

Case Name	Summary Facts	Offence Being Attempted	Legal Point
Robinson 1977	Defendant owed £7 and during struggle defendant took dropped £5 note he believed man's wife owed.	Need for theft	Defendant conviction for robbery was quashed as no theft based on s2(1)(a)
Corcoran v Anderton 1980	Defendant grabbed woman's bag which fell to ground. A ran off without bag.	Need for theft	A convicted of robbery as theft complete.
Dawson and James 1976	One man pushed victims off balanced so other could take wallet.	Need for force or threat of force.	Court of appeal upheld robbery convictions. Force ordinary word to be decided by jury.
Clouden 1987	Defendant wrenched bag from victim's hand.	Need for force or threat of force.	Court of appeal upheld robbery conviction even though force was quite small.
B and R v DPP 2007	Schoolboy was pushed and held by other boys who took mobile phone, £5, watch and travel card. Victim shocked, not scared.	Need for force or threat of force.	Divisional Court upheld robbery convictions as force implied by group of boys and some force was used.
Hale 1979	Defendant and accomplice broke into house. One stopped woman screaming and tied her up, while other stole property.	When force used	Court of appeal upheld robbery convictions because theft as whole was seen as a contenting event so force used at time of stealing and in order to steal.
Lockley 1995	Defendant was fought having taken beer in off-licence. Used force on shopkeeper to escape.	When force used	Court of appeal upheld robbery convictions because theft as whole was seen as a continuing event so force used at time of stealing and in order to steal.