

**IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS**  
**IN THE SUPREME COURT**  
**CRIMINAL LAW DIVISION**  
**2024/CRI/bail/00256**

**BETWEEN**

**DELROY NEWTON**

**Applicant**

**AND**

**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS**

**Respondent**

**Before:**                   **The Hon. Justice Neil Brathwaite**

**Appearances:**       **Mr. Calvin Seymour for the Applicant**  
                              **Mr. Timothy Bailey for the Respondent**

**Hearing Date:**       **22<sup>nd</sup> January A.D. 2024**

**Ruling Date:**         **5<sup>th</sup> February A.D. 2025**

**RULING ON BAIL**

[1.] The Applicant stands charged with the offence of Attempted Armed Robbery in respect of an incident which occurred on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2024, and now seeks bail. The Applicant is expected to be arraigned in the Supreme Court on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2025, having already been served with a Voluntary Bill of Indictment. He states that he is twenty-three years old and a Bahamian citizen, and has no previous convictions or other pending matters. The Applicant avers that he is employed at Roof Tech Bahamas, and resides with relatives at Marshall Road. He is the father of one child, and insists that he is a fit and proper candidate for bail.

[2.] In seeking to oppose the application, the Respondent filed the affidavit of Tylah Murray, Counsel in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, to which a number of statements are exhibited. Those statements indicate that the Applicant is alleged to have

approached the complainant and several other persons on West Bay Street, and produced a handgun, demanding a backpack from the complainant, but was then engaged by a friend of the complainant who realized that the weapon was fake. That friend engaged in a struggle with the Applicant, who was disarmed, and retrieve the backpack. During that struggle, an accomplice is alleged to have pulled up in a small Honda, but was prevented by a friend of the complainant from assisting the Applicant. The men then escaped in the Honda. The Applicant was arrested about one hour later and interviewed, reportedly admitting to the offence.

[3.] On behalf of the Applicant, reliance was placed on the presumption of innocence and the right to bail. It was submitted that the Applicant is not a threat to the witnesses, as the civilian witnesses reside out of this jurisdiction. Counsel further submitted that the Applicant is not a flight risk. The court was therefore urged to grant bail to the Applicant.

[4.] In response, the Respondent submits that charges are serious and the evidence cogent, raising the risk that the Applicant will not appear for his trial. The court was therefore urged to deny bail to ensure that the Applicant is available for trial.

## LAW AND ANALYSIS

[5.] The tensions surrounding an application for bail have been considered in many cases. In **Richard Hepburn and The Attorney General SCCr. App. No 276 of 2014**, Justice of Appeal Allen opined that:

“5. Bail is increasingly becoming the most vexing, controversial and complex issue confronting free societies in every part of the world. It highlights the tension between two important but competing interests: the need of the society to be protected from persons alleged to have committed crime; and the fundamental constitutional canons, which secure freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention and serve as the bulwark against punishment before conviction.

6. Indeed, the recognition of the tension between these competing interests is reflected in the following passage from the Privy Council’s decision in *Hurnam The State* [2006] LRC 370. At page 374 of the judgment Lord Bingham said inter alia:

“...the courts are routinely called upon to consider whether an unconvicted suspect or defendant shall be released on bail, subject to conditions, pending his trial. Such decisions very often raise questions of importance both to the individual suspect or defendant and to the community as whole. The interests of the individual is, of course, to remain at liberty unless or until he is convicted of crime sufficiently serious to deprive him of his liberty”. Any loss of liberty before that time, particularly if he is acquitted or never tried, will prejudice him and, in many cases, his

livelihood and his family. But the community has countervailing interests, in seeking to ensure that the course of justice is not thwarted by the flight of the suspect or defendant or perverted by his interference with witnesses or evidence and that he does not take advantage of the inevitable delay before trial to commit further offences...”

[6.] At paragraph 11 she further noted that

“The general right to bail clearly requires judges on such an application, to conduct realistic assessment of the right of the accused to remain at liberty and the public’s interests as indicated by the grounds prescribed in Part A for denying bail. Ineluctably, in some circumstances, the presumption of innocence and the right of an accused to remain at liberty, must give way to accommodate that interest.”

[7.] The presumption of innocence is enshrined in Article 20(2)(a) of the Constitution of The Bahamas which states:

*“Every person who is charged with a criminal offence – (a) shall be Presumed to be innocent until he is proved or has pleaded guilty”.*

[8.] Furthermore, Article 19(1) provides as follows:

**“19. (1) No person shall be deprived of his personal liberty save as may be authorised by law in any of the following cases-**

- (a) in execution of the sentence or order of a court, whether established for The Bahamas or some other country, in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been convicted or in consequence of his unfitness to plead to a criminal charge or in execution of the order of a court on the grounds of his contempt of that court or of another court or tribunal;**
- (b) in execution of the order of a court made in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation imposed upon him by law;**
- (c) for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court;**
- (d) upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed, or of being about to commit, a criminal offence;**
- (e) in the case of a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years, for the purpose of his education or welfare;**
- (f) for the purpose of preventing the spread of an infectious or contagious disease or in the case of a person who is, or is reasonably suspected to be, of unsound mind, addicted to drugs or alcohol, or a vagrant, for the purpose of his care or treatment or the protection of the community;**
- (g) for the purpose of preventing the unlawful entry of that person into The Bahamas or for the purpose of effecting the**



expulsion, extradition or other lawful removal from The Bahamas of that person or the taking of proceedings relating thereto; and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, a law may, for the purposes of this subparagraph, provide that a person who is not a citizen of The Bahamas may be deprived of his liberty to such extent as may be necessary in the execution of a lawful order requiring that person to remain within a specified area within The Bahamas or prohibiting him from being within such an area.

(2)...

(3) Any person who is arrested or detained in such a case as is mentioned in subparagraph (1)(c) or (d) of this Article and who is not released shall be brought without undue delay before a court; and if any person arrested or detained in such a case as is mentioned in the said subparagraph (1)(d) is not tried within a reasonable time he shall (without prejudice to any further proceedings that may be brought against him) be released either unconditionally or upon reasonable conditions, including in particular such conditions as are reasonably necessary to ensure that he appears at a later date for trial or for proceedings preliminary to trial”.

[9.] The relevant provisions of the Bail Act Chapter 103 read as follows:

**“4. (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, any person charged with an offence mentioned in Part C of the First Schedule, shall not be granted bail unless the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal is satisfied that the person charged**

**(a) has not been tried within a reasonable time;**

**(b)...**

**(c) should be granted bail having regard to all the relevant factors including those specified in Part A of the First Schedule and subsection (2B), and where the court makes an order for the release, on bail, of that person it shall include in the record a written statement giving the reasons for the order of the release on bail.**

**(2A) For the purposes of subsection (2) (a) ...**

**(a) without limiting the extent of a reasonable time, a period of three years from the date of the arrest or detention of the person charged shall be deemed to be a reasonable time;**

**(b) delay which is occasioned by the act or conduct of the accused is to be excluded from any calculation of what is considered to be a reasonable time.**

**(2B) For the purposes of subsection (2)(c), in deciding whether or not to grant bail to a person charged with an offence mentioned in Part C of the First Schedule, the character and antecedents of the person charged, the need to protect the safety of the public order and where appropriate, the need to protect the safety of the victim or victims of the alleged offence, are to be primary considerations.”**

**9. The factors referred to in Part A are:**

**“PART A**

In considering whether to grant bail to a defendant, the court shall have regard to the following factors—

(a) whether there are substantial grounds for believing that the defendant, if released on bail, would-

(i) fail to surrender to custody or appear at his trial;

(ii) commit an offence while on bail; or

(iii) interfere with witnesses or otherwise obstruct the course of justice, whether in relation to himself or any other person;

(b) whether the defendant should be kept in custody for his own protection or, where he is a child or young person, for his own welfare;

(c) whether he is in custody in pursuance of the sentence of a Court or any authority acting under the Defence Act;

(d) whether there is sufficient information for the purpose of taking the decisions required by this Part or otherwise by this Act;

(e) whether having been released on bail in or in connection with the proceedings for the offence, he is arrested pursuant to section 12;

(f) whether having been released on bail previously, he is charged subsequently either with an offence similar to that in respect of which he was so released or with an offence which is punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year;

(g) the nature and seriousness of the offence and the nature and strength of the evidence against the defendant.”;

[10.] In an application for bail pursuant to section 4(2)(c), the court is therefore required to consider the relevant factors set out in Part A of the First Schedule, as well as the provisions of section 2B.

[11.] In considering those factors, I note that the Applicant is charged with a serious offence, involving the use of a firearm, which could attract a lengthy term of imprisonment, and which is exacerbated by the fact that the alleged victims were visitors to these shores.

[12.] In the Court of Appeal decision of *Jonathan Armbrister v The Attorney General SCCrApp. No 45 of 2011*, it was stated that:

*“The seriousness of the offence, with which the accused is charged and the penalty which it is likely to entail upon conviction, has always been, and continues to be an important consideration in determining whether bail should be granted or not. Naturally, in cases of murder and other serious offences, the seriousness of the offence should invariably weigh heavily in the scale against the grant of bail”.*

[13.] I note also paragraph 30 of *Jeremiah Andrews vs. The Director of Public Prosecutions SCCrApp No. 163 of 2019* where it states:

*“30. These authorities all confirm therefore that the seriousness of the offence, coupled with the strength of the evidence and the likely penalty which is likely to be imposed upon conviction, have always been, and continue to be important considerations in determining whether bail should be granted or not. However, these factors may give rise to an inference that the defendant may abscond. That inference can be weakened by the consideration of other relevant factors disclosed in the evidence. eg the applicant’s resources, family connections..”*

[14.] While no direct evidence has been provided that the Applicant will not appear for his trial, the likely penalty that could be imposed upon a conviction in my view raises the issue of the likelihood of not appearing for trial.

[15.] That likelihood must be contrasted with the nature of the evidence against the Applicant. In *Cordero McDonald v. The Attorney General SCCrApp. No. 195 of 2016*, Allen P., at *paragraph 34* stated,

*“It is not the duty of a judge considering a bail application to decide disputed facts or law. Indeed, it is not expected that on such an application a judge will conduct a forensic examination of the evidence. The judge must simply decide whether the evidence raises a reasonable suspicion of the commission of the offences by the appellant, such as to justify the deprivation of his liberty by arrest, charge and detention. Having done that he must then consider the relevant factors and determine whether he ought to grant him bail.”*

[16.] In considering that evidence, I note the following statement from the Court of Appeal in *Stephon Davis v DPP SCCrApp. No. 20 of 2023*:

“In our view "strong and cogent evidence" is not the critical factor on a bail application. The judge is only required to evaluate whether the witness statements show a case that is plausible on its face. To put it another way, there must be some evidence before the court capable of establishing the guilt of the appellant. In essence, the test is prima facie evidence, comparable to what is required at the end of the prosecution's case in a criminal trial. We can find a useful



summary of the strength of the evidence required at the end of the prosecution's case in the headnote to the Privy Council's decision in *Ellis Taibo* [1996] 48 WIR 74:

"On a submission of no case to answer, the criterion to be applied by the trial judge is whether there is material on which a jury could, without irrationality, be satisfied of guilt; if there is, the judge is required to allow the trial to proceed."

[17.] In considering what has been placed before me, I am satisfied that the evidence rises to the level of a prima facie case, as the Applicant has reportedly admitted to his involvement, and has also been identified by the complainant. I note also that the Applicant is of good character, as he has no previous convictions or other pending matters. I also note that while the weapon had the appearance of a firearm, it was in fact fake, so that while the elements of the offence of armed robbery would be satisfied, and significant distress would still have been caused to innocent persons, there was no possibility of actual injury being caused by this object. Bearing in mind the presumption of innocence and the right to liberty, I am therefore minded in this case to grant bail, but on conditions which in my view are necessary to ensure attendance at trial.

## CONCLUSION

[18.] In the circumstances of this case, bail is granted in the amount of \$9,900.00 with one or two sureties. The Applicant is to surrender his passport to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and is to be fitted with an Electronic Monitoring Device. The Applicant is required to report to the Carmichael Road Police Station every Monday and Thursday before 6pm. The Applicant is not to interfere with the witnesses either personally or through an agent. Any breach of these conditions will render the Applicant liable to remand.

**Dated this 5<sup>th</sup> day of February A.D., 2025**



**Neil Brathwaite**  
**Justice**

