

The Criminal cases that come before the court of appeal will be heard by three out of the judges including the Lord Chief Justice. The CoA has three options: it will allow an appeal or dismiss it, or leniently order a new trial if it considers the conviction unsafe.

When the CoA quashes a conviction on a point of law and the verdict of the jury shows that it is satisfied that some other offence has been committed, the CoA may substitute a conviction for another offence.

If Sanyal is unhappy with the advice of his solicitor to CoA he may make another appeal to the House of Lords or court of appeal grant permission and the case involve a matter of general importance.

Fellowes Assens to Justice Act 1999 appears by way of case stated have been introduced from crown court to high court. Originally this was only available in magistrates court. Case stated refers to a method of appealing after a criminal case has been tried, the prosecutor or defendant can appeal on a point of law to the Queen Bench division of the high court. The crown court will be asked to state the facts of the case.

If Sanyal does not apply within the time limit of 28 days or original appeals are unsuccessful he could rely on the criminal cases review commission. The Criminal Appeal Act 1995 set up the CCRC and replaced the 1977 procedure under the Criminal Appeal Act 1968. This is an independent body and is responsible for reviewing miscarriages of justice. The CCRC does not decide appeals, but brings possible miscarriages of justice to the attention of the CoA.