



Colin McCarraher

Year of call: 1990

Year of silk:

About

Called in 1990, Colin McCarraher was the founding Head of Chambers at Church Court and has been in independent practice for 25 years. During that time he has established a reputation for determined, fluent advocacy with a proven track record for winning cases both large and small all over the country. He is qualified as an International Commercial Arbitrator and is fluent in Russian. He is registered as a Direct Access Barrister. Colin McCarraher has advised government departments on Human Rights with regards to the Iraq war and the Republic of Yugoslavia conflict. He is regularly instructed as leading junior counsel and in that role, recently defended in a 9 million pound drug supply case, murder, major drugs supply and contract killing case. He represented the Balcombe anti-fracking protesters and frequently advises those engaged in civil disobedience campaigns. He has been instructed in all aspects of criminal law, prosecuting and defending, particularly serious crime involving banking fraud, organised crime, corruption, money laundering and proceeds of crime. He also appears in human trafficking, child abduction and serious sexual offences. He served for 25 years in the Royal Naval Reserve and Intelligence Corps (V) so he has a sound knowledge of maritime matters and the Armed forces in general.

Chartered Institute of Arbitrators

Lincolns Inn (Hardwicke Scholar). Call 1990

Kings Inns Dublin. Bachelor of Law

University of Cambridge. MA Law

Civil Service Commission Interpreter : Russian

Cases of note

R -v- Ian Hersey [1998] Crim.L.R.281 CA.

This is the leading authority on voice identification and the first case in England and Wales to rely solely on voice identification using sophisticated auditory techniques without any further supporting evidence. It broke new ground at the time and resulted in a new area of forensic expertise.

R -v- Lynsey (Jonathan Simon) [1995] 3 All ER 654

This case resulted in the CA deciding that for the purposes of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 Common Assault was to be construed as including Battery. It involved tracing the entire history of the law relating to violence and is used today for statutory construction.