

Curriculum Vitae - 2023

Lloyd Jenkins LLB (Hons)

Solicitor Advocate (2005)

University of Wales, Cardiff, 1991 – 1994 - LLB (Hons) Law & Politics

Centre for Professional Legal Studies, Cardiff, 1994 – 1995 - Legal Practice Course (LPC)

Financial Advisor, 1996

Accredited Police Station Advisor, 1997

Solicitor, 1998

Duty Solicitor, 2000

Solicitor Advocate, 2005

Ancillary

- **2021** - Delivered with two colleagues a new logo and website for the Public Defender Service
- **2021** - Mentored a colleague on the Leadership Potential Programme at the Ministry of Justice
- **2021** - Mentored an undergraduate as part of the Justice Undergraduate Mentoring Scheme
- **2020** - Drafted over 200 offence blocks as part of a continuous improvement initiative
- **2020** – Consultee, Ministry of Justice regarding the treatment of BAME suspects/defendants
- **2013** - Nominated for an Honorary Award by the Head of Law, University of Gloucestershire
- **2012** - Consultee, Ministry of Justice regarding factors contributing to a guilty plea(s)
- **2010** - Supervising Solicitor of the Innocence Project at the University of Gloucestershire
- **2009** - Consultee, Legal Services Commission regarding the Terrorism Act 2000
- **2006 – present** - Guest lecturer, University of Gloucestershire
- **2006 – 2015** - Freelance Legal Assessor, Central Legal Training, Sutton Coldfield

Expertise

Criminal Law

Lloyd is an experienced defence advocate representing defendants at all stages of the criminal justice system in England and Wales, from the police station to the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division).

Lloyd conducts regular jury trials, successfully representing defendants indicted with a variety of criminal offences, including county lines drugs cases, fraud, serious sexual and serious violent crime.

Lloyd routinely defends young and vulnerable defendants, including those with mental health issues.

Lloyd has been court appointed on many occasions to cross examine victims and witnesses in domestic violence cases. Lloyd has also been court appointed to represent mentally impaired defendants in respect of 'Fact Find' trials.

Lloyd is also experienced in cases involving financial fraud and proceeds of crime (POCA).

Notable Contested Cases

Set out below is a non-exhaustive selection of contested cases in which Lloyd Jenkins has personally conducted:

GENERAL CRIME

R v. T [2022]

The defendant was accused of assaulting an emergency worker, namely a police officer. The case involved the cross-examination of several police officers, police community support workers and civilian witness. The case featured CCTV and Body worn camera footage. The defendant's 'bad character' was also an issue at trial. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. B [2022]

The defendant was charged with assault occasioning actual bodily harm upon his former partner. A difficult trial ensued with a number of sensitive issues and technical matters of law, in terms of both admissible and available evidence. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. T [2021]

The defendant contested an alleged assault on his former partner's current partner. The issue was self-defence. The case included damaging social media posts and telephony evidence. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. L-B [2020]

The defendant was accused of assaulting a couple as they left their local public house. Intoxication and self-defence were core issues at trial. The defendant was acquitted of inflicting grievous bodily but convicted of battery

R v. P [2018]

The defendant was charged with dangerous driving after he was captured on CCTV deliberately driving at his victim (an arch-enemy) in a car-park at his local supermarket. The issue was self-defence. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. W [2017]

The defendant was charged with a joint dwelling-house burglary committed on Christmas Day. The defendant and his co-defendant were both found in possession of stolen items from the said burglary on Boxing Day. The prosecution added an alternative count of *handling stolen goods* to the trial indictment. The defendant was acquitted at trial of both matters

R v. M [2017]

Defended a male charged with dangerous driving and two counts of battery. The defendant admitted ram-raiding the victim's car, causing substantial damage but on the grounds of duress. The defendant denied assaulting both victims with CS spray. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. C-W [2014]

Defended a nineteen-year old male charged with an alleged street robbery of a thirteen-year old boy, partially witnessed by the complainant's father, who decided to conduct his own investigation, identifying the defendant on Facebook. The defendant was subsequently positively identified as being the culprit by both the complainant and his father. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. J [2013]

The defendant was a door security officer of a nightclub, charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm (s.20, GBH) after he was accused of throwing an unruly male out of the nightclub and down a flight of steps, resulting in the complainant sustaining a broken wrist. Served skeleton arguments in respect of vital deleted CCTV and advanced an Abuse of Process argument, which was partially upheld. The trial proceeded with any reference to the deleted CCTV prohibited. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. C [2012]

Difficult 'cut throat' robbery trial involving a young male bundled into the back of the defendant's car and driven to a remote location, where he was stripped, beat and robbed. The defendant was the driver. Numerous issues arose, including bad character and joint enterprise. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. M [2011]

The defendant was charged with multiple work-related frauds involving technical issues, civil law and a breach of trust. Advanced a submission of 'No Case to Answer' at the close of the prosecution case. The trial judge upheld the submission in respect of some of the counts but not all. Mixed verdicts returned in respect of the remaining counts tried

R v. K [2011]

The defendant was deemed unfit to plead and unfit to stand trial in respect of an alleged arson with intent to endanger life. A *trial of issue* was required. The defendant could not provide coherent instructions and equally could not give evidence due to obvious mental health issues. *Trial of issue* not proved. The defendant was acquitted

R v. X [2010]

Defended a British soldier at the Sennelager Court Martial Centre, Paderborn, Germany jointly charged with battery. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. F [2008]

The defendant was charged with blackmailing his former partner after he admitted hand delivering her a written letter containing demands and threats. The defendant denied blackmail on the basis of duress, namely that he was under pressure by an unknown third party to deliver the said letter. The case resulted in two hung juries. The prosecution did not proceed to trial a third time

R v. H [2008]

Defended a client of good character, charged with theft of monies raised by a charity sponsorship event. Complicated by breach of trust issues and strong incriminating evidence recovered from the defendant's wardrobe (sponsorship forms and empty money bags). Defendant acquitted at trial

R v. H [2007]

Defended a client charged with robbery, false imprisonment & blackmail. Complex issues involving joint enterprise and previous inconsistent evidence. Mixed verdicts returned following trial

R v. [2007]

Defended a young male charged with grievous bodily harm with intent (s.18, GBH) after he glassed another male at a 'Drum n Bass' event. The complainant verbally provoked the defendant who impulsively reacted by striking a whiskey tumbler directly into the face of the victim causing grave facial injuries. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. B [2006]

Defended a client charged with a spate of planned distraction burglaries, involving a well-worked scam and the targeting of vulnerable and elderly victims. The defendant was convicted at trial

R v. T [2005]

Lloyd was the first 'Solicitor Advocate' to conduct a jury trial at Gloucester Crown Court. The defendant was acquitted at trial of an alleged dwelling-house burglary

SEXUAL OFFENCES

R v EB [2022]

The defendant was then 72years old, married, retired and of previous good character. The defendant generously looked after his widowed neighbour for many years, tended to her garden and helped her with 'odd jobs' around the house. The defendant's neighbour had dementia and although she still lived alone, she was supported by daily carers and family. The defendant began sexual relations with his now 92year old neighbour claiming that she still had capacity to reject his advances despite her dementia. The Crown relied on expert testimony at trial. Following trial, the jury returned mixed verdicts, acquitting the defendant of the alleged penetrative offences, but convicting on the non-penetrative offences, as per the video footage captured by the family who installed covert cameras.

R v SH [2022]

The defendant was in his 40s, a father, in full-time employment with no previous criminal history. The defendant's then partner, in her 30s, accused him of digital penetration whilst she was asleep. When she awoke, the couple had sex but the complainant maintained that she acquiesced. Convicted at trial, the Crown submitted that this was an abuse of trust but this was rejected by the sentencing judge. The Crown then submitted that the complainant was particularly vulnerable due to being asleep at the time. Relying on caselaw, this submission was also rejected. The defendant was sentenced to 2years immediate custody.

R v. N [2020]

The defendant was accused of sexual activity with a child under the age of 16 and threats to kill. The defendant had previous 'like convictions and had previously pleaded guilty to failing to comply with his notification requirements as a registered sex offender. The defendant was convicted of sexual activity with a child but acquitted of threats to kill

R v. B [2019]

The defendant was 21 years old with no previous convictions alleged to have raped both his former partners. Following a difficult five-day trial at Gloucester Crown Court the jury were undecided after several hours and so the jury were discharged. The Crown sought a re-trial

R v. R [2017]

The defendant was 58 years old at the time he saw his daughter's best friend (18 year's old) asleep on his sofa in his living room. The defendant admitted offering the complainant a duvet and a pillow. The defendant further admitted 'hugging' the complaint and then engaging in a consensual sexual liaison. The defendant was tried in respect of assault by penetration and sexual assault. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. M [2015]

The defendant was charged with rape. A challenging trial in terms of the facts and technical issues of law including bad character, hearsay, Res Gestae and previous sexual history (s.41). The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. C [2013]

Successfully submitted that a Newton hearing was not merited in respect of a defendant jointly charged with managing a brothel together with his wife. The Resident Judge upheld defence submissions. A Newton hearing was not merited. The defendant was sentenced as per his Basis of Plea

R v. M [2012]

Defended a client accused of sexually assaulting his young stepdaughter whilst his partner was out of the house. The defendant was heavily intoxicated at the time and tentatively hinted that he might have been 'sleepwalking' at the time of the allegation. Complicated issues relating to non-insane automatism and self-induced voluntary intoxication. Sensitive cross-examination of the defendant's former partner, together with the young female complainant and both her sister and friend. The defendant was convicted on a majority verdict

R v. S [2012]

Defended a client charged with sexual assault and assault occasioning actual bodily harm (ABH) partially captured on CCTV. Trial involved interpreters, joint enterprise issues and sensitive cross-examination. The defendant was also extremely intoxicated at the time of the alleged offences, so issues of self-induced voluntary intoxication arose. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. P [2010]

Defended a foreign national charged with both assault by penetration and sexual assault. Required an interpreter to assist at trial. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. G [2009]

The defendant worked in hospitality and was alleged to have sexually assaulted a female colleague. Lloyd conducted a site visit, obtained various plans and photographs of the scene to assist at trial. The defendant was acquitted at trial

R v. B [2005]

Defended a retired male charged with multiple sexual assaults on a vulnerable female at her home address. The defendant purported to be a counsellor and allegedly took advantage of his victim, who had obvious mental health issues. The trial was conducted largely by video-link and involved breach of trust issues, recent complaint evidence and the previous sexual history of the victim. The defendant was convicted on a majority verdict but leave was granted to appeal the said conviction

DRUGS

R v. P [2022]

The defendant, an Albanian national, was charged with producing cannabis. A not guilty plea was entered on the basis that the defendant had a statutory defence under s.45 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015. Following a supportive conclusive grounds decision, the Crown offered no evidence

R v. E [2014]

Conducted an effective Newton hearing in respect of a client charged with possession with intent to supply Class A controlled drugs. Submissions upheld in favour of the defendant

R v. W [2009]

Defended a client charged with being concerned in the supply of Class A controlled drugs. Following the execution of a drug's warrant, the defendant was found in possession of a significant quantity of Class A controlled drugs concealed under his foreskin. Furthermore, the defendant was surrounded by drug related paraphernalia. The defendant was convicted at trial

R v. J [2009]

Defended at trial a defendant charged with numerous drug offences (Class A). Mixed pleas returned

MURDER

R v. P [2018]

Lloyd was led by the very senior Michael Wood QC in a four-week murder trial at Bristol Crown Court. Lloyd drafted all legal arguments and conducted the advocacy. Lloyd also cross-examined the Pathologist and prepared a full Closing Speech. The defendant was one of two unanimously convicted of murder

COURT OF APPEAL APPEARANCES

Lloyd has appeared before the Court of Appeal on multiple occasions with appeals against sentence and has been victorious in the majority of appeals conducted

To Note

Proceeds of Crime (POCA)

Lloyd has prepared and conducted many POCA hearings as a defence advocate and is therefore experienced in this technical and evolving area of law

Complexity and Scale of Evidence

Lloyd conducts regular jury trials lasting on average up to five days in duration

Reputation and Commitment

Lloyd has gained a reputation for being a robust but trusted advocate, conscientious and driven with a personable nature

Development

Lloyd is eager to progress as an advocate, preserving the independence of the Public Defender Service and ensuring that the rights and welfare of his clients are duly protected

Computers

Lloyd is computer literate and has embraced the Crown Court Digital Case System (CCDCS), often complimented by judges for his helpful notes

Coaching & Mentoring

Lloyd routinely supports and supervises junior colleagues to ensure their development and progression. In addition, Lloyd recently mentored a senior Head of Policy at the Ministry of Justice. Furthermore, Lloyd recently mentored an under-graduate at the University of Bristol (UWE Bristol) as part of the Justice Undergraduate Mentoring Scheme (JUMP)

File Reviews

Lloyd has experience in reviewing the work of his colleagues via the internal file review procedure

Training

Lloyd has written many articles and delivered many in-house lectures to colleagues at the PDS. Lloyd regularly contributes articles for the PDS weekly and the PDS website

Contact Details

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<https://publicdefenderservice.org.uk>

References available upon request