



Judiciary of England and Wales

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-v-

Hassan Jhangur and Mohammed Jhangur

In the Crown Court at Sheffield

6 November 2025

Sentencing remarks of Mr Justice Morris

Hassan Jhangur, you are now aged 25. You have been convicted by the jury of the murder of Christian Marriott. You have also been found guilty of the offences of wounding each of Hasan Khan and Riasat Khan with intent and of the offences of causing grievous bodily harm to each of Alison Norris, Ambreen Jhangur and Nafeesa Jhangur with intent. You have also pleaded guilty to an offence of causing the death of Christian Marriott by dangerous driving and an offence of causing serious injury to each of Alison Norris, Ambreen Jhangur, Nafeesa Jhangur and Riasat Khan by dangerous driving.

Mohammed Jhangur, you are now aged 57. You have been convicted by the jury of an offence of doing an act tending and intended to pervert the course of justice.

It is now for me to pass sentence upon you both. I ask that you remain seated whilst I describe the circumstances of your offences.

The facts in outline

This case concerns events at the junction of College Court and College Close, a cul de sac in the Burngreave area of Sheffield on 27 December 2023.

Riasat Khan and his family lived at No 1 College Court. Mohammed Jhangur and his family lived at Whiteways Road.

At just after 210pm on 27 December 2023, Hassan Jhangur drove his Seat Ibiza car up College Close towards College Court. Standing in the road was Riasat Khan and behind him, also on the road, were four others on the ground: Chris Marriott, Alison Norris, Ambreen Jhangur who were assisting Nafeesa Jhangur, Hassan Jhangur's sister. Hassan Jhangur accelerated up the hill and drove the Seat deliberately at Riasat Khan. He hit Riasat Khan and then drove immediately into

and over the four others who were on the ground. Chris Marriott was killed and each of the three others sustained serious injuries. Within a few moments, Hassan Jhangur got out of his car and, in the course of a fight outside No 1 College Court, he stabbed Hasan Khan four times to his left ear and also to his back, causing him serious injuries. Within a minute or two, Mohammed Jhangur, Hassan Jhangur's father arrived at the scene in his taxi, immediately followed by the emergency services. Mohammed Jhangur picked up the knife which his son had used to stab Hasan Khan and put it in the back of his taxi, in an attempt to hide the weapon. A few moments later the police found the knife in Mohammed Jhangur's taxi.

Chris Marriott died at the scene, as a result of the multiple injuries he sustained. The other four hit by the car - Riasat Khan, Alison Norris, Ambreen Jhangur and Nafeesa Jhangur – each suffered serious injuries.

This was a deliberate and senseless act of hot-headed and wanton violence resulting in the tragic death of Chris Marriott and life-changing consequences for many others.

No-one who has sat through the trial can have failed to have been moved by the patient and dignified manner in which Chris Marriott's wife, Bryony Marriott and her parents conducted themselves during what must have been, for them, a painful process.

We have listened today to Bryony Marriott reading her own victim personal statement in court with great poise and courage. We have also heard read the statement of Alison Norris. Bryony Marriott speaks eloquently and movingly of her beloved husband, Chris as a person, of the profound loss that she and her family have suffered following Chris's death, and of the effect that loss will have for the rest of their lives. It is clear that Chris was a much loved husband, father and son and what is more a highly respected member of the wider local community. Alison Norris speaks of ongoing effects on her and on her family of the events of that day. Others have suffered from the consequence of that day, in particular members of the Khan family and of the Jhangur family.

The background

At the time of the events, the Khan family lived at No 1 College Court. Riasat and Shareen Khan have four children. Hasan Khan is their eldest son. Liakat Khan is Riasat Khan's father. Sophia Khan, Riasat Khan's sister, and other members of the wider Khan family live nearby in College Court.

About 1½ miles away, the Jhangur family live at Whiteways Road, Sheffield. Mohammed Jhangur is a taxi driver. His wife is Ambreen Jhangur. They have four children: their son, Hassan Jhangur, and three daughters, Humaria, Nafeesa and Amaani. Humaria and Nafeesa each have partners and young children.

Chris Marriott lived in the vicinity of College Court with his wife, Bryony and their two sons. Alison Norris also lived in the vicinity, with her husband John Wood and their two children.

In the lead up to the events on 27 December, there was tension between the Khan family and the Jhangur family, arising from the intended marriage between Amaani Jhangur and Hasan Khan. It appears that members of the Jhangur family, and in particular Ambreen Jhangur, were not happy about aspects of the marriage. This led to a sequence of events culminating in the tragic death of Chris Marriott and the serious injuries caused to five other people: Alison Norris, two

members of the Khan family, Riasat and Hasan Khan, and two members of the Jhangur family, Ambreen and Nafeesa Jhangur.

27 December 2023

The wedding between Amaani Jhangur and Hasan Khan took place at 11am at the Bodmin Street mosque. Prior to the wedding Amaani had argued with her mother shortly before Hasan Khan arrived to collect her from Whiteways Road. In the event, none of her family attended the wedding ceremony. After the wedding, Amaani and Hasan Khan went back to the Khan family home to celebrate with other members of the Khan family. Hasan Khan himself went out for a while with his brother Hussain. Whilst they were out, at about 1pm Ambreen Jhangur drove over from her home to the Khan family's home area, first of all with her son-in-law and then a second time with Nafeesa. On each of the two occasions, upon arrival in the Close, Ambreen Jhangur took out from the boot of her car black bin bags containing Amaani's clothes and belongings and threw them on to the driveway of No 1 College Court. Riasat Khan and other members of the Khan family came out of the house and an argument ensued between Riasat Khan and Ambreen and Nafeesa Jhangur. This developed into a physical confrontation, in the course of which Nafeesa Jhangur was knocked to the ground. She was lying on the street at the junction of College Close and College Court – just outside No 1 College Court - apparently unconscious. At just after 2pm, Ambreen Jhangur called 999 to report that her daughter was being assaulted. At the same time, Sophia Khan, who was present at College Court, phoned her brother Hasan Khan. Ambreen Jhangur then phoned her other daughter Humaria, who was at the Jhangur family home. Upon receiving the call, Humaria called up to her brother Hassan Jhangur who was in bed upstairs. She told him that their sister had been hit.

At this time Chris Marriott and his family were out for a walk, having arrived back at home after spending Christmas with Bryony's parents. As they approached the junction of Scott Road with College Close, they noticed Nafeesa Jhangur lying in the road. Chris Marriott decided that he would go to see whether he could help. His wife Bryony returned to the family home with the children who were upset by seeing the woman lying in the road. Similarly, Alison Norris was also out for a walk with her family. They also saw Nafeesa in the road and Alison, who is a midwife, also went to see if she could assist.

Hassan Jhangur and Hasan Khan make their way to College Court

Back at Whiteways Road, upon hearing his sister Humaria call up to him, Hassan Jhangur got out of bed and went downstairs. His sister told him what had happened to his sister Nafeesa over at the Khan's house. Hassan Jhangur then went upstairs, got dressed and took out of his bedroom drawer a lock knife. Hassan Jhangur then left his family home in his blue Seat Ibiza and drove over to College Close. A minute or so later, his sister Humaria followed him in her car with her husband and two children and also drove over to College Close. It took Hassan Jhangur about 4 minutes to drive just under 1½ miles from Whiteways Road to the approach to College Close. He drove there at an average speed of 19 mph.

The Collision

Hassan Jhangur arrived in the blue Seat at the junction of Scott Road and College Close. As he turned into College Close he accelerated up hill, reaching a speed of about 25 mph. Riasat Khan

was standing in the middle of the road, in front of the group on the ground, who were attending to Nafeesa Jhangur. He was making a 999 call to the police. At that point, Hassan Jhangur drove his car deliberately up the road and at Riasat Khan. Riasat Khan was hit by the car and thrown on to the windscreen and over the roof of the car. The Seat then carried on and collided with the group of four people on the ground. The car continued, coming to a halt in a nearby front garden, with its front wheels up on the air still spinning. The car had driven over Alison Norris, causing her a leg injury. It struck Ambreen Jhangur causing serious injuries to her. When the vehicle came to a halt, both Chris Marriott and Nafeesa Jhangur were wedged completely under the vehicle. Nafeesa Jhangur sustained very serious injuries. Chris Marriott sustained a significant head injury which was fatal.

The aftermath: the fight and the stabbing

By this time, there were a lot of people out on the street and a general commotion. For a short while, Hassan Jhangur remained in the driver's seat of the Seat, apparently stunned. It appears that a member of the Khan family sought to get him out of the car.

At about this time, Hasan Khan arrived back at College Close with his brother Hussain, getting out of a car just down the slope of College Close. Eyewitnesses saw that, when he got out of the car, he took out a baseball bat from the boot.

Hassan Jhangur got out of the car and went over to the driveway of No 1 College Court. His sister Humaria was also there. A fight between them and various members of the Khan family ensued, one or more of whom were armed with a weapon. At some point, Hassan Jhangur went towards Hasan Khan. He punched him first, and then in the struggle which followed, stabbed Hasan Khan to the left side of his head and to his back. This is the offence on Count 4.

The arrival of Mohammed Jhangur

Shortly after the stabbing, just before 215pm, Mohammed Jhangur arrived at the scene in his Skoda taxi. The first police car arrived a minute or so later and the paramedics followed almost immediately after. At that point in time, Chris Marriott and Nafeesa Jhangur were still trapped under the Seat. Mohammed Jhangur got out of his car and took from his son the knife which he had used to stab Hasan Khan. He was heard to say "give me the knife, before anyone notices it". He then took the knife and put in the boot of his taxi, before locking it. This was seen by Liakat Khan who told one of the police officers what he had seen. Two of the police officers then forced entry to the taxi and found the knife, lying visible on the floor of the boot.

The injuries

Chris Marriott died at the scene from multiple injuries sustained as a result of the collision with, and being trapped underneath, the Seat. Alison Norris sustained a fracture to her right fibulae and injury to her anterior cruciate ligament. She has had two operations as a result and has suffered ongoing effects of the trauma of that day. Riasat Khan sustained a large incised wound to his forehead, requiring stitches. Nafeesa Jhangur suffered multiple fractures, bruising and multiple internal lacerations which were life threatening. Whilst generally she made a good recovery from those injuries, recent complications mean she requires further surgery. Ambreen Jhangur sustained lacerations and multiple fractures which were severe and life threatening. Hasan Khan sustained four stab wounds to his left ear and stab wounds to his back.

Findings of fact

I find the following facts which form the basis of my sentences.

- (1) At the time that Hassan Jhangur set out from Whiteways Road in his car, his primary purpose was to go to assist his sister Nafeesa whom he believed was lying injured.
- (2) At that time that he set out he did not intend to use his car as a weapon.
- (3) In deciding to take a knife with him, Hassan Jhangur was prepared to use the knife if need be. He went over to College Close expecting trouble and that's why he took the knife. However he had not formulated a plan to use it against any particular person or in particular circumstances.
- (4) His decision to drive his car deliberately at Riasat Khan was taken as he came round the corner of Scott Road into College Close. In driving at Riasat Khan, he used his car as a weapon and he intended to cause Riasat Khan serious harm. He did not intend to kill him.
- (5) He did not appreciate the presence of the four people on the ground behind Riasat Khan and did not intend to cause harm to them specifically.
- (6) As regards the stabbing of Hasan Khan, at the time Hasan Khan was armed with a baseball bat. Hassan Jhangur produced and used his knife in the course of the fight with Hasan Khan. The verdict of the jury in rejecting self defence is consistent with Hassan Jhangur having perceived a threat from Hasan Khan, but using an unreasonable degree of force in response.

Hassan Jhangur

I address you first, Hassan Jhangur.

Murder

The sentence for murder is fixed by law. It is a life sentence. The Court must impose this life sentence and must also specify the minimum term which must elapse before you can be considered for release on licence.

So that there is no misunderstanding, the minimum term is not the point in time when you will be released. It is the minimum term you must serve before you are considered for release. Whether you are released then, or indeed ever, is a matter for the Parole Board, not for me.

If and when you are released, you will remain on licence for the rest of your life and liable to recall if you commit any further offence or breach the terms of that licence.

In setting the minimum term, I am required to take account of the seriousness of the combination of this offence and any one or more offences associated with it.

Schedule 21 of the Sentencing Act 2020 sets out the approach which I must adopt in deciding what minimum term you must serve. I must first identify the appropriate starting point for that term, before going on to consider, and balance, the aggravating and mitigating factors.

Paragraph 3 of Schedule 21, which provides for a 30 year starting point, does not apply in this case. Taking account of the examples set out in paragraph 3, the facts of this case do not fall within the type of case covered by paragraph 3.

Paragraph 4 of Schedule 21 provides that “if the offender took a knife or other weapon to the scene intending to (a) commit any offence, or (b) have it available to use as a weapon and used that knife or other weapon when committing the murder” then where the offender is aged 18 or over, the offence is “normally to be regarded as sufficiently serious for the appropriate starting point, in determining the minimum term, to be 25 years”.

In this regard there is relevant case authority as to the circumstances in which a car is to be regarded as a weapon and as “a weapon” which has been “taken to the scene”, I refer in particular to the recent case of *R v Deepröse* [2024] EWCA Crim 1431 at paras 22 to 30. In my judgment, whether the car is to be regarded as a weapon which is taken to the scene is to be judged by reference to the offender’s intention as to the use of the car at the point at which the offender set off to the scene.

In the present case, I am satisfied so that I am sure that in committing the murder of Chris Marriott you used your car as a weapon. However, as I have found, whilst I am satisfied that when you set out you were prepared to cause harm at the scene, I am not satisfied that you intended to use the car as a weapon. At that point the car was your means of transport from Whiteways Road to College Close. Nor do I consider that the fact that you took the knife to the scene brings you case within paragraph 4, as that knife was not used in committing the murder of Chris Marriott (see *R v Malt* [2022] EWCA Crim 1720 at para 37).

In these circumstances, I consider that the offence was not sufficiently serious to warrant a 25 year starting point. Accordingly, I find that the starting point for the minimum term is 15 years.

However, this starting point falls to be adjusted, first by the aggravating features of the offence itself; secondly to take account of the five other offences committed against others that day; and finally by reference to the mitigating features of the offence itself and your personal mitigation.

As regards aggravating features of this offence, first, the use of the car as weapon on the spur of the moment to commit the murder is a serious aggravating factor, which warrants a substantial increase to this starting point. Secondly, the fact that Chris Marriott, a passer-by, was engaged in the public spirited and selfless act of assisting a young woman who was lying apparently unconscious in the street is a further aggravating factor of the offence.

Moreover, the two further offences of wounding with intent and three offences of causing grievous bodily harm with intent, in relation to the four others that you hit with your car (Riasat Khan, Alison Norris and your mother and your sister) and the stabbing of Hasan Khan warrant a further substantial increase in the minimum term. As I explain in a moment, there will be distinct sentences for these offences, to be served concurrently to the life sentence for this offence of murder. As these are to be served concurrently to the life sentence, it is necessary to reflect the gravity of these offences in the overall minimum term which you will serve for this offence of murder.

As regards mitigating factors, I have found that, in causing the death of Chris Marriott, you intended to cause serious bodily harm rather than to kill. There was no premeditation. I also

take into account that your initial motivation for driving to the scene was to assist your sister Nafeesa. As regards your personal mitigation, you have no previous convictions. In addition some mitigation is provided by your relatively young age at the time of the events; you were 23. I have also taken account both of your personal circumstances as referred to in two medical reports and mentioned too in the Pre-Sentence Report and of the letters I have received from yourself and others.

Balancing these aggravating and mitigating factors, there will be a very substantial increase from the starting point of 15 years.

Causing grievous bodily harm with intent and wounding with intent

I turn to consider your sentences for the three offences of causing grievous bodily harm with intent and two offences of wounding with intent. I have considered, and apply, the relevant Sentencing Council's guideline for these offences.

In relation to Count 4, the offence of wounding *Hasan Khan* within intent, your culpability falls within category A, arising from the use of the knife, and harm falls within category 2; the injuries caused were grave. This gives a starting point of 7 years custody, with a range of 6 to 10 years custody. There are no additional aggravating factors. I take account of my finding that you acted in the belief that you were under threat and in excessive self defence. The personal mitigation I have referred to applies here too. There will be a concurrent determinate sentence of 7 years imprisonment for this offence.

In relation to Count 7, the offence of causing *Alison Norris* grievous bodily harm with intent, your culpability falls within category A, arising from the use of the car as a weapon, and harm falls within category 2, the injuries you caused to Alison Norris were grave and she has continuing symptoms. This also gives a starting point of 7 years custody, with a range of 6 to 10 years custody. The fact that Alison Norris, a passer-by, went to the assistance of a young woman who was lying apparently unconscious in the street is an aggravating factor. By way of mitigation, I take account of your initial motivation for driving to the scene and the fact that you did not intend any harm to Alison Norris herself. Your personal mitigation applies to this offence too. There will be a concurrent determinate sentence of 7 years imprisonment for this offence.

In relation to Counts 8 and 9, the offences of causing *Ambreen Jhangur* and *Nafeesa Jhangur* grievous bodily harm with intent, in each case your culpability falls within category A, arising from the use of the car as a weapon. In both cases the harm falls within category 1. The injuries you caused to Ambreen Jhangur and to Nafeesa Jhangur were particularly grave and life-threatening. This gives a starting point of 12 years custody, with a range of 10 to 16 years custody. By way of mitigation, I take account of your initial motivation for driving to the scene and the fact that you did not intend any harm to your mother or your sister. There will be a concurrent determinate sentence of 11 years imprisonment for each of these two offences.

Finally, in relation to Count 10, the offence of wounding *Riasat Khan* with intent, your culpability falls within category A, arising from the use of the car as a weapon. The harm falls within category 3; the injuries you caused to Riasat Khan were necessarily serious, but were neither life threatening nor grave. This gives a starting point of 5 years custody, with a range of 4 to 7 years custody. By way of mitigation, I take account of your initial motivation for driving to the scene,

and again, your personal mitigation applies to this offence too. There will be a concurrent determinate sentence of 4 years imprisonment for this offence.

These concurrent sentences for each of these offences will increase the minimum term for the offence of murder.

The dangerous driving offences

I turn to your offences of causing death by dangerous driving and causing serious injury by dangerous driving - Counts 5 and 6. There will be concurrent sentences for these two offences. Moreover, because the facts of these offences are covered by the more serious offences on Counts 1 and 7 to 10 respectively, they do not lead to an increase in the overall sentence which I impose. I consider and apply the relevant sentencing guideline for each of these offences.

In relation to Count 5, causing the death of Chris Marriott by dangerous driving, your culpability falls within category B as you drove at a speed which was inappropriate for the prevailing conditions. This gives a starting point of 6 years custody, with a range of 4 to 9 years custody. The aggravating factors are that the victim was a pedestrian and as such a vulnerable road user and the serious injury caused to the other four victims of your driving. In addition to your personal mitigation, your previous good driving record is a mitigating factor. In relation to Count 6, causing serious injury to Alison Norris, Ambreen Jhangur, Nafeesa Jhangur and Riasat Khan by dangerous driving, your culpability falls within category B for the same reason and the harm you caused falls within category 1. This gives a starting point of 3 years custody with a range of 2 to 4 years custody. The aggravating and mitigating factors applicable to Count 5 apply here too. Further mitigation is provided by the fact that two of the victims were your mother and your sister. You pleaded guilty to both these offences at the first reasonable opportunity and are entitled to a reduction of 33% in your sentence for each.

There will be a concurrent determinate sentence of 4 years for Count 5 and of 2 years on Count 6.

In respect of Counts 4 to 10, I do not consider that a finding of dangerousness is necessary or justified, in view of the fact that the life sentence on Count 1 will involve consideration of future risk.

The statutory charge will apply in your case.

Hassan Jhangur

Please stand.

Hassan Jhangur

On Count 4, for the offence of wounding with intent, the sentence is 7 years' imprisonment.

On Count 5, for the offence of causing death by dangerous driving, the sentence is 4 years' imprisonment.

On Count 6, for the offence of causing serious injury by dangerous driving, the sentence is 2 years' imprisonment.

On Count 7, for the offence of causing grievous bodily harm with intent, the sentence is 7 years imprisonment.

On Count 8, for the offence of causing grievous bodily harm with intent, the sentence is 11 years' imprisonment.

On Count 9, for the offence of causing grievous bodily harm with intent, the sentence is 11 years' imprisonment.

On Count 10, for the offence of wounding with intent, the sentence is 4 years' imprisonment.

The sentences on Counts 4 to 10 will be served concurrently with the sentence on Count 1.

On Count 1 for the murder of Christian Marriott, the sentence is life imprisonment.

You will serve a minimum of 26 years. From this will be deducted the 677 days which you have already spent on remand in custody so that the minimum term which you will serve is 24 years and 53 days.

You will also be disqualified from driving for the period of 5 years. That period will have not practical effect whilst you are in custody. Therefore that period is extended to reflect the minimum term of the sentence on Count 1. Accordingly the total disqualification period will be 29 years and 53 days. When your disqualification has expired you can apply for a driving licence but the licence you get will be provisional until you have passed the extended test.

Your total sentence is life imprisonment, with a minimum term of 24 years and 53 days.

You may go.

Mohammed Jhangur

Mohammed Jhangur, you were convicted of perverting the course of justice. I consider and apply the sentencing guideline for this offence. As regard culpability, your offence falls in culpability factor B, since there are factors falling in both categories A and C. The underlying offence, wounding with intent on Count 4, was very serious. On the other hand, your offence was unplanned, limited in scope and in duration and unsophisticated. The balance of factors places your offence at the lower end of category B. As regards harm, your offence falls within category 3; there was limited impact on the administration of justice and minimal delay to the course of justice. A category B3 case has a starting point of 9 months custody, with a range of 6 months to 1 years' custody. Given the number of category C factors, I take a starting point of 7 months.

As regards aggravating factors, the offence involved concealing of evidence, but for a very limited time. As regards mitigating factors, you have no previous convictions. I have taken into account everything that is said in the Pre-Sentence Report. The appropriate sentence is 6 months imprisonment.

I have also considered and apply the sentencing guideline entitled “Imposition of community and custodial sentences” and in particular sections 2 and 3 of that guideline. Section 3 sets out the factors to consider whether it is possible to suspend a sentence of imprisonment. I also refer to *R v Feve* [2024] EWCA Crim 286 and *R v Bostan* [2025] EWCA Crim 177, which establish that in the great majority of cases of perverting the course of justice, the most important factor will be that which provides that appropriate punishment can only be achieved by immediate custody. An offence of perverting the course of justice almost always requires an immediate custodial sentence and very compelling reasons will be needed if immediate custody is to be avoided.

In the present case, I find that there are such compelling reasons. First, I accept that when you arrived on the scene after your son had committed the offences, you, along with many others present, were faced with a situation of considerable confusion and great distress. Your daughter Nafeesa was trapped under the car; your wife was seriously injured and your daughter Humaria was covered in blood. You then witnessed the lifting up of the car to reveal Chris Marriott lying underneath. It was against that background that you acted impulsively to seek to hide the knife. This does not excuse your behaviour, but it goes some way to explain it. Your behaviour was short lived, and, since the knife was found by the police within a matter of minutes of you placing it in your car, it had little or no impact on the police investigation and subsequent prosecution. Secondly, the impact of an immediate custodial sentence upon you and your family will be significant. It will lead to the loss of your taxi licence. You are the principal wage earner in the family. Moreover, both your daughter Nafeesa and your wife Ambreen continue to suffer the consequences of the injuries they sustained on 27 December. As a result of their ongoing disabilities, you have day-to-day caring responsibilities for them and for Nafeesa’s children.

In those circumstances I have concluded that the appropriate sentence in your case is a suspended sentence order of two years’ duration.

There will be a custodial term of 6 months which will be suspended for two years. If in the next two years you commit any offence, whether or not it is of the same type for which I am sentencing you today, you will be brought back to court, and it is likely that this sentence will be brought into operation, either in full or in part.

You will complete 150 hours of unpaid work within the next 12 months, working when and where you are directed by your supervising officer. Also, for the next 12 months you will be subject to a rehabilitation activity requirement. That means that you must meet with the officer supervising this requirement as and when required and you must attend and co-operate fully with any activities that are arranged. If you fail to comply with these requirements, you will be in breach of this order, which means that you will be brought back to court and you will be liable to serve the sentence, either in full or in part.

The statutory charge applies to your case.

Mohammed Jhangur

Please stand.

On Count 11, for the offence of perverting the course of justice, I imposed a suspended sentence order of 6 months imprisonment, suspended for two years, with a rehabilitation activity requirement and 150 hours of unpaid work.

You may go.