



Appeals Cases:

- *Michael Steel* [2008] - Range Rover murder appeal
- *Victor Boreman, Malcolm Byrne & Michael Byrne* [2006] – Murder appeal
- *Michael Christie* [2008] - Murder appeal
- *Ronald Hill* [2008] - Appeal against conviction: Murder, raised defences of diminished responsibility, and provocation on appeal. Fresh psychiatric and neurological evidence
- *R v NW, SW, RC & CC* [2008] EWCA Crim 2 - An important Court of Appeal decision in respect of money laundering under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and the issue of proving 'criminal property'
- *Mohammed Osman, Shah Nawaz & Ors* – [2007/08] – Pakistan appeals
- *Coard and others* [2007] JC PC (“The Grenada 13”) - Former deputy prime minister of Grenada. Constitutional motion following commutation of death sentence to natural life imprisonment
- *Shaied Iqbal* [2007] - 8 counts of murder, minimum term set at 22 years
- *Kenneth Erskine* [2007] - 7 counts of murder, minimum term set at 40 years
- *R v PU* [2008] - Court of Appeal - Fresh evidence appeal against conviction. Successfully overturned the conviction for sex trafficking, for which the appellant originally received 7½ years imprisonment
- *Staines* [2006] 2 CAR(S) 376 - Appeal against sentence, manslaughter; appropriateness of a sentence under s.45A Mental Health Act “hybrid order
- *Jason Hendy* [2006] 2 CAR 33 - Murder, fresh evidence supporting diminished responsibility, hospital orders
- *Shane Bath* [2006] - Murder, challenging a guilty plea, fresh evidence supporting diminished responsibility, hospital orders
- *Gibbs* [2005] 1 Cr App R 3 - Guideline case before a 5 judge Court of Appeal; correct approach under the new provisions to the setting of minimum term of life sentences

- *Harry Mackenney* [2004] 2 CAR 32 CCRC reference - Four murders, fresh psychiatric evidence, retractions by a co-defendant
- *Firkins* - Murder appeal
- *James and Karimi* - Provocation murder appeal challenging Privy Council decision in *Holley*, dealing with both the change in the law on the test for provocation as a partial defence to murder and the effect of the doctrine of precedent between the House of Lords, the Court of Appeal and the Privy Council
- *R v Murphy* – Criminal Cases Review Commission - historical inter-family sexual abuse
- *R v Nguyen* (CA) - Important decision re: "bad character" provisions of CJA 2003
- *R v Serrano* (CA) - CCRC referral of 1982 murder conviction
- *R v Willis* - [CA] – Murder trial overturned on grounds of non-disclosure. Case originally taken on pro-bono basis after trial counsel were refused leave to appeal. Then acquitted of murder on his re-trial.

House of Lords:

- *Graham Coutts* [2005] 1 WLR 1605 CA and then HL [2006] 1 WLR 2154 - Murder; circumstances in which a trial judge is under a duty to leave an alternative defence open to the jury
- *Simon Kennedy* - Landmark ruling reasserts the primacy in criminal law of free will, personal autonomy and informed voluntary choice
- *Fregenet Asfaw* - Incorporation of international human rights instruments by way of abuse of process. Asylum seeker entitled to protection from prosecution under the refugee convention
- *Tonelle Gray* - Challenge to compatibility of s.5 Sexual Offences Act 2003 with Article 6 and compatibility with Article 8 of the prosecution of 15 year old boy for rape notwithstanding presence of consent and belief that complainant was 15 years old. (judgment from the House of Lords awaited)
- *R v Pa Jobe* - Another case concerning possession of computing materials for a terrorist purpose. An interlocutory appeal in this case by the Prosecution as to the ingredients of offences under s.57 and 58 will be heard in House of Lords in October 2008

- *R v Richards* and six related appeals raised the question whether the crime of aggression, if established in customary international law, is a crime in English law for the purposes of s. 3 of the Criminal Law Act 1967. In March 2003, just before the invasion of Iraq, Mr Richards had attempted to set fire to a US military aircraft at RAF Fairford. He argued that he had done this in order to prevent the commission of the crime of aggression by the UK and US Governments. While recognising that the crime of aggression is a crime in customary international law, the House of Lords held that in the absence of statutory authority it is not a crime in English law