

Robbery & Aggravated robbery

s 392 Criminal Code

From 1 January 2014

Glossary:

att	attempted
agg	aggravated
AOBH	assault occasioning bodily harm
burg	burglary
CBO	community based order
conc	concurrent
cum	cumulative
ct	count
dep lib	deprivation of liberty
EFP	eligible for parole
GBH	grievous bodily harm
imp	imprisonment
ISO	intensive supervision order
PG	plead guilty
PSO	pre-sentence order
sex pen	sexual penetration without consent
susp	suspended
TES	total effective sentence

No.	Case	Antecedents	Summary/Facts	Sentence	Appeal
12.	<p><i>Bradbury v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2020] WASCA 214</p> <p>Delivered 18/12/2020</p>	<p>35 yrs at time offending. 37 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after PG.</p> <p>Significant criminal history; convictions for threats to kill; agg AOBH; being armed to cause fear and armed robbery.</p> <p>Offending committed within six wks from release from prison for other violent offending.</p> <p>Very significant difficult background; traumatic childhood; experienced sexual abuse; murder of his aunt at aged 12 yrs and suicide of an uncle aged 17 yrs.</p> <p>Supportive parents.</p> <p>Suffered chronic depression number of yrs.</p> <p>History of illicit drug use; cannabis, alcohol and methyl since aged 13 yrs.</p>	<p>Cts 1 & 2: Dep lib. Ct 3: Unlawful wounding. Ct 5: Agg armed robbery.</p> <p>The victim Hewitt acquired a car. One of Bradbury's friends was driving the vehicle when he was stopped by police because it was stolen. Bradbury and the co-offender, Lindsay, thought Hewitt should pay some form of compensation as a result of the police having detained Bradbury's friend.</p> <p>A couple of months later, on Bradbury's direction, Lindsay contacted Hewitt and arranged for him to urgently attend the address, where he and Bradbury were waiting. Hewitt, accompanied by the victim Pinker, arrived at the premises.</p> <p>Hewitt was seated when Bradbury entered the room and punched him in the face. Bradbury locked the back door and Lindsay sat next to Hewitt to ensure he did not try to leave.</p> <p>Hewitt was then subjected to an interrogation by Bradbury and Lindsay's partner. The interrogation was recorded on a mobile phone and included abuse and threats.</p> <p>After a protracted interrogation Bradbury stabbed Hewitt three times in the knee with a hunting knife.</p> <p>During the offending Bradbury threatened both</p>	<p>Ct 1: 14 mths imp (cum). Ct 2: 12 mths imp (conc). Ct 3: 18 mths imp (cum). Ct 5: 4 yrs imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 6 yrs 8 mths imp. EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the appellant and the co-offenders conduct was premediated; the fact that there would be a confrontation with the victim was 'pre-planned and successfully engineered'; there were two victims; they were threatened; their detention was protracted and a weapon was used.</p> <p>Previous attempts by appellant at rehabilitation; recent attempts made to engage in counselling; sought support and religious instruction while in prison; motivated to change his life; letters of apology written to the victim Hewitt and to the court pleading for a further opportunity.</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned error in finding remorse not established and failure to find conditions of incarceration not mitigating.</p> <p>At [58] In our opinion, the appellant's description in his letter to the court and in his letter to Mr Hewitt of his offending against Mr Hewitt as a 'fight' was of significance. The description of his offending as a 'fight' indicated that the appellant minimised the seriousness of his criminal behaviour towards Mr Hewitt and, also, minimised his responsibility for it. ... The appellant initiated the violence. Later, the appellant escalated the violence by stabbing Mr Hewitt with the knife. The appellant also punched, threatened,</p>

			<p>victims and told them if they wished to leave they would have to promise to pay \$5,000, being compensation for Bradbury's friend. He told the victims if they did not promise to pay the money Hewitt would be put in the boot of a car and taken to the bush. Hewitt promised to pay the money over a period of time from his Centrelink payments.</p> <p>Bradbury, assisted by Lindsay, then cut off some of Hewitt's pubic hair and threatened to frame him with the rape of a little girl if he did not pay the \$5,000.</p> <p>Bradbury also told the victims to give him everything they had. They handed over \$150 cash, a gold watch and some cannabis. Not satisfied with this he then told Pinker to go home and return with any valuable items, otherwise he would 'open Hewitt up'. Out of fear, Pinker when home and returned with a number of items.</p> <p>While Pinker was away Bradbury continued to assault Hewitt by punching him. He was detained for between 40 minutes and two hrs.</p> <p>Hewitt's injuries required medical treatment, the most serious was the injury to his knee which required sutures and fractured nasal bones.</p>	<p>The sentencing judge found the appellant posed a significant risk to public safety and he was not satisfied the appellant had established genuine remorse on the balance of probabilities.</p>	<p>made demands upon and detained Mr Hewitt. [His] overall offending was violent and protracted. ...</p> <p>At [59]-[60] It is also significant that ... the appellant said he was sorry that Mr Hewitt 'got hurt'. Those statements did not involve a direct acceptance of responsibility. [He] did not expressly acknowledge that he had deliberately hurt Mr Hewitt. ... Although the letters must, of course, be read and considered as a whole, both of the appellant's letters focus on the impact of the appellant's offending on himself and his family.</p> <p>At [65] ... his expression of responsibility for his offending and of apology for the impact</p>
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				<p>that his offending has had on Mr Hewitt appears to reflect a shallow emotional response rather than true remorse.</p> <p>At [68] We are satisfied that the sentencing judge was entitled, in all the circumstances, to fail to be satisfied, on the balance of probabilities, that the appellant was genuinely remorseful. ...</p> <p>At [77] ... it was apparent that the appellant's time in custody had been more onerous and would continue to be more onerous for the reasons explained ... However, it does not appear that the appellant was at risk in prison because of any cooperation with law enforcement authorities.</p> <p>At [84] We are satisfied that ... the sentencing</p>
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					judge took into account, as a mitigating factor, the present and future conditions of the appellant's incarceration and that his Honour recognised that factor by reducing the sentence he would otherwise have imposed.
11.	<p><i>The State of Western Australia v Hussian</i></p> <p>[2020] WASCA 186</p> <p>Delivered 16/11//2020</p>	<p><u>Hussian</u> 35 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>Minor criminal history; poss cannabis; no prior criminal history outside WA.</p> <p>Born Myanmar; second of 10 children to father's two wives.</p> <p>Very basic education; cannot read or write; left school young age; worked parents' farm; very limited English.</p> <p>Married; not seen his wife or 10 yr old son about 10</p>	<p>Cts 1; 2 & 3: Dep lib. Cts 4-9: Sex pen. Ct 10: Agg robbery.</p> <p>The victim S owned and managed a massage parlour. The victims B and C worked at the parlour.</p> <p>With the intention of stealing money and property Hussian and Pyu went to the parlour, armed with a knife and plastic tubing and cables. They decided that, if necessary, they would use threats of violence to facilitate the theft. They also intended to compel the women to engage in sexual activity with them.</p> <p>On arrival Hussian and Pyu discussed what services they wanted and selected B and C.</p> <p>When being led to his room Hussian placed his arm around B's neck and produced the knife. He then pushed, shoved and dragged B and S into the</p>	<p><u>Hussian</u> Ct 1: 12 mths imp (cum). Ct 2: 2 yrs imp (conc). Ct 3: 4 yrs 6 mths imp (cum). Ct 5: 5 yrs 2 mths imp (conc). Ct 9: 5 yrs imp (cum). Ct 10: 18 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>TES 10 yrs 6 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p><u>Pyu</u> Ct 1: 12 mths imp (cum). Ct 2: 2 yrs imp (conc). Ct 3: 2 yrs imp (conc). Ct 6: 4 yrs 8 mths imp (cum). Ct 7: 4 yrs 2 mths imp (conc). Ct 8: 4 yrs 4 mths imp (cum). Ct 10: 2 yrs 4 mths imp (conc).</p>	<p>Allowed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned length of sentence and totality principle.</p> <p>Resentenced to:</p> <p><u>Hussian</u> Ct 1: 2 yrs 6 mths imp (cum). Cts 2 & 3: 3 yrs imp (conc). Ct 4: 7 yrs imp (conc). Ct 5: 8 yrs 6 mths imp (cum). Ct 9: 8 yrs imp (conc). Ct 10: 2 yrs imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 13 yrs imp. EFP.</p> <p><u>Pyu</u></p>

	<p>yrs.</p> <p>Time in refugee camp; came to Australia 2013; held 12 mths in immigration detention.</p> <p>Difficulties obtaining consistent employment; relies on benefits.</p> <p>Medicated for condition resulting in intestinal bleeding.</p> <p><u>Pyu</u> 37 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>Minor criminal history; drug convictions; no criminal history outside WA.</p> <p>Born Myanmar; one of a large number of children; good upbringing; good relationship with his parents; family financially comfortable.</p>	<p>room.</p> <p>Hearing the screams C went to the room. Pyu followed. Hussian and Pyu tied the three victims' hands with the tubing and cables.</p> <p>When Pyu left the room to search the parlour for items to steal Hussian sexually offended against C (cts 4 and 5). During the assaults he continued to hold the knife and C's hands remained tied.</p> <p>Pyu returned and took C to another room and sexually assaulted her (ct 7) and (ct 8). C's hands remained tied throughout the offending.</p> <p>While Pyu was out of the room with C, Hussian sexually offended against B. He was still holding the knife. (ct 9).</p> <p>Pyu returned with C, untied B from S and took B from the room. He then sexually assaulted B (ct 6) before returning her to the room.</p> <p>Pyu again searched the parlour for money and property to steal. Hussian, still holding the knife, remained in the room guarding the three victims.</p> <p>Pyu returned to the room and left with S, asking her where the money was. He asked S for sex, but she refused without a condom. He touched her breasts with his hands, before threatening someone would get hurt if she did not tell him</p>	<p>TES 10 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The trial judge found Hussian and Pyu engaged in a very serious course of criminal conduct; it was premeditated and involved a degree of planning; the unlawful detention offences were relatively serious examples of their type; having regard to the period for which the three women were detained, the use of the knife to assist in detaining them and their conduct in tying the hands of the women with tubing and cables to further restrict their ability to escape.</p> <p>Pyu was the principal offender in the commission of the agg robbery.</p> <p>The trial judge found the sexual acts the victims were forced to engage in were significant, degrading and humiliating; the seriousness of the offences committed</p>	<p>Ct 1: 2 yrs 6 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>Cts 2 & 3: 3 yrs imp.</p> <p>Ct 6: 6 yrs imp.</p> <p>Ct 7: 5 yrs 6 mths imp.</p> <p>Ct 8: 6 yrs 6 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>Ct 10: 3 yrs imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 12 yr imp. TE.</p> <p>At [109] The facts and circumstances of the unlawful detention offences ... were very serious. ... The offences were premeditated and planned ... were committed in company. ... were committed at the victims' place of work. ... involved the use of physical force and threats of violence while Mr Hussian was armed with the knife. ... involved forcing the victims into a room where they would be guarded ... The victims were detained for about 2 hrs. ... after</p>
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		<p>Two brothers killed in Myanmar; unknown whether parents and siblings alive.</p> <p>Limited education; left equivalent of yr 4; worked family farm.</p> <p>Time in refugee camp before arriving in Australia by boat operated by people smugglers 2013; 6 mths spent in immigration detention; itinerant lifestyle in Perth; secure accommodation at time offending.</p> <p>Limited English.</p> <p>Married; not seen wife and two children since leaving refugee camp; regularly speaks to his family.</p> <p>Employed.</p> <p>Type 2 diabetic; suffers depression; prescribed antidepressant medication.</p>	<p>where the money was. S pointed to a draw containing \$700, which he took, along with a gold necklace S was wearing (ct 10).</p> <p>Pyu and Hussian then left the parlour, leaving the victims tied up. They took with them the \$700 cash, jewellery, handbags and mobile telephones. They also took with them the hard drive from the parlour's CCTV system to prevent their identities being discovered.</p>	<p>against C were agg by the fact that her hands were tied; the victims were subjected to a very frightening and traumatising ordeal over an extended period; they were at their workplace; the offending occurred at night and they were extremely vulnerable.</p> <p>Victims suffered significant emotional trauma.</p> <p><u>Hussian</u> No demonstrated remorse; continued to deny offending; refusal to accept responsibility; limited language skills significant barrier to engaging in treatment programs.</p> <p>Subject to deportation upon release from prison.</p> <p><u>Pyu</u> No demonstrated remorse; continued stance of denial; limited English barrier to treatment options.</p>	<p>committing the offences, the victims remained physically restrained. ... S suffered bruising and pain on her wrists as a result of the restraints.</p> <p>At [113] In our opinion, the sentence ... for each of the unlawful detention offences ... was not commensurate with the seriousness of the offence ... the length of each sentence was unreasonable or plainly unjust</p> <p>At [115] ... Each sentence was manifestly inadequate.</p> <p>At [123] The facts and circumstances of the sex offences committed by Mr Hussian and Mr Pyu were very serious. ...</p> <p>At [126] In our opinion, the sentence for each of the sex offences was not commensurate with the</p>
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				Unlawful non-citizen; subject to deportation upon release from prison.	seriousness of the offence. ... the length of each sentence was unreasonable or plainly unjust. At [136] ... The agg rob offence was also serious. It was premeditated and planned. The massage parlour was a vulnerable small business. It operated at night. No actual violence was used in committing the offence. However, none was necessary, having regard to the facts and circumstances that preceded it. The value of the property stolen was not insignificant.
10.	<i>Baynah v The State of Western Australia</i> [2019] WASCA 103 Delivered 29/07/2019	19 yrs at time sentencing. Convicted after early PG (25% discount). No prior criminal history. Raised by his mother; three siblings; little contact with his father.	Ct 1: Agg robbery. Ct 2: Att fraud. In the early hrs of the morning Baynah, Nikora and a third offender, came across the victims, L and P, walking together. Baynah had consumed a substantial quantity of alcohol and cannabis and was very intoxicated.	Ct 1: 2 yrs imp (conc). Ct 2: 3 mths imp (conc). TES 2 yrs imp. EFP. The sentencing judge characterised the offending as 'cowardly' and 'a very	Dismissed. Appeal concerned error of fact (inadequate information provided on nature of appellant's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) and length and type of individual sentences.

<p>Co-offender of:</p> <p><i>Nikora v The State of Western Australia</i> [2018] WASCA 235</p>	<p>Traumatic childhood; due to poor behaviour sent to live with his father in USA aged 12 yrs; then with extended family in Kenya; engaged in criminal behaviour leading to his incarceration; tortured during his imprisonment; witnessed the killing of two people; exposed to violence.</p> <p>Limited education; left school yr 9.</p> <p>Unemployed at time offending; limited employment opportunities; factory work after offending; left after suffering a back injury.</p> <p>Regular cannabis user since aged 12 yrs.</p> <p>History of problematic alcohol use; regular binge drinking; occasional blackouts.</p>	<p>The three approached the victims. Baynah asked L if he had any cash on him. When told he did not Baynah demanded L's wallet and took his bank card. As this was happening the third offender reached out towards P's pockets. P pushed his hand away and the third offender punched him in the back of the head.</p> <p>Baynah and the third accused then punched L and P multiple times. When L fell to the ground he was also kicked, including once to the head. L handed his wallet to Baynah.</p> <p>Baynah and Nikora then went into a nearby store, where Baynah attempted to use L's bank card. When L alerted staff they were using his card and that the police were on the way Baynah and Nikora left the store and further assaulted him. He was punched numerous times, causing him to fall onto the roadway. During this assault Baynah told L he had a knife and forced him to hand over his mobile phone.</p> <p>P attempted to stop the attack on L but he was thrown to the ground. Baynah and Nikora then kicked and stomped on the two victims.</p> <p>The two victims suffered minor physical injuries.</p>	<p>serious street mugging'; it was persistent and involved a continuing and significant level of violence; some of the acts of violence were carried out when the victims were on the ground and defenceless; he chased and attacked the victim L and told him he had a knife.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the factual circumstances of the offending too serious for the sentences of imp to be suspended, conditionally or otherwise.</p> <p>Appellant genuinely remorseful.</p>	<p>At [82] ... While his Honour did not find that the appellant had PTSD, he did find that he had the symptoms of PTSD and that he may have the disorder. ... having regard to all relevant facts and circumstances and all relevant sentencing factors, we are not persuaded that an actual diagnosis of PTSD would have had any material impact on the sentencing outcome.</p> <p>At [95] ... the facts of the offending ... are, self-evidently, serious. The offending was prolonged and persistent; the appellant was the main aggressor in a group attack upon two defenceless victims, both of whom were assaulted, harassed and terrorised. He punched and kicked the victims before and after the att</p>
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		<p>History of codeine addiction and Rohypnol use.</p> <p>No physical health issues; suffers flashbacks and nightmares; suggestive of PTSD</p>			<p>fraud in the convenience store. ...</p> <p>At [97] ... The appellant was fortunate that [the victims] were not more seriously injured. The absence of more serious injury is no more than the absence of an agg factor. ... the potential for more serious consequences to the victim cannot be ignored. ...</p> <p>At [100] ... the overall seriousness of the offence of agg robbery was such that no other penalty apart from immediate imp was reasonably open. Specifically, susp imp, with or without conditions, was inappropriate. ...</p>
9.	<p><i>Arnold v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2019] WASCA 27</p>	<p>29 yrs at time offending. 30 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after PG (20% discount).</p>	<p>1 x Agg robbery.</p> <p>Arnold and his co-accused, Ms Davis, entered a supermarket and selected items from the shelves.</p>	<p>20 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found</p>	<p>Dismissed – on papers.</p> <p>Appeal concerned parity principle.</p>

	<p>Delivered 07/02/2019</p>	<p>Prior extensive criminal history; on bail at time offending; previous terms of imp.</p> <p>Difficult childhood; exposed to violence at a young age.</p> <p>Left school aged 14 yrs.</p> <p>Good work history; qualifications building and construction industry.</p> <p>Long-term involvement with illicit substance abuse; including heroin.</p>	<p>Arnold placed two containers of milk between his back and his backpack. Ms Davis also selected a number of small items. The store manager confronted them when they were observed acting suspiciously and he demanded they put down the items and leave the supermarket.</p> <p>When the manager stood in front of Arnold to prevent him from leaving he shoved the manager against an aisle and he and Davis walked to the front of the store.</p> <p>The manager again attempted to prevent them both from leaving. Ms Davis then grabbed the manager's necklace and removed it from his neck. Both Arnold and Ms Davis then left the store.</p> <p>The necklace was later used as a security for a Cash Converters loan. It was eventually recovered.</p>	<p>Ms Davis had the mitigation of youth whereas the appellant did not; Ms Davis' prior criminal record was substantially shorter than the appellant's; Ms Davis, unlike the appellant, appeared to have some insight into her offending behaviour.</p> <p>Remorseful and cooperative with police.</p>	<p>At [27] ... His Honour was entitled to recognise the differences between the appellant and Ms Davis by imposing a sentence of imp on Ms Davis that was five mths less than the appellant's sentence.</p> <p>At [28] ... We are satisfied that the extent of the disparity cannot be characterised as marked or unjustified. It is not such as to give rise to a legitimate or justifiable sense of grievance on the appellant's part or to give the appearance in the mind of an objective observer that justice was not done as between the appellant and Ms Davis, or generally.</p>
8.	<p><i>Woods v The State of Western Australia</i> [2017] WASCA 179</p>	<p>21 yrs at time offending. 22 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after early PG (25% discount).</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg robbery. Cts 2 & 12: Burg. Cts 3-5, 7-8, 10-11 & 13: Agg burg. Ct 6: Agg armed robbery. Ct 9: Att agg burg.</p>	<p>Ct 1: 3 yrs 6 mths imp (cum). Cts 2 and 12: 1 yr imp each ct (ct 2 cum all other cts conc). Cts 3-5, 7-8, 10-11 and 13: 18 months imp each ct (conc). Ct 6: 5 yrs imp (cum).</p>	<p>Allowed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned totality principle. Individual sentences were not challenged.</p>

<p>Delivered 29/09/2017</p>	<p>Extensive and persistent criminal history; including serious offences as a child; no prior sentences of imp.</p> <p>Sentenced SGMC further 77 offences, 6 mths imp; conc with each other; conc with TES for offences subject of this matter.</p> <p>Dysfunctional childhood; mother mentally ill; absent father; exposed illicit drugs from young age; sexually abused aged 12 yrs; deeply affected by suicide of a relation; little or no family support.</p> <p>First relationship marred by domestic violence; two young children from union cared for by grandmother.</p> <p>Alcohol and inhalants from 11 yrs; methyl aged 14 yrs.</p>	<p>The offences were committed over a five week period.</p> <p><u>Ct 1</u> Woods got into the passenger's seat of a car. Snatching the keys from the 83 yr-old driver's hands she ordered her out of the vehicle, before forcibly pulling her from the car and stealing it. The car was extensively damaged and written off.</p> <p><u>Ct 2</u> About a fortnight later Woods forced entry into a home and stole car keys and used them to steal a vehicle.</p> <p><u>Ct 3</u> The next day Woods entered a home and rummaged through a handbag. She fled when disturbed.</p> <p><u>Ct 4</u> The following day Woods forced entered to another home and stole numerous items. The occupant and a friend were home at the time.</p> <p><u>Ct 5</u> Two days later Woods entered a house and stole a wallet. She fled when disturbed. Returning a short time later to steal a car.</p> <p><u>Ct 6</u> Two days later Woods went to a house and asked</p>	<p>Ct 9: 2 yrs imp (conc). TES 9 yrs 6 mths imp. EFP. The sentencing judge found the appellant's offending demonstrated 'a degree not simply of deliberation but of some calculation' in particular, several of the offences involved the targeting of elderly women. The sentencing judge found the seriousness of the offending 'so great that deterrence and punishment and the protection of the community, particularly vulnerable members of the community who the appellant showed a tendency to target outweighed her individual needs'.</p>	<p>Resentenced. Orders in relation to conc, cum and backdating set aside.</p> <p>Cts 2 and 8 cum upon each other, cum upon individual sentences for ct 6.</p> <p>All other counts conc with each other and conc with sentence for ct 6.</p> <p>TES 7 yrs 6 mths imp. EFP.</p> <p>At [50] The appellant's overall offending was very serious. ... Most of the offences involved some premeditation, calculation and planning. ... The appellant specifically and intentionally targeted elderly women.</p> <p>At [53] ... It was necessary, in order properly to mark the</p>
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		<p>the 72 yr-old occupant to use her phone. This was denied so she forced a window to gain entry. Armed with a knife, she raised it in an aggressive manner and demanded jewellery and the car keys. The occupant feared for her life and told Woods she felt unwell and asked her to call for an ambulance. Woods declined and left, stealing a number of items, including a mobile phone and car.</p> <p><u>Ct 7</u> The following day Woods entered a home, but fled when disturbed.</p> <p><u>Ct 8</u> The same day Woods went to a house and asked the 82 yr old occupant for directions. She was permitted into the house. Once inside she stole car keys and a car. The car was extensively damaged.</p> <p><u>Ct 9</u> The next day Woods knocked on the door of another home and asked the occupant to call a taxi. When the occupant was on the phone Woods attempted to enter the house.</p> <p><u>Ct 10</u> The same day Woods ran inside a house after asking her to call a taxi. She stole a handbag and car keys. Using the keys she then stole a car.</p> <p><u>Ct 11</u></p>	<p>appellant's overall criminality in committing numerous serious offences, to accumulate some of the individual sentences. However, the TES ... was ... severe having regard to all relevant sentencing factors and all relevant sentencing principles ...</p> <p>At [73] ... the magistrate's sentencing decision (including the facts and circumstances of the 77 offences with which the decision was concerned) should be taken into account in the application of the totality principle (in particular, in the backdating of the new TES) when this court resentsences the appellant in respect of the 13 cts in the indictment.</p>
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7.	<p><i>Atkinson v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2017] WASCA 154</p> <p>Delivered 17/08/2017</p>	<p>45 yrs at time sentencing. 25 and 27 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after early PG (25% discount).</p> <p>Minor criminal history.</p> <p>Dysfunctional family; parents separated when young adult; eldest sister epileptic; younger brother involved in heavy drug use; mother imprisoned for fraud.</p>	<p>Cts 1 & 5: Agg burglary. Cts 2, 6-8: Agg sex pen. Cts 3 & 9: Dep lib. Ct 4: Att agg robbery.</p> <p>The offences arise from two separate incidents. One in 1997 and the other in 1999.</p> <p><u>Cts 1-4 (1997)</u></p> <p>The victim, N, was 18 yrs old and home alone. He forced his way into her home after knocking on her door wearing a balaclava on his face.</p> <p>Atkinson held a knife to N's throat, tied her up and covered her face before sexually penetrating her and demanding money, which she said she did</p>	<p>Ct 1: 7 yrs 6 mths imp (head) Ct 2: 7 yrs imp (conc). Ct 3: 2 yrs imp (conc). Ct 4: 2 yrs imp (conc). Ct 5: 7 yrs 6 mths imp (cum ct 1). Ct 6: 7 yrs imp (conc). Ct 7: 3 yrs imp (conc). Ct 8: 7 yrs imp (conc). Ct 9: 2 yrs imp (conc).</p> <p>TES 15 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge noted the offences only came to</p>	<p>Allowed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned length of sentence, totality, failure to consider remorse and discount for voluntary disclosure of guilt on cts 1-4.</p> <p>Re-sentenced:</p> <p>Ct 1: 5 yrs 6 mths imp. Ct 2: 5 yrs 2 mths imp. Ct 3: 1 yr 6 mths imp. Ct 4: 1 yr 6 mths imp.</p> <p>All other sentences and</p>

		<p>Strained relationship with mother for many yrs, now close; maintains some contact with father.</p> <p>Frequently truant at school; expelled in yr 10.</p> <p>Single; no children.</p> <p>Worked many yrs mining industry; currently unemployed.</p> <p>Long history of alcohol and illicit drug use.</p> <p>Diagnosed bipolar disorder; history of non-compliance with medication.</p>	<p>not have.</p> <p>He warned her not to talk, scream or move before leaving the premises.</p> <p><u>Cts 5-9 (1999)</u></p> <p>The victim, E, was 19 yrs old and home alone.</p> <p>Atkinson let himself into her home and covered her face, before tying her up and repeatedly sexually penetrating her.</p> <p>He told her not to phone anyone because he would be watching before leaving the premises.</p> <p>In 2016 Atkinson's DNA was matched to the 1999 offences. During a second police interview he voluntarily disclosed the 1997 offences to police.</p>	<p>light following a DNA match to the 1999 offences and it was to the appellant's credit that he made some admissions with respect to the 1997 offences.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the appellant's cooperation indicated some degree of contrition and acceptance of culpability and that he understood the issues likely to have been confronted by the two victims. He took a neutral stance on the appellant's remorse as the psychologist and psychiatrist had differing views as to whether the appellant had victim empathy and was genuinely remorseful.</p> <p>Moderate to low-risk of reoffending.</p>	<p>orders for cum, conc and EFP otherwise unaffected.</p> <p>TES 13 yrs imp.</p> <p>At [61] The offences were extremely serious offences of their type. They involved planning and the use of force to overwhelm young and vulnerable victims at night in their homes. Physical restraints and threats were used, including the use of weapons, in order to obtain the victim's compliance. The offences caused great psychological trauma to the victims and have had long-lasting effects.</p> <p>At [64] ... the appellant's disclosure of the 1997 offending was significant because it was a disclosure to the authorities of otherwise unknown offences. ... It</p>
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					<p>might be suggested that the appellant made the disclosure because he feared ... other undisclosed DNA evidence that would implicate him. However, there was no suggestion of that ... and in fact it was not the case. Whatever the appellant's motivations, and he said that he was motivated by remorse, the fact is that but for his disclosure there is no reason to think that the appellant would have been charged with the 1997 offences. In these circumstances his disclosure was a significant matter to the credit of the appellant to be taken into account in sentencing on cts 1 to 4.</p> <p>At [65] ... the individual sentences for cts 1 to 4 were the same as those imposed for the similar offending in cts 5 to 9.</p>
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					This cannot be accounted for by any significant difference in the offending. The two groups of offences were of a comparable level of seriousness. Indeed, the respondent accepted before this court that, if anything, the second group of offences were more serious.
6.	<p><i>Mamkin v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2017] WASCA 61</p> <p>Delivered 31/03/2017</p>	<p>18 yrs at time offending. 19 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after PG (25% discount for cts 1 and 7).</p> <p>Current offending are the first convictions as an adult.</p> <p>Extensive prior criminal history as a juvenile, including sanctions of detention.</p> <p>On bail for cts 1-6 at time offending for ct 7.</p>	<p>Ct 1: Armed robbery. Ct 2: Stealing. Ct 3: Agg robbery. Ct 4: Att agg robbery. Ct 5: Agg burg. Ct 6: Steal motor vehicle. Ct 7: Agg armed robbery.</p> <p><u>Ct 1</u> The victim parked his car at a shopping centre and remained in the driver's seat. Mamkin approached the victim, produced a long knife and told him, 'Don't do anything or I'm going to stab you'. Mamkin got into the car, behind the victim, and asked what he had on him. The victim handed a mobile and \$50 cash to Mamkin.</p> <p>On Mamkin's instruction, the victim drove to an ATM to withdraw cash. While holding the knife against the victim's ribs, Mamkin demanded the</p>	<p>Ct 1: 4 yrs 9 mths imp (reduced from 7 yrs imp). Ct 2: 1 mth imp (conc). Ct 3: 12 mths imp (conc). Ct 4: 10 mths imp (conc). Ct 5: 2 yrs 6 mths imp (conc). Ct 6: 12 mths imp (conc). Ct 7: 5 yrs 3 mths imp (reduced from 8 yrs imp) (to commence 1 yr 7 mths after commencement of ct 1).</p> <p>TES 6 yrs 10 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>Sentences on cts 1 and 7 reduced for PG and youth. Sentence on ct 7 also reduced for time in custody.</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned totality and discount for cooperation.</p> <p>At [34] ...the appellant's admissions were not made as a consequence of genuine remorse or contrition. They did not involve the provision of useful information to the police... The admissions were made in confined parts of the video-recorded interview during which the appellant repeatedly, but unsuccessfully,</p>

			<p>victim's PIN for his bankcard and said, 'If you lie I will stab you'.</p> <p>On Mamkin's instructions, the victim drove to a cul-de-sac and got out of the car. Mamkin patted the victim's pockets and took his car keys and house keys. Mamkin fled in the car which contained the victim's property.</p> <p><u>Ct 2</u> On the same date as ct 1, Mamkin and his associates stole fuel to the value of \$76.46.</p> <p><u>Cts 3 and 4</u> On the same date as ct 1, Mamkin and his associates parked the stolen car behind the victims who were attempting to withdraw cash at an ATM. Mamkin approached the victims and said 'Do you want to pull some money out or get mobbed?'. Mamkin took a wallet from one victim. The other victim attempted to prevent Mamkin from taking the wallet and Mamkin punched the second victim to the face. A violent confrontation ensued and the victims escaped on foot.</p> <p><u>Cts 5 and 6</u> The following day, Mamkin entered the victim's house while the victim was asleep. He stole the victim's handbag which contained her wallet, car keys and the keys to a vault at her work. Mamkin then stole the victim's car.</p>	<p>Sentencing judge took into account PG, youth and cooperation with police (admissions to police) for cts 2-6.</p> <p>PSR indicated no real appreciation of the effect which Mamkin's conduct must have had on his victims, or a willingness or real capacity to deal with the issues which led to his offending.</p> <p>Sentencing judge commented that the current offences indicate a serious escalation in the level of violence involved in Mamkin's offending.</p> <p>No remorse or contrition.</p> <p>Very serious risk of re-offending.</p>	<p>endeavoured to mislead the police as to the truth about the serious offences in which he was involved as a principal offender.</p> <p>At [35] The appellant made no admissions of any significance concerning ct 1. His cooperation with the police when they searched his premises was insignificant. His insubstantial admissions and cooperation were not of any material weight for sentencing purposes. In any event, a different individual sentence for ct 1 should not have been imposed.</p> <p>At [36] His Honour did not state the discount he applied but his Honour was not bound to do so. In any event, a different sentence should not have been imposed for any of cts 2, 3 or 4.</p>
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			<p><u>Ct 7</u> The victim was a taxi driver. On another date, Mamkin arranged for the victim to collect him from Bassendean. As Mamkin could not pay a deposit, the victim refused to drive him to his destination but offered to drive him, without charge, to a train station.</p> <p>As the victim drove around the corner, Mamkin produced a long knife and held it at the victim's throat. He threatened to kill the victim if he did not hand over his money, his mobile and the passcode for the mobile. The victim complied with those demands. His wallet contained \$450 cash.</p> <p>Mamkin's two associates approached the taxi, opened the door and told Mamkin to take the mobile and cash and get out of the taxi.</p>		<p>At [37] The appellant's overall offending was, no doubt, extremely serious... The offences involved some planning... The actual or threatened violence associated with the commission of cts 1 and 7 was significant. The victims must have feared for their lives. They would have suffered emotional trauma... The victim of ct 7 was a taxi driver. People who work as taxi drivers are vulnerable to attacks of this kind.</p> <p>At [48] The egregious character of the appellant's offending, and the very serious risk that he will reoffend, reduced the extent to which he could be given credit in the sentencing process for his youth.</p>
5.	<i>Mogridge v The State of Western</i>	30 yrs at time sentencing.	<p><u>Indictment</u> 1 x Robbery.</p>	<p><u>Indictment</u> 3 yrs imp.</p>	Dismissed – on papers.

<p><i>Australia</i></p> <p>[2016] WASCA 205</p> <p>Delivered 29/11/2016</p>	<p>Convicted after early PG.</p> <p>Subject to a SIO and CBO at time offending.</p> <p>Lengthy criminal history, including property offences and violent offences. Mogridge has breached every court order previously imposed upon him.</p> <p>Deprived childhood; exposed to domestic violence and chronic illicit drug and alcohol abuse.</p> <p>Diagnosed schizophrenic, with multiple admissions to Graylands Hospital.</p> <p>Antisocial personality disorder.</p> <p>Illicit drug use.</p>	<p><u>Breach of SIO</u> 1 x Burg. 2 x Burg with intent. 2 x Unlawful poss.</p> <p><u>Breach of CBO</u> 1 x Breach police order. 1 x Breach of protective bail condition. 1 x Damaging property. 1 x Disorderly conduct. 4 x Stealing.</p> <p><u>Indictment</u> M entered a shop and stole an iPad and two bags belonging to the shop's owner (the victim). The victim's wife and 4 yr-old son were present. The victim tried to prevent M from leaving and during a struggle M punched the victim in the face. M dropped the stolen items and left.</p> <p><u>Breach SIO</u> M smashed the rear glass doors of an Indian restaurant and entered with others, but could not find anything to steal (burg with intent).</p> <p>M smashed a window of a pharmacy, entered and smashed an internal wall. Two co-offenders wanted to steal drugs and M assisted to receive \$50 (burg with intent).</p> <p>M was found in poss of property worth in excess</p>	<p><u>Breach of SIO</u> Burg: 3 mths imp (cum). Burg with intent: 6 mths imp (cum). Burg with intent: 3 mths imp (cum). 2 x Unlawful poss: 3 mths imp each (conc).</p> <p><u>Breach of CBO</u> Breach police order: 3 mths imp (conc). Breach bail: no sentence. Damaging property: 6 mths imp (conc). Disorderly conduct: \$250 fine. 3 x Stealing: 3 mths imp each (conc). 1 x Stealing: no sentence (s 11).</p> <p>TES 4 yrs imp; \$250 fine.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>Sentences for breach of CBO made conc for totality reasons.</p> <p>Sentencing judge found that</p>	<p>Appellant challenged individual sentence for the Robbery offence, totality, and sentencing judge's failure to state discount provided for PG.</p> <p>At [40] While the robbery offence committed by the appellant was not at the upper end of seriousness of offences of robbery, it was not at the lower end of the scale and involved considerable criminality. The appellant used actual violence upon the victim to steal the iPad and the two bags. The offence was committed in the presence of the victim's wife and young child... The appellant was, at the time, subject to the CBO and the SIO. Specific deterrence and the need to provide public protection were matters of importance.</p>
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		<p>of \$500 (unlawful poss).</p> <p>M forced entry to a shopping centre and stole 189 SIM cards valued at \$378 from a kiosk (burg). M was found by police in poss of the SIM cards and other items (unlawful poss).</p> <p><u>Breach CBO</u> After the burg on the Indian restaurant subject to SIO, M smashed the glass panel to the doors (damaging property).</p> <p>M smashed a car window and stole property valued at approx. \$700 (stealing).</p> <p>M yelled obscenities and threats at his mother after being issued with a 72-hr police order prohibiting him from entering her house or approaching within 100 m of her (disorderly conduct). M was arrested and released on protective bail. He later hid in his mother's unit in breach of the police order and protective bail conditions (breach offences).</p> <p>M stole property valued at \$50 from a car (stealing). M returned to the same address and stole \$50 in change from another car (stealing).</p> <p>M was charged with stealing for the stolen SIM cards he took in the burg subject to SIO (stealing).</p>	<p>Mogridge's mental illness was not at the root of his offending; illicit drug use was the cause of offending.</p> <p>Not a good vehicle for general deterrence because of his mental illness.</p> <p>Very high risk of reoffending.</p> <p>No remorse; inability to accept responsibility for offending behaviour.</p>	<p>At [41] The appellant ... has a very long and serious criminal history... he suffers from a significant mental illness, but that illness was not causative of his offending, nor will it result in imp being more onerous for him than in the ordinary case. The appellant is not motivated to deal with his illicit drug use, which is the real driver of his offending, and he has no insight into the effects that his offending has on his victims. His prospects for rehabilitation appear to be very poor and he poses a very high risk of reoffending.</p> <p>At [45] Her Honour erred by overlooking to state the extent of the reduction for the PG. However, in this case, the error is not material. It is not reasonably</p>
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					arguable, having regard to all relevant sentencing considerations (including the PG), that different individual sentences, or a different TES should have been imposed...
4.	<p><i>Hunter-Aragu v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2015] WASCA 80</p> <p>Delivered 29/04/2015</p>	<p>20 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after PG (15% discount).</p> <p>Irrelevant prior criminal history.</p> <p>Supportive family.</p>	<p>Ct 1: Criminal damage. Ct 2: Unlawful wounding. Ct 3: Agg robbery. Ct 4: GBH.</p> <p>Hunter-Aragu behaved aggressively outside a nightclub. He demanded money and mobile phones from other people.</p> <p>Hunter-Aragu became involved in a physical altercation with Lyle. Lyle went to a taxi and sat in the front passenger seat. Hunter-Aragu threw a rock at the taxi, smashing the window (ct 1) and wounding Lyle's arm (ct 2).</p> <p>Hunter-Aragu then sought to confront Gabriel. Not wanting a confrontation Gabriel raised his hands and backed away. Hunter-Aragu pursued him. When he fell to the ground Hunter-Aragu kicked him in the chest and stomped on his head, rendering him unconscious and causing a serious brain injury. Hunter-Aragu dragged Gabriel about 15 metres, robbed him of his mobile phone and \$100 cash and abandoned him. Gabriel was found</p>	<p>Ct 1: 6 mths imp (conc). Ct 2: 6 mths imp. Ct 3: 2 yrs 6 mths imp (cum). Ct 4: 4 yrs 3 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 7 yrs 3 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>It was an extremely serious example of gratuitous violence.</p> <p>Serious permanent consequences for Gabriel; impacted seriously on Gabriel's partner.</p> <p>Remorse; motivated to rehabilitate.</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>At [55] ...the offence of unlawfully doing GBH against Mr Gabriel was extremely serious...the offence of robbery against Mr Gabriel was serious... the individual sentence for robbery was high but nevertheless within the appropriate sentencing range.</p>

			a few hours later, still unconscious. Offending caused devastating adverse consequences for Gabriel, including problems walking, talking and poor vision and balance.		
3.	<i>Schischka v The State of Western Australia</i> [2015] WASCA 15 Delivered 21/01/2015	24 yrs at time offending. Convicted after PG. Minor prior criminal history. Good upbringing; regular employment. Alcohol abuse problem; sought treatment prior to sentencing.	Ct 1: Agg robbery. Ct 2: Agg robbery. Schischka was heavily intoxicated and had an argument with his girlfriend. He left the house with the co-offender (identity unknown) to cool off. Schischka and co-offender were walking down the middle of the road causing the victim to stop his car. Schischka and co-offender approached the victim's door and asked for a cigarette lighter. The victim gave a lighter to the co-offender. Schischka opened the driver's door and repeatedly punched the victim to the face while demanding his wallet. While the co-offender punched the victim from the passenger's side Schischka removed the wallet from the victim's pocket. They both left. The victim remained in his car and called police. While he was on the phone Schischka returned and punched the victim to the face through the open window causing him to drop the phone. The co-offender opened the passenger door, grabbed the victim by the hands and demanded he hand over the phone. The victim found the phone and	Ct 1: 2 yrs imp. Ct 2: 1 yr imp (cum). TES 3 yrs imp. EFP. No finding was made on whether the appellant stole the phone to prevent the victim from contacting police. Previous good character; relative youth; remorseful; victim empathy; steps already taken to rehabilitate; good prospects of rehabilitation.	Dismissed. At [26] In this case the two offences were closely related in point of time. However, they were separate and distinct transactions and constituted separated and distinct violations of the victim's interests... It is reasonable to infer that the victim suffered further harm as a consequence of the second attack upon him, not least because the sense of relief which he might have been expected to feel upon the conclusions of the first attack was destroyed by the commencement of the second attack and because he was deprived of the capacity to

		<p>handed it over. The appellant continued to punch the victim. They both walked away.</p> <p>The victim suffered bodily harm.</p> <p>Schischka admitted assaulting the victim but stated he could not remember taking any property.</p>	<p>summon the assistance which he required by the theft of his mobile phone notwithstanding that Mr Schischka was not motivated by that intention.</p> <p>At [30] The assaults perpetrated by Mr Schischka were brutal, unprovoked and persistent, in the sense that the victim was repeatedly punched by Mr Schischka on two separate occasions.</p> <p>At [62] The primary sentencing factors in relation to agg robbery, especially where the victim suffers bodily harm, are appropriate punishment and personal and general deterrence. Ordinarily, as a matter of fact, a substantial penalty must be imposed. However, agg robberies can be and are committed in a wide</p>
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					range of circumstances. At [63] In recent years the sentencing range for agg robbery has been ‘firmed up’, especially where the victim has been violently assaulted, in recognition of the prevalence and seriousness of the offending.
2.	<i>QJS v The State of Western Australia</i> [2015] WASCA 9 Delivered 15/01/2015	20 yrs at time most offending. Conviction after PG. Offending breached ISO. Significant criminal history; convictions for stealing, burg, breaches of bail, stealing motor vehicle and common assault. Difficult upbringing; attended numerous schools; never had significant employment. Significant substance abuse problem.	<u>Indictment</u> Ct 1: Agg burg (dwelling). Ct 2: Steal motor vehicle. Ct 3: Agg armed robbery. Ct 4: Accessory after the fact to agg armed robbery. Ct 5: Agg armed robbery. Ct 6: Agg robbery. <u>Section 32 notice</u> 18 charges. <u>Indictment</u> <u>Ct 1 -2:</u> At about 3.50am QJS went to a house in company with a co-offender. He forced the garage door open and used an internal door to access the kitchen. He took a car key from the kitchen and used the keys to steal a car from the garage.	<u>Indictment</u> Ct 1: 1 yr 9 mths imp (conc). Ct 2: 4 mths imp (conc) Ct 3: 3 yrs 3 mths imp (cum). Ct 4: 1 yr 4 mths imp (conc). Ct 5: 3 yrs 3 mths imp (conc). Ct 6: 2 yrs 4 mths imp (conc). <u>Section 32 notice</u> The appellant received various imp terms for various charges, 2 yrs 9 mths of which was ordered to be served cum. TES 6 yrs imp. EFP. Cooperated with police by	Dismissed – on papers. At [35] The rationale for treating offending whilst on bail or parole as being an aggravating factor applies equally where a person commits offences whilst on some other form of conditional release, such as an ISO... The commission of an offence whilst on an ISO not only exposes the offender to resentencing for the original offence, it is a factor relevant to the sentencing for the breaching offences.

		<p>Offending on indictment occurred shortly after the Department of Child Protection took the appellant's young daughters into their care.</p>	<p><u>Ct 3:</u> Approx. one hour later, QJS and the co-offender saw a woman walking along the street. They formed an intention to snatch her bag. The co-offender threatened the victim with a screwdriver. He pushed the tip into her cheek and demanded her handbag. The victim gave her handbag to the co-offender. QJS drove them away.</p> <p><u>Ct 4:</u> At about 3.30pm on the same day QJS and a co-offender were driving through a shopping centre car park. The co-offender decided to steal the handbag of a passing shopper. The co-offender got out of the car and grabbed the victim's handbag. There was a struggle until the co-offender raised a box cutter knife above the victim's head causing her to let go. The co-offender got back in the car and QJS drove the co-offender away in order to help him escape.</p> <p><u>Ct 5:</u> About 30 minutes later, QJS and a co-offender formed an intention to steal a handbag from a shopper at another shopping centre car park. QJS stopped the car behind the victim who was seated in her parked car. The co-offender opened the victim's car door and, while brandishing a screwdriver, demanded her handbag. The victim handed her bag to the co-offender. QJS drove them away.</p>	<p>giving names of co-offenders.</p> <p>Limited insight into offending and effect on victims; remorse; victim empathy.</p>	<p>At [50] The offences contained on the indictment were serious offences of their type.</p>
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			<p><u>Ct 6:</u> Two days later, at about 9.30am, QJS and co-offender formed an intention to steal a handbag from a shopper at a shopping centre car park. QJS stopped the car in close proximity to the victim. The co-offender got out and pushed the victim from behind causing her to stumble. The co-offender attempted to steal her handbag dragging her as he did so. After a struggle he obtained poss of the bag and ran to the car.</p> <p>QJS was arrested the same day. He made admissions to the offences, but denied entering the house in ct 1.</p> <p><u>Section 32 Notice</u> Between August 2012 and December 2013 QJS committed multiple offences including agg burg on a liquor shop, breach of bail, stealing, wilful damage, trespass, steal motor vehicle, dangerous driving to escape pursuit, traffic offences and poss of a prohibited drug. QJS made admissions to the section 32 offences when interviewed.</p>		
1.	<p><i>Barnden v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2014] WASCA 161</p> <p>Delivered 01/09/2014</p>	<p>21 yrs at time offending & sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after PG.</p> <p>Prior criminal history; including AOBH and breach of bail.</p>	<p><u>Indictment</u> Ct 1: Agg robbery. Ct 2: Stealing. Ct 3: Stealing. Ct 4: Stealing. Ct 5: Stealing. Ct 6: Stealing. Ct 7: Stealing. Ct 8: Agg robbery.</p>	<p><u>Indictment</u> Ct 1: 12 mths imp (cum). Ct 2: 3 mths imp (conc). Ct 3: 3 mths imp (conc). Ct 4: 3 mths imp (conc). Ct 5: 3 mths imp (conc). Ct 6: 3 mths imp (conc). Ct 7: 3 mths imp (conc). Ct 8: 20 mths imp (cum).</p>	<p>Appeal dismissed.</p> <p>At [55] The critical question is whether disparity or lack of disparity in the sentencing outcome is capable of giving rise to a legitimate or justifiable</p>

		<p>Dysfunctional upbringing.</p> <p>Left school at year 9; returned and completed year 10.</p> <p>Occasionally employed.</p> <p>Long history of drug and alcohol abuse.</p> <p>Some effort made towards rehabilitation.</p> <p>Suffers anxiety and depression.</p> <p>Immature for his years.</p> <p>Failed to attend two scheduled PSR interviews and engage with a psychologist.</p> <p><u>Co-offenders</u> Peach – early PG - sentenced to a total of 3 yrs imp. EFP.</p> <p>Clark – early PG – sentenced to a total of 2 yrs 8 mths imp. EFP.</p>	<p><u>Section 32</u> Ct 1: Reckless driving. Ct 2: No MDL.</p> <p><u>Indictment</u> Barnden consumed a substantial quantity of alcohol with the three co-offenders. He then drove his three co-offenders around, with their common objective to find someone suitable to rob.</p> <p><u>Ct 8:</u> The first victim was a 30 yr old backpacker who was walking along a footpath. Barnden stopped the vehicle and his co-offenders alighted, surrounded the victim and demanded money. The victim refused and was punched in the back of the head. The force knocked him to the ground and his property was stolen. The co-offenders were wearing hoods and sunglasses in an attempt to conceal their identities.</p> <p><u>Ct 1:</u> Barnden and the co-offenders returned to a house and continued drinking. Barnden then drove the co-offenders around again. They saw the 17 yr-old victim driving and followed him home. As the victim and his 16 yr old brother were about to alight from the vehicle, the co-offenders surrounded them and demanded money. The victim’s wallet and mobile were wrestled from the victim’s grasp.</p>	<p><u>Section 32</u> Ct 1: 4mths imp (cum). Ct 2: 3 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>TES 3 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>Made full admissions.</p> <p>Remorse.</p> <p>High risk of re-offending.</p>	<p>sense of grievance, or to give the appearance in the mind of an objective observer that justice has not been done.</p> <p>At [63] The appellant’s role as the ‘getaway driver’ was central to the commission of the offences.</p> <p>At [64] Although the appellant may not have initiated the offending, or been directly involved in confronting the victims, his level of culpability was not materially less than that of his co-offenders.</p>
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