



JUDICIARY OF
ENGLAND AND WALES

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-v-

(1) RENALDO BAPTISTE

(2) JURRAT KHAN

(3) JEFFREY CAREW

Leicester Crown Court

Friday 13 May 2022

Sentencing remarks of THE HONOURABLE MRS JUSTICE FARBEY DBE

1. Before I turn my sentencing remarks, I record that, in relation to Renaldo Baptiste and Jeffrey Carew, I have already made orders in relation to confiscation proceedings. In relation to Jurrat Khan, I order him to pay the victim surcharge in the appropriate amount.
2. On 12 April 2021, at around 3 am, Anand Parmar was found by police unconscious in the boot of a Vauxhall Astra in Leicester. He had been stripped to his underwear. He was gravely injured. He was taken by ambulance to hospital in Nottingham but the severity of his injuries meant that he did not regain consciousness. He died just over 5 hours later. He was 47 years old. The cause of his death was head and chest injuries. The pathologist observed 44 injuries in multiple parts of his body, and additional deep marks and bruises. The severity of traumatic brain injury was so great that it resembled injury caused by a road traffic accident.
3. Renaldo Baptiste, you have been found guilty of murder. You were 34 years old at the date of the killing and are 35 years old now. Jurrat Khan, you participated in the fatal attack and have been found guilty of manslaughter. You were 25 years old at the date of the

killing and are 26 years old now. Jeffrey Carew, you have been found guilty of murder. You were 22 years old at the date of the killing and are 23 years old now.

4. Renaldo Baptiste and Jeffrey Carew, for the offence of murder, there is only one sentence recognised by law, which is one of life imprisonment. I must set the minimum term which you must each serve which is the number of years that you will serve in custody before you may apply to the Parole Board who will decide if it is safe or not for you to leave prison. I must weigh the aggravating and mitigating factors and set a minimum term which reflects the overall seriousness of your offending. The minimum term for each of you will reflect the totality of the offending reflected in all the counts on the indictment for which you must be sentenced.
5. In deciding the sentence for all three of you, I will set out my conclusions on the evidence that I saw and heard with the jury. I must sentence you only on the basis of facts that I am sure about. If I am not sure about something, I must give you the benefit of the doubt.
6. I am sure of the following things.
7. Baptiste was a drug dealer, making his money from supplying heroin and cocaine in Leicester. Carew lived and worked with Baptiste. He too supplied heroin and cocaine in Leicester. He had a secondary role in the business: it was Baptiste who organised and ran it. Both Baptiste and Carew used a drugs line ending 779. Anand Parmar worked as a driver for the business, using a Meriva car. Baptiste paid him mainly in drugs for his own use. Khan was addicted to class A drugs and a customer of the drugs business. He was a “drugs friend” of Anand Parmar in that they shared and washed cocaine together. At the relevant time, Catherine Parkinson was an addict, a customer of the business and Anand Parmar’s girlfriend.
8. In February 2021, an altercation at Catherine Parkinson’s home over a blue mobile phone had caused Baptiste to punch Anand Parmar. From about late February 2021, Anand Parmar proved an unreliable driver which made Baptiste angry. In about the first week of April, Anand Parmar stopped driving for Baptiste and went to drive for another drug dealer using the Astra. On 7 April, Baptiste messaged Carew saying that he was going to break Anand Parmar’s nose. Also on 7 April, Baptiste repeatedly tried to get hold of Anand

Parmar to get him to return the Meriva. On 8 April, Catherine Parkinson organised its return to Baptiste in order to protect Anand Parmar from the violence she feared he would inflict. In addition, Baptiste had come to suspect that Anand Parmar had taken a Rolex watch costing £6,250 that Baptiste had bought as a gift for his girlfriend. Baptiste continued to try and get hold of Anand Parmar in the few days before his killing.

9. You, Carew, knew about the deteriorating relationship between Baptiste and Anand Parmar. When Anand Parmar and Catherine Parkinson tried to keep out of the way of the harm that they feared from Baptiste, you sent Catherine Parkinson a message (on 7 April 2021) threatening her with violence if she did not answer her phone.
10. By 01:10 am on 12 April 2021, when the drugs line called Khan's phone, the plan to attack Anand Parmar had been finalised. As Baptiste and Carew had been unable to get hold of Anand Parmar, they needed Khan's help. As Anand Parmar's drugs friend, Khan could lure Anand Parmar to them. Khan was to be paid in drugs for deceiving Anand Parmar into thinking that he was going to meet Khan on his own about drugs. Given the reward offered to you, Khan, I am sure that you were a willing participant albeit that you never had any intention to cause serious harm. You were willing to put your addiction to illicit drugs above the safety of your friend.
11. Between 01:35 and 01:46am, Khan and Anand Parmar exchanged messages about meeting, with Khan telling Anand Parmar to meet him in Andrewes Street. The exact build up is not clear but I am sure that Baptiste knew in advance that Andrewes Street was the meeting point and that he drove the Meriva to Andrewes Street with Carew as a passenger. Anand Parmar parked the Astra in the Andrewes Street car park with Catherine Parkinson sitting in the front passenger seat. Khan got into the back passenger seat so that Anand Parmar would not have been able to escape through the back of the car. Carew stood right by the driver door so that Anand Parmar would not have been able to escape through the front of the car. The Meriva boxed in the Astra so that Anand Parmar could not escape by driving away. Anand Parmar was trapped
12. Carew, you started the violence by smashing the driver window. When Catherine Parkinson reacted to the danger by getting out of the car and running off, you chased after her and hit her on the head with a bottle, so that she sustained what was fortunately a minor injury to

the back of her head. The attack on Ms Parkinson was not planned and you would have picked up the bottle in the car park on the spur of the moment. You left Ms Parkinson to escape after Baptiste told you to leave her alone. You pleaded guilty to common assault on the first day of trial (count 2).

13. Catherine Parkinson did not see what happened to Anand Parmar in the car park and there were no CCTV cameras. I am not sure of the precise mechanics but I am sure that Anand Parmar suffered serious bodily harm in the car park whether inside the car, outside the car or both. The extent of the bodily harm was such that he was at the very least subdued.
14. After being subdued, Anand Parmar was bundled into the boot of the Astra and, at just before 2 am, Baptiste drove away in the Meriva with Carew as his passenger. Khan followed in the Astra. The cars went to Melton Road and then turned off towards Watermead Park. Something must have gone wrong because the cars turned round and drove back to Melton Road and onwards to Nagle Grove which is a dead end but allows access to Jesse Jackson Park. Both cars parked at the end of Nagle Grove at 02:10 am. All three of you took Anand Parmar out of the Astra boot and carried him towards the park. No one other than the three of you saw what happened in the park. There were no CCTV cameras.
15. At 02:16 am, Khan took a short video on his phone which the police were unable to view until part way through the trial when Khan belatedly decided to disclose the phone's PIN. The video shows Anand Parmar stripped to his underwear with visible injuries and his penis exposed. Irrespective of the purpose of the video, all three of you must have known that anyone – whether Anand Parmar or someone else – who might watch the video would regard it as deeply humiliating towards Anand Parmar. At the time of the video, all three of you were gathered round the body.
16. At 02:21, Khan returned to the Astra and drove to a petrol station on Melton Road where he purchased items from the night hatch. He returned to the park and re-joined Baptiste and Carew after an absence of about 10 minutes. Around 15 minutes after his return, at 02:45 am, Khan went to the Astra and reversed it to the park gateway. Baptiste emerged from the park and opened the Astra boot. He walked back into the park. He and Carew

then carried an unconscious Anand Parmar out of the park by his wrists and ankles before slinging him into the Astra boot.

17. The pathologist said that a number of scenarios could have resulted in the injuries suffered by Anand Parmar. No weapon was used or threatened.
18. I am not sure of the type of blow that caused any particular injury (whether a kick, stamp, jump or punch). I am not sure whether any particular blow was inflicted at Andrewes Street or Jesse Jackson Park. I am not sure who inflicted which blow or blows. I am however sure that, whether at the Andrewes Street car park or at Jesse Jackson Park, Baptiste inflicted physical blows whether by kicking, stamping, jumping or punching. It makes no difference that Baptiste in all likelihood inflicted the greater part of the violence: you were all three in it together. Even if Baptiste inflicted most of the violence, it was because he was able to use his bodyweight (about 23 stone). As a result of his weight, you, Carew, could effectively use Baptiste's body as an instrument of violence to achieve the serious harm that you intended.
19. At the end of the time in the park, Khan drove the Astra with Anand Parmar unconscious in the boot. The Meriva, driven by Baptiste, followed him. Carew was a passenger in the Meriva. Both cars were headed towards Buckland Road to a safe drugs house. After driving for about 7 minutes, Khan drove into a dead end, so that he was forced to abandon the Astra leaving a grievously injured man unconscious in the boot. He ran away from the police until he was caught and arrested. In trying to escape the police, Khan abandoned a coat containing three mobile phones and the Astra car keys. A quick-thinking police officer picked up the coat and took the keys. He opened the boot, found Anand Parmar unconscious - but groaning involuntarily - and called for assistance.
20. Baptiste and Carew continued to the drugs house. Having learned of Khan's arrest from Patrick Moore who went outside on their behalf to find out what was happening, they each changed or discarded at least some of their clothes to avoid detection, before taking a taxi home.
21. Mr James House QC has read to the court the moving victim personal statement written by Bhavni Parmar (Anand's daughter) on behalf of his grieving family. Mr Parmar's mother

and father will live the rest of their lives bereft of a much-loved son. His children will go through milestones in life without him. His siblings have lost an admired older brother. His two young granddaughters – born after his death – will never meet him. The delay caused by the inevitably lengthy post-mortem examination which involved separating his brain from his body deprived his family of the consolation of ritual and tradition in mourning him.

22. Anand Parmar's mother nearly passed out when told of her son's death and was too distraught to attend the trial. Those family members who attended suffered in particular the distress of the body worn camera footage, the CCTV and Khan's video. They saw and heard Anand Parmar in the final few hours before his death, injured, unconscious, making a distressing involuntary noise and treated like an object. At one point in his evidence, Carew told an insulting lie which involved referring to Anand Parmar's mother. He sought to draw the family into the lie by turning his head to look at them. I saw the visible distress that he caused by doing so. At today's sentencing hearing, Carew refused to attend court and so attended the hearing by prison video link which the family can only have found disrespectful. In a further sign of disrespect, he wandered out of the video suite at times and took no notice when the victim personal statement was read. It is right that I should publicly record that the family bore the burdens of the proceedings with conspicuous dignity.

23. I must also sentence Baptiste and Carew for drug offences.

24. Shortly before 23.46 hours on 12 April 2021, Baptiste was stopped in a Seat car by police officers. Before stopping, Baptiste had thrown a small package out of the driver window. One officer searched Baptiste; a second officer went to recover the small package, which was a wrap of foil containing individual wraps of heroin. While being searched, Baptiste turned away from the police and leant over to make a phone call to Carew during which he said words to the effect of "get to the house quick." He was arrested both in relation to the drugs and then also in relation to the murder. He pleaded guilty at the PTPH to possession with intent to supply Class A drugs, namely heroin (count 5). The heroin weighed 27.4g which is in effect a one ounce deal, costing approximately £800 which, if cut into 137 pieces of 0.2g (£10) street deals, amounts to £1,370.

25. Carew was arrested in Newport in the early hours of 16 April, having fled to his partner who lived there.
26. When Baptiste and Carew's home was searched, the police seized a roll of clingfilm, a razor blade with remnants of white powder, and cork board from a coffee table in the lounge. Also seized were two packages found in a black cotton draw string bag on the floor in the lounge area. Upon analysis, the packages were found to be two separate cling film-wrapped packages, containing smaller clear clingfilm wraps of crack cocaine. One wrap contained 70 smaller wraps, and the other contained 68, making 138 wraps in total. Each of the 138 smaller wraps was a recognisable £20 (0.2g) street level deal quantity. Taken together the 138 wraps had a total potential street value of £2,760. Both Baptiste and Carew pleaded guilty at the PTPH to possession with intent to supply Class A drugs, namely cocaine (count 4).
27. Baptiste and Carew, in relation to both counts 4 and 5, the prosecution are content that you should be sentenced as street dealers such that your offences fall within category 3 of the relevant sentencing guideline. The counts on the indictment are not expressed in terms of an ongoing conspiracy to supply drugs and the prosecution ask me to deal with them as individual and "stand alone" offences while dealing with the more general drugs background as an aggravating factor of the murder. I shall adopt that approach with which Mr David Spens QC on behalf of Baptiste and Mr Jo Sidhu QC on behalf of Carew agreed. I shall therefore sentence you, Baptiste and Carew, as category 3 street dealers.
28. Baptiste you played a leading role in both offences. The starting point for a leading role category 3 offence is 8 years 6 months with a range of 6 years 6 months to 10 years. The aggravating factors are your previous convictions, your exploitation of others to assist in the supply of drugs, and your attempt to dispose of evidence by throwing the heroin wraps out of the car and then telephoning Carew to tell him to get to the house with the obvious intent to dispose of the other drugs. There is in truth no mitigation.
29. Baptiste, I must impose a minimum sentence of 7 years by reason of your two previous convictions for the supply of Class A drugs, there being no circumstances which would make it unjust to do so in all the circumstances. In considering your sentence on counts 4 and 5, I have kept in mind the legal approach mentioned by Mr Spens.

30. Jeffrey Carew you played a significant role in the single drug offence with which you are charged. The starting point for a significant role category 3 offence is 4 years 6 months with a range of 3 years 6 months to 7 years. The aggravating factors are your previous convictions. The mitigating factors are your age at the time and the influence of Baptiste though you were involved for financial gain.

Renaldo Baptiste

31. Parliament has decided that the starting point for the minimum term for cases like yours is 15 years. That is just a starting point.

32. You murdered Anand Parmar for the selfish reason of protecting your drug dealing business. In a persistent and group attack, you meted out a punishment beating against an employee who had not done as you had wanted him to do. He was humiliated and degraded, stripped to his underwear, with his penis exposed, and filmed. You treated him like an object to be driven around unresponsive and gravely injured while hidden in the boot of a car. You ignored the obvious danger to his life. Even if the detail of the attack was finalised shortly before it happened, you had been determined to find him from at least three days beforehand and you set out that night to find him. I agree with the prosecution that there was a significant degree of premeditation.

33. Your drug business was well-established: you had operated from Leicester for around 5 years. You made a living from the profits of drugs sufficient to afford a watch worth over £6,000. You drew Carew into the world of drugs, setting him up as a dealer, first on his own in Loughborough and then with you in Leicester. You exploited the age difference between you to make money. You exploited his misguided view of you as a role model. As a professional dealer, you used a dedicated drugs line. You had a knuckleduster - found in the search of your home - for protection. The drugs you sold were Class A drugs – pernicious and highly addictive. After the murder, you changed at least some of your clothes. I am sure that you did so to avoid immediate arrest.

34. You have a long criminal record including five previous drug offences from before your time in Leicester albeit that you have only one previous conviction for violence (aggravated burglary) which was in 2006 when you were only 18 years old.
35. On the other side of the scales, your intention in attacking Anand Parmar was to cause serious bodily harm rather than to kill. However the persistence of the attack – which inflicted 44 injuries including terrible brain damage – and its duration mean that this affords only modest mitigation. Since the trial ended, you have accepted the verdict of the jury. You have expressed remorse to Mr Spens while realistically recognising the limited credit that you will receive for such late acknowledgement of your guilt.
36. Bearing all these factors in mind, I am of the view that the nature and extent of the aggravating factors in your case very heavily outweigh the mitigating factors so that there should be a very significant upward adjustment from the 15 year starting point for the murder.
37. **Renaldo Baptiste please stand:** For the offence of possession with intent to supply Class A drugs, namely cocaine, your sentence is 9 years before the 25% discount for your guilty plea given at the PTPH, making 6 years and 9 months, to be served concurrently with your life sentence which I will pronounce in a moment. For the offence of possession with intent to supply Class A drugs, namely heroin, your sentence is 6 years and 9 months reflecting the same 25% discount for your guilty plea, to be served concurrently with the life sentence.
38. For the murder of Anand Parmar, your sentence is life imprisonment with a minimum term of 25 years less 392 days spent on remand, making 23 years and 338 days.
39. After you have spent the minimum term in prison, the Parole Board will decide if it is safe for you to be released. If it is not safe for you to be released, you will stay in custody. If it is safe for you to leave prison, you will be on licence until the end of your life. There will be licence conditions that you will have to follow. If you break those conditions you may have to go back into prison.
40. Renaldo Baptiste, that is your sentence and you must go down with the dock officer.

Jurrat Khan

41. I have considered the sentencing guideline for unlawful act manslaughter. The prosecution say that your offence was one of high culpability (category B) because death was caused in the course of an unlawful act which carried a high risk of death or grievous bodily harm which was or ought to have been obvious to you. High culpability has a starting point of 12 years' imprisonment and a range of 8-16 years. On your behalf, Mr Michael Holland QC asks me to place your offence at the lower end of the category B range or even below that. He submits that there was no reason for you to suppose that serious violence would take place. The point at which it ought to have been obvious to you that your actions would carry a high risk of at least serious harm was not right at the start when you were only expecting some form of confrontation. You were drawn into that risk as events unfolded and your drug-fuelled state may have affected your appreciation of risk.
42. The verdict of the jury represents a finding that you did not intend that Mr Parmar should die or be caused grievous bodily harm. But you were fully complicit in luring Anand Parmar to the car park knowing that it involved deception. You were a party to a group attack on him. You helped Baptiste and Carew move him in a subdued state (at the least) to Jesse Jackson Park, taking an active role by driving the car that had Anand Parmar lying helpless in the boot. You took an active role in carrying him into the park. The high risk of death or grievous bodily harm from your own actions ought to have been obvious to you.
43. By way of aggravating factors, as I have already said, this was a persistent, humiliating and degrading attack. By your own admission, you acted under the influence of Class A drugs. You failed to summon assistance when you went to the petrol station: I am sure that there was nothing to stop you from doing so. After the attack, you played a full part in what the three of you did – driving the Astra towards the drugs house with Anand Parmar in the boot and leading the way until you were forced to abandon the car. You had no hesitation in deserting Anand Parmar, leaving him unconscious in the boot, to save yourself from being caught. You made a concerted effort to escape apprehension by jumping fences and, at one stage, hiding before running away again. You have 68 previous convictions for offences including violence of a much lesser order but, like this offence, they mostly relate to feeding your own drug habit.

44. There was some premeditation in that you followed the pre-agreed steps that the other defendants wanted you to follow, but I am not sure that there was a significant degree of planning or premeditation by you personally.
45. In mitigation, I have considered your letter to me and the helpful letter from your sister. I have considered your progress in prison in which you have sought to tackle your drug seeking and offending behaviour. You come from a loving family. You have great respect for your hard-working mother. The pre-sentence report says that you are remorseful though you showed no shred of remorse for anything during the trial.
46. I am required to consider the issue of dangerousness, that is, whether there is a significant risk of you committing further specified offences and, if so, whether there is a significant risk of your causing serious harm thereby. I have had particular regard to the pre-sentence report and its conclusions, the evidence I heard at trial and Mr Holland's emphasis today on what you say is a determination to lead a different life with your family's support. I am satisfied that you do present such a risk because of the nature of the offence and duration of the offence committed under the influence of Class A drugs. Manslaughter is a Schedule 19 offence but I do not consider that a life sentence is necessary or appropriate.
47. I have considered whether a standard determinate sentence is appropriate. If imposing such a sentence the least period of detention I could have imposed would have been one of 12 years on the basis of all the evidence that the jury saw and heard and on the basis of all the information that I have read about you. Even taking account of all the information before me, such a sentence would not fully address the risk you represent and I do consider it necessary to impose an extended sentence in order to protect the public in the future. The extended sentence is made up of two parts: a custodial period, which will be no longer than the 12 year period I mentioned, and an extended licence period of three years making an extended sentence of 15 years duration in total.
48. You will serve two-thirds of the custodial period in prison before the Parole Board will consider whether it is safe to release you. Once released, you will serve on licence any part of the custodial period which remains, and you will then be subject to an extended licence for a further period of three years, making 15 years in all.

49. You must comply with all the conditions of your licence, failing which you will be at risk of recall to prison to serve the remainder of the sentence in custody. The time you have already served on remand (393 days) will be taken into account automatically.

Jeffrey Carew

50. Parliament has decided that the starting point for the minimum term for cases like yours is 15 years. That is just a starting point.

51. You murdered Anand Parmar because you wanted to help Baptiste to protect his drug dealing business. You have shown no genuine remorse.

52. You too were part of the drug business as a dealer and you relied on Baptiste for your income. As Baptiste's right hand man, you had a strong incentive to dislike Anand Parmar for wanting to move away from the business and a strong incentive to help Baptiste punish him. In a persistent and group attack, you meted out a punishment beating. As I have said, Anand Parmar was humiliated and degraded, stripped to his underwear with his penis exposed and filmed. You treated him like an object to be driven around unresponsive and gravely injured while hidden in the boot of a car, ignoring the obvious danger to his life. Even if the detail of the attack was determined shortly before it happened, the attack on Anand Parmar was significantly premeditated: like Baptiste, you were determined to find him from at least three days beforehand. After the murder, you changed at least some of your clothes even if (for some reason) you did not discard your outer jacket. I am sure that you did so to avoid immediate arrest.

53. You have 12 previous convictions including two offences of supplying Class A drugs (crack and heroin), committed on the same occasion in December 2017 together with the supply of Class B drugs. In May 2017, you committed a section 20 GBH.

54. On the other side of the scales, your intention in attacking Anand Parmar was to cause serious bodily harm rather than to kill. However the persistence of the attack – which inflicted 44 injuries including terrible brain damage – and its duration mean that this is but little mitigation. You are young. You were brought back to England from Germany as a child because your parents – who lived in Germany – were incapable of looking after you.

You lived mainly with your aunt in Leyton until you went to live in a care home at the end of your teens for a year or two. You spent part of your education at Leyton Orient but a footballing career never took off. You have known Baptiste since you were 14/15 years from Leyton. You wanted to emulate him and began to live with him in 2019. He set you up as an independent drug dealer in Loughborough and then you joined him in his Leicester business. It is some mitigation that your unstable home life brought you under the influence of Baptiste, a man who is 12 years older than you.

55. Bearing all these factors in mind, I am of the view that the nature and extent of the aggravating factors in your case very heavily outweigh the mitigating factors so that there should be a very significant upward adjustment from the 15 year starting point for the murder.

56. **Jeffrey Carew please stand:** For the offence of possession with intent to supply Class A drugs, namely cocaine, the least possible sentence I can impose having regard to the aggravating and mitigating factors is 6 years' imprisonment before the 25% discount for your guilty plea given at the PTPH, making 4 years and 6 months, to be served concurrently with your life sentence. For the offence of common assault, the maximum sentence is 6 months. The main aggravating factor is the use of a weapon; the main mitigating factor is that the attack was not planned. Weighing these factors, your sentence is 20 weeks' imprisonment before the 10% discount for your guilty plea given on the first day of trial, making 18 weeks to be served concurrently with your life sentence.

57. For the murder of Anand Parmar, your sentence is life imprisonment with a minimum term of 23 years less 391 days spent on remand, making 21 years and ~~343~~ 339 [AMENDED AT SLIP RULE HEARING ON 17/05/2022] days.

58. After you have spent the minimum term in prison, the Parole Board will decide if it is safe for you to leave. If it is not safe for you to be released, you will stay in custody for longer. If it is safe for you to leave, you will be on licence until the end of your life. There will be licence conditions that you will have to follow. If you break those conditions you may have to go back into custody.

59. Jeffrey Carew, that is your sentence and you must go down with the dock officer.

THE HON MRS JUSTICE FARBEY