

(A) Neck Injuries

There is a very wide range of neck injuries. Many are found in conjunction with back and shoulder problems.

(a) Severe

(i) Neck injury associated with incomplete paraplegia or resulting in permanent spastic quadriplegia or where the injured person, despite wearing a collar 24 hours a day for a period of years, still has little or no movement in the neck and suffers severe headaches which have proved intractable.

**In the region of
£97,500**

(ii) Injuries which give rise to disabilities which fall short of those in (a)(i) above but which are of considerable severity; for example, permanent damage to the brachial plexus.

£43,000 to £86,000

(iii) Injuries causing severe damage to soft tissues and/or ruptured tendons. They result in significant disability of a permanent nature. The precise award depends on the length of time during which the most serious symptoms are ameliorated, and on the prognosis.

**In the region of
£36,000**

(iv) Injuries such as fractures or dislocations which cause severe immediate symptoms and which may necessitate spinal fusion. They leave markedly impaired function or vulnerability to further trauma, and some limitation of activities.

£16,400 to £21,600

(b) Moderate

(i) Cases involving whiplash or wrenching-type injury and disc lesion of the more severe type resulting in cervical spondylosis, serious limitation of movement, permanent or recurring pain, stiffness or discomfort and the possible need for further surgery or increased vulnerability to further trauma.

£9,000 to £16,400

(ii) Injuries which may have exacerbated or accelerated some pre-existing unrelated condition. There will have been a complete recovery or recovery to 'nuisance' level from the effects of the accident within a few years. This bracket will also apply to moderate whiplash injuries where the period of recovery has been fairly protracted and where there remains an increased vulnerability to further trauma.

£5,150 to £9,000

(c) Minor

Minor soft tissue and whiplash injuries and the like where symptoms are moderate:

(i) and a full recovery takes place within about two years;

£2,850 to £5,150

(ii) with a full recovery between a few weeks and a year.

£875 to £2,850

(B) Back Injuries

(a) Severe

(i) Cases of the most severe injury which do not involve paralysis but where there may be very serious consequences not normally found in cases of back injury, such as impotence or double incontinence.

£66,000 to £111,000

(ii) Cases which have special features taking them outside any lower

In the region of

bracket applicable to orthopaedic injury to the back. Such features include impaired bladder and bowel function, severe sexual difficulties and unsightly scarring and the possibility of future surgery. **£53,000**

(iii) Cases of disc lesions or fractures of discs or of vertebral bodies where, despite treatment, there remain disabilities such as continuing severe pain and discomfort, impaired agility, impaired sexual function, depression, personality change, alcoholism, unemployability and the risk of arthritis.

£25,500 to £45,750

(b) Moderate

(i) Cases where any residual disability is of less severity than that in (a)(iii) above. The bracket contains a wide variety of injuries. Examples are a case of a crush fracture of the lumbar vertebrae where there is a substantial risk of osteoarthritis and constant pain and discomfort with impairment of sexual function; that of a traumatic spondylolisthesis with continuous pain and a probability that spinal fusion will be necessary; or that of a prolapsed intervertebral disc with substantial acceleration of back degeneration.

£18,250 to £25,500

(ii) Many frequently encountered injuries to the back such as disturbance of ligaments and muscles giving rise to backache, soft tissue injuries resulting in exacerbation of an existing back condition or prolapsed discs necessitating laminectomy or resulting in repeated relapses. The precise figure depends upon the severity of the original injury and/or whether there is some permanent or chronic disability.

£8,000 to £17,750

(c) Minor

Strains, sprains, disc prolapses and soft tissue injuries from which a full recovery or recovery to 'nuisance' level has been made without surgery:

(i) within about five years;

£5,150 to £8,250

(ii) within about two years.

Up to £5,150

(C) Shoulder Injuries

(a) Severe

Often associated with neck injuries and involving damage to the brachial plexus (see (A)(a)(ii)) resulting in significant disability

£12,600 to £31,500

(b) Serious

Dislocation of the shoulder and damage to the lower part of the brachial plexus causing pain in shoulder and neck, aching in elbow, sensory symptoms in the forearm and hand, and weakness of grip or a fractured humerus leading to restricted shoulder movement.

£8,400 to £12,600

(c) Moderate

Frozen shoulder with limitation of movement and discomfort with symptoms persisting for about two years.

£5,150 to £8,400

(d) Minor

Soft tissue injury to shoulder with considerable pain but almost complete recovery:

(i) in less than two years;

£2,850 to £5,150

(ii) within a year.

Up to £2,850

(e) Fracture of Clavicle

The level of the award will depend on extent of fracture, level of disability,

£3,400 to £8,000

residual symptoms, and whether temporary or permanent, and whether union is anatomically displaced.

(D) Injuries to the Pelvis and Hips

The most serious of injuries to the pelvis and hip can be as devastating as a leg amputation and accordingly will attract a similar award of damages. Such cases apart, the upper limit for these injuries will generally be in the region of £42,000.

Cases where there are specific sequelae of exceptional severity would call for a higher award.

(a) Severe

(i) Extensive fractures of the pelvis involving, for example, dislocation of a low back joint and a ruptured bladder, or a hip injury resulting in spondylolisthesis of a low back joint with intolerable pain and necessitating spinal fusion. Inevitably there will be substantial residual disabilities such as a complicated arthrodesis with resulting lack of bladder and bowel control, sexual dysfunction or hip deformity making the use of a calliper essential; or may present difficulties for natural delivery.

£51,500 to £86,000

(ii) Injuries only a little less severe than in (a)(i) above but with particular distinguishing features lifting them above any lower bracket. Examples are: (a) fracture dislocation of the pelvis involving both ischial and pubic rami and resulting in impotence; or (b) traumatic myositis ossificans with formation of ectopic bone around the hip.

£40,650 to £51,500

(iii) Many injuries fall within this bracket: a fracture of the acetabulum leading to degenerative changes and leg instability requiring an osteotomy and the likelihood of hip replacement surgery in the future; the fracture of an arthritic femur or hip necessitating hip replacement; or a fracture resulting in a hip replacement which is only partially successful so that there is a clear risk of the need for revision surgery.

£25,750 to £34,500

(b) Moderate

Significant injury to the pelvis or hip but any permanent disability is not major and any future risk not great.

£17,500 to £25,750

(c) Injuries of Limited Severity

These cases may involve hip replacement. Where it has been carried out wholly successfully the award will tend to the top of the bracket, but the bracket also includes cases where hip replacement may be necessary in the foreseeable future.

£8,250 to £17,500

(d) Lesser Injuries

(i) Cases where despite significant injury there is little or no residual disability.

£2,600 to £8,250

(ii) Minor injuries with complete recovery.

Up to £2,600

(E) Amputation of Arms

(a) Loss of Both Arms

There is no recent case to offer guidance but the effect of such an injury is to reduce a person with full awareness to a state of considerable helplessness.

£158,000 to £197,000

(b) Loss of One Arm

Not less than £90,000

(i) Arm Amputated at the Shoulder

(ii) Above-elbow Amputation

£72,000 to £86,000

A shorter stump may create difficulties in the use of a prosthesis. This will make the level of the award towards the top end of the bracket. Amputation through the elbow will normally produce an award at the bottom end of the bracket.

(iii) Below-elbow Amputation

£63,000 to £72,000

Amputation through the forearm with residual severe organic and phantom pains would attract an award at the top end of the bracket. The value of such an injury depends upon:

- (i) whether the amputation is above or below the elbow. The loss of the additional joint adds greatly to the disability;
- (ii) whether or not the amputation was of the dominant arm;
- (iii) the intensity of any phantom pains.

(F) Other Arm Injuries

(a) Severe Injuries

Injuries which fall short of amputation but which are extremely serious and leave the injured person little better off than if the arm had been lost; for example, a serious brachial plexus injury.

£63,000 to £86,000

(b) Injuries resulting in Permanent and Substantial Disablement

£25,750 to £39,300

Serious fractures of one or both forearms where there is significant permanent residual disability whether functional or cosmetic.

(c) Less Severe Injury

£12,600 to £25,750

While there will have been significant disabilities, a substantial degree of recovery will have taken place or will be expected.

(d) Simple Fractures of the Forearm

£4,350 to £12,600

(G) Injuries to the Elbow

(a) A Severely Disabling Injury

£25,750 to £36,000

(b) Less Severe Injuries

£10,300 to £21,000

Injuries causing impairment of function but not involving major surgery or significant disability.

(c) Moderate or Minor Injury

Up to £8,250

Most elbow injuries fall into this category. They comprise simple fractures, tennis elbow syndrome and lacerations; i.e., those injuries which cause no permanent damage and do not result in any permanent impairment of function.

(H) Wrist Injuries

(a) Injuries resulting in complete loss of function in the wrist, for example, where an arthrodesis has been performed.

£31,300 to £39,300

(b) Injury resulting in significant permanent disability, but where some useful movement remains.

£16,100 to £25,750

(c) Less severe injuries where these still result in some permanent

£8,250 to £16,100

disability as, for example, a degree of persisting pain and stiffness.

(d) An uncomplicated Colles' fracture.

**In the region of
£4,850**

(e) Very minor undisplaced or minimally displaced fractures and soft tissue injuries necessitating application of plaster or bandage for a matter of weeks and a full or virtual recovery within a matter of months.

£2,300 to £3,125

Where recovery from fracture or soft tissue injury takes longer but is complete, the award will rarely exceed £6,500.

(I) Hand Injuries

The hands are cosmetically and functionally the most important component parts of the upper limbs. The loss of a hand is valued not far short of the amount which would be awarded for the loss of the arm itself. The upper end of any bracket will generally be appropriate where the injury is to the dominant hand.

(a) Total or Effective Loss of Both Hands

£92,000 to £132,000

Serious injury resulting in extensive damage to both hands such as to render them little more than useless will justify an award of £85,000 or more. The top of the bracket is applicable where no effective prosthesis can be used.

(b) Serious Damage to Both Hands

£36,000 to £55,500

Such injuries will have given rise to permanent cosmetic disability and significant loss of function.

(c) Total or Effective Loss of One Hand

£63,000 to £72,000

This bracket will apply to a hand which was crushed and thereafter surgically amputated or where all fingers and most of the palm have been traumatically amputated. The upper end of the bracket is indicated where the hand so damaged was the dominant one.

(d) Amputation of Index and Middle and/or Ring Fingers

£40,650 to £59,500

The hand will have been rendered of very little use and such grip as remains will be exceedingly weak.

(e) Serious Hand Injuries

£19,000 to £40,650

Such injuries will, for example, have reduced the hand to about 50 per cent capacity. Included would be cases where several fingers have been amputated but rejoined to the hand leaving it clawed, clumsy and unsightly, or amputation of some fingers together with part of the palm resulting in gross diminution of grip and dexterity and gross cosmetic disfigurement.

(f) Less Serious Hand Injury

£9,500 to £19,000

Such as a severe crush injury resulting in significantly impaired function without future surgery or despite operative treatment undergone.

(g) Moderate Hand Injury

£4,100 to £8,700

Crush injuries, penetrating wounds, soft tissue type and deep lacerations. The top of the bracket would be appropriate where surgery has failed and permanent disability remains.

(h) Minor Hand Injuries

£600 to £2,850

Injuries similar to but less serious than (g) above with recovery within a few months.

(i) Severe Fractures to Fingers	Up to £24,100
These may lead to partial amputations and result in deformity, impairment of grip, reduced mechanical function and disturbed sensation.	
(j) Total Loss of Index Finger	In the region of £12,250
(k) Partial Loss of Index Finger	£8,000 to £12,250
This bracket also covers cases of injury to the index finger giving rise to disfigurement and impairment of grip or dexterity.	
(l) Fracture of Index Finger	£6,000 to £8,000
This level is appropriate where a fracture has mended quickly but grip has remained impaired, there is pain on heavy use and osteoarthritis is likely in due course.	
(m) Total Loss of Middle Finger	In the region of £10,250
(n) Serious Injury to Ring or Middle Fingers	£9,750 to £10,750
Fractures or serious injury to tendons causing stiffness, deformity and permanent loss of grip or dexterity will fall within this bracket.	
(o) Loss of the Terminal Phalanx of the Ring or Middle Fingers	£2,600 to £5,150
(p) Amputation of Little Finger	£5,700 to £8,000
(q) Loss of Part of the Little Finger	£2,600 to £3,850
This is appropriate where the remaining tip is sensitive.	
(r) Amputation of Ring and Little Fingers	In the region of £14,350
(s) Amputation of the Terminal Phalanges of the Index and Middle Fingers	
Such injury will involve scarring, restriction of movement and impairment of grip and fine handling.	In the region of £16,400
(t) Fracture of One Finger	£2,000 to £3,125
Depending upon recovery time.	
(u) Loss of Thumb	£23,250 to £36,000
(v) Very Serious Injury to Thumb	£12,900 to £23,000
This bracket is appropriate where the thumb has been severed at the base and grafted back leaving a virtually useless and deformed digit, or where the thumb has been amputated through the interphalangeal joint.	
(w) Serious Injury to the Thumb	£8,250 to £11,000
Such injuries may involve amputation of the tip, nerve damage or fracture necessitating the insertion of wires as a result of which the thumb is cold and ultra-sensitive and there is impaired grip and loss of manual dexterity.	
(x) Moderate Injuries to the Thumb	£6,300 to £8,250
These are injuries such as those necessitating arthrodesis of the interphalangeal joint or causing damage to tendons or nerves. Such injuries result in impairment of sensation and function and cosmetic deformity.	
(y) Severe Dislocation of the Thumb	£2,600 to £4,450
(z) Minor Injuries to the Thumb	In the region of

Such an injury would be a fracture which has recovered in six months except for residual stiffness and some discomfort. **£2,600**

(aa) Trivial Thumb Injuries

**In the region of
£1,450**

These may have caused severe pain for a very short time but will have resolved within a few months.

(J) Vibration White Finger (VWF) and /or Hand-Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS)

Vibration White Finger and/or Hand-Arm Vibration Syndrome, caused by exposure to vibration, is a slowly progressive condition, the development and severity of which are affected by the degree of exposure, in particular the magnitude, frequency, duration and transmission of the vibration. The symptoms are similar to those experienced in the constitutional condition of Raynaud's phenomenon.

The Stockholm Workshop Scale is now the accepted table for grading the severity of the condition. The Scale classifies both the vascular and sensorineural components in two complementary tables. Individual assessment is made separately for each hand and for each finger. Any interference with work or social life is disregarded.

Accordingly, depending on individual circumstances, a lower award might be made despite significant disablement where, e.g., employment is unaffected, whilst a higher award might be attracted where there is a lesser disability but a consequential inability to pursue working life.

The vascular component is graded between Stage 0 (no attacks) through mild, moderate and severe to 4V (very severe) where there are frequent attacks affecting all phalanges of most fingers with atrophic changes in the fingertips.

The sensorineural component is graded between Stage 0SN (no symptoms) and 3SN (intermittent or persistent numbness, reduced tactile discrimination and/or manipulative dexterity).

The grade of disorder is indicated by the stage and number of affected fingers on both hands. The assessment of damages depends upon the extent of the symptoms and their impact upon work and social life.

In a severe case, the injury may be regarded as damaging a hand rather than being confined to the fingers.

The brackets can best be defined and valued as follows:

(i) Most Serious	£20,750 to £25,250
(ii) Serious	£11,000 to £20,750
(iii) Moderate	£5,700 to £11,000
(iv) Minor	£2,000 to £5,700

(K) Work-related Upper Limb Disorders

This section covers a range of upper limb injury in the form of the following pathological conditions:

(a) Tenosynovitis: inflammation of synovial sheaths of tendons usually resolving with rest over a short period. Sometimes this condition leads to continuing symptoms of loss of grip and dexterity.

(b) De Quervain's tenosynovitis: a form of tenosynovitis, rarely bilateral, involving inflammation of the tendons of the thumb.

(c) Stenosing tenosynovitis: otherwise, trigger finger/thumb: thickening tendons.

(d) Carpal tunnel syndrome: constriction of the median nerve of the wrist or thickening of surrounding tissue. It is often relieved by a decompression operation.

(e) Epicondylitis: inflammation in the elbow joint: medial = golfer's elbow; lateral = tennis elbow.

The brackets below apply to all these conditions but the level of the award is affected by the following considerations regardless of the precise condition:

- (i) are the effects bilateral or one sided?
- (ii) the level of symptoms, i.e., pain, swelling, tenderness, crepitus;
- (iii) the ability to work;
- (iv) the capacity to avoid the recurrence of symptoms;
- (v) surgery.

(a) Continuing bilateral disability with surgery and loss of employment.	£14,350 to £15,200
(b) Continuing, but fluctuating and unilateral symptoms.	£9,750 to £10,750
(c) Symptoms resolving in the course of two years.	£5,700 to £6,300
(d) Complete recovery within a short period.	£1,450 to £2,300

(L) Leg Injuries

(a) Amputations

(i) Total Loss of Both Legs **£158,000 to £185,000**

This is the appropriate award where both legs are lost above the knee and particularly if near to the hip leaving one or both stumps less than adequate to accommodate a useful prosthesis.

(ii) Below-knee Amputation of Both Legs **£132,000 to £177,500**

The top of the bracket is appropriate where both legs are amputated just below the knee. Amputations lower down result in a lower award.

(iii) Above-knee Amputation of One Leg **£63,000 to £92,000**

The area within the bracket within which the award should fall will depend upon such factors as the level of the amputation; the severity of phantom pains; whether or not there have been any problems with a prosthesis and any side effects such as depression or backache.

(iv) Below-knee Amputation of One Leg **£60,000 to £86,000**

The straightforward case of a below-knee amputation with no complications would justify an award at the bottom of this bracket. At or towards the top of the range would come the traumatic amputation which occurs in a devastating accident, where the injured person remained fully conscious, or cases where attempts to save the leg led to numerous unsuccessful operations so that amputation occurred years after the event.

(b) Severe Leg Injuries

(i) The Most Serious Injuries short of Amputation **£63,000 to £89,000**

Some injuries, although not involving amputation, are so severe that the courts have awarded damages at a comparable level. Such injuries would include extensive degloving of the leg, where there is gross shortening of the leg or where fractures have not united and extensive bone grafting has been undertaken.

(ii) Very Serious **£36,000 to £55,500**

Injuries leading to permanent problems with mobility, the need for crutches for the remainder of the injured person's life; injuries where multiple fractures have taken years to heal and have led to serious deformity and limitation of movement, or where arthritis has developed in a joint so that further surgical treatment is likely.

(iii) Serious **£25,750 to £36,000**

Serious injuries to joints or ligaments resulting in instability, prolonged treatment, a lengthy period of non-weight-bearing, the near certainty that arthritis will ensue; injuries involving the hip, requiring arthrodesis or hip replacement, extensive scarring. To justify an award within this bracket a combination of such features will generally be necessary.

(iv) Moderate **£18,250 to £25,750**

This bracket includes severe, complicated or multiple fractures. The level of an award within the bracket will be influenced by the period off work; the presence or risk of degenerative changes; imperfect union of fractures, muscle wasting; limited joint movements; instability in the knee; unsightly scarring or permanently increased vulnerability to future damage.

(c) Less Serious Leg Injuries

(i) Fractures from which an Incomplete Recovery is Made

The injured person will be left with a metal implant and/or defective gait, a limp, impaired mobility, sensory loss, discomfort or an exacerbation of a pre-existing disability. **£11,800 to £18,250**

(ii) Simple Fracture of a Femur with No Damage to Articular Surfaces **£6,000 to £9,200**

(iii) Simple Fractures and Soft Tissue Injuries **Up to £6,000**

At the top of the bracket will come simple fractures of the tibia or fibula from which a complete recovery has been made. Below this level fall a wide variety of soft tissue injuries, lacerations, cuts, bruising or contusions, all of which have recovered completely or almost so and any residual disability is cosmetic or of a minor nature.

(M) Knee Injuries

(a) Severe

(i) Serious knee injury where there has been disruption of the joint, gross ligamentous damage, lengthy treatment, considerable pain and loss of function and an arthrodesis or arthroplasty has taken place or is inevitable **£45,750 to £63,000**

(ii) Leg fracture extending into the knee joint causing pain which is constant, permanent, limiting movement or impairing agility and rendering the injured person prone to osteoarthritis and the risk of arthroplasty. **£34,250 to £45,750**

(iii) Less severe injuries than those in (a)(ii) above and/or injuries which result in less severe disability. There may be continuing symptoms by way of pain and discomfort and limitation of movement or instability or deformity with the risk that degenerative changes may occur in the long term as a result of damage to the kneecap, ligamentous or meniscal injury or muscular wasting. **£17,500 to £28,250**

(b) Moderate

(i) Injuries involving dislocation, torn cartilage or meniscus or which accelerate symptoms from a pre-existing condition but which additionally result in minor instability, wasting, weakness or other mild future disability. **£9,750 to £17,500**

(ii) This bracket includes injuries similar to those in (b)(i) above, but less serious, and also lacerations, twisting or bruising injuries. Where recovery has been complete the award is unlikely to exceed £3,750. Where there is continuous aching or discomfort, or occasional pain, the award will be towards the upper end of the bracket.

Up to £9,000

(N) Ankle Injuries

The vast majority of ankle injuries are worth significantly less than £15,000.

(a) Very Severe

£32,750 to £45,750

Examples of injuries falling within this bracket are limited and unusual. They include cases of a transmalleolar fracture of the ankle with extensive soft-tissue damage resulting in deformity and the risk that any future injury to the leg might necessitate a below-knee amputation, or cases of bilateral ankle fractures causing degeneration of the joints at a young age so that arthrodesis is necessary

(b) Severe

£20,500 to £32,750

Injuries necessitating an extensive period of treatment and/or a lengthy period in plaster or where pins and plates have been inserted and there is significant residual disability in the form of ankle instability, severely limited ability to walk. The level of the award within the bracket will be determined in part by such features as a failed arthrodesis, regular sleep disturbance, unsightly scarring and any need to wear special footwear.

(c) Moderate

£8,700 to £17,500

Fractures, ligamentous tears and the like which give rise to less serious disabilities such as difficulty in walking on uneven ground, awkwardness on stairs, irritation from metal plates and residual scarring.

(d) Modest Injuries

Up to £9,000

The less serious, minor or undisplaced fractures, sprains and ligamentous injuries. The level of the award within the bracket will be determined by whether or not a complete recovery has been made and, if recovery is incomplete, whether there is any tendency for the ankle to give way, and whether there is scarring, aching or discomfort or the possibility of later osteoarthritis.

Where recovery is within a year, the award is unlikely to exceed £3,600.

(O) Achilles Tendon

(a) Most Serious

**In the region of
£25,250**

Severance of the tendon and the peroneus longus muscle giving rise to cramp, swelling and restricted ankle movement necessitating the cessation of active sports.

(b) Serious

£16,400 to £19,750

Where complete division of the tendon has been successfully repaired but there is residual weakness, a limitation of ankle movements, a limp and residual scarring and where further improvement is unlikely.

(c) Moderate

£9,750 to £11,800

Complete division of the tendon but where its repair has left no significant functional disability.

(d) Minor

£4,850 to £6,600

A turning of the ankle resulting in some damage to the tendon and a feeling of being unsure of ankle support.

(P) Foot Injuries

(a) Amputation of Both Feet

£111,000 to £132,500

This injury is treated similarly to below-knee amputation of both legs because the common feature is loss of a useful ankle joint.

(b) Amputation of One Foot

£55,000 to £72,000

This injury is also treated as similar to a below-knee amputation because of the loss of the ankle joint.

(c) Very Severe

£55,000 to £72,000

To fall within this bracket the injury must produce permanent and severe pain or really serious permanent disability. Examples would include the traumatic amputation of the forefoot where there was a significant risk of the need for a full amputation and serious exacerbation of an existing back problem, or cases of the loss of a substantial portion of the heel so that mobility was grossly restricted.

(d) Severe

£30,000 to £44,200

Fractures of both heels or feet with a substantial restriction on mobility or considerable or permanent pain. The bracket will also include unusually severe injury to a single foot resulting, for example, in heel fusion, osteoporosis, ulceration or other disability preventing the wearing of ordinary shoes. It will also apply in the case of a drop foot deformity corrected by a brace.

(e) Serious

£16,400 to £25,750

Towards the top end of the bracket fall cases such as those of grievous burns to both feet requiring multiple operations and leaving disfiguring scars and persistent irritation. At the lower end of the bracket would be those injuries less severe than in (d) above but leading to fusion of foot joints, continuing pain from traumatic arthritis, prolonged treatment and the future risk of osteoarthritis.

(f) Moderate

£9,000 to £16,400

Displaced metatarsal fractures resulting in permanent deformity and continuing symptoms.

(g) Modest

Up to £9,000

Simple metatarsal fractures, ruptured ligaments, puncture wounds and the like. Where there are continuing symptoms, such as a permanent limp, pain or aching, awards between £4,350 and £9,000 would be appropriate. Straightforward foot injuries such as fractures, lacerations, contusions etc. from which complete or near complete recovery is made would justify awards of £4,350 or less.

(Q) Toe Injuries

(a) Amputation of All Toes

£24,000 to £37,000

The position within the bracket will be determined by, for example, whether or not the amputation was traumatic or surgical and the extent of the loss of the forefoot together with the residual effects on mobility.

(b) Amputation of the Great Toe

**In the region of
£20,500**

(c) Severe Toe Injuries**£9,000 to £12,600**

This is the appropriate bracket for severe crush injuries, falling short of the need for amputation or necessitating only partial amputation. It also includes bursting wounds and injuries resulting in severe damage and in any event producing significant continuing symptoms.

(d) Serious Toe Injuries**£6,300 to £9,000**

Such injuries will be serious injuries to the great toe or crush and multiple fractures of two or more toes. There will be some permanent disability by way of discomfort, pain or sensitive scarring to justify an award within this bracket. Where there have been a number of unsuccessful operations or persisting stabbing pains, impaired gait or the like the award will tend towards the top end of the bracket.

(e) Moderate Toe Injuries**Up to £6,300**

These injuries include relatively straightforward fractures or the exacerbation of a pre-existing degenerative condition. Only £3,500 or less would be awarded for straightforward fractures of one or more toes with complete resolution within a short period of time and less still for minor injuries involving lacerations, cuts, contusions and bruises, in respect of all of which there would have been a complete or near complete recovery.

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