



YEAR OF BIRTH	1972
YEAR OF CALL	1995
INN	Middle Temple
CIRCUIT	South Eastern
QUALIFICATION	MA (Oxon) Jurisprudence
AWARDS	Astbury Scholar
LANGUAGES	French
APPOINTMENTS	2009 – Junior Treasury Counsel

## PROFILE

Appointed as Junior Treasury Counsel and on the Attorney-General's list of approved counsel. He is a talented and committed junior who is recommended as a leading junior in *Chambers and Partners Guide*.

He regularly appears on behalf of the major prosecuting authorities and the principal defence solicitors in high profile trials of the most serious criminal offences. His practice concentrates on three principal areas: serious and organised crime; fraud and confiscation; and regulatory work.

His areas of expertise in serious and organised crime include murder, firearms and human trafficking. In financial crime he specialises in VAT offences, money laundering and confiscation, civil restraint and forfeiture. In regulatory work he has extensive experience of a wide range of civil tribunals and judicial review, including prosecuting for the General Medical Council and the Bar Council and defending in sports tribunal cases.

## NOTABLE CASES

Case Name:	<i>R v Selman</i>
Appearance:	Prosecution
Category:	Murder
Detail:	The defendants were accused of the manslaughter of a 15 year old Iraqi boy whilst on peace-keeping duties in Basra. The case was conducted under the watchful gaze of the global media and required the analysis of highly sensitive MoD documentation with international PII considerations.

Case Name: *R. v. Alibiosu*  
Appearance: Prosecution  
Category: Attempted murder  
Description: The defendant was convicted of the shooting of a young boy and a female social worker outside a youth club in south London. Due the age of those involved and the fact the shooting arose out of a gang dispute the case attracted significant press interest. The case required extensive recourse to the hearsay provisions because neither of the victims of the shooting was willing to give evidence. The defendant relied upon a false alibi at his trial and persuaded his then girlfriend to provide a statement on his behalf.

Case Name: *R. v. Adesina*  
Appearance: Prosecution  
Category: Attempted murder  
Description: The defendant was convicted of the violent assault upon a pensioner on board a packed commuter train. Given the severity of the attack and the circumstances in which it was committed the case attracted significant press interest. The victim was repeatedly struck before being thrown onto the platform and his skull was fractured in five places. The case required the presentation of a vast number of eye-witness accounts and careful witness handling because many of the witnesses were either scared or unwilling to give evidence.

Case Name: *R. v. Y*  
Appearance: Prosecution  
Category: Murder  
Description: The defendant was charged with murdering another young boy. The evidence depended upon the hearsay confession of a friend who had previously been convicted of the murder. The trial judge's ruling on the admissibility of the hearsay evidence was the subject of an appeal to the Court of Appeal and the judgment is one of the leading authorities on the admission of hearsay evidence.

Case Name: *R. v. Blower*  
Appearance: Prosecution  
Category: Murder  
Description: The defendant, whilst a guest at the home of a friend of his, had stabbed a mutual friend to death. With the assistance of various friends he had sought to construct a false alibi and point the finger of blame at an unidentified man. None of the principal witnesses were willing to give evidence voluntarily and all of them had to be turned hostile.

Case Name: *AG's Ref No. 55 of 2008 (R. v. C) and R. v. PC, P, D, Williams, R, Andrews, Forbes, CD*  
Appearance: Prosecution  
Category: Sentence  
Description: This case concerned the conjoined appeals of ten defendants, each of whom had been sentenced following a consideration of the amended "dangerous offender" provisions. The Court of Appeal took the opportunity to give guidance on the application of the statute and the exercise of judicial discretion. The case is the leading authority on the new sentencing regime.

Case Name: *R. v. McLean*  
Appearance: Prosecution  
Category: Perverting  
Description: The two defendants released a music video on You Tube which was intended to frighten potential witnesses to a murder and to prevent their co-operating with the police investigation. The case attracted significant press interest.

Case Name: *RFU v Care, Strettle, Brown & Ojo*  
Appearance: Defence  
Category: Misconduct and bringing the game into disrepute  
Detail: Whilst on tour to New Zealand with the England Rugby team, the four players were accused of participating in or encouraging the rape of a young woman at the team hotel. All four were the subject of worldwide newspaper articles which levelled serious allegations of criminal conduct against them. Following their return from tour the RFU held a disciplinary enquiry into the matter. All four players were cleared of any criminal misconduct and no proceedings were brought against them.

Case Name: *ERC v Harlequins, Richards, Williams and Brennan*  
Appearance: Defence  
Category: Misconduct and bringing the game into disrepute  
Detail: The infamous "bloodgate" scandal in which the club, its director of rugby, the principal physio and one of the players were accused of using dye capsules to fake a blood injury to one player in order to return an otherwise ineligible player to the field.

Case Name: *R. v. S.V.*  
Appearance: Defence  
Category: Corruption and money laundering  
Description: The defendant was investigated for his part in organising the sale of an air traffic system by BAE to the government of Tanzania.