



**Guildhall Chambers Personal Injuries Claimant Seminar  
17<sup>th</sup> November 2009**

**FATAL ACCIDENTS WORKSHOP ANSWERS**

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**ANSWERS**

1. In principle, probably! *Wise v Kaye* [1962] 1 Q.B. 638 and *Doleman and Doleman v Deakin* CA: Kemp page 29011. In *Hicks v Chief Constable of South Yorkshire* [1992] PIQR P63 the HL upheld the trial judge's refusal to make an award for two girls crushed to death at Hillsborough, as unconsciousness was swiftly followed by death.

2. The funeral costs are recoverable by the estate under section 1(2)(c) of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1934 **or** by the dependants under section 3(1)(5) of the Fatal Accidents Act 1976.

Costs of a wake are not recoverable: *Jones v Royal Devon & Exeter NHS Foundation Trust* [2008] EWHC 558 (QB).

Headstones, memorials are recoverable subject to a criterion of reasonableness.

3. If at all, on the grounds that she will die earlier than she otherwise would have done. Conflicting decisions: *Bateman v Hydro Agri (UK) Ltd* (QBD: Anthony Temple QC: unreported): yes. *Watson v Cakebread Robey Ltd* [2009] EWHC 1695 (Satinder Hunjan QC): No.

4. £11,800. Increased from £10,000 for deaths on and after 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008: The Damages For Bereavement (Variation Of Sum) (England And Wales) Order 2007. Interest at full special investment account since death.

5. His occupational pension  
His state retirement pension



Not his rental income: see *Wood v Bentall Simplex Ltd* [1992] PIQR P332. Cannot claim dependency on an income-yielding asset which the dependant inherits.

6. The conventional claim, based upon *Harris v Empress Motors* [1984] 1 WLR 212, and *Coward v Comex* (CA: unrep) 18/7/1988 would be:

occupational pension	£9,000
state pension (say)	<u>£4,500</u>
	£13,500
x 2/3	£9,000
Less £3,000 x 1/3 =	<u>£1,000</u>
Multiplicand	£8,000

There may be some argument by the Defendant, based on *Cox v Hockenhull* [2000] 1 WLR 750, that Mrs C's increase in state pension on death should be deducted in the *Coward* calculation.

In her 5 years "lost years" claim, the conventional discount would be 50%, so the multiplicand would be halved for that period.

7. (a) None. It is disregarded pursuant to s. 4 FAA, being a benefit flowing from death : *Pidduck v Eastern Scottish Omnibuses Ltd* [1990] 1 W.L.R. 993.
- (b) None. It is disregarded: *Arnup v MW White Ltd* [2008] EWCA Civ 447. If benefits are paid consequent upon death, they are disregarded (s. 4 FAA). If they are not consequent on death, then they are irrelevant to assessment of damages due to death.
- (c) None. See *Arnup*.
8. Calculate Mr C's life expectancy, but for the accident. Calculate Mrs. C's life expectancy, but for the accident. Whichever is shorter (Mr C's as he is male



and women live longer), take the relevant life multiplier for that life. Discount for her mortality contingencies. Then calculate the multiplier for the last 5 years of her life and deduct that from the life multiplier, to give a split multiplier. N.B. All multipliers calculated at date of death (*Cookson v Knowles* [1979] AC 556 reiterated in *White v Esab Group plc* [2002] P.I.Q.R. Q6).

9. Vegetable production

Driving

Car servicing

DIY/housework

10. *Regan v Williamson/Topp v London Country Bus*; damages for loss of wife.

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