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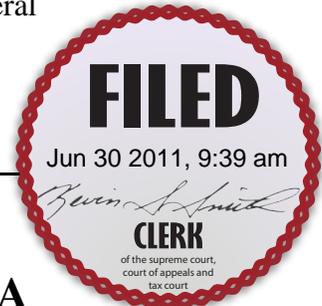
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**IN THE  
COURT OF APPEALS OF INDIANA**

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LLEWELLYN RICHARDSON,  
Appellant-Defendant,

vs.

STATE OF INDIANA,  
Appellee-Plaintiff.

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No. 71A05-1012-CR-820

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APPEAL FROM THE ST. JOSEPH SUPERIOR COURT  
The Honorable R.W. Chamblee, Jr., Judge  
Cause No. 71D08-1004-FD-295

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**June 30, 2011**

**MEMORANDUM DECISION - NOT FOR PUBLICATION**

**CRONE, Judge**

## **Case Summary**

Llewellyn Richardson kicked in the door of Z.R.'s apartment in violation of a protective order. A jury convicted him of class D felony residential entry and class A misdemeanor invasion of privacy. On appeal, he challenges the sufficiency of the evidence to support both convictions. Finding the evidence to be sufficient, we affirm.

## **Facts and Procedural History**

Prior to July 22, 2009, Llewellyn Richardson, Z.R., and their children lived together in the couple's South Bend apartment. On that date, Z.R. obtained a protective order prohibiting Richardson from contacting her and/or coming to her apartment. After the protective order was issued, Z.R. contacted her landlord and had Richardson's name removed from the lease.

On April 9, 2010, Richardson visited Z.R.'s apartment, and the two began to argue. Richardson attempted to enter Z.R.'s apartment, but she refused him entry. Richardson then kicked in her side door and forced his way in. Her neighbors Larry and Brenda Lucas observed the argument and saw Richardson kick open the door and enter the home. They called the South Bend Police Department. Officer Dominic Hall responded to the scene. By that time, Richardson had left Z.R.'s home, and Officer Hall later arrested him at his aunt's home.

The State charged Richardson with one count of class D felony residential entry and one count of class A misdemeanor invasion of privacy. During the trial the State presented testimony from several eyewitnesses that Richardson was at Z.R.'s apartment and that he

kicked open her door. Richardson stipulated that he had a protective order against him that barred him from being at her residence or contacting her without exception. Officer Hall testified that Richardson admitted to being at the residence to see his children. A jury found Richardson guilty on both counts. This appeal ensued.

### **Discussion and Decision**

Richardson challenges the sufficiency of the evidence supporting his convictions. When reviewing a sufficiency of the evidence claim, this Court does not reweigh the evidence or assess the credibility of witnesses. *Cooper v. State*, 940 N.E.2d 1210, 1213 (Ind. Ct. App. 2011), *trans. denied*. Our focus is on the evidence most favorable to the verdict together with the reasonable inferences that may be drawn therefrom. *Id.* The trial court's decision will be affirmed unless no reasonable factfinder could find the elements of the crime were proven beyond a reasonable doubt. *Id.*

The State alleged that Richardson committed residential entry by knowingly breaking and entering Z.R.'s apartment. The State also alleged that Richardson committed an invasion of privacy by knowingly violating a protective order by coming to Z.R.'s residence. Richardson's argues that there is no physical evidence to support either conviction, and therefore both convictions should be overturned. This argument is merely an invitation for the court to reweigh the evidence and to reassess the credibility of the State's witnesses, which we may not do. Richardson cites no authority for the premise that convictions must be established by physical evidence, and we are aware of none.

Regarding the residential entry conviction, the State presented testimony from several

eyewitnesses that Richardson kicked in Z.R.'s door. Regarding the invasion of privacy conviction, several witnesses placed Richardson at Z.R.'s home in violation of his protective order, and Richardson confessed to Officer Hall to being at the home to see his children. Richardson stipulated that there were no exceptions to his protective order. He was not allowed to contact Z.R. or be at her home. With this evidence, a reasonable factfinder could find beyond a reasonable doubt that Richardson had committed each charged offense. Accordingly, we affirm his convictions.

Affirmed.

NAJAM, J., and ROBB, C.J., concur.