








ROBBERY REVISION WORKSHEET

The following icons are used in this worksheet to indicate:



-  Fill-in the blanks;
-  Give a case name or statute;
-  Delete the incorrect answer(s);
-  A short answer question; and
-  True or false; or guilty or not guilty.

 Section 7/8/9/10 of the Theft Act 1968/1978 contains the offence of robbery.


 A person is guilty of robbery if he _____, and immediately _____ or at the _____ doing so, and in order to do so, he uses _____ on any person or puts or seeks to put any person in _____ of being then and there subjected to _____.

1. THEFT

As robbery is theft aggravated by the threat or use of force, the elements of theft must be established if a conviction for robbery is to be obtained. Therefore, if a person does not steal, they cannot be liable for robbery even if they have used force. Consider whether the following defendants were guilty or not guilty of robbery:

			Reason
The defendant, who was owed £7 by the victim's wife, approached the victim, brandishing a knife. A fight followed, during which the victim dropped a £5 note. The defendant picked it up and demanded the remaining £2 owed to him.			
The defendant believed that his tenancy had been ended without justification and that the deposit was being unfairly withheld. Accompanied by a friend, he went to the victim's house, burst in and seized some items. His intention was to use the items to bargain for the return of his money. If this failed, he would sell the items and use the money for a deposit on another flat.			

 How was there a temporary appropriation in *Corcoran v Anderton*?

 Did this mean that the defendants were guilty or not guilty of robbery?

✍ Where the defendant has used force or the threat of force on another, in order to steal but has not appropriated any property, and is therefore not guilty of robbery, he can still be convicted of _____

2. USE OF FORCE

The question of whether or not force has been used is a question of fact to be determined by a jury, according to the Court of Appeal in *R v Dawson*. In practice it appears that very little force is actually required. Consider whether the following defendants were guilty of robbery:

	✓ x	<input type="checkbox"/>
The defendant had nudged the victim causing him to lose his balance so that his wallet could be more easily taken.		
The defendant had pulled on the victim's handbag to wrench it from her hands.		

3. IN ORDER TO STEAL

The force, or threat of force, must be used in order to steal according to s8(1). Consider whether the following defendants will be guilty of robbery:

	✓ x
D attacks V in order to settle an argument. Having hit V to the ground, D sees that V's wallet has fallen out, picks it up and runs off with the wallet.	
D steals property from V and goes back a moment later and hits V because of the way V has dressed.	

4. IMMEDIATELY BEFORE OR AT THE TIME OF STEALING

Force must be used immediately before, or at the time of, stealing which raises the question of for how long theft continues (an issue to be decided by the jury). It has been held that theft is a continuing act. Consider whether the following defendants guilty of robbery:

	✓ x	<input type="checkbox"/>
D and E entered the victim's house and while D was upstairs stealing a jewellery box, E was downstairs tying up the victim.		
The defendant, with two others, took cans of beer from an off-licence and when approached by the shopkeeper used violence.		

5. MENS REA

✍ Although the *mens rea* of robbery is not specifically mentioned out in s8, it is clear that there must be the *mens rea* of _____, and the force or threatened force must be in order to steal.