankly unlikely) documentary. [...] They [...] are potentially litigious and certainly capable of dishonesty or misrepresentation.*
- *"You're doing the right thing advising people not to trust them and I'm grateful you've done so, it's really good that critics know too."*

By posting links to defamatory content about the Claimants a number of times on Twitter, the posts concerned will be higher up the search results on platforms like Google. Indeed, if you see Figure 2 and Figure 3 in Appendix 3, it is possible to see that as a result of **search engine optimisation**, which can include as a result of tweets on Twitter of any age, or the fact there are few other articles about the Claimants, the 1st Defendant has his article

on the Claimants in position 5 and 7 for searches of their names.

"mommy blogging"

The Claimants and colleagues have worked on a **weblog** with others to discuss local issues and their problems with Steiner Schools. This makes it a "**mommy blog**" as the issues are related to their community and family and are not seeking to gain any form of political advantage (Bishop, 2009; Bishop, 2011). People who keep mommy blogs are not seeking fame or celebrity, but want to share with others in a similar position to them their experience, so that they may learn about or share in their concern for their family or community spirit.

"Commenting"

In addition to keeping their own **weblog** the Claimants also sought to comment on the weblogs of others. This included the one run by the 1st Defendant. At this point in time, it seems clear from the judgement and my enquiries with the Claimants that the 2nd Defendant had already contacted the 1st Defendant. It would appear from the following statement that the judge erred in not giving due weight to the Claimants view that the non-approval of their comments was malicious and not as a result of the 1st Defendant not seeing them. This is supported by the following message of the 2nd Defendant from Appendix 2, suggested she had contacted the 1st Defendant specifically:

- *"I think they were expelled because of their behaviour, that it had little to do with the children and even less to do with Steiner ed. They've been hounding Andy and sending him long emails with various threats and comments about Alicia, me etc. He doesn't let them post because they wanted to attack us on his blog"*

9.6 Conclusion

On the basis of the above, the court may want to begin to see the Claimants as a family, of which one of the parents has a disability, who have had a poor experience with **Steiner Schools** and who do not want other parents to go through the same thing and so started a **mommy blog** to raise awareness of the issue, as well as contacting the Defendants, who had used the media and **political blogs** to gain prominence as **skeptics** with a special interest in **Steiner Schools**. By the same token, one might want to see the 2nd Defendant and Interested Party, by virtue of them being **political bloggers**, as political opportunists who when discovering that the Claimants' were skilled with making videos for distribution online felt their status as the most prominent critics of Steiner Schools was under threat, leading to them making defamatory remarks to the 1st Defendant, who then undertook a campaign of harassment against the Claimants.

10 Statement of compliance

I understand my duty as an expert witness is to the court. I have complied with that duty and will continue to comply with it. This report includes all matters relevant to the issues on which my expert evidence is given. I have given details in this report of any matters which might affect the validity of this report. I have addressed this report to the court. I further understand that my duty to the court overrides any obligation to the party from whom I received instructions.

11 Declaration of Awareness

I confirm that I am aware of the requirements of Part 35 and Practice Direction 35, and the Guidance for the Instruction of Experts in Civil Claims 2014.

12 Statement of truth

I confirm that I have made clear which facts and matters referred to in this report are within my own knowledge and which are not. Those that are within my own knowledge I confirm to be true. The opinions I have expressed represent my true and complete professional opinions on the matters to which they refer.

13 Statement of conflicts

I confirm that I have no conflict of interest of any kind, other than any which I have already set out in this report. I do not consider that any interest which I have disclosed affects my suitability to give expert evidence on any issue on which I have given evidence and I will advise the party by whom I am instructed if, between the date of this report and the trial, there is any change in circumstances which affects this statement.

14 Declaration of Awareness

I confirm that I am aware of the requirements of FPR Part 25 and Practice Direction 25B.

Signature: 

Date: 11 November 2015

15 Appendix 1

15.2 Details of qualifications and experience

Academic Qualifications

- Master of Economics and Social Studies in Information Systems
- Master of Laws in European Union Law
- Master of Science in E-Learning
- Bachelor of Science with Honours in Multimedia Studies (2i)
- Higher National Diploma in Multimedia

Professional Qualifications and Memberships

Chartered Fellowships

- Chartered IT Professional Fellow of BCS – The Chartered Institute for IT (FBCS CITP).
- Chartered Librarian and Information Professional Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (FCLIP).

Fellowships

- Fellow of the Institute of Administrative Management (FIAM).
- Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society (FRSS).
- Fellow of the Royal Society for the advancement of arts, manufactures and commerce (FRSA).
- Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute (FRAI).

Memberships

- Member of the International Association of Forensic Linguistics.
- Member of the British Association of Applied Linguistics.
- Associate of the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health.

Professional experience

- Founder, Director, Office Holder, In-House Counsel. Centre for Research into Online Communities and E-Learning Systems (Wales) Limited, 2005-Present

- Founder, Director, The Crocels Press Limited, 2011-Present
- Founder, CEO, Jonathan Bishop Limited, 2009-Present
- Founder, CEO, Crocels News LLC, 2014-Present

15.3 Academic books edited and co-edited

- Psychological and Social Implications Surrounding Internet and Gaming Addiction, IGI Global, 2015
- Transforming Politics and Policy in the Digital Age, IGI Global, 2014
- Gamification for Human Factors Integration: Social, Educational and Psychological Issues, IGI Global, 2014
- Examining the Concepts, Issues and Implications of Internet Trolling, IGI Global, 2013
- Understanding Developments in Cyberspace Law (2013 edn.), West Publishing Co., 2013

15.4 Relevant academic publications

- Barratt, J., & Bishop, J. (2015). The impacts of alcohol on e-dating activity: Increases in flame trolling corresponds with higher alcohol consumption. In J. Bishop (Ed.), Psychological and social implications surrounding internet and gaming addiction. Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- Bishop, J. (2007). Increasing participation in online communities: A framework for human-computer interaction. Computers in Human Behavior, 23(4), 1881-1893.
- Bishop, J. (2009). Enhancing the understanding of genres of web-based communities: The role of the ecological cognition framework. International Journal of Web Based Communities, 5(1), 4-17.
- Bishop, J. (2010). Tough on data misuse, tough on the causes of data misuse: A review of new labour's approach to information security and regulating the misuse of digital information (1997-2010). International Review of Law, Computers & Technology, 24(3), 299-303.
- Bishop, J. (2011). All's WELL that ends WELL: A comparative analysis of the constitutional and administrative frameworks of cyberspace and the United Kingdom. In A. Dudley-Sponaule, & J. Braman (Eds.), Investigating cyber law and cyber ethics: Issues, impacts and practices (). Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- Bishop, J. (2012). The psychology of trolling and lurking: The role of defriending and gamification for increasing participation in online communities using seductive narratives. In H. Li (Ed.), Virtual community participation and motivation: Cross-disciplinary theories (pp. 160-176). Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- Bishop, J. (2012). Scope and limitations in the government of wales act 2006 for

tackling internet abuses in the form of 'Flame trolling'. Statute Law Review, 33(2), 207-216.

- Bishop, J. (2012). Tackling internet abuse in Great Britain: Towards a framework for classifying severities of 'flame trolling'. The 11th International Conference on Security and Management (SAM'12), Las Vegas, NV.
- Bishop, J. (2013). The art of trolling law enforcement: A review and model for implementing 'flame trolling' legislation enacted in Great Britain (1981–2012). International Review of Law, Computers & Technology, 27(3), 301-318.
- Bishop, J. (2013). The effect of deindividuation of the internet troller on criminal procedure implementation: An interview with a hater. International Journal of Cyber Criminology, 7(1), 28-48.
- Bishop, J. (2013). Internet trolling and other cyberlaw issues in the UK and the international arena. In D. H. Goldhush, et al. (Ed.), Understanding developments in cyberspace law (2013th ed., pp. 109-120). Eagan, MI: West Publishing Co.
- Bishop, J. (2014). 'U r bias love:' Using 'bleasure' and 'motif' as forensic linguistic means to annotate twitter and newsblog comments for the purpose of multimedia forensics. The 11th International Conference on Web Based Communities and Social Media, Lisbon, PT.
- Bishop, J. (2014). 'YouTube if you want to, the lady's not for blogging': Using 'bleasures' and 'motifs' to support multimedia forensic analyses of harassment by social media. Oxford Cyber Harassment Research Symposium, Oxford, GB.
- Bishop, J. (2014). Dealing with internet trolling in political online communities: Towards the this is why we can't have nice things scale. International Journal of E-Politics, 5(4), 1-20.
- Bishop, J. (2014). Digital teens and the 'antisocial network': Prevalence of troublesome online youth groups and internet trolling in Great Britain. International Journal of E-Politics, 5(3), 1-15.
- Bishop, J. (2014). Editorial for special issue on internet trolling. International Journal of E-Politics, 5(4), iv-v.
- Bishop, J. (2014). Getting to know your users for effective e-moderation. Multimedia Information & Technology, 40(2), 18-36.
- Bishop, J. (2014). Internet trolling and the 2011 UK riots: The need for a dualist reform of the constitutional, administrative and security frameworks in Great Britain. European Journal of Law Reform, 16(1), 154-167.
- Bishop, J. (2014). My click is my bond: The role of contracts, social proof, and gamification for sysops to reduce pseudo-activism and internet trolling. In J. Bishop (Ed.), Gamification for human factors integration: Social, educational, and psychological issues (pp. 1-6). Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- Bishop, J. (2014). Representations of 'trolls' in mass media communication: A

review of media-texts and moral panics relating to 'internet trolling'. *International Journal of Web Based Communities*, 10(1), 7-24.

- Bishop, J. (2014). Sticks and stones will break my euros: The role of EU law in dealing with cyber-bullying through sysop-prerogative. In M. M. Cruz Cunha (Ed.), *Handbook of research on digital crime, cyberspace security, and information assurance* (pp. 424-435). Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- Bishop, J. (2014). Transforming the UK home office into a department for homeland security: Reflecting on an interview with a litigant defending against online retaliatory feedback in the US. *Homeland Security & Emergency Management*, 11(4), 1-21.
- Bishop, J. (2014). Trolling for the lulz?: Using media theory to understand transgressive humour and other internet trolling in online communities. In J. Bishop (Ed.), *Transforming politics and policy in the digital age* (pp. 155-172). Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- Bishop, J. (2014). Trolling is not just a art. it is an science: The role of automated affective content screening in regulating digital media and reducing risk of trauma. In M. M. Cruz-Cunha, & I. M. Portela (Eds.), *Handbook of research on digital crime, cyberspace security, and information assurance* (pp. 436-450). Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- Bishop, J. (2014). Using the legal concepts of 'forensic linguistics,' 'bleasure' and 'motif' to enhance multimedia forensics. *The 13th International Conference on Security and Management (SAM'14)*, Las Vegas, NV.
- Bishop, J. (2015). Determining the risk of digital addiction to adolescent targets of internet trolling: Implications for the UK legal system. In J. Bishop (Ed.), *Psychological and social implications surrounding internet and gaming addiction*. Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- Bishop, J. (2015). Private lives or public property?: The impact of the leveson inquiry on internet security and privacy in the european union. *The 2015 International Conference on Security and Management (SAM'15)*, Las Vegas, NV.
- Bishop, J. (2015). The thin blue web - police crime records of internet trolling show chivalrous attitudes that can be resolved through transfer of powers. In P. E. Thomas, M. Srihari & S. Kaur (Eds.), *Handbook of research on cultural and economic impacts of the information society*. Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- Bishop, J., & Mannay, L. (2014). Using the internet to make local music more available to the south wales community. In J. Bishop (Ed.), *Transforming politics and policy in the digital age* (pp. 53-68). Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- Mugabi, I., & Bishop, J. (2015). The need for a dualist application of public and private law in great britain following the use of 'flame trolling' during the 2011 UK riots: A review and model. In M. Dawson, & M. Omar (Eds.), *Handbook of research on new threats and countermeasures in digital crime and cyber terrorism* (pp. 195-212). Hershey, PA: IGI Global.

16 Appendix 2 – Documentation

16.2 Documents relating to Claimant

- Emails by Defendants received under disclosure provided by the Claimants
- Internet postings and search results about the Claimants

16.3 Official Guidance

- The Crown Prosecution Service's Guidance on Offences involving social media
- The Crown Prosecution Service's Guidance on Stalking and Harassment

16.4 Cases Cited

- Lord McAlpine of West Green v Bercow [2013] EWHC 1342 (QB).
- Chambers v DPP [2012] EWHC 2157 (Admin); [2013] 1 All E.R. 149
- DPP v Collins [2005] EWHC 1308 (Admin); [2006] 1 W.L.R. 308
- Connolly v DPP [2007] EWHC 237 (Admin); [2008] 1 W.L.R. 276.
- R v Curtis [2010] EWCA 123
- Lau v DPP [2000] Crim. L.R. 580 and R v Patel [2005] 1 Cr. App. 2
- Pratt v DPP [2001] EWHC 483
- Reynolds v Times Newspapers Ltd [2001] 2 AC 127
- Jameel v Wall Street Journal Europe [2006] 3 WLR 642
- R (on the application of Calver) v The Adjudication Panel for Wales [2012] EWHC 1172 (Admin),
- Wilkinson v. Downton [1897] 2 QB 57
- White v Chief Constable of South Yorkshire Police [1999] 2 AC. 455

16.5 Research Cited

- Bishop, J. (2009). Enhancing the understanding of genres of web-based communities: The role of the ecological cognition framework. *International Journal of Web Based Communities*, 5(1), 4-17.
- Bishop, J. (2010). Tough on data misuse, tough on the causes of data misuse: A review of new labour's approach to information security and regulating the misuse of digital information (1997–2010). *International Review of Law, Computers & Technology*, 24(3), 299-303.
- Bishop, J. (2011). Mum's the wordpress: A comparative analysis of political and

mommy bloggers. The 12th Internet Conference on Internet Computing (ICOMP'11), Las Vegas, NV.

- Bishop, J. (2012). Scope and limitations in the government of wales act 2006 for tackling internet abuses in the form of 'Flame trolling'. *Statute Law Review*, 33(2), 207-216.
- Bishop, J. (2013a). The art of trolling law enforcement: A review and model for implementing 'flame trolling' legislation enacted in great britain (1981–2012). *International Review of Law, Computers & Technology*, 27(3), 301-318.
- Bishop, J. (2013b). The effect of deindividuation of the internet troller on criminal procedure implementation: An interview with a hater. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, 7(1), 28-48.
- Bishop, J. (2014a). 'U r bias love:' Using 'bleasure' and 'motif' as forensic linguistic means to annotate twitter and newsblog comments for the purpose of multimedia forensics. The 11th International Conference on Web Based Communities and Social Media, Lisbon, PT.
- Bishop, J. (2014b). 'YouTube if you want to, the lady's not for blogging': Using 'bleasures' and 'motifs' to support multimedia forensic analyses of harassment by social media. Oxford Cyber Harassment Research Symposium, Oxford, GB.
- Bishop, J. (2014c). My click is my bond: The role of contracts, social proof, and gamification for sysops to reduce pseudo-activism and internet trolling. In J. Bishop (Ed.), *Gamification for human factors integration: Social, educational, and psychological issues* (pp. 1-6). Hershey, PA: IGI Global.
- Bishop, J. (2014d). Transforming the UK home office into a department for homeland security: Reflecting on an interview with a litigant defending against online retaliatory feedback in the US. *Homeland Security & Emergency Management*, 11(4), 1-21.
- Bishop, J. (2014e). Using the legal concepts of 'forensic linguistics,' 'bleasure' and 'motif' to enhance multimedia forensics. The 13th International Conference on Security and Management (SAM'14), Las Vegas, NV.
- Cheng, B. (2004). A new era in the law of international carriage by air: From warsaw (1929) to montreal (1999). *International & Comparative Law Quarterly*, 53(4), 833-859.
- Finfgeld-Connett, D. (2015). Twitter and health science research. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 37(10), 1269-1283. doi:10.1177/0193945914565056 [doi]
- Gerbaudo, P. (2014). The persistence of collectivity in digital protest. *Information, Communication & Society*, 17(2), 264-268.
- Kaigo, M. (2012). Social media usage during disasters and social capital: Twitter and the great east japan earthquake. *Keio Communication Review*, 34, 19-35.
- Kaplan, A. M., & Haenlein, M. (2011). The early bird catches the news: Nine

things you should know about micro-blogging. *Business Horizons*, 54(2), 105-113.

- Kazarian, M., Griffiths, D., & Brazier, M. (2011). Criminal responsibility for medical malpractice in france. *Journal of Professional Negligence*, 27(4), 188-199.
- Lerner, R. M. (2014). At the forge: Talking to twitter. *Linux Journal*, 2014(237), 5.
- Li, R., Lei, K. H., Khadiwala, R., & Chang, K. C. (2012). Tedas: A twitter-based event detection and analysis system. Paper presented at the Data Engineering (Icde), 2012 Ieee 28th International Conference On, pp. 1273-1276.
- Ndikum, P. F., & Ndikum, S. (2014). *Encyclopedia of international aviation law* (volume 3). Bloomington, IN: Trafford Publishing.
- Rui, J. (2014). Microbloggers' motivations in participatory journalism: A cross-cultural study of america and china.
- Shirakawa, M., Hara, T., & Nishio, S. (2014). MLJ: Language-independent real-time search of tweets reported by media outlets and journalists. *Proceedings of the VLDB Endowment*, 7(13), 1605-1608.
- Simon, T., Goldberg, A., & Adini, B. (2015). Socializing in emergencies—A review of the use of social media in emergency situations. *International Journal of Information Management*, 35(5), 609-619.
- Speriosu, M., Sudan, N., Upadhyay, S., & Baldrige, J. (2011). Twitter polarity classification with label propagation over lexical links and the follower graph. Paper presented at the Proceedings of the First Workshop on Unsupervised Learning in NLP, pp. 53-63.
- Sullivan, S. J., Schneiders, A. G., Cheang, C. W., Kitto, E., Lee, H., Redhead, J., et al. (2012). 'What's happening?' A content analysis of concussion-related traffic on twitter. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 46(4), 258-263. doi:10.1136/bjism.2010.080341 [doi]
- Xiao, X., & Varenhorst, C. (2009). Stop the tweet show: Preventing harm and embarrassment to twitter users.

17 Appendix 3 – Excerpts and illustrations

17.2 Twitter

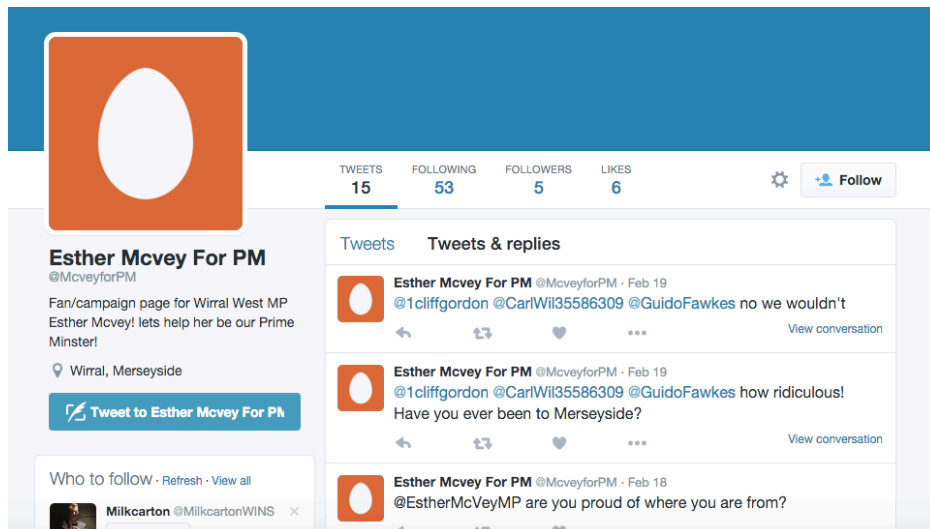


Figure 1 Screen capture on 8 November 2015 showing tweet from February 2015 is still accessible

17.3 Google

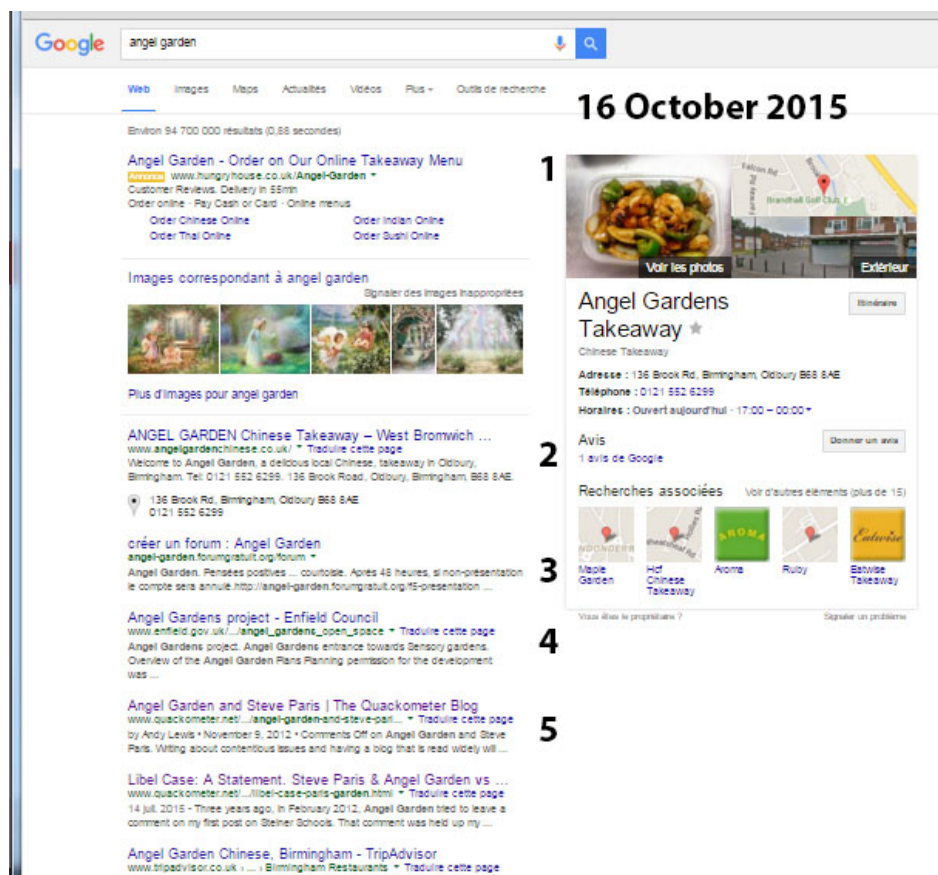


Figure 2 Google search result on 16 October 2015 for "Angel Garden" showing allegations of 1st Defendant in position 5 on Google (in position 6 is also a comment on the judgement)

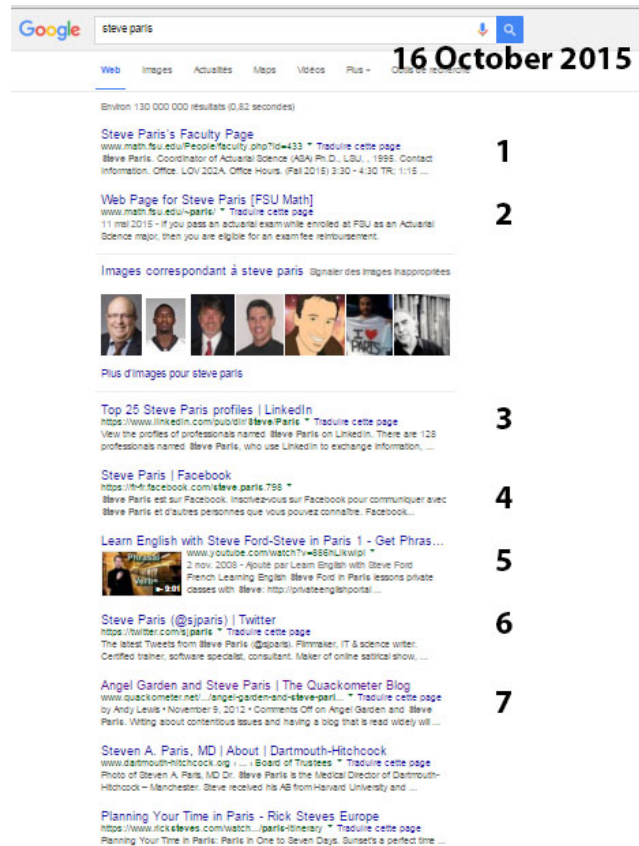


Figure 3 Google search result on 16 October 2015 for "Steve Paris" showing allegations of 1st Defendant in position 7 on Google

17.4 Excerpts from emails

The following excerpts were provided by the Claimants who received them under disclosure.

Mental Health Comments

Tab 48 C7-3622 - 12.10.2011 at 22:56 - 2nd Defendant (to Allan Beavis)

She is clearly mad.

Tab 47 - C7-3611 - 13.10.2011 at 12:13 The 2nd Defendant (to Alicia):

At the end of this is his clinical judgement, which she seems to have forgotten.

Tab 47 - C7-3614 - 13.10.2011 at 9:16 The 2nd Defendant (to Alicia):

Both are paranoid but she is delusional.

Tab 47 - C7-3616 - 14.10.2011 at 11:32 the 2nd defendant (to Alicia):

I have a few ideas which kept R [the 2nd defendant's husband] and I laughing last night. Including the idea that HE should have spotted that she has a flaming borderline personality disorder, and was deficient in not spotting this at the first mention of her name.

Tab 47 C7-3617 - 14.10.2011 at 13:05 - The 2nd Defendant (to Alicia):

borderline - they threaten suicide too, and she may have threatened other things, which is why Steve may not want to risk leaving the children with her if he's ever thought of escaping.

Tab 58 C8-3681- 5.11.2011 at 22:04 - the 2nd defendant (to Alicia):

he has to support her. Otherwise he would lose his children. If the diagnosis is accurate she might even have made threats to hurt them. Or herself. Or him.

Tab 69 C8-3727 - 12.1.2012 at 22:59 - the 2nd Defendant (to Sam):

Angel has a borderline personality disorder. This is a clinical judgement, not a personal opinion. It isn't simply depression. It makes her very dangerous, but luckily for us and sadly for others the danger is to those close to her.

Tab 73 C8-3746 - 26/1/2012 at 09.24 - the 2nd defendant (to Francis Gilbert)

A couple of incidents (which had little to do with their project) convinced us that she is unstable

Tab 75 C8-3755 - 31.1.2012 at 14:35 - the 2nd Defendant (to the 1st Defendant):

While Joe was away my husband Richard had had a long phone conversation with Angel about her mother's cancer treatment, from which he'd drawn a few conclusions. Richard is a GP & academic & an expert in primary care mental health, including personality disorder.

Tab 80 C8-3798- 13.2.2012 at 11:16 - the 2nd defendant (to David Colquhoun):

Her name is 'Angel Garden' and she has called herself an astrologer

Tab 80 C8-3798 13.2.2012 at 11:33

[... She's] more than a bit nuts

Tab 85 C8-3840- 19.2.2012 at 22:17 - the 2nd defendant (to Alicia):

'She's a psychopath!' which is manifestly true in at least the colloquial sense where these things matter.

Tab 90 C8-3904- 29/2/2012 at 15:09 - the 1st defendant (to Melanie Byng) -

Just wanted to check he was not part of the personality disorder team.

Tab 90 C8-3905- 29/2/2012 at 15:25 - the 2nd defendant (to Andy Lewis) -

And yes, defo borderline with a sprig of narcissism, a folie a deux under assumed names.

Tab 111 C9-4047 - 3.5.2012 at 12.37 - David Colquhoun (to Melanie)

She sounds quite sane, but clearly isn't.

Tab 119 C9-4129- 10.5.2012 - at 13:54 the 2nd Defendant (to Alicia, Diana, Pete)

Andy Lewis and I both think it's a borderline personality disorder. Richard tends to like to actually having a consultation with a person before making that kind of assessment, but he didn't disagree.

C9-4130 - 10/5/12 at 13.54 2nd Defendant (to Alicia, Diana, Pete)

On the other hand, that IS her disablement, not the foot. The foot is real, but it isn't that bad.

Tab 136 C9-4206- 27.6.2012 at 21:04 - 2nd defendant (to Diana, Alicia, Pete)

he [1st Claimant] can't leave, she'd try to kill him

Tab 136 C9-4205- 28.6.2012 at 14:36 - 2nd defendant (to Diana, Alicia, Pete)

She's really ill y'know. The children are in deep shit.

Tab 144 C9-4231- 15.9.2012 at 23:21 - 2nd defendant (Alicia, Diana, Pete)

I do not know where i have called his mental health into question, apart from describing his marriage as a 'folie a deux', but I'm very happy to give him an informal diagnosis any time he asks. If he wants one from my husband (a s'senior mental health academic') he will have to be a lot more entertaining.

B1-43/339 - 5/11/2012 at 22:37 (1st Defendant) to Sid Rodrigues

It is likely that she does indeed suffer from a personality disorder and is paranoid too.

Tab 176 C10-4423- 21.1.2013 at 19.53 1st defendant (Eugene of Lewes Skeptcis in the Pub)

they are dangerous serial stalkers

Tab 206 C11-4590 - 6.7.2013 at 13:55 - 2nd defendant (Andy, Alicia)

I think he [Interested Party] made that analysis in his spare

time

Tab 206 C11-4595 - 21.7.2013at 14:57 - 2nd defendant (Andy, Alicia)

They're pathologically pathological

Tab 207 C11-4596- 16.7.2013 1st defendant (to Jo Torres)

my Bath talk was disrupted by Angel Garden and Steve Paris. They have been harassing me for over a year and are as mad as cheese.

Tab 207 C11-4596- 16.7.2013 at 11:32 - Jo Torres (to Andy):

I've been extensively briefed on Angel and Steve via Melanie. [...] Mike, my other half, was a bouncer for years so is well versed in efficient removal of crazies.

Tab 227 C11-4699- 8.11.2013 at 21:43 - 2nd defendant (to Alan Henness and Maria Maclaughlan)

are so grateful to both of you for being so stalwart and loyal to the cause of decency. Angel is madder than the maddest madwoman in the kingdom of mad people, also persistent. If we thought making some sort of statement would help we'd do so, but it would only make her worse. At least when someone googles her the thinkhumanism site appears - she can't erase it. I hoped her pursuit of Andy would bankrupt her, not sure if she hasn't stopped (great for him if she has). Money is what she wants. But thank you, thank you, than you Maria. Mx

Warning third-parties

Tab 28 C7-3495 - 30/8/2011 at 11:59 - the 2nd defendant (to Alica, Diana, Pete)

They are dreadful people, frankly. I don't want this discussed AT ALL publicly of course but I suggest that you treat their advances with caution. I'm forwarding this to Diana in case they try to contact WC. I would urge anyone (including Pete) to be aware that they are not entirely trustworthy.

Tab 28 C7-3492 - 30/8/2011 at 13.30 - the 2nd defendant (to Alicia, Diana, Pete)

She is btw an Astrologer. Angel, who was in England with her dying mother, changed her flight to a day earlier so that Joe could look after their kids while she was picked up from the airport (we had arranged his return flight at the same time as she went out to France, so they would only have one trip - this was not what she wanted. Steve then fleeced Joe (he is 17) for the price of her changed flight - taking his euros away from him just before he got on the plane. The reason they changed her flight? Because she didn't want to drive with her children in the car. The trip to Bergerac airport

from their house is 1hr15 - they told us it was longer - I think to convince us the kids shouldn't go. This meant we were mystified by Steve not leaving in time to take Joe the following day - R was on the phone asking him please to leave (Joe's flight was very expensive - if he'd missed it there was a 2 day wait for the next flight to England) I did not breathe until I knew my child was on that plane, I was so scared they'd do something else. It's hard to forget that sensation.

Also, Angel was determined to get an evening with Steve (without the kids) so they left Joe AGAIN with the girls after she arrived - after having told him off for letting them down by leaving. There was no contract of course - they weren't paying him. I cannot get over what they expected from him, as if he were some kind of servant. And he was kind to the girls - he is kind, they're as wild as you'd expect them to be. Just before he left he was on Skype (from his room on his computer) telling me they'd said Steve would take him to the airport if he cleaned their house - imagine - if he cleaned their house. Dear Dog. Anyway I don't know what will happen - they might out me I supposed if they get spiteful and want to hurt us. I was particularly kind to her because of her mother's illness. That is worth bearing in mind.

Tab 31 C7-3522 - 4.9.2011 21:35 The 2nd Defendant:

in fact we feel we have to talk to Sands. They're used to odd parents, but not litigious, possibly dangerous ones.

Tab 32 C7-3524 - 11.9.2011 The 2nd Defendant (to Mike Collins):

It's not a good idea in our view to encourage Steiner parents to view their sites or get involved with any possible (but frankly unlikely) documentary. [...] They [...] are potentially litigious and certainly capable of dishonesty or misrepresentation.

Tab 48 C7-3622 - 12.10.2011 - 2nd Defendant (to Allan Beavis)

She is clearly mad.

Tab 47 C7-3605 - 12/10/2011 at 19.06 - Alicia (to Dan Dugan)

Their problem is that when the anonymous critic - who is influential on twitter - and I - much less influential, but who have a blog that not that few people read - stopped supporting them, they didn't have much else. So they feel 'everybody' has turned against them. I do think people should steer clear of them though, and I've said so. They are a risk, both a personal risk and a risk for waldorf criticism as a whole.

Tab 47 C7-3614 - 13.10.2011 9:16 - 2nd Defendant:

I will ask someone from the LSN [Local Schools Network website] to be on their guard.

Tab 52 C8-3636 - 14.10.2011 14:41 - 2nd Defendant:

Will have to continue warning journos (Guardian etc).

Tab 54 C8-3644 - 17.10.2011 at 10:41 - 2nd Defendant:

Just as long as she isn't gathering significant followers, if one of the major UK papers is following her account I might have to warn other journalists - the LSN already know

Tab 56 C8-3656 - 23.10.2011 at 19:29 - 2nd Defendant

I wrote to Roger [Rowlings] and said I felt confident he would exercise discretion.

Tab 56 C8-3654 - 24/10/2011 at 00.25 - 2nd defendant about Roger Rowlings:

You see my last email. I felt he had to take some responsibility. R says he's just being bloody-minded - takes a bloke to know a bloke. Whatever he says now, Roger will be a bit shaken and it'll make him think twice.

Tab 69 C8-3727 - 12.1.2012 - the 2nd Defendant (to Sam):

Angel has a borderline personality disorder. This is a clinical judgement, not a personal opinion. It isn't simply depression. It makes her very dangerous

Tab 73 C8-3746 - 26.1.2012 - 2nd Defendant (to Francis Gilbert):

My husband Richard and I met this woman and her partner Steve last summer, they'd been in NZ but were in England visiting a sick relative. [...] A couple of incidents (which had little to do with their project) convinced us that she is unstable and we withdrew from contact.

Tab 75 C8-3755 - 31.1.2012 - the 2nd Defendant (to the 1st Defendant):

if you're about to write about the Steiner Academy Frome, you'll need to know about a couple of malevolent trolls, Angel Garden and Steve Paris, who may try to use the comments

Tab 80 C8-3798- 13.2.2012 at 11:16 - the 2nd defendant (to David Colquhoun):

Her name is 'Angel Garden' and she has called herself an astrologer

Tab 80 C8-3798 13.2.2012 at 11:33

[... She's] more than a bit nuts

Tab 85 C8-3849 - 19.2.2012 at 13:37 - the 2nd Defendant

I just wrote to Dan [Dugan] and said that their working methods are unethical and they are untrustworthy, and that anything else is a distraction.

Tab 85 C8-3838 - 19.2.2012 at 22:56 - the 2nd Defendant:

Just remember - there are lots of people who know about this now and they will tell each other. But let me know the minute you see anything because I can probably do something about it

Tab 96 C8-3923 - 7.3.2012 at 21.47- Graham Strouts:

Confused - her [the 2nd Claimant] claims about being expelled from the school would support Andy's (and yours) posts? let me know what's happening.

C8-3922 - 7.3.2012 2nd Defendant:

I think they were expelled because of their behaviour, that it had little to do with the children and even less to do with Steiner ed. They've been hounding Andy and sending him long emails with various threats and comments about Alicia, me etc. He doesn't let them post because they wanted to attack us on his blog

Luckily people trust Andy

Tab 100 C8-2936 - 14.3.2012 - 1st Defendant (to John Stumbles)

The poster saw the delay as evidence of some sort of conspiracy and posted blogs and tweets telling the world that I was not to be trusted. I wrote to them when I realised what had happened and explained the situation. I sort of expected the posts to come down and an apology - but the intensity appeared to increase.

At that point I wrote one more time, explaining that this would be my last communication and that my issue was not necessarily what they wrote (but I was in my rights to prevent my blog being used as a stage to attack other people or to carry on disputes that have happened elsewhere) but their subsequent behaviour. They appear to find it difficult to grasp that they do not have an automatic right to use my blog as a platform for whatever they want and that I should engage with them when they show no sense of good grace.

Difficult to understand their behaviour. Not sure if it is pure trolling, but in any case, I would rather my Steiner post comments area was used to discuss the post and not deal with angry incoherent people.

Tab 102 C9-3950 - 26.3.2012 at 9:38 - 2nd Defendant [about conversation with Alan Beavis?]

I pointed out that our objection was to her wanting to 'out' parents, and that she was untrustworthy, which is why WC couldn't promote her work. I also said that I didn't feel her account of events in NZ was to be trusted

Tab 104 C9-3991 - 29.3.2012 at 0:03 - 2nd defendant

journalism is a small world though. Angel has freaked out Francis Gilbert and Fiona Millar at the LSN. Both write for the Guardian. There was a big Guardian open festival last weekend, with lots of journos meeting and discussing and debating. So who knows what got about.

Tab 108 C9-4024 - 27.4.2012 - 2nd Defendant [to Mark Haynes]:

I think you will have to say something to Jeevan [Guardian Journalist] about Angel - he's following amonnewsmedia on tweeter. I would do it myself were I in contact with him but then I would first have to explain who I am etc.,

Sam and I have talked about the best way to approach this. We think if you could say that those of us involved in talking to the BHA atm do not endorse her activities, and possibly, that she has expressed herself in a way that suggests she is untrustworthy, particularly with reference to Steiner parents who may be vulnerable and who may not want their identities or personal details revealed.

Tab 110 C9-4045 - 2.5.2012 at 11:05 - 2nd Defendant:

Melissa is part of the LSN and already knows about Angel

Tab 110 C9-4044 - 2.5.2012 - 2nd Defendant:

sooner or later I won't be able to stop it and then I'll have to say something publicly to distance myself.

Tab 112 C9-4050 - 3.5.2012 at 13:39 - 2nd defendant:

Andy Lewis [1st defendant] of the Quackometer [...] knows most of the big-hitters so he has put out a warning.

Tab 112 C9-4062 - 7.5.2012 at 14:33 - 2nd defendant

she must know I'm talking to people in private (on twitter). No one tweets their videos even though they're coming from Steve now, so it's confusing.

Tab 121 C9-4156 - 12.5.2012 at 19:16 - 2nd Defendant

Everyone who needed to know has been informed

Tab 123 C9-4166 - 13.5.2012 - 2nd defendant

I've done my very best on Twitter - so many people to write to...I've tried to stop people tweeting their stuff but I don't know everyone.

Tab 123 C9-4166 - 13.5.2012 at 20:11 - 2nd defendant

I can only see Good Schools Guide tweeting it - I've spoken to her (she was mortified when she realised who it was)

Tab 123 C9-4166 - 13.5.2012 - 2nd defendant

sent your post to several people who asked if they should be concerned. So there, it was useful.

Tab X-05 C12-4987 - 13.5.2012 at 13:03 - 2nd Defendant (to RIchy Thompson)

Richy - just need to alert you to a couple in NZ who have been harassing me and my family since we had an encounter with them last summer. They have also attacked Alicia Hamberg (the Swedish blogger who writes about Steiner ed) and Andy Lewis. Amongst others.

They tweet under various avatars: @amazonnewsmedia @steinermentary @sjparis - it's best not to give them any attention or RT their work. I'm occasionally forced into warning others if they're being prolific (as they are today).

Tab 138 C9-4214 - 30.7.2012 - 2nd defendant (to Matthew Ford)

I advise you to steer clear of Angel Garden and Steve Paris, presently of NZ whose videos appear on the web. They're unreliable witnesses, to put it mildly

Tab 139 C9-4216 - 26.8.2012 - 2nd defendant

I wrote to Ben Woolvin, who as far as I know is making the prog, and included DC in my email. Apart from that if they don't cotton on what a green inker Angel is within 5 minutes, they shouldn't be working for the BBC. Not that this is any proof of quality. One of these days someone will tell Steve I've warned them about him, and they'll try to sue me for libel. I used the word 'unreliable'.

Tab 140 C9-4218 - 26.8.2012 - 2nd defendant (to Ben Woolvin and David Colquhoun)

Ben - a researcher for this programme is now in touch with an individual called Steve Paris via twitter. A warning that he is unreliable (and that they have in no way conducted 'years of research'). David is well aware of their presence online.

Tab 143 C9-4225 - 1.9.2012 at 00:23 - 2nd defendant

I'm certain they'd threaten me with libel if they had evidence I'd warned anyone.

Tab 143 C9-4224 - 11.9.2012 - Alicia Hamberg

I had got a message from Grégoire on facebook I hadn't seen [...] He thanked me for the warning. I think I confirmed something he suspected.

Tab 67 C8-3714 - 22.9.2012 at 21:40 - 1st Defendant (to Kylie Sturges)

I thought I had better warn you, if it has not already happened, that you may be contacted by Angel Garden or Steve Paris, who have a vendetta against me [...] It has been going on for months. I am not the only person who has been subject to their bizarre behaviour. They are best not engaged with. They appear not to be able to function unless they can see themselves as victims of censorship and 'hate attacks'.

Tab 148 C9-4279 - 28.9.2012 at 12:08 - Alicia Hamberg

I had to warn a couple of others about them last night - one of them had found that translation and I had to say something." [Re Grégoire's translation]

Tab 132 C9-4192 - 10/10/2012 - 2nd defendant (to David Webster)

@sjparis is unsafe - take care. He and his wife, astrologer 'Angel Garden' have been harassing me for 10 months since an encounter last summer. I suspect I'm just one of a line of people they've pursued, although it's been at times quite unnerving. They've also attacked every skeptic who won't accept their scurrilous comments on blogs, including Alicia Hamberg and Andy Lewis of the Quackometer, and have threatened a friend of ours who researches Steiner and who wishes to stay anon. She's retreated completely to avoid their attentions. They have several twitter accounts and blogs and don't always travel under the same names.

[... we] would certainly not expose anyone concerned to the attentions of this couple.

[C17-7102] 3.11.2012 Noodleman

I heard negative and concerning things. They may or may not be true but I'd rather leave it at that, if you understand.

C17-7077 - 1st Defendant to Animals in Suits

it is a case of months long serial harassment by some deeply unpleasant people. [...] they [...] have malice at heart.

C17-7081 1st Defendant to Animals in Suits

all I can say is there is very low tolerance with some people for anyone who is engaged with spares or amazonnewsmedia

C17-7083 1st Dedendat to Animals in Suits

amazon woman has behaved terribly toward thetis and made up a whole string of very terrible lies.

C17-7088 1st defendant to animals in suits

sometimes it is not possible to 'understand' obsessive and irrational behaviour

C17-7091 1st defendant to animals in suits

I would do everything to douse the discussion - these people want you to discuss this and turn it into an issue.

C17-7092 1st defendant to animals in suits

you have to understand this is a very serious situation

C17-7095 animals to 1st Defendant

that article certainly makes it look like Thetis and others have been really mean to them

1st defendant to animals in suits

yes, they are good at that sort of thing

C17-7098 animals to 1st - you only got Thetis's word for it, could it be that this is a personal matter between her & amazon that just got completely out of hand?

1st defendant to animals in suits - absolutely not.

B1-43/339 - 3/11/2012 at 01:55 1st Defendant (to Sid Rodrigues)

I know of one person who reported her to the police. And I too, with a few others are considering options.

Tab 176 C10-4423 - 21.1.2013 - 1st Defendant (to Lewis Skeptics)

they are dangerous serial stalkers and I try to avoid all encouragement

Tab 180 C10-4443 - 23.1.2013 - 2nd defendant (to Maura Kwaten)

Angel and Steve demanded that parents come forward and spilled the beans, mostly because it would have given them material

for their documentary. They really care absolutely nothing for anyone who isn't useful to them.

Tab 189 C10-4482 - 2nd defendant (to Matt Sims)

Matt - be wary of @sjparis and wife (amazonnewsmedia, angelgarden, steinermentary) [link to Andy's posterosus blog] I've been a target too (for months). worth looking up the case Arkell v Pressdram (1971) if you want a chuckle

Tab 190 C10-4486 - 12.4.2013 1st defendant (to Mark Hooper)

Please do not pass anything on to Paris or his wife Angel Garden. They are engaged in a very unpleasant campaign of harassment against a number of people and I want nothing to do with them. I would be grateful if you did not even mention we had had this conversation as I want to do nothing to provoke them into more attacks.

Tab 191 C10-4488 - 30.4.2013 1st defendant (to David James)

Paris and his wife are serial harassers of myself and several other anti-Steiner writers. I do not engage with them at all. They use every contact as a hook to harass. You are part of a very big pattern. They have tried to do things to me and others that would cause considerable problems. I have not disclosed them as I think the best strategy is total disengagement.

Tab 194 C10-4497 - 15.5.2013 1st defendant (to Ben Hardwidge)

They have displayed disturbing and obsessive behaviour and I must treat them as a threat.

Tab 207 C11-4596 16.7.2013 1st defendant (to Jo Torres)

my Bath talk was disrupted by Angel Garden and Steve Paris. They have been harassing me for over a year and are as mad as cheese.

Tab 207 C11-4596 - 16.7.2013 - Jo Torres

I've been extensively briefed on Angel and Steve via Melanie.

Tab 211 C11-4625 - 12.9.2013 - 1st defendant (to Kate, editor of Stroud News)

Stege Paris and Angel Garden (who post as AGarden and SParis) are a couple who have been harassing me online and in real life for over a year. After a comment of theirs on my blog was held up in a moderation queue, they have been accusing me of 'censorship' and of smearing them.

Tab 218 C11-4652 - 4.10.2013 1st defendant (re members of the BHA)

I am rather pleased they are doing this at the moment. yes it is a little bit of a paoon convincing Stephen Law that he has to ban them, but Richie is right on the money and will notify the police before the meeting.

Tab 224 C11-4685 - 16.10.2013 1st defendant (to Richy Thompson, Stephen Law, Sara Passmore)

The truth is that I blocked her from commenting on my blog because of her hostile behaviour towards me and how she wanted to use her comments to attack other people. [...]

By writing to you, they only have one intention: to cause me problems by intimidating me and those who I deal with [...]

her demands for me to give her money to go away against the threat of a defamation case has failed.

Disability related messages

Tab 117 C9-4062 - 8.5.2012 at 9:10 - 2nd defendant

Joe says she's not walking impaired, she's just fat.

Tab 119 C9-4129 - 10.5.2012 at 13:54

Andy Lewis and I both think it's a borderline personality disorder. Richard tends to like to actually having a consultation with a person before making that kind of assessment, but he didn't disagree.

Tab C9-4130

On the other hand, that IS her disablement, not the foot. The foot is real, but it isn't that bad.

Tab 184 C10-4456 - 28.1.2013 - 2nd defendant

her 'disability' is annoying but not that bad - in fact she told me she had to ham it up to get her disability parking permit

Censoring content

Mr Gove

Tab 123 C9-4166- 13.5.2012 - 2nd defendant

I've done my very best on Twitter - so many people to write to...I've tried to stop people tweeting their stuff but I don't know everyone.

Tab 123 C9-4166 - 13.5.2012 - 2nd defendant

I can only see Good Schools Guide tweeting it - I've spoken to her (she was mortified when she realised who it was)

Tab 123 C9-4166 - 13.5.2012 at 19:25 - Alicia

It's impossible to avoid all of it, but minimising damage

Gregoire Perra

Tab 140 C9-4218 - 3.9.2012 at 00:21 - 2nd defendant

Andy - yes push on, as if in ignorance of any other translation. As always, ignoring them is best ;)

Tab 140 C9-4220 - 3.9.2012 - 1st defendant

Getting a full translation of a UK blog with some profile (coughs) would neutralise them. And make them hopping mad.

Tab 148 C9-4276 - 28.9.2012 at 13:20 - 2nd defendant

they have a translation too? Bugger. Well, he can't stop them but at least they didn't get any money out of him? so that will piss them off, and it must have taken a huge amount of time too. The important thing is that they can't copyright it if there are other translations and their is not the only one of the 'official' one. It may be more readable now but it won't be as accurate in the long run because they don't understand what they're translating, and Roger does.

Tab 148 C9-4265 - 28.9.2012 - Diana Winters

I did see Angel and Steve's translation of Gregoire's article - it looked like a darn good translation, I have to say, though I haven't read but a brief bit; I did have the impressions it was very polished. It is actually a shame we can't work with them on this - a shame that they 'got to' Gregoire a little too soon. I mean it's too bad to have several people duplication efforts with the translation.

Tab 148 C9-4279 - 28.9.2012 at 12:08 - Alicia Hamberg

I had to warn a couple of anthers about them last night - one of them had found that translation and I had to say something." [Re Grégoire's translation]

ICSA

Tab 206 C11-4588 - 6.7.2013 at 9:15 - Alicia Hamberg

Anyway, the ICSA is making a fool of themselves when allowing this, which I also said. redacted. He's going to talk to the ICSA people he says.

Tab 206 C11-4589 - 6.7.2013 at 9:49 - 2nd defendant

Richard is happy to write to this org inclosing their email to the Dean of the Peninsula Medical School, and so on.

Tab 206 C11-4589 - 6.7.2013 at 13:12 - 2nd defendant

speechless. she told me no one liked her Florence Nightingale one woman show btw, so she seems to be contradicting her previous self analysis. R says she certainly has constructed her own reality.

Tab 206 C11-4590 - 6.7.2013 at 15:31 - 1st defendant

I saw they were in Venice and wondered what they could be up to. I used to work in Venice and the paranoid part of me thought they might be fishing.

Tab 206 C11-4590 - 6.7.2013 at 15:47 - Alicia Hamberg

I also added that Melanie, I and probably you, Andy, would be available if folks from the ICSA want to contact us. And that there are others too who can testify to what we're saying.

Tab 206 C11-4590 - 6.7.2013 at 16:34 - 2nd defendant

Exactly our thoughts. Ri is going to write (with his uni email) asking this very question.

Tab 206 C11-4591 - 6.7.2013 -at 16:50 1st defendant

Happy to talk to anyone who wants anything checked about them.

Warning the HRC

Tab 74 - C8-3750 - 26.1.2012 at 13:36 - 2nd defendant:

don't think it hasn't occurred to me to write to the human rights commission, or whatever it is, in NZ and inform them of her behaviour. That one text to me should do it.

Tab 109 - C9-4032 - 28.4.2012 at 6:52 - 2nd Defendant:

In other words, if someone was to suggest to the commission that they are unsafe they'd be doubly unlikely to support a legal case which they'd then have to pay for themselves.

Tab 109 - C9-4032 - 28.4.2012 at 19:57 - Alicia:

problem is, I think, that to suggest this, you might have to reveal who you are, and Angel and Steve would have the right to know this too. Personally, I wouldn't risk it. They'd go

after you for libel.

Threats

Tab 85 - C8-3841 - 19.2.2012 at 22:17 2nd defendant

In fact I'd love to hear she's been run over by a train, or that an elephant had fallen out of a tree onto her head (it would have to be something large) or that a tribe of Patagonian Indians had whittled her skull into a canoe. Vile loon.

Tab 131 C9-4190 - 9.6.2012 2nd defendant

I am happy to give her a hole in the head anytime

Tab 227 - C11-4699 -8/11/2013 at 21:43

I hoped her pursuit of Andy would bankrupt her

Tab 66 - C8-3710 at 20/11/2011 at 19:55

That's all I wanted, to piss them off. Ha! I say.

Litigation

Tab 76 C8-3766 - 1.2.2012 at 17:03 the 2nd defendant

I imagine Angel coming after me for warning journos off her project and causing the WC to abandon her

Tab 104 C9-3994 -29.3.2012 at 22:57 - the 2nd defendant

She can't mention me because I haven't written anything she can point to. If she tries to explain what she has against me it all gets too confusing. Boy, school, grooming... wtf?

Tab 139 C9-4216 - 26.8.2012 at 15:34 - 2nd defendant

One of these days someone will tell Steve I've warned them about him, and they'll try to sue me for libel. I used the word 'unreliable'.

Tab 144 C9-4229 - 16.9.2012 at 10:55

I'm certain Angel is poised to go for me like a ferret up a trouser leg.

I will not speak if they attend

Tab 207 C11-4596 - 16.7.2013 1st defendant (to Jo Torres)

I do not want them allowed admittance and will not speak if they are there. Their behaviour is quite disturbing and they

may try to film or record or disrupt in some way.

Tab 224 C11-4688 - 15.10.2013 Sara Passmore to 2nd Claimant

We understand that you have made a threat of legal action against Andy Lewis, ...and as a consequence he has been advised legally not to interact with you. As your presence at the event would involve such interaction, Andy has informed us that he cannot be present if you attend.

Tab 224 C11-4685 - 16.10.2013 1st defendant (to Richy Thompson, Sara Passmore, Stephen Law of the BHA):

I do not want to give them more fuel for this misrepresentations by being present at my talk and having the opportunity to disrupt the meeting and its message."

Steiner-related issues

Tab 28 C7-3491 - 30-8-2011 at 13:02 2nd Defendant -

And I'm sure that however vile the school undoubtedly was, Angel and Steve were not... angelic.

Tab 76 C8-3768 - 1.2.2012 at 9:06 - the 2nd defendant:

In Steiner you often hear about it. In Edinburgh apparently a child's arm was broken. I'm not sure if that was ever reported, but I was told that the family (who of course complained) were ostracised by the school community.

Tab 90 C8-3904 - 29.2.2012 - the 2nd defendant -

The role of karma is well established, and I'm certain it is sometimes played out in the odd decisions Steiner teachers make about children. I've often read or heard accounts of apparently unchecked bullying amongst quite small children in Steiner kindergartens, as well as with older children.

Tab 99 C8-3934 - 13.3.2012 at 8:51 - the 2nd defendant

Steiner schools quite often exclude parents, in my experience. But that's by the by - point is that what they want is money.

Tab 119 C9-4122 - 10.5.2012 at 17:12 - Diana Winters

Sadly, it occurs to me that the stories of what happened to her children are probably NOT exaggerated. Which would make the whole thing just incredibly sad."

Tab 172 C10-4374 - 22.12.2012 - Diana Winters

I supposed the original reports about their daughter being

bullied were probably true - they're in accordance with many reports from Steiner schools

Tab 206 C11-4591 - 6.7.2013 at 17:00 - 1st defendant

Although I am happy to be convinced that no bullying took place behind the usual moderate rough and tumble of any playground.

Tab 206 C11-4591 - 6.7.2013 at 17:05 - 2nd defendant

Most of the bullying was them I bet. it is the sheer bombast of the woman - the outer aggression hiding the inner emptiness. And the venom of her...and she is slovenly too, says Joe.

Revenge

Tab 28 C7-3491 - 30.8.2011 at 13:02 2nd defendant

I suspect this is about personal revenge rather than Steiner generally. Perhaps they want a payout from the school?

Tab 28 C7-3490 - 30.8.2011 at 15:04 Alicia

It wouldn't surprise me; or that they will benefit from it (they were going to make a film, but it's come to nothing I guess?). And I think there's definitely an element of personal revenge. I would have put it down to their experiences being so close in time, them still being upset, and so forth. But I think I might reevaluate that assumption.

Monetary Comments

Tb X-03 [C12-4974] - 20-1-2012 at 17:33 Alicia (Melanie & Diana)

I feel sorry for those families who have cooperated in their project under the pretext of anonymity - they may be subjected to the vilest blackmail. I kind of suspect that there's that too: money.

Tab 99 C8-3934 - 13.3.2012 at 08:51 Melanie (Alicia)

point is that what they want is money.

Tab 107 C9-4018 - 21.4.2012 at 16:36 Melanie

All they want is the money. The money has always been the point for them- they make their living out of litigation as far as I can see.

Tab 109 C9-4030 - 28.4.2012 at 20.12 2nd defendant:

but maybe it's just about the money. When they have that

they can move on to extorting money from someone else.

Tab 114 C9-4058 - 5.5.12 at 10:45 Alicia

They deliberately misrepresent anything they can in order to suit their pruposes. It's all about bullying the school into paying, making themselves look important and as a force to reckon with, and to frighten other people on the way. These people can't make money any other way. Their documentary film skills are a total sham.

Tab 184 C10-4467 28.1.2013 at 6:43 2nd defendant

They have to find a way to get the money

Tab 204 C11-4578 23.6.13 at 12.45 Alicia:

I'm still not sure that she's truthful about her mother's death either. I think they're basically serial criminals. Maybe deluded criminals - but they are hell-bent on terrorising people and to get money from this. It worked quite well with the school.

Tab 204 C11-4578 23.6.13 at 1:54 1st defendant:

Their attempt to 'serve documents' on me I have no doubt was an act of intimidation and to extort money. this is all a big fishing trip for them to see who is weak and will give them cash.

Tab 206 C11-4591 6.7.13 at 16:50 1st defendant

Happy to talk to anyone who wants anything checked about them. I have no idea what they wish to achieve by speaking here. Then again, I have little idea wha they wish to achieve by any of their actions - beyond some weird affirmation - or some long term goal of leveraging money out of people.

About How Joe Felt

Tab 28 C7-3491- 30.8.2011 at 13:02

Joe is fine but it was not a nice experience - he felt trapped there and knew it was going to get worse. As he came home to great results and the possibility that he will be able to get into a really good uni, he has put it down to mischance.

Tab 75 C8-3755 - 31/1/2012 at 14.35 -

He's very bright and quite sanguine, so the experience was soon forgotten.

Outing People

Tab 47 C7-3614 - 13.10.2011 at 9:16 - 2nd defendant

If I responded it would get even worse, plus she would out me.

Tab X-03 C12-4974 - 20.1.2012 at 17.33 - Alicia

I feel sorry for those families who have cooperated in their project under the pretext of anonymity - they may be subjected to the vilest blackmail.

Tab 75 C8-3756 31.1.2012 at 14:35 2nd defendant

she was making it very clear that she expects ex-Steiner parents to use their own identities to 'whistle-blow' re bad experiences at Steiner schools. If not, she feels pressure should be brought to bear on these families to 'come clean'.

Tab 76 C8-3769 1.2.2012 at 9:06 - 2nd defendant

if Angel wants to dig like Sam does through archived material and way-back machines, recognising names etc. and talking to parents WHO SHE WILL NOT LATER 'OUT'.

Tab 82 C8-3805 15.2.2012 at 17:42 - Sam

I feel sick that they're using extracts of letters I wrote to them 3 bloody years ago. She's going to out me. and I really can't be outed

Tab ?? C8-3829 - 17.2.2012 at 10:35 - 2nd Defendant:

Sam thinks Angel will out her and that this will mean her family will suffer, and that it will have a bearing on prospective employment.

Tab ??? C8-3843 19.2.2012 at 22:17

I don't think Angel will out Sam, but she might do (she might know what she's called).

Apologising

Tab 47 - C7-3617 - 14.10.2011 at 12:36

Sam seems to think that I could diffuse the whole business by having a chat with Angel, I think she feels it's my fault for not talking to Angel after Joe got home. I can't get her to understand the pathology. It's very painful.

Tab 47 - C7-3618 - 14.10.2011 at 13:33

I did send it to Sam [her letter saying she wouldn't want to be part of our docco]. I think she thought it was not

conciliatory enough, or too confrontational. She feels, I think, that it was initially my business to sort it out so that others didn't have to become involved.

Tab 85 - C8-3841 - 19.2.2012 at 22.17

Sam hasn't changed her mind about it since the beginning: we should have been very kind and conciliatory to Angel when Joe came home, we should have made some excuse about not continuing contact. This would have meant me withdrawing permanently from any online engagement, I imagine, and would have involved grovelling and apologising, and I don't think we would have been any good at it. In fact it just isn't something we would be able to do.

Don't Care

Tab 121 - C9-4155 - 12/5/2012 at 23:42

she's found a new word to describe the atrocities we've put her through: 'cyber-attack'. She's asking people to pls hop or something. Trying to squeeze long rant into 140 characters. Laughable.

Tab 121 - C9-4155 - 12/5/2012 at 19:16

I don't care if she writes rubbish about me - no one is listening (everyone who needed to know has been informed).

Tab 119 - C9-4121 - 10/5/2012 at 14:19

She once tweeted to me that 'with a husband like mine, an expert in mental health I should be aware of the effect of my behaviour on her' etc. I bet Steve is writing to the Dean of the Peninsula Medical School as we speak.

Tab 131 - C9-4190 - 9/6/2012 at 18:36

no one is listening to her

Tab 148 - C9-4248 - 28/9/2012 at 3:06pm

no one is reading her except perhaps Sune, who is probably agreeing with me about the fromage.

Miscellaneous

Tab 28 C7-3492 - 30.8.2011 The 2nd Defendant

Steve then fleeced Joe (he is 17) for the price of her changed flight - taking his euros away from him just before he got on the plane. [...] I did not breathe until I knew my child was on that plane, I was so scared they'd do something else. It's hard to forget that sensation. [...] I cannot get over what

they expected from him, as if he were some kind of servant. [...] Just before he left he was on Skype (from his room on his computer) telling me they'd said Steve would take him to the airport if he cleaned their house - imagine - if he cleaned their house. Dear Dog.

Tab 30 C7-3510 - 3.9.2011 at 17:20 The 2nd Defendant:

He [the 1st Claimant] must think if only Thetis [the 2nd Defendant] would make an appearance, or the events in France are mentioned he can defend himself and suggest I'm over-reacting, and that since I haven't answered any of their I imagine Angel coming after me for warning journos off her project and causing the WC to abandon her

But I don't care about them enough to answer their emails. I blocked her the minute I knew Joe was on the plane home. I unfollowed because they tried to direct message me. I don't ever want to talk to them again. Not because what they did was terrible, though it was pretty shitty, but because they're entirely untrustworthy and mendacious and manipulative and above all, selfish.

You're doing the right thing advising people not to trust them and I'm grateful you've done so, it's really good that critics know to.

Tab 30 C7-3512 - 3.9.2011 at 17:22 The 2nd Defendant:

Even his [the 1st Claimant's] parents won't speak to either of them anymore, so upset are they about what's happening to the children. [...]

Tab 31 C7-3522 - 4.9.2011 at 21:35 The 2nd Defendant:

Her emails go straight into my trash, I have no intention of reading anything.

Tab 80 C8-3798- 13.2.2012 at 11:16 - the 2nd defendant (to David Colquhoun):

Her name is 'Angel Garden' and she has called herself an astrologer

Tab 80 C8-3798 13.2.2012 at 11:33

[... She's] more than a bit nuts

Tab 75 C8-3756 - 31.1.2012 the 2nd defendant

"because she was making it very clear that she expects ex-Steiner parents to use their own identities to 'whistle-blow' re bad experiences at Steiner schools. If not, she feels pressure should be brought to bear on these families to 'come clean'.

Tab 75 C8-3756 - 31.1.2012 the 2nd defendant

Angel even accuses me of 'grooming' her daughter (who I didn't even meet) presumably because I suggested Sands as a possibility and then withdrew my support.

Tab 75 C8-3757 - 31.1.2012 the 2nd defendant

I think they made a film about her experiences after a prem birth too - I bet they tried to sue the hospital. We can only pity the staff involved. I believe she did win a case against a surgeon who operated on her feet. Me next, possibly ;)

Tab 76 C8-3766 - 1.2.2012 the 2nd defendant

I imagine Angel coming after me for warning journos off her project and causing the WC to abandon her

Tab 85 C8-3841 - 19.2.2012 - the 2nd defendant

Sam hasn't changed her mind about it since the beginning: we should have been very kind and conciliatory to Angel when Joe came home, we should have made some excuse about not continuing contact. This would have meant me withdrawing permanently from any on line engagement, I imagine, and would have involved grovelling and apologising, and I don't think we would have been any good at it. In fact it just isn't something we would be able to do.

Tab 102 C9-3949 - 25.3.2012 at 8:48 - the 2nd defendant

she wasn't advocating for children - she was advocating for herself.

Tab 104 C9-3994 -29.3.2012 - the 2nd defendant

She can't mention me because I haven't written anything she can point to

Tab 107 C9-4018 - 21.4.2012 - the 2nd defendant

All they want is the money. The money has always been the point for them- they make their living out of litigation as far as I can see.

Tab 108 C9-4024 -27.4.2012 - the 2nd defendant

They are manipulative and dishonest.

Tab 112 C9-4049 - 3.5.2012 at 2:31 - 2nd defendant:

She's just using her children as a way of getting special favours

Tab 121 C9-4160- 11.5.2012 at 13:34 - 2nd defendant

I DID reject them personally, I'm the only one who met them. But I am allowed to do that - I didn't have to allow them access to my personal life after they behaved in such a shabby, disturbing way. That's our choice as a family.

Tab 184 C10-4464 - 28.1.2013 at 15:36 - 2nd defendant

I know her mother was ill, but she forgets he actually saw and heard her - what she wanted was to humiliate him. It was as if she thought he owed her something.

Tab 201 C11-4573 - 24.5.2013 2nd defendant

This thread is so hilarious: Think Humanism - View topic - Angel Garden and Steve Paris

Tab 206 C11-4588 - 6.7.2013 at 8:20 2nd defendant

All because a 17 yr old boy didn't want to be used as a scivvy.

Tab 206 C11-4591 - 6.7.2013 at 17:00- 1st defendant

Although I am happy to be convinced that no bullying took place behind the usual moderate rough and tumble of any playground.

Tab 206 C11-4591 - 6.7.2013 at 17:05 - 2nd defendant

Most of the bullying was them I bet. it is the sheer bombast of the woman - the outer aggression hiding the inner emptiness. And the venom of her...and she is slovenly too, says Joe.

18 Appendix 4 – Chronology

The Claimants gave the following Chronology:

- The Claimants put their children in a Steiner School in New Zealand • Their eldest experienced unchecked bullying
- The Claimants tried to work with the school in order to resolve situation
- The school expelled all the Claimants' child and when they ask why, they trespass them off the premises
- The Claimants protest and post their experiences online.
- The skeptics with a special interest in Steiner Schools find the comments by the Claimants and praise their work

- These skeptics work hard to convince the Claimants what happened to them happens worldwide in Steiner schools
- 2nd Claimant's mother is diagnosed with terminal cancer
- Claimants travel to Europe
- 2nd Defendant is very keen to meet Claimants
- 2nd Defendant invites Claimants to stay in her house without their children to visit area, see if her local independent school (which she recommends highly as ideal for damaged kids coming out of Steiner) is good for them, and recommends where they could live in the area.
- 2nd Defendant offers for her son to come over to Claimants' family home in France to help them out
- Claimants inform 2nd Defendant and her son that house is In middle of nowhere, and that the 1st Defendant will be extremely busy with work and 2nd Claimant may have to be in UK to look after her mum
- 2nd Defendant says her son is coming to help.
- 2nd Defendant's son arrives. 2nd Claimant goes to UK. 1st Claimant was extremely busy first few days.
- 2nd Defendant's son was supposed to be with Claimants for at least a month. After less than a week he changes his mind.
- Claimants try to see if he could leave a day or two later to help them out with changeover as 2nd Claimant wasn't back yet. 2nd Defendant's son wanted to go back at same time as she left meaning an hours long trip for kids in hot car. Not ideal for the Claimants.
- Date cannot be changed. 2nd Defendant's son must leave then. 2nd Claimant and dying mum reorganise their diary so she can leave a day early.
- 2nd Defendant's son leaves
- 2nd Defendant never speaks to Claimants again and evidently abandons their child despite fact that her son had told her he had come specifically to entice her to go to that Independent private school.
- The silence was confusing and distressing to Claimants. 2nd Claimant carries on writing article the 2nd Defendant had convinced her to write for a prominent UK website and which she was helping her with - until she broke communication.
- 2nd Claimant has article published
- 2nd Defendant writes to Steiner critics and skeptics to tell them Claimants are dreadful people, cannot be trusted and others should be warned about them.

- Claimants are attacked on a blog belonging to a friend of the 2nd Defendant. Cast doubt on their experience in Steiner and work ethics (whereas before same blog was positive and supportive.)
- 2nd Defendant entices blog owner via email saying all sorts of lies about Claimants
- Other critics and skeptics are warned
- Claimants publish about the attacks, including an open letter to the Steiner critics and skeptics,
- The 2nd Defendant immediately starts spreading notion that 2nd Claimant has a borderline personality disorder.
- Claimants return to New Zealand
- 1st Defendant, a prominent blogger, decides to publish about Steiner schools
- 2nd Claimant tries to comment
- 2nd Claimant cannot. Turns out 2nd Defendant had warned him about them a month before, portraying Claimants as dangerous people
- Claimants publish about their suspicions and the results of their investigation.
- Claimants realise more and more that an increasing number of people are shunning them.
- A friend gives Claimants direct messages that he had with 1st defendant where 1st defendant tells him among others, that the claimants have "malice at heart", "[2nd claimant] has behaved terribly toward [2nd defendant] and made up a whole strong of very terrible ties", and that "there is very low tolerance with some people for anyone who is engaged with [1st claimant] or [2nd claimant]" (ie is he does, he'll be shunned too).
- Claimants writes to 1st Defendant telling him that his spreading these lies to others must stop and that parties should resolve the situation and discuss it before legal action has to take place
- 1st Defendant tells Claimants to "fuck off" by publishing article about them on his Posterous blog using their names as the title.
- This action of them privately warning people off the Claimants while claiming indifference publicly goes on for more months
- Claimants learned through disclosure they also had a hand in jeopardising work opportunities, and earning potential
- Claimants settle with Steiner school and get an important public statement (first in Steiner history)
- Claimants return to UK permanently

- 1st Defendant reprints his article about Claimants on his Quackometer blog
- Claimants write to 1st Defendant to try and resolve situation again. Doesn't respond
- Claimants attend a talk in a pub which 1st Defendant is giving.
- At end of talk Claimants try to give 1st Defendant the letter they had previously emailed him. 1st Defendant refuses to take it and leaves saying "if I ever see you anywhere near my family, or anything like that I'll call the police".
- Claimants send 1st Defendant another letter
- 1st Defendant's lawyer responds
- Claimants ask for mediation to resolve situation
- 1st Defendant lawyer asks Claimants to provide details and reasons why
- Claimants do and receive no response.
- As statute of limitation imminent, Claimants initiate legal proceedings against 1st Defendant, 2nd Defendant and interested party

19 Appendix 5 – Glossary

Bleasure. A physical or mental injury that has a long-term impact on a person's ability to carry out specific activities that were possible prior to that injury.

Blessure. See bleasure.

Cyberstalking. A type of behaviour on the Internet where a person goes out of their way to cause problems for another person, including creating rich media to target one or more specific individuals.

Defamation. An act of creating a message or communication that is false or untrue.

Direct messaging. Posting a message to someone on Twitter, similar to an email, that only the sending and the receiver(s) can see.

E-Venger. A type of person who posts to the Internet to get back at someone who they feel has wronged them.

Facebook. A popular Internet service that allows for the provision of online communities.

Flame trolling. The act of posting offensive messages to harm others, including enough to cause a **bleasure**.

Iconoclast. A type of person who posts to the Internet in order to challenge or disrupt the belief systems of others.

Internet service. A service provided over the Internet and/or World Wide Web. Referred to as an "information society service" in European Union Law.

Internet trolling. The act of posting provocative or offensive messages to the Internet.

Kudos trolling. The act of posting provocative messages that are not intended to harm others, but usually to entertain them.

Mommy blog. A **weblog** often kept by one or more parents to share experiences of family or community life with others in their family, community, or who otherwise would benefit from knowing about their experiences.

Multimedia forensics. The discipline of providing evidence on the nature and context of systems that involve the use of more than one form of media. Whereas computer forensics might look only at the technological side, multimedia forensics looks at the social side also.

Motif. An object or representation that can be used as evidence of a particular wrong or offense. In this case of this report, that refers to online postings.

Online community. An Internet service where people come together with like-minded others.

Political blog. A **weblog** written by someone of a political nature, expressing opinions often with the intention of some sort of benefit, such as to help seek public office or attract the attention of news media or others with similar political standpoints.

Skeptic. A person, generally an atheist, who believes people with alternative viewpoints they deem “not scientific” is “deluded” and whom sees it as their duty to expose such people through all means at their disposal.

Snert. A type of person who posts to the Internet in order to be abusive to others, especially if they think those people are biased or insincere.

Steiner Schools. A form of education based on the teachings of Rudolph Steiner that teaches its curriculum in “thematic blocks” through “a balance of artistic, practical and intellectual content.” It aims for a “whole class, mixed ability teaching” approach.

Trolling Magnitude Scale. A scale for determining the severity of a message (i.e. Motif) posted to an online community or other Internet service (see Table 7 on page 15).

Tweet. An electronic message of 140 characters (or more if it includes a hyperlink) that is posted to the social networking platform, **Twitter**.

Twitter. A social networking service for posting electronic messages of 140 characters (or more if that messages includes a hyperlink) for others to access either directly through the platform or indirectly through search engines like Google.

Weblog. A website where people post articles to share with others, often to encourage them to comment on the content of those articles, which can be informal or formal depending on the nature of the blog. Two common types of weblog are the **political blog** and the **mommy blog**.