

# Assault occasioning bodily harm

s 317(1) *Criminal Code*

**From 1 January 2014**

**Transitional Sentencing Provisions:** This table is divided into thirds based on the three relevant periods of Sentencing Provisions:

- Post-transitional provisions period
- Transitional provisions period
- Pre-transitional provisions period

These periods are separated by a row which shows when the transitional provisions were enacted, and another showing when they were repealed.

## Glossary:

agg	aggravated
att	attempted
AOBH	assault occasioning bodily harm
burg	burglary
conc	concurrent
cum	cumulative
ct	count
dep lib	deprivation of liberty
EFP	eligible for parole
GBH	grievous bodily harm
imp	imprisonment
PG	plead guilty
sex pen	sexual penetration without consent
susp	suspended
TES	total effective sentence
VRO	violence restraining order

No.	Case	Antecedents	Summary/Facts	Sentence	Appeal
29.	<p><i>The State of Western Australia v Saleh</i></p> <p>[2020] WASCA 205</p> <p>Delivered 07/12/2020</p>	<p><u>Saleh</u> 22 yrs at time offending. 25 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after late PG (12% discount).</p> <p>Minor criminal history; one prior conviction.</p> <p>Good family support.</p> <p>Qualified electrician; secure employment time of sentencing; good work ethic; contributes to a sporting club.</p> <p>Good physical health; experienced depression and anxiety after the offending; prescribed medication.</p> <p>History of binge drinking alcohol.</p> <p><u>Assaad</u> 22 yrs at time offending. 25 yrs at time sentencing.</p>	<p>Ct 1: GBH Ct 2: AOBH</p> <p>In the early hrs of the morning Saleh, Assaad and three other males, A, B and C were at a karaoke bar. Also at the venue were another group, which included the victims, Slatter and Pointing.</p> <p>There was no interaction or altercation between the groups prior to the offending.</p> <p>The incident was captured on CCTV.</p> <p>Outside the venue A argued with an unknown male. A asked Slatter, who was standing nearby, what he was looking at, to which he replied, 'Nothing mate'. He then approached Slatter in a fighting stance and other members of his group followed.</p> <p>Slatter and his brother backed away, but A and others from his group advanced on them. A kicked Slatter's brother, so Slatter defended him by attempting to punch A. Slatter and his brother, who were now backed against a railing, were surrounded by A, B and Assaad.</p> <p>Suddenly and without warning, Saleh, who was standing some distance away, moved quickly towards Slatter and delivered a</p>	<p><u>Saleh</u> Ct 1: 19 mths imp. Ct 2: 6 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>Sentences susp 18 mths; without conditions.</p> <p><u>Assaad</u> Ct 1: 15 mths imp. Ct 2: 9 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>Sentences susp 18 mths, program and supervision conditions.</p> <p>A, B and C also charged, but yet to be tried at time of appeal.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the offending was so serious that it was not appropriate to impose anything other than sentences of imp, but concluded that it was appropriate to susp the sentences.</p>	<p>Allowed (ct 1 only).</p> <p>Appeal concerned type and length of sentences.</p> <p><u>Saleh</u> Ct 1: 2 yrs 5 mths imp. Ct 2: 8 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>TES 2 yrs 5 mths imp. EFP.</p> <p><u>Assaad</u> Ct 1: 2 yrs 9 mths imp. Ct 2: 3 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 3 yrs imp. EFP.</p> <p>At [56] ... Slatter had no time to defend himself [from Assaad] .... He was standing on concrete and against a metal railing or gate, carrying the potential for more serious injury to result from an assault of this kind. The initial forceful blow on an undefended victim had real potential</p>

		<p>Convicted after late PG (10% discount).</p> <p>Prior criminal history; no prior offences of violence as an adult; juvenile convictions for GBH and AOBH.</p> <p>On bail time of offending.</p> <p>Parents separated when aged 14 yrs; subjected to domestic violence; father heavy user of cannabis and physically and emotionally abusive; father no involvement in his life.</p> <p>Close relationship with mother; stepfather and half siblings.</p> <p>Commenced but did not complete apprenticeship on leaving school; sporadic employment; not working at time of sentencing.</p>	<p>forceful blow to his face. Slatter fell backwards into the railing.</p> <p>Other members of the group, in particular Assaad, then struck Slatter a number of times. He then stumbled to the other side of the carpark where he continued to be struck by A, B and Assaad.</p> <p>Pointing attempted to assist Slatter so Assaad, A and C grapple with him and struck him a number of times. He was also struck a number of times when on the ground.</p> <p>During the attack on Pointing, Saleh stood nearby. He did not strike any of the blows, but was criminally liable for the assault as a consequence of participating in an unlawful purpose with the other men.</p> <p>Slatter sustained a fractured cheekbone, broken nose and fractured jaw. He required surgery and continues to suffer lasting consequences in the form of facial numbness.</p> <p>Pointing suffered a laceration to the back of his head, which required stiches.</p>	<p>The sentencing judge found the culpability of Saleh and Assaad ‘roughly equal’ in respect of ct 1; however Assaad bore greater culpability than Saleh in respect of ct 2 and Assaad’s involvement in the offending was more persistent.</p> <p><u>Saleh</u> Remorseful; victim empathy; acknowledged impact offending had on victims; steps taken towards rehabilitation, including alcohol consumption; distanced himself from others involved in the incident; complied with strict bail conditions, including overnight curfew 2½ yrs.</p> <p><u>Assaad</u> Remorseful; victim empathy; accepts full</p>	<p>to cause devastating injuries.</p> <p>At [57] Mr Saleh’s culpability is equal to that of Mr Assaad on ct 1 because while the latter delivered more blows, the blow by Mr Saleh was the first and clearly most forceful. ...</p> <p>At [58] The fact that these offences were committed in company was a seriously agg factor. The respondents were part of a larger group that acted as the aggressors in the confrontation. The victims for the most part did not fight back, rather they were backing away or trying to retreat from their attackers. At each stage of the attack there were multiple members of the respondents’ group outnumbering the victims. ... This is a factor that distinguishes</p>
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		<p>History of alcohol abuse; commenced drinking as a teenage; drinking excessively by age 20 yrs.</p>		<p>responsibility for his behaviour; steps taken towards rehabilitation; stopped drinking alcohol prior to sentencing and distanced himself from negative peers; complied with stringent bail conditions for 11 mth period; some risk of reoffending in similar manner.</p>	<p>this case from many other cases which involve drunken one-on-one violence between strangers. It placed the offending towards the higher end of the scale.</p> <p>At [67] ... In respect of each of the respondents the circumstances of ct 1 were so serious that favourable personal circumstances in respect of each of them could not justify susp their sentences. Nor did the sentences imposed adequately reflect the important of general deterrence.</p> <p>At [68] The imposition of a susp sentence on ct 1 in respect of Mr Saleh and a conditionally susp sentence on ct 1 in respect of Mr Assaad were unreasonable or plainly unjust in the circumstances of this case. ...</p>
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<p>28.</p>	<p><i>Panicciari v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2020] WASCA 154</p> <p>Delivered 17/09/2020</p>	<p>28 yrs at time offending. 30 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>Criminal history; prior conviction threats to injure and agg common assault involving assault on previous partner.</p> <p>Eldest of three children; positive childhood and upbringing.</p> <p>Reasonable education; left school yr 10.</p> <p>Good employment history; financially assists his father.</p> <p>Three significant relationships; current partner pregnant with their first child at time sentencing.</p> <p>Good physical health; no substance abuse issues; depression and bipolar disorder; expressed suicidal ideation.</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burglary. Ct 2: AOBH.</p> <p>Panicciari and Ms Brown (the co-offender) were in a relationship. The victim was Ms Brown's former partner.</p> <p>Panicciari and Ms Brown went to the victim's home. They spoke with the victim at the front door and pushed their way into the house.</p> <p>Panicciari and Ms Brown claimed the victim had been harassing Ms Brown's family and they told him to stop.</p> <p>The victim went to call the police, but Panicciari snatched his phone. The victim immediately snatched it back.</p> <p>Panicciari started punching the victim, continuing to assault him as he pushed his way further into the house. He punched the victim to the face, head, neck and back. One of the punches caused the victim to drop to his knees.</p> <p>Ms Brown joined in the assault, punching and kicking the victim while he was on the ground.</p> <p>A short time later Panicciari and Ms Brown left, taking with them a baseball bat Ms Brown had picked up inside the home during the assault.</p> <p>The victim was punched up to 40 times, with at least 90% of those punches being thrown by Panicciari. He suffered a broken nose, black eyes</p>	<p>Ct 1: 2 yrs 6 mths imp. Ct 2: No penalty.</p> <p>TES 2 yrs 6 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p><u>Co-offender Ms Brown:</u> Ct 1: 2 yrs imp conditionally susp18 mths. Ct 2: 6 mths imp (conc) conditionally susp.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the offending was serious; it was unplanned and unprovoked; there was no reasonable explanation for it, other than possible revenge or retribution; both offenders were equally culpable in they willingly and together entered the victim's home without consent and assaulted him.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found Ms Brown's criminality was less than that of the appellant; with regard to ct 2 she was sentenced on the basis</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned parity principle and length of sentence (ct 1).</p> <p>At [37] ... the differences between the sentences imposed on the appellant and Ms Brown are not capable of giving rise to an objectively justifiable sense of grievance on the appellant's part.</p> <p>At [46] The appellant's offending was a serious example of an agg home burglary. He forced entry into the victim's home, knowing it was occupied, for the purpose of intimidating the victim, and inflicted a sustained attack on the victim which resulted in physical and psychological harm. ... The criminality involved in the offending demanded a substantial term of immediate imp.</p> <p>At [48] ... in our view, the length of the term of imp imposed on the appellant</p>
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			and bruising and abrasions.	that she was an aider; she delivered fewer blows; the blows she did deliver were not forceful and did not cause bodily harm; she withdrew from the altercation; she PG and received a 15% discount; she expressed remorse and had no prior criminal history.  Victim physically scarred; continues to suffer psychological consequences of the offending; suffered financially.  Not remorseful; continued to deny the offending; low risk of reoffending.	was lenient. It is not reasonably arguable that the sentencing judge erred in being positively satisfied that it was inappropriate to suspend or conditionally suspend the term of imp.
27.	<b><i>Dunbar v The State of Western Australia</i></b>  [2020] WASCA 90  Delivered 11/06/2020	37 yrs at time offending.  Convicted after early PG (20% discount).  Extensive criminal history WA; NSW and QLD; numerous convictions for serious offences, many involving violence; lengthy periods of adult life in prison.	Ct 1: GBH with intent. Ct 2: AOBH.  Dunbar was with the victim, Mr F, and two females in the courtyard of a motel. He made advances towards one of the females, which were rebuffed. Mr F told him the woman was not interested in him.  Dunbar left the courtyard and returned about 5-10 minutes later with a knife, concealed on his person. Without warning he embarked on	Ct 1: 10 yrs imp (cum). Ct 2: 6 mths imp (cum).  TES 10 yrs 6 mths imp.  The sentencing judge found the appellant 'a very dangerous man' and the offending 'exceptionally serious'; the attack on Mr F was completely	Dismissed.  Appeal concerned length of sentence ct 1 and error in irrelevant consideration (finding appellant should have been charged with att murder).  At [65] It is crystal clear from ... his Honour's

		<p>Parents separated when young; lived with his father; only occasionally saw his mother; highly dysfunctional upbringing; suffered from and witnessed various kinds of abuse; circumstances of very significant domestic violence; close with paternal grandmother who died when he was aged 15 yrs.</p> <p>Frequently changed schools; left aged 16 yrs; struggled socially and academically.</p> <p>History of alcohol and illicit substance abuse; commenced taking drugs aged 16 yrs; methyl drug of choice.</p> <p>History of severe personality disorder; deteriorating mental health at time offending; suicidal.</p>	<p>a frenzied attack on Mr F, stabbing him with the knife a number of times to his neck and back.</p> <p>The force of the blows caused the knife blade to break off its handle. He continued to strike Mr F with the handle.</p> <p>Mr F bled profusely from injuries to his neck. He suffered serious and life-threatening injuries and required surgery.</p> <p>Shortly after the attack he told the manager he had stabbed Mr F and he hoped he died. He then fled the scene.</p> <p>At a nearby service station he got into the back seat of a vehicle parked at a petrol bowser. He told the victim, Mr G, who was seated in the front passenger seat, to let him into the car, that he had just stabbed someone and that he would stab him too.</p> <p>When the car owner approached Dunbar got out of the car and asked the owner for a lift. Without warning or provocation, he then punched Mr G once in the face.</p> <p>Dunbar fled the scene.</p>	<p>unprovoked; premediated; extraordinarily disproportionate and he intended to cause life-threatening harm.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the appellant was mentally unwell at the time of offending and he may have been psychotic.</p> <p>No remorse shown; very limited insight into his offending and very high risk of future violent offending.</p>	<p>sentencing remarks that the appellant was sentenced consistently with the elements of the offence in the indictment, ... He was not sentenced on the basis that he intended to kill Mr [F].</p> <p>At [73] ... His Honour's characterisation of the offending as 'exceptionally serious' is entirely apt. ...</p> <p>At [75] The offence was completely unprovoked and was premediated. ... this can fairly be described as a random and senseless attack. The appellant armed himself with a dangerous weapon, a knife, which he concealed. Mr [F] was seated with his back to the appellant. He was unaware that the appellant was behind him. The attack occurred without any warning to</p>
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					<p>the victim, who was not in a position to defend himself. The victim could hardly have been more vulnerable. The stabbing was not prolonged, but it was ferocious.</p> <p>At [77] ... the appellant forcibly and persistently stabbed at the victim's neck and upper back numerous times. [He] intended to inflict life-threatening injuries to Mr [F]. His actions had their intended consequence. Fortunately for the victim, the blade of the knife broke off its handle early in the attack, rendering the appellant's further blows less effective.</p> <p>At [78] The appellant fled the scene without showing the slightest concern for the man he had just stabbed. ...</p>
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					<p>At [79] The injuries inflicted by the appellant could have easily killed the victim. Mr [F] required intensive medical treatment to ensure his survival. His physical recovery was prolonged and the adverse physical and psychological consequences of the attack are significant and ongoing.</p> <p>At [106] ... the sentence imposed ..., while undoubtedly high, was not, in our opinion, manifestly excessive, having regard to the exceptionally serious circumstances of the offending, the effect of the offending on the victim, the need to provide general deterrence and, importantly, to protect the public. ...</p>
26.	<i>Kelly v The State</i>	25 yrs at time sentencing.	Ct 1: Agg burglary.	Ct 1: 3 yrs 6 mths imp	Dismissed.

<p><i>of Western Australia</i></p> <p><b>[2020] WASCA 29</b></p> <p>Delivered 06/03/2020</p>	<p>Convicted after early PG (25% discount).</p> <p>Prior criminal history; no past violent offending.</p> <p>Dysfunctional and difficult upbringing; raised by single mother who had substance abuse issues; witness to domestic violence; abused from aged 8 yrs.</p> <p>Contact with his father and five younger half-siblings as an adult; father died few yrs before sentencing.</p> <p>Did not complete high school; education disrupted by frequent moves; completed several educational programs whilst serving a prior sentence of imp.</p> <p>Six yr relationship; two young children; financially supporting family and sister-in-law, who requires a high degree of care; family supportive.</p> <p>Completed occupational</p>	<p>Ct 2: AOBH.</p> <p>The victim sent Kelly a number of text messages, blaming him for the death of a mutual friend. This incited Kelly to confront the victim. He and his co-offender, who had both been drinking, walked to the victim's home.</p> <p>Kelly knocked on the victim's door and, together with the co-offender, pushed him inside. Once inside Kelly and the co-offender immediately delivered a flurry of punches to the victim's face and body. The victim was punched and kicked multiple times.</p> <p>Kelly punched the victim in the mouth with his clenched fist and the co-offender, who was wearing knuckledusters, punched him in the face twice.</p> <p>While the victim was on the floor Kelly put him in a chokehold, while the co-offender struck him with the wooden leg from a table, broken during the attack.</p> <p>The victim managed to flee his home, but tripped. He was further assaulted by the co-offender, who smashed a terracotta pot over his head.</p> <p>The victim then ran to a neighbouring home calling for help. Three people came to his aid. The co-offender again punched the victim while wearing knuckledusters. Kelly put the victim in a chokehold, restricting his breathing, telling him he was going to die and that he would slit his throat</p>	<p>(cum) Ct 2: 6 mths imp (cum). TES 4 yrs imp.</p> <p>The sentencing judge observed the appellant and his co-offender were equally culpable for the attack.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the appellant went to the victim's home with the intention of attacking him; the attack was sustained and continuing and with a 'level of ferocity' and 'desire to inflict hurt and pain'; he continued the attack outside the victim's home, in the presence of witnesses.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the victim's injuries were on the 'high end' of bodily harm and involved an invasion of his home.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the offending 'simply too serious' for the sentence to be</p>	<p>Appeal concerned totality principle; length of sentence (ct 1); type of sentence (cts 1 &amp; 2) and error in failing to apply s 11 of the <i>Sentencing Act 1995</i> (ct 2).</p> <p>At [29]-[30] ... s 11 is engaged if, and only if, the evidence necessary to establish the commission of one offence establishes, without more, all elements of, and thus the commission of, another offence. ... The agg burglary offence required evidence that the assault occurred while the appellant was in another person's place without consent. The offence of AOBH required additional evidence as to the element of bodily harm. Thus, s 11 did not apply.</p> <p>At [43] ... The appellant's offence was in the more serious category of a violent home invasion.</p> <p>At [46] Giving full weight</p>
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		<p>trade courses; FIFO worker at time offending.</p> <p>Long history of substance abuse, alcohol and cannabis use from aged 12 yrs; methyl use from aged 18 yrs; almost drug free.</p> <p>Traumatized by the death of a friend (subject of text messages); on own initiative undergoing counselling and treatment for depression; anxiety and PTSD.</p>	<p>if he said anything.</p> <p>The victim was hospitalised. His teeth were knocked out of alignment and the bone plate around his teeth was fractured, requiring a splint. He also received serious lacerations to his mouth and cuts and bruises all over his body.</p>	<p>suspended.</p> <p>The offending resulted in the victim suffering physical, financial and emotional harm; including anxiety and difficulties with speaking and sleeping.</p>	<p>to the appellant's dysfunctional background and his lack of prior violent offending, the appellant has fallen well short of demonstrating that his sentence ... for the agg home burglary offence was manifestly excessive. His offence was a planned and sustained violent attack on a person in their home, involving the use of weapons and causing significant and enduring harm. ...</p> <p>At [49] ... In our opinion, it was not only open, but was appropriate and necessary to impose a degree of accumulation in respect of ct 2. The appellant and his co-offender continued their assault upon the victim after he had escaped from his house. Their sustained assault upon the victim caused him bodily harm.</p> <p>At [50] ... The judge observed, with respect correctly, that the appellant's offending was</p>
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					'simply too serious' for the sentence to be suspended.
25.	<p><i>Hansen v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2019] WASCA 170</p> <p>Delivered 01/11/2019</p>	<p>31 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after PG (20% discount).</p> <p>Lengthy criminal history; prior convictions for violent offending.</p> <p>Reasonably stable, secure; happy childhood; devoid of abuse.</p> <p>Completed yr 12.</p> <p>Good employment history; labouring positions; recent unemployment, citing a back injury.</p> <p>Suffers seizures; evidence of epilepsy; receiving treatment.</p> <p>History of methyl and alcohol abuse.</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg AOBH. Ct 2: Agg GBH.</p> <p>The victim, A, was aged 36 yrs. She and Hansen were in a family relationship.</p> <p>The victim, T, was aged 67 yrs and Hansen's neighbour.</p> <p>Hansen made abusive and derogatory comments to A as they walked along the street. A walked away.</p> <p>Hansen ran up to A from behind, grabbed her hair and punched her in the face and head. She fell to the ground. He then stood over her and punched, kicked and racially insulted her.</p> <p>The commotion caused several residents to come out of their homes. Fearing for A's safety and welfare T, armed with a wooden implement, approached Hansen and yelled at him to stop.</p> <p>Hansen threw a single punch, striking T in the jaw. The blow knocked T unconscious and he fell backwards, causing him to hit the back of his head on the roadway.</p> <p>Hansen then picked up the wooden implement and resumed his assault upon A, hitting her in the ribs with great force.</p> <p>Hansen eventually fled the scene. He was arrested</p>	<p>Ct 1: 2 yrs 6 mths imp (cum). Ct 2: 4 yrs imp (cum). TES 6 yrs 6 mths imp. EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge characterised the appellant's overall behaviour as 'extremely violent' and he subjected the victims to 'a terrifying ordeal'.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the assault on A was persistent in nature and the assault on T, which had the potential to result in his death, had physical and psychological consequences.</p> <p>The sentencing judge acknowledged the offences occurred over a relatively brief period of time, but involved two victims in two separate attacks.</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned totality principle.</p> <p>At [26] ... each offence was plainly a serious offence of its type. The appellant's actions were borne out of anger and were completely unjustified. The offences were committed in an ordinary suburban street, in the view of householders. Both victims were vulnerable. A was no physical match for the appellant, and T was much older than him. The attack on A was brutal, sustained and merciless. ... To the appellant's knowledge, A may have been pregnant.</p> <p>At [27] ... the offence committed against T involved a single punch, ... delivered to T's face with such force as to cause facial fractures and immediately render him unconscious. It cannot be</p>

			<p>a short time later.</p> <p>A was taken to hospital and treated for pain and abrasions. She was fortunate not to have suffered fractured ribs.</p> <p>T suffered facial fractures and bleeding on his brain. He required surgery. He continued to suffer adverse side effects from his injuries, including poor short-term memory; headaches and disruption to his senses of taste and smell.</p>	<p>Co-operative; expressed regret and remorse; limited insight into his offending behaviour; high risk of violent reoffending.</p>	<p>overlooked that T had acted to protect A by attempting to prevent the appellant's continuing assault upon her. Instead of desisting ... the appellant escalated the situation and punched T. The consequences to T ... have been very significant. ...</p> <p>At [31] ... the TES imposed ... was entirely appropriate, having regard to all of the relevant circumstances and all of the relevant sentencing factors. ...</p>
<p><b>24.</b></p>	<p><b><i>Brindley v The State of Western Australia</i></b></p> <p><b>[2019] WASCA 153</b></p> <p>Delivered 04/10/2019</p>	<p>34 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after PG (20% discount).</p> <p>Prior criminal history; no history of violent offending; prior sentence of imp.</p> <p>Until incident subject of appeal has not re-offended since release from prison in 2008.</p> <p>Completed yr 11.</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burg. Ct 2: AOBH.</p> <p>The victim, Natalie, was at home with her four children (aged 18, 15, 12 and 3 yrs). Visiting the home were the victims, Dillon (19 yrs) and his cousins Brayden (21 yrs) and Brodie (19 yrs).</p> <p>Dillon and Brayden left the house to walk to the shops. On the way they were confronted by a man who accused Dillon of breaking into his car. After a verbal altercation they continued to the shops and returned to the house.</p> <p>On arriving back at the house a utility arrived at the address. Brindley and three male co-offenders got out of the vehicle and approached the house.</p>	<p>Ct 1: 3 yrs 6 mths imp (cum). Ct 2: 6 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 4 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the seriousness of the offending made a term of imp the only appropriate disposition.</p> <p>The sentence judge found the appellant used unprovoked violence; he</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned length of sentence.</p> <p>At [40] The ... offence was in the more serious category of a violent home invasion with intent to intimidate the occupants ... We accept that some aggravating features – such as the use of weapons – were absent. However, the offending was very serious, involving an attack after dark by a group of</p>

		<p>Good sportsman; played rugby for WA.</p> <p>Hard-working; successful trade business.</p> <p>Married; three young children; family orientated.</p> <p>Prior substance abuse issues.</p>	<p>Natalie and her two youngest children were outside the front of her house. She confronted the group, who she did not know, yelling at them to get off her property. Brindley yelled back and pushed Natalie in the chest, causing her to stumble backwards.</p> <p>Brindley then started assaulting Brodie. Brayden attempted to break up the fight, but he was grabbed from behind by one of the co-offenders and placed in a headlock and threatened with assault. Brodie was able to run off. The co-offender released Brayden and he ran inside the house, locking the security door behind him.</p> <p>Brindley forced entry into the home by kicking open the security door. On searching the house he located a locked bedroom door, which he kicked open. Brayden had secured himself in the room and on being found by Brindley he was taken to the front of the house. Asking for Dillon and being unable to locate him Brindley said, 'Well, where the fuck is he because our mate's car has been broken into five times and you cunts are going to face the music'.</p> <p>After a short conversation with a co-offender Brindley walked over to Brayden and said, 'Tell Dillon this is for him'. He then punched Brayden with a closed fist to the head, causing a laceration to his eyebrow. Brayden fell to the ground and was punched and kicked several times by one of the co-offenders. Brindley and his co-offenders then left the house.</p>	<p>was a stranger to the victims; he broke into the house of a vulnerable woman with four children; he entered the house in a violent way, knowing people were inside and terrorised the occupants; he behaved in a 'thuggish way'; he forcefully punched a person he knew to be unconnected with the matter to send a message to others.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the offending was 'simply gratuitous violence'; it was not spontaneous and had a degree of planning and premeditation; the appellant's actions those of a vigilante, but went beyond those of a vigilante because he was not responding to a loss he had suffered; he was 'lending the muscle'.</p> <p>Demonstrated remorse; acceptance of responsibility and co-operative.</p>	<p>strangers on a house occupied by a woman and her children, who must have been terrified by the experience. The offence was a significant violation of the sanctity of their home, in which they were entitled to feel safe. ...</p> <p>At [41] The vigilante nature of the attack was also a significant aggravating feature of the offending. ...</p> <p>At [48] In considering the significance of any identified range, it is necessary to bear in mind the need for firming up of sentences for serious cases of home burglary, especially home burglary accompanied by violence to the occupants.</p> <p>At [50] ... the TES ... bears a proper relationship to the overall criminality involved in both of the offences viewed in entirety, having regard to all relevant facts and circumstances ... and all</p>
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					relevant sentencing factors. ...
23.	<p><b><i>Castrilli v The State of Western Australia</i></b></p> <p><b>[2019] WASCA 135</b></p> <p>Delivered 29/08/2019</p>	<p>27 yrs at time offending. 29 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after late PG (alternative charge to GBH) (17% discount).</p> <p>Prior criminal history; including a conviction for disorderly behaviour, which involved fights with other males in a public area.</p> <p>Unremarkable childhood; one of three children; parents separated when young; father remarried; strong family support.</p> <p>Stable relationship; no children.</p> <p>Left school towards end of yr 11; completed trade apprenticeship; same employer since 2007.</p> <p>Co-offender Craddock charged and PG to GBH; sentenced to 16 mths imp. (25% discount) EFP.</p>	<p>1 x AOBH.</p> <p>Castrilli and two of his friends were on a river cruise. Three other guests on the cruise included a Mr Craddock (co-offender) and the victim. The three did not know each other.</p> <p>During the four and a half hr cruise Castrilli and his friends consumed a significant amount of alcohol. By the end of the cruise Castrilli was drunk.</p> <p>Shortly after the boat returned Castrilli was talking and dancing with a girl when he felt water being thrown over his back. He turned to see the victim standing behind him holding an empty bottle of water. Angry, he yelled at the victim, the victim shouted back. Some pushing and shoving occurred between the two before Castrilli walked off and left the boat on his own.</p> <p>Looking to find anyone he knew Castrilli walked up to a group of people gathered near the jetty. This group included Mr Craddock.</p> <p>At around the same time the victim left the boat with his girlfriend. He went to approach the group but was restrained by his girlfriend. He then started screaming.</p> <p>Castrilli saw the victim and instantly felt angry. He walked up to him and punched him in the head with considerable force.</p>	<p>12 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge characterised the appellant's conduct as a very serious instance of AOBH and a 'serious escalation in [the] force used, harm caused and potential for greater harm'.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found five factors demonstrated the seriousness of the offending: the degree of force used to strike the victim; the victim's vulnerability, in that he was totally unprepared for the punch; the appellant's knowledge of the risk of serious injury to the victim by virtue of the punch to his head; the seriousness of the injuries suffered by the victim and the risk of further serious injury; the assault was unprovoked and it was a response</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned length of sentence; parity principle; plea discount and error in characterisation of the offence as 'very serious'.</p> <p>At [44] In all of the circumstances, the discount of 17% given to the appellant for his offer to PG to the AOBH offence was within a proper exercise of the sentencing judge's discretion.</p> <p>At [61] ... While the appellant's antecedents, and those of Mr Craddock, were similar in a number of respects, ... the mitigating factors applicable in Mr Craddock's case warranted a more significant discount than the discount warranted for the appellant's mitigating factors. ...</p> <p>At [62] ... there was no</p>

			<p>The victim did not see Castrilli's approach and was totally unprepared for the assault. The force of the punch rendered him unconscious and he fell to the ground.</p> <p>As the victim lay unconscious Mr Craddock, who was being restrained by others, broke free, approached the victim and stomped on his head.</p> <p>The victim suffered a fractured jaw, requiring surgery. He spent several days in hospital.</p>	<p>entirely disproportionate to the earlier incident where the victim sprayed water onto the appellant.</p> <p>Reduced risk of re-offending; appellant genuinely remorseful; recognised alcohol contributed to his offending and steps taken to address this behaviour.</p> <p>Continuing physical and psychological effects on victim.</p>	<p>objective basis on which the appellant could have a legitimate or justifiable sense of grievance about the extent of the disparity between his sentence and the sentence imposed on Mr Craddock.</p> <p>At [66] The ... sentencing judge properly took into account the fact that the force with which the appellant punched the victim in the head, and without any warning to the victim, clearly carried with it the risk that the victim would suffer a very serious injury, or even death, either from the blow itself, or as a result of being knocked unconscious and falling to the ground and hitting his head. Indeed the force of the punch, and its likely consequences, were aspects of the circumstances of the commission of the AOBH offence which the ... sentencing judge was obliged to take into account in assessing the seriousness of that offence.</p>
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					<p>At [67] ... a single punch to a victim's head, delivered with considerable force when the victim is taken by surprise and standing on a hard surface, obviously carries the potential to cause very serious injuries, or even death .... That obvious and inherent risk was an outcome which the appellant could properly be taken to have known. That knowledge clearly added to the seriousness of his offending conduct.</p> <p>At [68] ... To inflict a blow with such force as to render a victim immediately unconscious is a very serious assault.</p> <p>At [82] ... it was not appropriate to suspend or conditionally suspend the term of imp. Neither the type of sentence imposed nor the length of the term of imp was unreasonable or plainly unjust. ...</p>
22.	<b><i>Thompson v The State of</i></b>	39 yrs at time offending. 41 yrs at time sentencing.	Ct 1: AOBH. Ct 2: GBH with intent.	Ct 1: 6 mths imp (conc). Ct 2: 4 yrs 6 mths imp	Dismissed.

<p><i>Western Australia</i></p> <p><b>[2019] WASCA 68</b></p> <p>Delivered 02/05/2019</p>	<p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>Prior criminal history WA and NZ; assault and drug offending.</p> <p>Arrived in Australia 2002.</p> <p>Current partner; one child; two children from former relationship.</p> <p>Supportive family.</p> <p>Employment history.</p>	<p>Ct 3: Unlawful wounding.</p> <p>Arrangements were made by a third party for Cadman (a co-offender) to be introduced to Harris (victim ct 1). A meeting was arranged at a hotel room, the purpose of which was to discuss a drug deal.</p> <p>Thompson drove Cadman and Tamainu (the second co-offender) to the hotel. The three planned to steal drugs from Harris. Tamainu was armed with a machete and he and Thompson both took with them beanies, to be worn as balaclavas.</p> <p>Harris went to the hotel with Hayes (victim ct 2) and Layton (victim ct 3) as back up to ensure the proposed drug deal with Cadman went according to plan.</p> <p>During the meeting Thompson and Tamainu waited outside the room. When Cadman gave a predetermined signal, by flicking the curtains, they both entered the room. Cadman took possession of Harris' drugs and money before leaving. Thompson and Tamainu then attacked Harris.</p> <p>During the attack Hayes and Layton entered the room.</p> <p>Harris was punched to the head and suffered</p>	<p>(conc). Ct 3: 1 yr 10 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 6 yrs 4 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The trial judge found the incident was a planned stealing; there was a preparedness to use violence; the machete, a 'huge weapon', would be used in the event that it was required and it was 'inconceivable' the appellant did not know about the machete before the incident; there was an intent to cause GBH in the use of the machete.</p> <p>The trial judge found the offending aggravated by the use of the machete; the appellant was in company; there had been some planning and preparation; it occurred at night and in a place where members of the public were present.</p>	<p>Appeal concerned totality principle.</p> <p>At [61] ... the appellant's offending was, no doubt, serious. The offending arose from 'a planned stealing of Mr Harris' drugs in which there was a preparedness to use violence'. ... A machete, capable of inflicting significant and, potentially, fatal injuries, was carried by one of the offenders and used to assault Mr Hayes and Mr Layton. ... The appellant made no attempt to withdraw from the offending or prevent Mr Tamainu from wielding the machete. The offending occurred at night when members of the public were staying at the hotel. The offences were committed for purposes relating to prohibited drugs. Mr Hayes .... suffered significant injuries....</p> <p>At [70] ... it is not reasonably arguable ... that the TES ... infringed the</p>
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			<p>cuts to his mouth and bruising to his back and thighs (ct 1).</p> <p>Hayes was struck by the machete on his knee, thigh and foot. His injuries required surgery (ct 2).</p> <p>Layton was struck with the machete on his elbow and back (ct 3).</p>		<p>first limb of the totality principle. Each of the offences involved a different victim. A custodial term of 6 yrs 4 mths was necessary in order properly to reflect the serious nature of the appellant's offending, viewed as a whole, and properly to recognise the important sentencing considerations of personal and general deterrence. The TES bears a proper relationship to the criminality involved in all of the offences, ...</p>
21.	<p><i>The State of Western Australia v TLP</i></p> <p>[2019] WASCA 66</p> <p>Delivered 24/04/2019</p>	<p>24 yrs at time offending. 25 yrs 6 mths time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after PG (20% discount).</p> <p>No prior criminal history.</p> <p>Unstable upbringing; parents separated before aged 2 yrs; lived with various family and friends as a child (including grandmother, victim P); mother often</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg GBH. Ct 2: Agg AOBH. Cts 3-7 &amp; 9: Agg sex pen. Ct 8: Att agg sex pen.</p> <p>TLP went to his grandparents' home. His grandmother, P, aged 73 yrs, and his half-sister E, aged 17 yrs were home. P let him into the house. After a time, and without warning, he attacked P by grabbing her by the neck, throwing her to the ground and punching her repeatedly to her face and head (ct 1).</p> <p>TLP then assaulted E by grabbing her by the hair and punching her in the face and head</p>	<p>Ct 1: 3 yrs imp (conc). Ct 2: 16 mths imp (conc). Ct 3: 18 mths imp (cum). Ct 4-5 &amp; 8-9: 18 mths imp (conc). Ct 5: 18 mths imp (conc). Ct 6: 5 yrs imp (cum). Ct 7: 2 yrs (conc).</p> <p>TES 6 yrs 6 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p>	<p>Allowed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned length of sentence (cts 1, 3-5, 7-9) and totality principle.</p> <p>Re-sentenced to:</p> <p>Cts 1; 5 &amp; 9: 4 yrs imp (cum). Ct 2: 16 mths imp (conc). Ct 3: 4 yrs imp (conc). Cts 4 &amp; 7: 5 yrs imp (conc).</p>

		<p>lived elsewhere.</p> <p>Completed yr 10.</p> <p>Bullied at school; socially isolated; retreated into computer gaming world; accessed pornography at a young age, exposed to explicit pornography depicting incest and bondage.</p> <p>Employed various casual roles; unemployed 18 mths prior to offending.</p> <p>History of alcohol and illicit drug use; escalated prior to offending; intoxicated with alcohol and cannabis at time offending.</p>	<p>repeatedly (ct 2). He dragged E to where the victim P was still lying and, in her presence, he committed and att to commit acts of sexual violence against E (cts 3-9).</p> <p>During the sexual assaults he repeatedly told E and P that if they did not do what he said he would kill them.</p> <p>TLP then left, taking his grandfather's car. He travelled to Collie where he was arrested.</p>	<p>The sentencing judge characterised the offending as extremely serious; involving a sustained, prolonged, vicious and violent attack on P and E; his conduct 'obviously degrading'; it inflicted serious physical injuries and psychological trauma on the victims.</p> <p>Remorseful; co-operative with police.</p> <p>Moderate to high risk of re-offending in a sexual manner; particularly if alcohol and cannabis use not addressed.</p>	<p>Ct 6: 6 yrs imp (conc). Ct 8: 3 yrs imp (conc).</p> <p>TES 12 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p><u>Ct 1</u> At [87] – [88] The circumstances ... of this offence ... are self-evidently extremely serious. The victim was the respondent's grandmother. She was 73 yrs old .... The respondent was much younger than his grandmother and there was a significant size difference between him and his victim. P was completely vulnerable. The respondent attacked her without warning. She had no ability or means with which to fight back. ... At the time the respondent was sentenced, P was still receiving medical and psychological treatment.</p>
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					<p>At [89] The acts of the respondent can fairly be characterised as callous, brutal and sustained. ... The respondent did nothing to help P, despite her injuries. Instead, he forced E to humiliate and then kick P. The respondent forced P to witness the respondent's sexual attacks on E.</p> <p><u>Cts 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9</u> At [90] ... it is clear that the offending was at the upper end of the range of seriousness for offences of agg GBH.</p> <p>At [96] Each of the offences ... was a very serious example of its type. ... He did so with a high level of violence and while threatening to kill her. E's humiliation and distress in each case was compounded by the respondent committing</p>
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					the offence in the presence of P. The respondent traumatised E, who had not previously engaged in sexual intercourse. The respondent exposed her to the risk of pregnancy. Each of the offences ... was cruel and was committed without a modicum of pity for the ordeal he inflicted upon E. ...
20.	<p><i>Duncan v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2018] WASCA 154</p> <p>Delivered 31/08/2018</p>	<p>37 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after trial. (alternative charge to GBH).</p> <p>Significant criminal history; numerous offences involving violent assault, including domestic violence; manslaughter conviction for death of his 22 mth old daughter.</p> <p>Aboriginal; raised by relatives; good upbringing.</p> <p>Educated to yr 10; no learning or social difficulties at school.</p>	<p>1 x AOBH.</p> <p>Duncan and the victim, NFB, were in a de facto relationship. The offence was committed about one month after NFB gave birth to their third child.</p> <p>At a birthday celebration Duncan smoked cannabis and consumed alcohol. NFB also drank alcohol, becoming so intoxicated she fell over a number of times.</p> <p>On the journey home NFB fell asleep in the car and woke up to find they had broken down. As she went to get out of the car she fell and struck her head, injuring herself.</p> <p>Duncan, frustrated the car was not working, took his frustration out on NFB, kicking her in the head, face and body. He then dragged her along as</p>	<p>3 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the offending very serious; it was a sustained; completely unprovoked; cowardly attack on a vulnerable victim who was alone with the appellant in an isolated area; severely intoxicated and who he knew was in no condition to run away or defend herself.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the offending agg</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned length of sentence.</p> <p>At [36] ... the offence in question was a very serious instance of the offence of AOBH. ... It was an entirely unprovoked assault on a defenceless, heavily intoxicated woman, who was lying on the ground and already injured, at the time. ... when the appellant was wearing boots.</p> <p>At [38] The domestic relationship between the</p>

		<p>Extensive work history; employed various cattle stations in Kimberley and NT; including in supervisory positions.</p> <p>Nine children born from six different relationships.</p>	<p>he punched her. NFB screamed at him to stop.</p> <p>Duncan eventually stopped and helped NFB back into the car. Some relatives of NFB happened to pass by and they took her back to their home.</p> <p>NFB went to hospital and was flown to Perth for treatment. She suffered a broken jaw, lacerations and substantial bruising.</p>	<p>by the fact the victim had only recently given birth to her youngest child and they were in a domestic relationship.</p> <p>Lack of remorse; responsibility and victim empathy; high risk of re-offending against a female partner.</p>	<p>appellant and NFB was an agg factor which added to the seriousness of this offence.</p> <p>At [39] ... the offence was properly regarded as more serious because it was committed by the appellant on his partner, who had only very recently delivered his child, and who was entitled to his care, rather than to an abject demonstration of his complete lack of respect for her and for her human dignity.</p> <p>At [59] The sentence imposed in this case was undoubtedly a significant sentence for an AOBH. However, the seriousness of the offending ... warranted the imposition of a significant term of imp.</p>
19.	<p><i>Spirovski v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2017] WASCA 230</p>	<p>25 yrs at time offending. 27 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after trial (alternative charge to GBH).</p>	<p>1 x AOBH.</p> <p>The victim, aged 19 yrs, was out drinking with a friend, H, at a tavern.</p> <p>Spirovski was a security officer at the tavern, and he and another officer observed H to be</p>	<p>18 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The trial judge found the victim did not threaten the appellant or spit at him.</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned length and nature of sentence.</p> <p>At [58] The degree of force used by the appellant in</p>

	<p>Delivered 28/11/2017</p>	<p>Prior criminal history; comprising traffic matters.</p> <p>Strong work ethic; good community support.</p> <p>Positive relationship with partner.</p>	<p>intoxicated and asked him to leave.</p> <p>H tried to persuade the officers to let him stay. This was refused and Spirovski began to usher him towards the exit.</p> <p>The victim said to Spirovski, ‘You don’t have to be cunts about it’. He responded by punching the victim in the face, knocking him to the ground and removing him from the premises.</p> <p>The victim was conveyed to hospital by ambulance. He suffered a broken nose which was pressed inwards and fractures to his mid face extending to the orbits on both sides, requiring surgery and the insertion of several plates.</p>	<p>The trial judge found the appellant’s reaction to the victim’s use of a profanity wholly disproportionate to what was said to him; the punch was forceful and unnecessary.</p> <p>The trial judge found the offence was a serious case of its kind given the degree of force used and the seriousness of the injuries.</p> <p>Expressed some remorse; prior good character.</p>	<p>striking the complainant and the seriousness of the injuries which [he] suffered were significant factors in evaluating the objective seriousness of the offence, whether the offending was a serious example of its kind and the appropriateness of a term of immediate imp. The appellant was the aggressor. He used considerable force in striking the complainant. The appellant’s action had the potential easily to cause even more serious injuries than the complainant in fact suffered. The absence of some of the agg factors that existed in previous cases does not mitigate the seriousness of what the appellant actually did.</p> <p>At [59] Her Honour was entitled, ... to characterise the appellant’s offending as a serious example of its kind.</p> <p>At [60] General deterrence was an important</p>
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					<p>sentencing consideration. Violence in public places is a matter of genuine concern in the community.</p> <p>At [71] ... culpability was increased by the degree of force he used in gratuitously striking the complainant and, also, by the appellant's status as a security officer at the premises where the assault occurred.</p>
18.	<p><i>Allen v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2017] WASCA 203</p> <p>Delivered 31/10/2017</p>	<p><u>Allen</u> 32 yrs at time offending. 35 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after late PG (10% discount).</p> <p>First trial aborted, PG accepted week prior to second trial commencing.</p> <p>Substantial criminal history, including three prior convictions for AOBH; released from prison about one month before committing present offence.</p> <p>Parents deceased; single; no dependents.</p>	<p><u>Allen and Gastarov</u> 1 x AOBH.</p> <p><u>Marsandi</u> 1 x GBH.</p> <p>Late at night the victim and his heavily pregnant partner attended a car park to collect his car. He used a baseball bat to smash a window to gain access to his car, causing the vehicle's alarm to sound.</p> <p>The proprietor of the adjacent workshop was woken by the alarm. He had previously been engaged by Marsandi to work on the vehicle so he telephoned one of the appellants to inform them of what was happening.</p> <p>A short time later Marsandi and Allen arrived. Marsandi spoke to the victim. During the conversation Marsandi picked up the victim's</p>	<p><u>Allen</u> 2 yrs 10 mths imp. EFP.</p> <p><u>Gastarov</u> 3 yrs 6 mths imp. EFP.</p> <p><u>Marsandi</u> 6 yrs 4 mths imp. EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge characterised each appellant's offence as objectively very serious and at the high end of the objective criminality for offences of its kind.</p> <p>The sentencing judge</p>	<p>Allowed.</p> <p>Appeals concerned lengths of sentences.</p> <p>Re-sentenced to:</p> <p><u>Allen</u> 20 mths imp. EFP.</p> <p><u>Gastarov</u> 2 yrs 4 mths imp. EFP.</p> <p><u>Marsandi</u> 5 yrs imp. EFP.</p> <p><u>Marsandi</u> At [61] ... A sentence in</p>

		<p>Supportive ex-partner.</p> <p>Business owner-operator; successful for a while.</p> <p>Leg injury resulting in a limp; postural problems and headaches. Suffers from depression.</p> <p>Prior history of drug abuse.</p> <p><u>Gastarov</u> 38 yrs at time offending. 41 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after late PG (10% discount).</p> <p>First trial aborted, PG accepted week prior to second trial commencing.</p> <p>Prior criminal history; mostly traffic offences; convictions for dep of liberty and AOBH.</p> <p>Born Australia; raised in the USA after parents' separation.</p> <p>Two children to ex-wife; one child to current partner.</p>	<p>baseball bat and without warning swung the bat at the victim's head.</p> <p>The victim fell to the ground. Marsandi swung at the victim with the bat a further five or six times. Not all of those strikes made contact with the victim.</p> <p>The victim got to his feet and run. At this time Gastarov arrived and he pursued the victim in his car, while Allen ran after the victim on foot.</p> <p>When Gastarov and Allen caught up with the victim he started jogging back towards the car park. Allen continued to chase the victim on foot and unsuccessfully attempted to kick the victim from behind.</p> <p>Marsandi remained at the car park and when the victim returned, rushed towards him. Gastarov arrived and also rushed towards the victim with the raised baseball bat, before punching and kicking him. Gastarov then pulled the victim to the ground where Marsandi continued to kick and stomp on him several times.</p> <p>The appellants then allowed the victim and his partner to leave.</p> <p>Marsandi and Allen then hosed down the car and the car park where the assault took place. They also changed their clothes. Gastarov collected the baseball bat and left.</p> <p>The assault was captured on CCTV footage</p>	<p>found it was a sustained attack and the injuries to the victim represented serious examples of the respective offences; carried out in a brazen manner while in company.</p>	<p>the range of 3 to 5 yrs will commonly be imposed in cases involving the use of weapons.</p> <p>At [68] ... The beating which the victim suffered was severe, .... While the injuries were moderately severe examples of GBH, they were not established to have resulted in serious permanent disability.</p> <p>At [69] ... It may be inferred that at least most of the injuries constituting GBH were caused by [his] initial use of a baseball bat to repeatedly and forcefully strike the victim's head. ... The sustained nature of the assault, and the fact that a weapon was used in a manner which was objectively likely to cause serious injury, were significant aggravating features of the offence.</p> <p>At [70] The victim did not offer any provocation for the assault.</p>
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		<p>Completed yr 12 equivalent in USA.</p> <p>Consistent work history; own tattooing business before suffering financial difficulties.</p> <p><u>Marsandi</u> 28 yrs at time offending. 31 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after late PG (10% discount).</p> <p>First trial aborted, PG accepted week prior to second trial commencing.</p> <p>Limited prior criminal history in WA; no previous terms of imp. After this offence convicted in NSW of AOBH.</p> <p>Close and supportive family; supportive friends.</p> <p>De facto relationship; good and loving father to three young children.</p> <p>Educated to yr 11; completed apprenticeship;</p>	<p>installed at the workshop premises. At some point it was manually deleted, however it was later able to be recovered by police.</p> <p>Later the same day Gastarov also attempted to obtain the CCTV footage from a nearby business, but it had already been seized by police.</p> <p>The victim was hospitalised and required surgery for a number of injuries, including the insertion of a metal plate in his head.</p>	<p>At [72] The conclusion that the appellant felt he could seriously assault others with impunity elevated the significance of personal deterrence and community protection as sentencing considerations. ... It is capable of explaining the imposition of a sentence greater than the sentences customarily imposed for serious examples of causing GBH. However, it does not explain the extent of the disparity in this case.</p> <p>At [73] ... the sentence imposed ... was not commensurate with the seriousness of Marsandi's offence ...</p> <p>At [76] ... In all the circumstances, while Marsandi's offence is a serious example of the offence of unlawfully doing GBH, a sentence of 6 yrs 4 mths imp is unreasonable or plainly unjust.</p> <p><u>Allen</u></p>
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		good trade and work history.			<p>At [81] Allen did not himself actually inflict any of the injuries which the victim sustained. His criminal responsibility is to be assessed on the basis that, by his presence and support ... he aided ... Marsandi and Gastarov, in assaulting the victim ...</p> <p>At [82] ... Allen did not actually inflict any injury, and did not instigate the violence initially directed towards the victim ...</p> <p><u>Gastarov</u> At [87] Gastarov was not present when the injuries constituting GBH were inflicted. ... His culpability is reduced by the fact that he was not present for the whole of the sustained assault on the victim, although it is aggravated by the fact that he himself assaulted the victim who [he] must have appreciated was already seriously injured.</p>
17.	<i>Carrick v The State of Western Australia</i>	21 yrs at time offending. 23 yrs at time sentencing.	1 x AOBH. Pierotti and Martinac, the co-offenders, were	2 yrs imp. EFP.	Allowed. Resentenced to 14 mths

<p><b>[2017] WASCA 175</b></p> <p>Delivered 22/09/2017</p>	<p>Convicted after late PG on day trial was to start (17.5% discount).</p> <p>Charged with GBH. PG accepted in full satisfaction.</p> <p>Co-operation in prosecution of co-accused in that provided witness statement which led to PG by co-offender.</p> <p>Prior criminal history.</p> <p>Supportive family.</p> <p>Educated to yr 10; interrupted by periods of juvenile detention.</p> <p>Father of three; partner pregnant with fourth child; stay at home dad.</p> <p>Performed some seasonal work; was a commercial fisherman.</p> <p>History of illicit substance abuse.</p>	<p>living temporarily with Pierotti's mother at her home. The victim was also staying at the house. Following an argument Pierotti and Martinac were asked to leave.</p> <p>The co-offenders went to the appellant's home, where Pierotti and the victim exchanged text messages. Pierotti sent a text to the victim, threatening him.</p> <p>In the morning the appellant and co-offenders returned to Pierotti's mother's house. Out of fear, the victim armed himself with an ornamental sword. Outside the house the three offenders threw glass bottles and other objects at the victim, who tried to ward off the objects with the sword.</p> <p>The appellant backed the victim into a shed. The appellant punched him in the face about five times, causing relatively minor injuries to his nose and mouth which bled (injuries constituting bodily harm, subject of the offence committed by the appellant).</p> <p>Martinac then threw an object at the victim, which struck him in the face, severely lacerating his lip and fracturing a facial bone. He required hospitalisation (injuries constituting GBH).</p> <p>The State's case was that the appellant and co-offender Pierotti not responsible for GBH suffered by the victim, that Martinac was solely criminally responsible for those injuries.</p>	<p>The sentencing judge found Pierotti, Martinac and the appellant were at the home for a common purpose and the three were 'equally culpable' for the consequential injuries suffered by the victim.</p> <p>Having regard to the seriousness of the offence the sentencing judge declined to suspend the term of imp imposed.</p> <p>On premises in company and when not welcome.</p> <p>No provocation to the appellant.</p> <p>The appellant threw objects at the victim before then assaulting him.</p> <p>Appellant increased vulnerability of victim by backing him into a shed.</p> <p>Victim punched five times including after had fallen to the ground.</p>	<p>imp. EFP.</p> <p>Appeal concerned factual basis on which sentenced and length of sentence.</p> <p>At [26] It is clear ... in the sentencing remarks that the appellant was sentenced on the basis that he was culpable for the injuries suffered by the victim, which constituted GBH .... This finding was not open to his Honour, in light of the appellant's PG to the lesser charge of AOBH and the State's express position that the appellant was not criminally responsible for the GBH suffered by the victim.</p> <p>At [32] ... While the plea was entered to a lesser charge, there is nothing to suggest that it could not have been offered at a much earlier stage in the proceedings. ... In our view, having regard to the late entry of the plea and that it was entered in the face of what appears to have been a strong</p>
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				Appellant remorseful.	<p>prosecution case, we would give a discount of 10% for the PG.</p> <p>At [37] ... This was ... an unprovoked and serious assault. It did not occur on the spur of the moment and there is nothing whatever to have justified the appellant's presence in company at the ... house. Having regard to the seriousness of the offence ... we are satisfied that only a term of imp can be justified in this case.</p> <p>At [38] ... it would be inappropriate to suspend the term of imp ... having regard to the serious circumstances in which the offence was committed ...</p>
16.	<p><i>Pureau v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2017] WASCA 115</p> <p>Delivered 26/06/2017</p>	<p>24 yrs at time offending. 26 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>Prior criminal history; including a conviction of AOBH in a domestic setting.</p> <p>Born in NZ; arrived in</p>	<p>Ct 3: Threat to kill. Ct 4: Agg AOBH. Ct 5: Dep lib.</p> <p>The victim, M, was several wks pregnant and had been in relationship with Pureau about 6 wks. They shared a home with three other people.</p> <p>M left to attend appointments, borrowing Pureau's mobile phone and car. When she returned he was angry with her for being away for so long. They</p>	<p>Ct 3: 3 yrs imp (cum). Ct 4: 2 yrs imp (conc). Ct 5: 3 yrs imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 6 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The trial judge found the appellant's overall offending constituted a</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeal challenged the individual sentences on cts 3 and 5 and concerned totality.</p> <p>At [75] ... M was defenceless and particularly vulnerable by reason of the greater</p>

		<p>Australia aged 17 yrs.</p> <p>Employed.</p> <p>No illicit substance or alcohol use.</p>	<p>argued and he abused and spat in M's face. She called out for someone to call the police, however other occupants did not do so as illicit substances were in the house.</p> <p>Pureau left the house. Other occupants bound M with tape and assaulted her. Bulk of injuries caused by others.</p> <p>Pureau returned home. Armed with a knife and taser and wearing gloves, he ordered M into a room and told her he was going to kill her. He pointed the knife and threatened her with the taser, telling her the more she screamed the more pain he would inflict. He att to taser M in the face but she raised her arms to protect herself, the taser cut her thumb.</p> <p>Pureau pulled M's hair and dragged her from the room. She was subjected to further threats and assaults before she was able to escape.</p> <p>Between everyone involved, the ordeal lasted more than five hours.</p>	<p>very serious example of domestic violence and the real seriousness of the offence was his threats to unlawfully kill M and the deprivation of liberty. The real harm was psychological.</p> <p>Denied the offending.</p> <p>Lack of remorse and genuine empathy.</p>	<p>physical strength of the appellant and her pregnancy. The offences occurred in a domestic setting. The fact that the offences were committed in such a setting increases the seriousness of what the appellant did. It does not matter that their relationship was brief.</p> <p>At [76] ... Although the offences occurred in the one transaction, the imposition of conc sentences would have resulted in a TES that would be an inadequate and inappropriate reflection of the overall criminality of the appellant's conduct.</p>
15.	<p><b><i>McCoombe v The State of Western Australia</i></b></p> <p><b>[2016] WASCA 227</b></p> <p>Delivered 13/12/2016</p>	<p>47 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after PG (20% discount on ct 4).</p> <p>Long criminal history; many involving violence.</p> <p>Recently released from prison for offences of violence towards this</p>	<p>4 x Agg AOBH.</p> <p>McCoombe and the victim, D, were in an abusive relationship. McCoombe would accuse D of infidelity causing him to become jealous.</p> <p>Following an argument McCoombe punched D two or three times to the face with a clenched fist, causing bruising and swelling. He then strangled her so she was unable to breathe, bruising her neck (ct 1).</p>	<p>Ct 1: 1 yr 2 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>Ct 2: 1 yr imp (conc).</p> <p>Ct 3: 1 yr 2 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>Ct 4: 5 yrs imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 6 yrs 2 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p>	<p>Dismissed – on papers.</p> <p>Appeal concerned length of sentence on ct 4.</p> <p>At [34] Ct 4 was no aberration. It was part of a pattern of serious and ongoing domestic violence against D.</p>

		<p>victim.</p> <p>Indigenous Australian. Positive relationships with his siblings.</p> <p>Educated to yr 11.</p> <p>Unemployed for a number of years.</p> <p>Three children from a previous relationship; young child with victim of these offences.</p> <p>History of alcohol abuse; commenced drinking at an early age. No history of illicit substance abuse.</p>	<p>McCoombe forcefully swung a metal chair, striking D on the back of the head. The wound bled profusely (ct 2).</p> <p>McCoombe struck D with a plastic crate to her left leg, ribs and head. He later hit her in the arm with the crate. D sustained bruising to her leg and a cut to her head that bled profusely (ct 3).</p> <p>D went into the toilet to escape McCoombe. He followed and kicked in the door. D attempted to escape the home. As she did so McCoombe got a kettle full of boiling water and poured the boiling water on her. He also pushed D onto a mattress and punched and kicked her (ct 4).</p> <p>D was prevented from obtaining medical treatment for several days. She suffered extensive second and third-degree burns down her back.</p>	<p>The sentencing judge found the circumstances of ct 4 ‘especially serious’ and were ‘in the most serious category of offending of this kind’.</p> <p>The appellant’s criminal history one of the worst records of violent offending seen.</p> <p>Unfavourable antecedents and retribution, deterrence and protection of society were important sentencing considerations in this case.</p> <p>Little insight into his offending.</p>	<p>At [35] The appellant has no real insight into his offending. He sought to justify what he did by blaming D. ... he poses a high risk of further serious violent offending against his domestic partners.</p> <p>At [36] We are acutely aware of the severity of the sentence imposed on ct 4 ... the sentence was very close to the maximum penalty for the offence. However, when all the relevant circumstances are considered, including the appellant’s PG and his antecedents, ct 4 was plainly an offence of the utmost gravity of its kind.</p>
14.	<p><i>Sophiadakis v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2016] WASCA 203</p> <p>Delivered 25/11/2016</p>	<p>28 yrs at time offending. 29 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after early PG (25% discount).</p> <p>The appellant was on a pre-sentence order for the two agg AOBH offences at time offending on indictment.</p> <p>Significant prior criminal history; including</p>	<p><u>Indictment</u> 1 x With intent to harm did an act likely to endanger life, health or safety.</p> <p><u>Section 32 Notice</u> Ch 1: Agg AOBH. Ch 2: Agg AOBH. Ch 3: Criminal damage. Ch 4: Breach of bail.</p> <p><u>Ch 1 &amp; 2</u> A verbal altercation occurred between the Sophiadakis and the victim A.</p>	<p><u>Indictment</u> 4 yrs imp.</p> <p><u>Section 32 Notice</u> Ch 1: 15 mths imp (conc). Ch 2: 15 mths imp (cum). Ch 3: 18 mths imp (conc). Ch 4: 3 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>TES 5 yrs 3 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned the facts for Agg AOBH charges and totality.</p> <p>At [27] ...neither the prosecutor nor defence counsel who appeared in the District Court was aware of the negotiations and agreement on the material facts which</p>

		<p>convictions of unlawful damage, use of prohibited drugs, wounding, AOBH, assault a driver, common assault and breach of bail.</p> <p>Deprived childhood; exposed to violence.</p> <p>Illicit drug addiction at time offending; drug free at time sentencing.</p> <p>Drug-fuelled violence not out of character.</p> <p>Mental health issues; stabilised since in custody and ceased taking illicit drugs.</p> <p>Asserted at sentencing that she was upset with C because C had shown her daughter pornography and believed that C was grooming her daughter.</p>	<p>After Sophiadakis' children threw sand and grass on A's car, the victim's partner (B) confronted Sophiadakis and flicked the grass at her. Sophiadakis then attacked B, repeatedly punching him to the head (ch 1).</p> <p>A attempted to stop the fight. Sophiadakis grabbed A by the hair and punched her left eye. A fell to the ground and Sophiadakis repeatedly punched her to the head as she lay on the ground (ch 2).</p> <p><u>Indictment and ch 3</u> The victim C lived with Sophiadakis. Sophiadakis verbally abused C about a missing television. When C tried to placate him, he became aggressive and irrational. C bent over to pick up food he had thrown on the floor and Sophiadakis raised a hammer and said "I'm going to fucking kill you". He then struck C repeatedly to the head. C raised her hands to protect herself and Sophiadakis hit her arms and legs. C suffered bruising to her arms and legs and required 14 staples to her head.</p> <p>Sophiadakis pursued C out of the house and struck the windscreen and door panel of the C's car (ch 3). \$500 damage was caused to the car.</p> <p>Sophiadakis' young children witnessed part of the offending.</p> <p><u>Ch 4</u> Sophiadakis failed to appear at the Magistrates</p>	<p>The sentencing judge observed that the sentences for the two agg AOBH offences were shorter than the offences deserved because of totality reasons.</p> <p>The sentencing judge accepted for sentencing purposes that C was the appellant's drug supplier.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found that the flicking of grass by B was pretty minor, but probably inflamed the situation; the appellant was in a highly volatile state anyway and may well have overreacted even if B had treated her with kid gloves.</p> <p>The appellant's mental health was of limited mitigatory value. The sentencing judge found that illicit drug use was the predominant problem, but accepted that there was also an underlying mental fragility which was exacerbated by the</p>	<p>occurred before the appellant entered her PG in the Magistrates Court ...</p> <p>At [28] ... the facts as stated in the Magistrates Court asserted that Rodney Smith had flicked grass into the appellant's face and that Rodney Smith had raised his fist towards the appellant before she struck him. By contrast, the facts as stated in the District Court ... asserted that Rodney Smith had flicked grass at the appellant and the stated facts did not include the assertion that Rodney Smith had raised his fist towards the appellant before she struck him.</p> <p>At [33] ... the appellant's response was grossly disproportionate on either version of the facts.... even if the appellant should have been sentenced on the basis of the facts as alleged in the Magistrates Court, no different individual sentences should have been imposed for the offences of</p>
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			<p>Court for the return date of her pre-sentence order.</p>	<p>use of drugs. The appellant abused illicit drugs knowing that she had a tendency to behave violently when both under the influence of and when coming down from drugs.</p> <p>High risk of violent reoffending if relapses into substance abuse and has further contact with C.</p> <p>No evidence of remorse above PG.</p>	<p>agg AOBH and no different TES should have been imposed.</p> <p>At [34] ... the level of violence inflicted by the appellant on Samantha Smith, as alleged in the Magistrates Court, was less than the level of violence, as alleged in the District Court, is significant, to the extent it was alleged in the District Court that the appellant struck Samantha Smith to the head after she had fallen to the ground, but less significant, to the extent it was alleged in the District Court that the appellant grabbed Samantha Smith by the hair. However...even if the appellant should have been sentenced on the basis of the facts as alleged in the Magistrates Court, no different individual sentences should have been imposed for ... agg AOBH and no different TES should have been imposed.</p>
13.	<i>AMH v The State of Western Australia</i>	<p>31 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>PG to Ct 7 (10% discount).</p>	<p>Ct 1: Dep liberty.</p> <p>Cts 2, 6 &amp; 7: Agg AOBH.</p> <p>Ct 3 &amp; 4: Agg sex pen.</p>	<p>Ct 1: 3 yrs imp (conc).</p> <p>Ct 2: 1 yr imp (conc).</p> <p>Ct 3: 4 yrs imp (conc).</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned length</p>

	<p><b>[2016] WASCA 180</b></p> <p>Delivered 19/10/2016</p>	<p>Convicted after trial remaining counts.</p> <p>Minor criminal history; no previous relevant offending.</p> <p>15-16 yrs witnessed his mother in a physically abusive relationship.</p> <p>Emotionally unstable as a result of a succession of family tragedies.</p> <p>History of heroin abuse; abstinent from the drug at time offending.</p>	<p>Ct 5: Sex coercion.</p> <p>AMH and the victim, A, had a violent and abusive relationship. When they separated AMH spied and stalked A, and committed acts of violence upon her.</p> <p>The time between the initial offending and the report to police was approx 10 days.</p> <p>AMH tried to persuade A to attend a function with him. He drove to where she was staying, forced her into his car and drove towards Ravenswood (ct 1).</p> <p>During the drive and at an isolated area AMH verbally abused and repeatedly struck A in the head (ct 2) and forced her to perform fellatio on him (ct 3). Threatening to insert a rusty tool into A's anus, he used it to strike A on the legs. He also kicked her in the ribs (ct 6). Forcing A, naked, onto all fours he inserted a spanner into her anus (ct 4). He forced A to put a drink bottle into her vagina and threatened to kick it in if she didn't push it all the way in (ct 5). He repeatedly bashed her to the head and ribs (ct 7).</p> <p>AMH burnt her with a cigarette or lighter. He placed the flame close to her genitals. He continued to threaten to harm A and her family.</p> <p>AMH forced A to telephone her employer and quit her job. At various points he got A to call and send text messages, so that police would not look for her. AMH took A to his mother's house</p>	<p>Ct 4: 7 yrs 6 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>Ct 5: 3 yrs 6 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>Ct 6: 1 yr 6 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>Ct 7: 2 yrs 8 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>TES 11 yrs imp. EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the offending premeditated and very serious examples of their kind and agg 'by his callous, selfish and ... cruel and evil behaviours after the event ...'.</p> <p>The offending was found to be not about sexual gratification, but about sexual dominance, embarrassment and humiliation.</p> <p>No remorse or victim empathy.</p>	<p>of sentence; individual sentences not challenged.</p> <p>At [42] ... the appellant's overall offending was extremely serious. While it was not in the worst category of offending of its kind, it approached that level. The offending was premeditated, sustained, cruel and humiliating ... The appellant's post-offence conduct cannot be ignored and underscores the appellant's criminality.</p>
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			<p>and when police attended told her she had to get over the fence. She complied, despite being badly injured.</p> <p>A suffered a swollen ear, severely bruised eyeball and eye socket, and bruising and burns to her body. Her rib cage and left leg were badly injured.</p>		
12.	<p><i>The State of Western Australia v WTG</i></p> <p>[2016] WASCA 175</p> <p>Delivered 12/10/2016</p>	<p>31 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>At time offending, WTG was subject to an SIO for convictions of 3 x breach VRO protecting the victim.</p> <p>Significant prior criminal history, including AOBH, agg assault, breaches of protective bail, carrying a weapon with intent to cause fear, agg burg, breaches of VRO and agg AOBH. A number of convictions of agg assault, agg AOBH and breach VRO against this victim.</p> <p>Difficult childhood, without positive parental guidance.</p> <p>No significant employment history.</p>	<p>1 x Agg AOBH. 1 x Threat to harm. 1 x Agg GBH.</p> <p>WTG and the victim had been in a relationship, marred by domestic violence for about 15 yrs. They had been separated for 2 yrs and, despite a VRO, the victim had contact with WTG.</p> <p>WTG stayed a weekend at the victim's home with their children. They both took drugs and had sexual relations.</p> <p>On the Sunday afternoon, having made arrangements for the children to be looked after by a friend, WTG became aggravated with the victim over her declining to have sex with him and her prior relationship with another man. WTG became increasingly aggravated by the victim's refusal to discuss the prior relationship. Over the course of the Sunday evening and into the early hours of Monday morning, WTG assaulted the victim a number of times. He struck the top of the victim's head with a knife, cutting her near her left temple (Agg AOBH).</p> <p>Later, the victim locked herself in a bedroom.</p>	<p>Agg AOBH: 12 mths imp (cum). Threat to harm: 10 mths imp (conc). Agg GBH: 2 yrs 10 mths imp (head sentence)</p> <p>Breach of SIO: 6 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>TES 3 yrs 10 mths imp.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found that the offences caused the victim to suffer significant adverse consequence, physically and emotionally.</p> <p>No genuine remorse.</p> <p>The offences were committed against a slightly built, defenceless and vulnerable former partner who had placed a degree of faith and trust in</p>	<p>Allowed.</p> <p>Appellant challenged length of sentence and totality.</p> <p>Sentence set aside. WTG re-sentenced to:</p> <p>Agg AOBH: 6 mths imp (cum with head sentence). Threat to harm: 9 mths imp (conc). Agg GBH: 4 yrs 6 mths imp.</p> <p>Breach: 6 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 5 yrs 6 months imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>At [44]-[51] Discussion of comparative cases.</p> <p>At [52]... the sentence imposed in this case for the</p>

		<p>Three children with the victim.</p> <p>Long history of illicit substance abuse.</p> <p>Prior to offences and whilst on remand in custody attempts made to rehabilitate himself, through religion, rehabilitation and training programmes.</p>	<p>WTG kicked open the door and punched her hard to the face once or twice with a clenched fist, knocking her to the ground unconscious. WTG then drove the victim around, and punched her in the face again. Later, when the car was parked, WTG asked the victim about the prior relationship and when she refused to answer he punched her in the left side of the face. This occurred at least four or five times. One blow caused her head to hit the car window. During this incident WTG said he would kill the victim (threat to harm).</p> <p>The victim suffered bruising and swelling to the eye, a split lip and a fractured jaw (Agg GBH).</p>	<p>WTG by recommencing contact.</p> <p>The GBH took place over a sustained period.</p>	<p>offence of agg GBH is so far outside the range of sentences open to the sentencing judge in the sound exercise of his discretion as to manifest implied error.</p> <p>At [54] As I have concluded that the head sentence was manifestly inadequate, it follows that the TES was also manifestly inadequate...</p>
11.	<p><i>McIntyre v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2016] WASCA 150</p> <p>Delivered 26/08/2016</p>	<p><u>Appellant H</u> 54 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after early PG (25% discount).</p> <p>No prior criminal history.</p> <p>Good employment history and offending out of character.</p> <p>No substance abuse issues.</p> <p>Mother terminally ill.</p> <p><u>Appellant M</u> 20 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after early PG (25% discount).</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burg. Ct 2: AOBH.</p> <p>H and M are father and son. Both attended the victim's house to demand payment of a \$700 debt or the return of a trail bike.</p> <p>M was armed with a wooden axe and H with a tyre iron. They went to the victim's house. On their arrival at the house they were told to leave. M smashed a window of the house with the axe handle. H smashed a window using the tyre iron.</p> <p>Both H and M entered the house through a broken window and demanded the victim give them the trail bike or payment for the bike.</p> <p>H struck the victim to the forehead with the tyre iron. M then pinned down the victim with the axe handle whilst H punched the victim.</p>	<p><u>Appellant H</u> Ct 1: 2 yrs imp. Ct 2: No penalty.</p> <p><u>Appellant M</u> Ct 1: 18 mths imp. Ct 2: No penalty.</p> <p>The sentencing judge accepted that the appellants' plan was to get either the money or the trail bike, rather than "simply to go there to give him a flogging".</p> <p>The sentencing judge considered the seriousness of the offence and the need for general deterrence precluded the</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appellants challenged type and length of sentence.</p> <p>At [17] It has been recognised that agg burgs are prevalent and the sentencing objectives of general deterrence and denunciation are of particular importance in the exercise of the sentencing discretion.</p> <p>At [19]... it was open to the sentencing judge to conclude that the seriousness of the agg burg offence and considerations of general deterrence</p>

		<p>No prior criminal history.</p> <p>Good employment history and offending out of character.</p> <p>No substance abuse issues.</p>	<p>The victim suffered a laceration near his eye that required two stiches, two broken ribs and abrasions and bruising to various parts of his body. He also suffered panic attacks and lost his job because he was unable to leave the house.</p>	<p>suspension of the term of imp.</p> <p>H demonstrated little or no remorse.</p> <p>M was remorseful and had victim empathy; ashamed by what he had done, offending encouraged by his father.</p>	<p>outweighed the mitigating factors and made it inappropriate to suspend or conditionally suspend the sentences of imp.</p>
<p><b>10.</b></p>	<p><i>Dos Santos v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p><b>[2016] WASCA 46</b></p> <p>Delivered 16/03/2016</p>	<p>34 yrs at time offence. 36 yrs at time sentence.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>Prior criminal history; traffic and minor criminal offences, mostly for public disorder. No previous sentences of imp.</p> <p>Left school after yr 10.</p> <p>Good employment record and highly regarded in his field. Unemployed at time of offence.</p> <p>Two daughters from a previous marriage; 2 yr old son (MJ) with victim.</p> <p>Occasional heavy drinker; no history of substance</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burg, commit offence (Agg AOBH), threats, knew other person in place, habitation. Ct 2: Agg AOBH.</p> <p>The victim, EDS, is Dos Santos' former partner.</p> <p>In a jealous rage Dos Santos broke into EDS' home. She and her children (B and MJ) were home at the time.</p> <p>Dos Santos confronted and verbally abused EDS as she was holding MJ. He struck her three times in the head with a closed fist and continued to hit her as she tried to escape.</p> <p>B tried to pull Dos Santos away from his mother and begged him to leave her alone.</p> <p>When she fell to the ground Dos Santos grabbed EDS by the hair and banged her head into the floor and threatened to kill her.</p> <p>EDS suffered multiple bruises over her face, head, forearms and down her back.</p>	<p>Ct 1: 5 yrs 6 mths imp. (conc). Ct 2: 3 yrs 6 mths imp. (conc).</p> <p>TES 5 yrs 6 ths imp.</p> <p>EFP</p> <p>The sentencing judge characterised the offending as being 'a very serious example' of its type.</p> <p>The attack was prolonged, sustained and repeated and had police not arrived when they did, the consequences would have been tragic.</p> <p>The offending represented a significant escalation of</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appellant challenged length of sentence for ct 1.</p> <p>At [41] ... The appellant's criminality is particularly elevated by the extreme vulnerability of EDS. Not only was the appellant physically bigger than her; she was unable to protect herself because she was attempting to shield MJ and B from the appellant.</p>

		abuse.		violence not uncharacteristic of the appellant.  Lack of remorse.	
9.	<i>Gittos v The State of Western Australia</i>  [2016] WASCA 7  Delivered 13/01/2016	29 yrs at time offending.  Conviction after PG (10% discount for indictable offences; 15% for section 32 offences).  Criminal history, including violent offences.  Dysfunctional childhood; ADHD as a child.  Left school at age 14; good employment history.  No contact with three children.  Supportive new partner.  Substance abuse from age 13.	<u>Indictment</u> Ct 1: Agg armed robbery. Ct 2: Agg armed assault with intent to rob.  <u>Section 32 Notice</u> Ch 1: Criminal damage. Ch 2: Agg assault. Ch 3: AOBH. Ch 4: Drive MV with number plates not issued for that vehicle. Ch 5: Poss drug paraphernalia containing methyl.  <u>Ct 1</u> Gittos was the front seat passenger in a car that drove up and parked outside the victim's house. Gittos demanded \$150 from the victim, through the open car window. The victim stated that he did not have any money.  Gittos pointed a double-barrelled shotgun at the victim at very close range, through the open car window. He demanded the victim give all property he was carrying. The victim complied. Gittos then stated "Bring the \$150 in cash to [a stated address] within the hour, or I'll blow your fucking head off".  <u>Ct 2</u> 40 minutes later, the victim attended the stated address with two others, to give Gittos \$100.	<u>Indictment</u> Ct 1: 4 yrs imp. Ct 2: 3 yrs 6 mths imp to start 6 mths after Ct 1 (conc).  <u>Section 32 Notice</u> Ch 1: 8 mths imp. Ch 2: 6 mths imp. Ch 3: 10 mths imp. Ch 4: \$200 fine. Ch 5: 2 mths imp (cum).  Ch 1-3 conc with each other, but cum with sentence on ch 5.  TES 5 yrs imp.  EFP.  Sentencing judge found that the appellant's acceptance of responsibility and remorse for cts 1 and 2 were qualified by the appellant showing little insight into his offending.	Dismissed – on papers.  Appeal concerned totality principle. Individual sentences were not challenged.  At [30] Both indictable offences ... involved...an apparent element of premeditation and planning, albeit of a simple kind. They were calculated to force the first complainant to pay to the appellant money he considered he was owed from a drug transaction. Both involved the use of a firearm which was not simply brandished by the appellant ...Each act was accompanied by what was, in effect, a threat to kill. .. The fact that a firearm was used, and the manner in which it was used, make these offences particularly serious.

			<p>Gittos aimed the shotgun at the victim and then pressed the barrels of the shotgun against his head. Gittos demanded an additional \$300 from the victim and made similar threats as earlier.</p> <p>The victims left and reported the incidents to police.</p> <p><u>Section 32 Notice</u> The second victim is the mother of Gittos' 10-mth-old son.</p> <p>In attempt to gain entry to the victim's house, Gittos caused substantial damage to the garage door (ch 1). He then gained entry through a window and, in the presence of their son, repeatedly punched and kicked the second victim's mother (ch 2). Gittos then punched the second victim in the face while she was carrying their son (ch 3).</p> <p>On another date, Gittos drove a car with number plates that were not issued for that car (ch 4). A glass pipe containing traces of methyl was found in the car (ch 5).</p>	<p>Sentencing judge found significant qualifications on the appellant's prospects of rehabilitation.</p>	<p>At [32] The [section 32] offences ... were also serious offences. Again, these offences were not the result of a momentary aberration ... Given the nature of the assaults, it is only a matter of good fortune that the victims did not suffer more serious injuries.</p> <p>At [33] In relation to these [section 32] offences, there appears on the part of the appellant to have been no acceptance of responsibility, remorse or insight, apart from the pleas of guilty and the appellant's understanding of his anger management problem.</p> <p>At [34] ... there is cause for concern about the appellant's prospects of rehabilitation and that without substantial change on the appellant's part there is a real risk that he will reoffend.</p>
8.	<i>Lawrence v The State of Western Australia</i>	34 yrs at time sentencing. Convicted after trial.	Ct 1: Act with intent to cause bodily harm. Ct 2: AOBH. Ct 3: Stealing.	Ct 1: 5 yrs imp. Ct 2: 1 yrs imp (cum). Ct 3: 3 mths imp (conc).	Dismissed. At [34] ... his antecedents,

	<p><b>[2015] WASCA 187</b></p> <p>Delivered 14/09/2015</p>	<p>Lengthy criminal history, including numerous convictions of violent offences.</p> <p>Offences committed six months after release from prison.</p> <p>Difficult and dysfunctional upbringing.</p>	<p>Lawrence and the co-offender, Winmar, were highly intoxicated.</p> <p><u>Ct 1</u> Lawrence and Winmar were in an aggressive mood and approached the victim's group. A stare-down ensued between Winmar and the victim. Winmar took up a boxing stance and the victim tried to calm the situation down. A fistfight broke out and each landed blows on the other.</p> <p>Lawrence punched the victim in the back of the head from behind, causing a cut to his chin. The victim fell to the ground and lapsed in and out of consciousness. Lawrence and Winmar kicked and stomped on the victim's upper body and head.</p> <p>The victim received 11 stitches to his chin and sustained a concussion, scalp haematomas, black eye, facial swelling and bruising and soreness to his upper body and neck area.</p> <p><u>Cts 2-3</u> Lawrence and Winmar then came across the second victim. The victim attempted to avoid them.</p> <p>Lawrence and Winmar corralled the victim. Lawrence punched the victim in the eye with substantial force, knocking him to the ground. Lawrence and Winmar punched and kicked him while on the ground.</p> <p>The victim got to his feet and ran away, leaving</p>	<p>TES 6 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge characterised the offending as 'at the high end involving gratuitous violence in company against innocent members of the community'.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found that there was a real potential that harm might have been caused to both victims by reason of the force used by the appellant and Winmar.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found appellant had no remorse, no insight into seriousness of his actions and no concern for victims.</p>	<p>offending behaviour, lack of insight and absence of remorse belie genuine rehabilitation.</p> <p>At [41] His criminal history is disturbing... the appellant represents a danger to the community...</p>
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			<p>his mobile on the ground. Railway police later found the mobile in Lawrence's pocket.</p> <p>The victim sustained a black eye, facial bruising and swelling, grazing and abrasions to his knees and hands and extensive bruising to his inner left thigh.</p>		
7.	<p><b><i>Oxenham v The State of Western Australia</i></b></p> <p><b>[2015] WASCA 30</b></p> <p>Delivered 18/02/2015</p>	<p>36 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after late PG.</p> <p>No relevant prior criminal history.</p> <p>Good and privileged upbringing without any trauma; supportive parents; one significant personal relationship; father of 2 young children.</p> <p>Educated to yr 12; good employment history.</p> <p>No alcohol or drug abuse issues.</p> <p>Received counselling while on remand.</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg AOBH Ct 3: GBH with intent.</p> <p>Oxenham and the first victim (Raso) were previously in a de facto relationship and had 2 young children. They separated and some months later Raso commenced a relationship with the second victim (Robertson). Oxenham reacted poorly to Raso seeing someone else and made multiple threats to harm Robertson.</p> <p>On the day of the offending Oxenham twice confirmed with the children's nanny that she would not be at Raso's house. At about 1.30am the following morning Oxenham went to Raso's house. Raso opened the door to the Oxenham, who pleaded with her to give the relationship one more chance.</p> <p>While Raso held their 1-yr-old, and in the presence of their 5-yr-old, Oxenham demanded that Raso give him her mobile telephone. She refused. He grabbed her by the hair, shouting 'give me your fucking phone,' and took the phone from her. He then read through the text messages which had passed between Raso and Robertson while threatening to harm and kill her. He repeatedly kicked her in the shins and abused her verbally.</p>	<p>Ct 1: 18 mths imp (cum). Ct 3: 6 yrs imp.</p> <p>TES 7 yrs 6 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge noted that both offences were 'clearly jealous and anger-fuelled rage offences'.</p> <p>The sentencing judge regarded the GBH with intent offence as 'a very serious example of this type of offence' and found it was premeditated.</p> <p>The sentencing judge accepted that the appellant was remorseful and that his behaviour was out of character.</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>At [30] In <i>Trompler v The State of Western Australia</i>, Wheeler JA noted that in general, there are three matters of significance to be considered in assessing the criminality involved in an offence of doing GBH ....Although these observations were not made in the context of the offence of doing GBH with intent, they are relevant to that offence by analogy.</p> <p>At [32] The attack upon Mr Robertson was premeditated, orchestrated by deception, brutally administered and sustained over a significant period of time.</p> <p>At [35] Mr Oxenham did not use a weapon to inflict</p>

			<p>Oxenham lured Robertson to the house by sending him text messages, constructed to appear as if they had been sent by Raso from her phone. He then forced Raso to call Robertson and to make him come over.</p> <p>When Robertson arrived at the house Oxenham was waiting for him and immediately attacked him. He punched Robertson in the face and, when he fell to the ground, repeatedly kicked and punched him in the head and body. He also jumped on him with both feet.</p> <p>Oxenham then punched Raso in the face with his clenched right fist. Raso observed Oxenham kicking an unresponsive Robertson. Throughout the attack, Oxenham taunted and humiliated Raso. Police arrived at around 2.20am.</p> <p>Raso received superficial soft tissue injuries. Robertson's injuries were very serious; he would have died without medical intervention. He has permanent injuries to his right eye.</p>		<p>injury upon Mr Robertson... However, the absence of an aggravating factor is not to be equated with a mitigating factor.</p> <p>At [37] To the extent that a range can be discerned from the previously determined cases... That range equates approximately to a range of between 4 ½ and 8 yrs under the current sentencing system.</p> <p>At [40] – [48] Discussion of comparative cases.</p> <p>At [49] Having regard to all relevant circumstances, Mr Oxenham's offence was properly characterised as lying toward the upper end of the scale of seriousness while not within the worst category of case.</p>
6.	<p><i>Hansen v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2014] WASCA 229</p>	<p>54 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>Long criminal history; mostly traffic offences; agg AOBH and common</p>	<p>1 x Agg AOBH.</p> <p>1 x Agg GBH.</p> <p>The victim (Lee) was in a family and domestic relationship with Hansen. She had previously been in a relationship with the victim (Hill). The victims had a child who was in Lee's care. Lee</p>	<p>1 yr 6 mths imp.</p> <p>4 yrs 6 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 6 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p>	<p>Dismissed – on papers.</p> <p>At [24] The offences were each serious examples of their type. Each was born out of anger and was brutal, sustained and</p>

	Delivered 11/12/2014	<p>assault.</p> <p>Good upbringing; completed year 10; regular employment.</p> <p>Indigenous; has standing and respect amongst indigenous people in the Bunbury area.</p> <p>Father of seven children; four of whom are adults.</p> <p>Hereditary heart condition and hypertension.</p>	<p>was pregnant with Hansen's child.</p> <p>The victims and their two children were walking along the street. Hansen followed them in his vehicle. He stopped and alighted from the vehicle carrying a wooden implement. He struck Hill with the stick, seven or eight times, to the ribs, kidney and elbow. Hill suffered a large lump-type bruise to the elbow, a fractured ulna bone, bruising and a laceration and bleeding in and around the kidney.</p> <p>A short time later Lee miscarried and Lee went and stayed with a friend.</p> <p>About 20 days later Lee and Hansen were drinking together then returned to the friend's house. Hansen asked Lee for sex, but she refused. Hansen became angry and punched her seven to ten times to her face with a closed fist. Lee was taken to hospital and airlifted to RPH where she underwent surgery to repair a fractured eye socket.</p>	<p>Denied responsibility; no victim empathy or remorse.</p> <p>The sentencing judge characterised agg AOBH as 'in the mid-range of offences of this kind'; agg GBH as 'in the mid to upper range of seriousness'.</p> <p>Moderate risk of re-offending.</p>	<p>completely without justification. On both occasions, the victim was defenceless.</p>
5.	<p><b><i>Fletcher v The State of Western Australia</i></b></p> <p><b>[2014] WASCA 219</b></p> <p>Delivered 21/12/2014</p>	<p>38 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>Lengthy criminal history; including convictions for violent offending.</p> <p>Regularly employed.</p> <p>Committed the offences shortly after being released to parole and the day after</p>	<p>1 x AOBH. 1 x Stealing. 1 x Threats to kill.</p> <p>Fletcher believed his partner was having a relationship with someone else. He telephoned his partner and threatened and abused her, demanding to know where he would find the victim. She declined to provide the information.</p> <p>Fletcher arranged for his co-offender to go to a gymnasium where the victim frequented. Either Fletcher or co-offender punched the victim to the</p>	<p>16 mths imp (cum). 3 mths imp (conc). 8 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>TES 2 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>Significant delay in proceedings.</p> <p>No PSR or Psychological Reports before the</p>	<p>Allowed. (Mazza dissenting as to reasons in respect of ground 2).</p> <p>Re-sentenced to a total of 16 mths imp.</p> <p>At [25] Unjustifiable disparity is an appealable error although it may not always lead to an appeal being allowed and if</p>

		<p>his parole was cancelled; Fled to QLD; extradited to WA and served balance of sentence.</p> <p>On bail for these offences but cancelled as a result of failure to attend court.</p> <p>Co-offender Clinton Lucas convicted of AOBH and stealing and fined \$4000 for AOBH and \$1000 for stealing. Fine payable to victim.</p>	<p>side of the face. The victim fell into the garden and dropped his bag. He suffered bruising and tenderness to his jaw. The co-offender picked up the victim's bag and left.</p> <p>Fletcher telephoned his partner on occasions, including an occasion when he told her he had "sorted out" the victim. Fletcher made threats to his partner that he was going to tie her to a chair, douse her with petrol and set fire to her. He did not intend to carry out the threat. It was made to intimidate and overbear his partner's will and it had that effect.</p>	<p>Sentencing Judge.</p>	<p>allowed, identity of punishment in resentencing is not required.</p> <p>At [32] There is in my view an unjustifiable disparity in the type of sentences imposed on the co-offenders because a fine for the co-offender is the wrong type of sentence.</p>
4.	<p><b><i>Knight v The State of Western Australia</i></b></p> <p><b>[2014] WASCA 217</b></p> <p>Delivered 21/11/2014</p>	<p>55 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>Criminal history; including firearms, traffic, drug sales and possession charges.</p> <p>Father of four children.</p> <p>Constant work record.</p> <p>History of cannabis and methyl use.</p> <p>Knight's son convicted of agg burg; sentenced to 2 yrs 4 mths imp, susp 2 yrs.</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burg (home invasion). Ct 2: GBH. Ct 3: AOBH.</p> <p>As a result of an earlier incident involving one of Knight's sons, Knight and three others drove to the victim's house to seek revenge. Three of the four men were armed. Knight picked up a metal weights bar from the front porch and all offenders then forced their way into the house. The victim and two of his friends were set upon.</p> <p>Knight started striking the victim with the metal bar before escaping outside. Outside the victim was restrained by Knight's son. Knight then struck the victim again. He also struck a second victim at least twice with the metal bar to the leg.</p> <p>The victim suffered a pneumothorax, bruising to his ankle and shin and a laceration to his knee. If</p>	<p>Ct 1: 3 yrs imp (conc). Ct 2: 3 yrs 6 mth imp. Ct 3: 18 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 5 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>No remorse.</p> <p>Principal offender.</p> <p>The sentencing judge described attack as 'a violent and senseless attack' born out of anger from an earlier incident; also found attack was a premeditated and planned</p>	<p>Dismissed – on papers.</p>

			not for medical assistance and treatment, the pneumothorax was likely to have endangered his life.  The second victim sustained a fractured ankle and bad bruising and swelling on his thigh.	'act of retribution'.	
3.	<i>Tela v The State of Western Australia</i> [No 2]  [2014] WASCA 103  Delivered 15/05/2014	18 yrs at time offending. 19 yrs at time sentencing.  Convicted after early PG.  Criminal history; including possess controlled weapon.  Good and supportive family.  Employed since leaving school.  Positive references.  Breached 6 mth CRO by committing agg burg.	<u>Indictment</u> Ct 1: Agg burg. Ct 2: Agg burg. Ct 3: Burg  <u>Section 32</u> Ch 1: Drive reckless to escape pursuit Ch 2: Agg fail to stop Ch 3: No MDL Ch 4: AOBH  <u>Indictment</u> Tela and others committed burglary on homes in order to obtain bicycles, off-road motorcycles and associated equipment.  <u>Section 32:</u> <u>Ch 1, 2 &amp; 3:</u> Tela was riding an off-road motorcycle with others. Police received a number of calls from members of the public that there were several motorcycles driving around on roads with no lights on. Police pursued Tela and two others in vehicles and by helicopter. Tela rode his motorcycle at an excessively high speed, with his lights off and on the incorrect side of the road. At the time his licence was cancelled.  <u>Ch 4:</u>	<u>Indictment</u> Ct 1: 1 yr 6 mths imp (cum). Ct 2: 1 yr 6 mths imp (conc). Ct 3: 1 yr imp (conc).  <u>Section 32</u> Ct 1: 1 yr imp (cum). Ct 2: 3 mths imp (conc). Ct 3: Fine \$1000. Ct 4: 3 mths imp (cum).  TES 2 yrs 9 mths imp.  EFP.  Motive was greed.  Good future prospects.	Dismissed – on papers.  At [19] The indictable offences were undoubtedly serious. They were premeditated and targeted. Substantial amounts of property were taken on each occasion. ... The assault occasioning bodily harm was unprovoked, involved the use of a weapon and inflicted multiple injuries on an innocent victim.

			Tela assaulted the victim in an unprovoked attack. He swung a baseball bat at the victim, narrowly missing the victim's legs. Tela continued to swing the bat and eventually struck the victim in the back and the face. The victim suffered a bruised hip, a broken nose and severe swelling to the face.		
2.	<b>Blurton v The State of Western Australia</b>  [2014] WASCA 61  Delivered 21/03/2014	26 yrs at time offending. 27 yrs at time sentencing.  Convicted after late PG (PG Cts 1 & 2 in full satisfaction of indictment).  Recent violent criminal history; including armed robbery, deprivation of liberty, common assault & unlawful damage.  Father of five young children.  Not of good character.  Intoxicated and angry on the night of the offence.	Ct 1: AOBH. Ct 2: Acts with intent to cause bodily harm. Ct 3: Unlawful wounding. Ct 4: Criminal damage.  Blurton was at a family party. Late in the evening he had an argument with his partner and as a result, he left. Drunk and angry he walked onto the road and remained there, posing a hazard to himself.  The two victims, both off-duty police officers, were passengers in a motor vehicle. Blurton stood in front of their vehicle on the roadway causing the driver to slow down and drive around him. As she did and without reason, Blurton struck the vehicle several times with his fist. The driver stopped the car.  One of the victims got out of the car and approached Blurton. Blurton swung a number of punches at him, which missed, but eventually the victim was struck to the left side of the jaw with a clenched fist. At this point, others who had been at the party, including two co-offenders, joined in the attack. The victim was knocked to the ground, kicked and punched by various people.  The second victim got out of the car to assist. He	Ct 1: 12 mths imp. Ct 2: 2 yrs 6 mths imp.  TES 3 yrs 6 mths imp.  EFP.  Little victim empathy.  Voluntarily handed himself into Police.  Appellant and co-offender assisted police in the prosecution of third co-offender.  In VROI admitted to fighting with victims but denied using anything as a weapon.  Sentencing judge found was principal offender.	Dismissed.  At [38] ... As his Honour rightly said, the offences were unprompted and unprovoked by the victims. The appellant assaulted both men out of anger brought on by self-induced intoxication, a factor which affords no mitigation.t

			<p>made known to the victim that he was a police officer. Blurton approached the second victim and punched him in the face. Others also attacked him. The victim ended up on the ground, struggling with the co-offenders. As a result he sustained a laceration to his lip.</p> <p>The first victim then came to the second victim's aid and pushed his attacker's away. The two men retreated towards their vehicle. As the first victim was retreating, Blurton and the co-offenders continued to attempt to strike him. Bottles were thrown, one hitting him on the back of the head. Blurton, now armed with a wooden picket struck him on the forehead with such force as to snap the picket in two. Both victims managed to get into their vehicle.</p> <p>Objects continued to be thrown at the car. Including a bottle which smashed a window, hitting victim 1 on the jaw and showering him with glass. At the time the victim's wives and a 10 year-old child were in the car.</p> <p>The first victim suffered a laceration to his forehead. The second victim required stitches inside his mouth.</p>		
1.	<p><i>Sinclair v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2014] WASCA 22</p> <p>Delivered</p>	<p>18 yrs at time offending. 20 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Ct 1: Convicted after Trial. Ct 2: Convicted after PG.</p> <p>Extensive criminal history; minor offences of</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg armed robbery. Ct 2: AOBH</p> <p>Sinclair knew the victim and held a grudge against him.</p> <p>On the night of the incident Sinclair was in company with his two co-offenders. The co-</p>	<p>Ct 1: 3 yrs 11 mths imp. Ct 2: s11 no sentence.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>Limited remorse.</p> <p>ADHD was a contributor</p>	<p>Allowed.</p> <p>Re-sentenced to 2 yrs 9 mths imp.</p> <p>At [32] ... a sentence of immediate imprisonment is imposed for an offence of</p>

	29/01/2014	<p>dishonesty; public disorder and common assault.</p> <p>Parents separated prior to birth; father shown only intermittent interest in him; mother supportive.</p> <p>Diagnosed with ADHD at 8 yrs; untreated since 15 yrs.</p> <p>History of alcohol and substance abuse; efforts so far failed to rehabilitate him.</p> <p>Poor history of Children's Court order compliance.</p> <p>Co-offenders not apprehended and not dealt with.</p>	<p>offenders had made an arrangement to meet the victim at a park for a drug transaction. When they got to the park Sinclair recognised the victim.</p> <p>Sinclair and the co-offenders chased the victim. The co-offenders, who were armed, one with a screwdriver and the other a pole, intended to rob the victim. Sinclair, who was armed with a brick and motivated by his grudge, intended to assault him. Each offender used their implements to rob and inflict serious injury on the victim. Sinclair came to know his co-offenders were robbing the victim and assisted and encouraged them.</p> <p>The victim received lacerations to his face, a fractured nose and broken elbow. Sinclair derived no benefit from the robbery.</p> <p>The sentencing judge was unable to make a finding attributing particular injuries to each offender; however found Sinclair's assault 'undoubtedly' contributed to the injuries.</p>	<p>to the offending.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found it 'a serious example of a serious offence'.</p> <p>Found criminal responsibility of appellant was less than his co-offenders although not vast.</p> <p>Moderate risk of future violent offending.</p>	<p>armed robbery. A non-immediate custodial disposition is exceptional.</p> <p>At [48] [the judge]... having decided that the plea of guilty to count 2 merited some mitigation of the penalty on count 1, needed only to have taken it into account as part of the intuitive synthesis of all of the relevant circumstances of the case... His honour was not required to express the amount of any discount for this factor.</p>
<b><i>Transitional Provisions Repealed (14/01/2009)</i></b>					
<b><i>Transitional Provisions Enacted (31/08/2003)</i></b>					