Assault occasioning bodily harm

s 317(1) Criminal Code

From 1 January 2021

Glossary:

agg aggravated att attempted

AOBH assault occasioning bodily harm

burg burglary conc concurrent cum cumulative

ct count

CSIO conditional suspended imprisonment order

EFP eligible for parole GBH grievous bodily harm

imp imprisonmentPG plead guiltysuspsuspended

TES total effective sentence VRO violence restraining order

No.	Case	Antecedents	Summary/Facts	Sentence	Appeal
14.	Bradley v The	25 yrs at time offending.	Ct 1: AOBH.	Ct 1: 2 yrs 6 mths imp (cum).	Appeal dismissed (leave refused).
	State of Western	29 yrs at time sentencing.	Ct 2: Stealing.	Ct 2: 2 mths imp (cum).	
	Australia		Ct 3: Stealing.	Ct 3: 1 mth imp (conc).	Appeal concerned length of sentence.
		Convicted after late PG (15%			
	[2024] WASCA 94	discount).	The appellant and a co-offender were	TES: 2 yrs 8 mths imp.	At [50] 'although the bodily injuries suffered by the victim were not as
			dropped off at a house near the victim,		serious as those suffered by victims in other cases, the offence on ct 1
	Delivered	Extensive criminal history;	Mr W. The two walked to the victim's	EFP.	was nevertheless a serious example of its type when all the relevant
	22/05/2024	stealing; agg burg; crim damage;	house and turned off the power to the		facts surrounding its commission are considered. The offence was
		impersonating a police officer;	house.	The sentencing judge found that the offending	premeditated. It involved the appellant and [the co-offender] being in
		agg AOBH; being armed to cause		the subject of ct 1 was premeditated. The	company and acting in concert.'
		fear; multiple breach of VROs	<u>Ct 1</u>	assault only ended when the victim managed	
		and protective bail conditions.		to defend himself and escape; the offenders	At [51] 'the appellant and [the co-offender] did not voluntarily desist
			When the victim stepped outside to	did not desist of their own volition.	in the attack, even after the victim attempted to escape. Rather, the two
		Born in WA; supportive family.	investigate, the offenders began		men pursued him into the house and continued the attack.'
			shouting at Mr W and demanding to	The sentencing judge found the appellant and	
		Left school in yr 11; commenced	know where he kept his motorbikes.	co-offender equally liable under s 8 for ct 1.	At [52] 'it is important to acknowledge that the State did not continue
		apprenticeship but did not finish.	The victim ran inside and was pursued		with the charge of aggravated home burglary, and the appellant was
			by the offenders. Once inside, a struggle	The sentencing judge found there were few	not to be punished for that offence. Nonetheless, a serious aspect of the
		Worked in FIFO.	ensued, and the victim was struck with	mitigating factors.	offending on ct 1 was that it occurred inside the victim's home, a place
			the baseball bat to the upper back, hip,		in which he was entitled to feel, and be, safe.'
		Methyl use; under influence at	and forearm.		
		time offending; taken steps			At [53] 'it is well accepted that there is no tariff for the offence of
		towards rehabilitation.	Cts 2 & 3	X Y	AOBH Recently this court observed that there were discernible
					signs that sentences for the offence of AOBH were "firming up"."
		Has one young daughter; wishes	The appellant drove a vehicle bearing		
		to reconnect with her.	no licence plates to a carpark, stole		At [55] 'the most significant mitigating factor were the appellant's
			another vehicle's licence plates and	O'	pleas of guilty, for which his Honour gave a significant discount'
			drove off. The appellant then drove to a		
			service station, had the car filled up		At [56] 'when all the relevant circumstances are taken into account, it
			with fuel, and drove off.		cannot reasonably be said that the sentence of 2 yrs 6 mths' immediate
					imprisonment was unreasonable or plainly unjust.'
13.	Swift v The State	29 yrs at time offending.	Ct 1: AOBH.	Ct 1: 20 mths imp (conc).	Appeal dismissed (leave refused on ground one and granted on ground
	of Western	33 yrs at sentencing.	Ct 2: Dep lib.	Ct 2: 2 yrs imp (conc).	two).
	Äustralia [No 2]				,
		Convicted after trial.	The appellant, then a serving police	TES: 2 yrs imp.	Appeal concerned weight given to general deterrence and type of
	[2024] WASCA 23		officer, was on duty with Officer O		sentence.
		No criminal history.	when they received a call to attend at	EFP.	
	Delivered		the house of the victim and her partner.		At [57] ' having regard to the circumstances of the offending and, in
	12/03/2024	Police officer at time of		The sentencing judge found the deprivation of	particular, that the appellant was a police officer acting in the
	,,	offending.	When the appellant and Officer O	liberty occurred from the point of the first	purported execution of his duty, general deterrence is plainly a relevant
		C	arrived, the victim's partner answered	application of force up until the victim arrived	and important sentencing consideration, which was correctly given
		Raised in a good family home;	the door, and the victim arrived shortly	at the police station.	considerable weight.'
		loving and supportive family;	after. The officers separated the victim	we are positive stantons	Constant Horgan
		engaged to be married.	and her partner to speak to them alone.	The sentencing judge found the appellant's	At [65] 'public trust in the police force is crucial to its ability to
			The appellant accompanied the victim	actions were not motivated by personal anger	undertake the functions of protecting the community, investigating
		Undergraduate degree in science;	to the bedroom.	towards, a desire to punish, the victim. Rather	alleged offences, and bringing offenders to justice. The ability of the
		graduated with distinction.		the appellant acted out of frustration,	police force to effectively perform these functions is undermined when
		6-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-	After the victim became difficult, the	exasperation and irritation with victim and the	police officers, in the execution of their duties, seriously depart from or
		Joined WAPOL in 2013;	appellant pushed the victim and told her	situation.	abuse the powers given to them by law. In the context of the present
	<u> </u>	1000 1111 OL 111 2013,	appendin pushed the victim that told her	Disamilon.	acuse the powers given to them by itm. In the context of the present

		graduated with high distinction;	she was under arrest. He then		case, it is important that the sentences imposed send a clear message to
		highest student award.	handcuffed the victim and pushed her to	The sentencing judge accepted that the	other serving officers that behaviour of the kind engaged in by the
			the ground.	appellant was a person of prior good character	appellant will be met with a strong response, with the object of
		Symptoms of traumatic stress;		and that there was little risk in reoffending is	ensuring it is not repeated.'
		loss of identity following	Officer O intervened and removed the	a similar way.	S
		separation from police.	handcuffs. The appellant began arguing	w samue way v	At [66] 'we do not accept counsel for the appellant's submission that
		separation from ponce.	with the victim, then pulled the victim	The appellant had suffered adverse publicity,	general deterrence is not a matter of importance because the offences
				and any term of imprisonment would be	
			onto a bed. The appellant then dragged	1	committed by the appellant are not prevalent.'
			the victim off the bed, over a box and	difficult given his past employment as a	A. 5051 ()
			onto the floor. The appellant then	police officer.	At [85] ' in our opinion, the seriousness of the offending and the
			handcuffed the victim.		need for general deterrence are such that immediate imprisonment was
				The sentencing judge formed the view that	the only appropriate disposition.'
			The appellant then dragged the victim	the need for general deterrence was high.	
			by the handcuffs along the floor out of		
			the master bedroom and towards the		
			front door and into the driveway.		
			Officer O confronted the appellant. In	\) \	
			response, he pushed his forearm into the		
			victim's head, forcing her head against	A°A (C)	
			the side of the car.		
			the side of the car.	10)	
			The appellant returned with the car and	c R 110 11C R 10C	
			told the victim to get in the security		
			pod. The appellant kicked the victim's		
			feet to get her into the pod. Eventually,		
			the victim moved into the pod and the		
			door was closed.		
12.	The State of	24 yrs at time offending.	Ct 1: Agg threat to kill	Ct 1: 14 mths imp (conc)	Appeal allowed.
14.	v				Appear anowed.
	Western Australia	25 yrs at sentencing.	Ct 2: Agg AOBH	Ct 2: 6 mths imp (cum)	A mass 1 someomed longth of individual contours and totality
	v Riley	G : 1 C DG (200)	Ct 3: Agg dep lib.	Ct 3: 20 mths imp (cum)	Appeal concerned length of individual sentences and totality.
		Convicted after PG (20%			
	[2024] WASCA 11	discount).	<u>Cts 1 & 2</u>	TES: 2 yrs 2 mths imp.	Resentenced:
	Delivered	Lengthy criminal history; number	AB received text messages from the	EFP.	Ct 1: 18 mths imp (cum).
	02/02/2024	of offences against AB: agg home	respondent's siter, Ms M, asking if the		Ct 2: 12 mths imp (conc).
		burglary; two counts of agg	respondent could come to AB's house	The sentencing judge found that whilst the	Ct 3: 3 yrs imp (cum).
		common assault; 16 breaches of	to see their children. AB replied 'no'.	respondent's criminal record, including many	
		restraining orders; offences of	That evening, AB heard a knock at the	prior offences against AB, was not an	TES: 4 yrs 6 mths imp.
		trespass and assault; declared a	window and heard the voice of Ms M.	aggravating factor, it underscored the need for	
		serial family violence offender.	Ms M then came to AB's bedroom and	personal deterrence.	EFP.
			began talking about allowing the	_	
		Significant dysfunction and	respondent to see the children.	The sentencing judge found no evidence of	At [53] ' the sentencing judge accurately identified the many
		disruption during childhood;	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	remorse. The sentencing judge referred to the	aggravating factors that accompanied this offending. Significant
		parent's misused drugs.	AB decided to go to her sister's	paramount importance of general and	factors included that these offences involved breaches of a restraining
		r	bedroom (in the same house) to talk to	personal deterrence for offending of this	order, that they were committed in the presence of young children and
		Longstanding substance abuse	her. While there she heard the	nature.	that they were committed in the presence of young children and that they were committed in the context of a family relationship.'
		issues (methylamphetamine);	respondent's voice inside the house. AB	nature.	mat they were committee in the context of a failing relationship.
			-	The centenging judge found that the	At [54] the threat to kill was made while the reserved and the
		affected by alcohol at time of	came out of the room and saw the	The sentencing judge found that the	At [54] 'the threat to kill was made while the respondent was
		offending; limited protective	respondent talking to their children. The	respondent offended whilst subject to a	intoxicated, agitated and armed with a knife. The references to his
		factors in the community;	respondent asked to talk to AB and she	restraining order; while on bail; as a declared	employment [and AB's parents] added a chilling and very personal

said 'no'. The respondent then asked for serial family violence offender; and while on edge to the threat. The threat was made with the purpose of getting AB negative peer and family AB to come to his house. She refused. to comply with his demand ... The threat was a serious example of this associations. parole. type of offence.' Previously in a relationship with AB had arranged with her family that if AB; have three children aged 6,4, the respondent came to her house, they The sentencing judge concluded that the At [55] '[the striking of AB with the knife] conveyed to AB the ability and 3 at time of offending. were to immediately call the police. She and willingness of the respondent to stab her if he wanted to do so ... sentences must also reflect the appropriate went outside to allow this to occur. Her degree of public denunciation of this kind of the assault occurred whilst the respondent was demanding that AB go Had a new partner; a job available children and some other family prevalent, abhorrent offending that exists in with him. The use of violence to reinforce such a demand places it into members followed her to the front. The in Northam; accommodation with the community. its proper context. The assault was at least a moderately serious maternal grandmother. respondent continued to ask AB to example of its type.' come to his family home and became At [56] 'the deprivation of liberty continued for about one and a half angry when she refused. hours. During most of this time AB was essentially trapped...AB's The respondent then went inside the vulnerability was increased by the fact that her young children were also in the car. She had no realistic opportunity to escape and had to house and returned holding a 20cm bladed knife. He walked over to AB, rely on the hope the family had contacted the police.' and said 'I'm going to kill you if you don't get in the car'. The respondent At [66] 'this case clearly required that significant weight be given to then raised the knife and hit AB once to personal deterrence. The respondent has a deplorable history of her upper forearm with it. The offending against AB. He has shown disregard, if not frank contempt, respondent then grabbed AB's forearms for court orders put in place to protect AB.' with his hands, causing her cigarette to fall from her mouth and onto her chest At [66] 'general deterrence also looms large...domestic violence is a causing a small burn. AB suffered scourge on society ... Persistent violence and intimidation in the bruising on her forearms and a small context of family relationship must be strongly discouraged by burn from the cigarette. appropriate sentences.' As this occurred, the respondent yelled At [69] 'in this case the sentencing judge correctly identified the at AB, 'get in the car, I'll stab you like aggravating and mitigating factors ... However, the sentences imposed your dad did your mum' and 'I'm a by her Honour did not properly reflect those factors.' butcher now and I slit animals' throats while they are alive'. All of this At [75] 'notwithstanding that the offending all occurred as part of the occurred in the presence of their same incident, each offence was a separate act, and some degree of children. accumulation was required to reflect the total criminality.' <u>Ct 3</u> AB believed the only thing she could to do keep herself and the children safe was to comply with the respondent's demands. AB got into the back seat of the car with her children, the respondent sat in the passenger seat and Ms M drove the car. They stopped at a bottle shop, and drove around whilst the respondent purchased alcohol. The respondent returned, and Ms M drove the car to the respondent's home. On arrival, police arrested the respondent. Gomboc v The 31-34 yrs at time offending. Cts 2 & 11: Agg AOBH. 11. Ct 2: 10 mths imp (cum). Allowed.

State of Western Australia

[2023] WASCA 115

Delivered 24/07/2023 38 yrs at time sentencing.

Convicted after late PG (cts 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 22, 23, 26 & 32) (18% discount).

Convicted after very late PG (cts 5, 7, 9, 28 & 29) (8% discount).

Limited criminal history; previous conviction for common assault involving then fiancé.

Only child; good upbringing; family remain supportive.

Completed yr 12; experienced verbal abuse and bullying at school.

Good work history; 7 yrs of army service; qualified scaffolder.

Relationship with victim ended 2018; new romantic relationship commenced 2021; partner remains supportive.

Good physical health; significant history of mental health problems: PTSD arising during time in military service.

Heavy alcohol and cannabis use.

Cts 4; 10; 12-13; 15; 19; 22: Threat to harm.

Ct 5: Act with intent to harm. Cts 6: 9: 23: 28-29 & 32: Threat to kill. Ct 7: Agg unlawful wounding. Ct 8: Wilful and unlawful damage. Ct 26: Armed to cause fear.

Gomboc was in a relationship with the victim, which lasted for a number of yrs. They had purchased a house together.

During the course of their relationship, Gomboc subjected the victim to regular physical and verbal abuse. He punched and kicked her, strangled her, negligently wounded her with a knife, smothered her with a pillow, threw objects at her, and repeatedly threatened to kill her, and was often armed when he did so.

In addition to having taken photographs of several of her injuries, the victim regularly made audio recordings of the offending.

The victim was left with severe anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder, suffered physically, mentally, emotionally and financially

Cts 4; 7 & 13: 12 mths imp (conc).

Ct 5: 4 yrs 6 mths imp.

Cts 6; 9; 23 & 28: 3 yrs imp (conc).

Cts 8 & 12: 10 mths imp (conc).

Cts 10 & 15: 14 mths imp (conc).

Ct 11: 2 yrs 2 mths imp (conc).

Ct 19 & 22: 16 mths imp (conc). Ct 26: 18 mths imp (conc).

Ct 29: 3 yrs 6 mths imp (cum).

Ct 32: 3 yrs imp (cum).

TES 11 yrs 10 mths imp. EFP.

The sentencing judge found there were a number of serious features of the appellant's offending as a whole; it persisted for three and a half years; there were 19 separate and distinct offences over that period of time and he had time to reflect on his conduct and choose not to do it again, but did not; he deployed a number of methods and weapons to clearly communicate to the victim that he could end her life at his hands and very quickly, so as to make her fearful of him; the appellant was physically stronger than the victim, who was vulnerable to his physical violence; the offending was in the context of a domestic relationship; the threats to kill or harm were often accompanied by the presence of weapons and physical violence, which no doubt elevating the fear of harm or death the victim experienced, and the fact that his offending routinely incorporated statements designed to degrade and humiliate the victim.

The sentencing judge found the submissions made by the appellant's counsel served to minimise the responsibility for his offending and shifted the responsibility onto the victim; his physical and verbal abuse in a domestic setting was 'very entrenched behaviour' and he remained at risk of reoffending unless he addressed his attitude and behaviour.

Offending profound impact on the victim; continues to require daily medication and ongoing therapy.

Limited demonstrated remorse.

Appeal concerned length of sentence. Individual sentences not challenged.

Resentenced:

Cts 2; 6; 9; 23; 28 & 32: 3 yrs imp (conc).

Cts 4; 7 & 13: 12 mths imp (conc).

Ct 5: 4 yrs 6 mths imp (cum).

Cts 8 & 12: 10 mths imp (conc).

Cts 10 & 15: 14 mths imp (conc).

Ct 11: 2 yrs 2 mths imp (conc).

Cts 19 & 22: 16 mths imp (conc).

Ct 26: 18 mths imp (cum).

Ct 29: 3 yrs 6 mths imp (cum).

TES 9 yrs 6 mths imp.

At [9] ... it is clear that it was necessary that the appellant be sentenced to a very significant TES. The appellant's offending was abhorrent and sickening. Notwithstanding [his] pleas of guilty, his mental health issues and the otherwise high regard in which he was held by others, the persistent, callous and menacing nature of his offending required a long term of imp. The threatened and actual violence used by the appellant must be denounced by the courts in the strongest possible terms. ...

At [194] ... Her Honour rightly recognised that the totality of the appellant's offending was extremely serious and called for a very substantial term of imp. It was necessary that a TES be imposed for the appellant's abhorrent and sickening offending that properly punished him and denounced offending like it in the strongest possible terms. ...

At [198] ... we cannot avoid the conclusion that the TES imposed on the appellant did not bear a proper relationship to the overall criminality involved in all of the offences.

At [220] In our view, this is truly one of those cases when the metaphor of taking one 'last look at the total, just to see whether it looks wrong' is apt. And when we take a last look at the sentence of almost 12 yrs, in light of the appellant's PGs and such potential for rehabilitation as he has, the sentence looks wrong.

At [223] ... Nevertheless, as we have set out at length above, the persistent, callous and menacing nature of his offending required a long term of imp. Offending of this kind must be denounced by severe penalties.

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10.	The State of	Tumata	Tumata	Tumata	Allowed.
	Western Australia	24 yrs at time offending.	8 x Agg sex pen without consent.	TES 14 yrs imp.	
	v Tumata	28 yrs at time sentencing.	3 x Agg indec assault.		Appeal concerned totality principle (individual sentences not
			1 x Demanding property with oral	Sheppard	challenged).
	[2022] WASCA	Convicted after PG (cts 1, 6, 34	threats.	TES 13 yrs 6 mths imp.	
	161	and 35) (10% discount).	10 x AOBH.		Resentenced:
		Convicted after trial (cts 2-5; 7-	8 x Act with intent to harm.	Woods	
	Delivered 06/12/2022	22; 25; 28; 29; 31; 32; 36-38	2 x Threats to harm.	TES 12 yrs imp.	Tumata TES 17 yrs imp.
		Lengthy criminal history.	Sheppard 8 x Agg sex pen without consent.	The sentencing judge found Tumata and Sheppard the ringleaders and that Woods'	EFP.
		Parents separated when aged 4	3 x Agg indec assault.	acted 'more as a follower' and he was overall	Sheppard
		yrs; raised by mother; sent to live	1 x Demanding property with oral	less culpable than Tumata and Sheppard;	TES 16 yrs 6 mths imp.
		with a relative in NZ aged 12 yrs	threats.	after the initial extortion the three	EFP.
		due to his behaviour; returned to	11 x AOBH.	respondents, sometimes as a pair or	LII.
		live with his father, now	7 x Acts with intent to harm.	individually, engaged in a concerted,	Woods
		estranged.	1 x Threat to harm.	persistent and ongoing course of conduct	TES 14 yrs 6 mths imp.
		estranged.	1 x Tilleat to harm.	against M over an extended period; they	EFP.
		Limited literacy and numeracy	Woods	subjected M to increasingly violent physical	EIT.
		skills.	8 x Agg sex pen without consent.	and sexual attacks to enforce their demand for	At [113] The offending was aptly characterised by the State as
		SKIIIS.	1 x Agg indec assault.	money; Tumata and Sheppard were	sadistic, malicious, humiliating and intimidating. The respondents, in
		No history of paid employment;	1 x Demanding property with oral	physically powerful men, M, helpless and	concert, deliberately preyed upon a highly vulnerable victim
		other than labouring work about	threats.	defenceless and extremely frightened and	Together, the respondents waged a campaign of terror upon M, which
		aged 17 yrs.	4 x AOBH.	scared of the three respondents who terrorised	caused him significant physical injury and broke him psychologically.
		aged 17 yrs.	4 x Acts with intent to harm.	him; the attacks designed to intimidate and	The respondents' acts were merciless. They involved a level of
		Commenced cannabis and alcohol	1 x Threat to harm.	frighten; they attacked M's personal dignity	
			1 x Tilleat to harm.	and caused him to suffer significant	deliberate callousness, cruelty and depravity seldom seen by this court.
		use aged 12 yrs; regular user of methyl and alcohol excessively.	The victim, M, was aged 22 yrs. He was	embarrassment; the sexual offences designed	At [114] An especially serious feature of the effending was that it was
		methyl and alcohol excessively.		to cower, humiliate and demean for the	At [114] An especially serious feature of the offending was that it was committed in a prison by inmates upon another inmate Prisoners,
		Channand	remanded in custody and had never	*	
		Sheppard	been to prison before.	purpose of forcing him to pay money when	particularly those who, like M, are young, alone and have never been
		23 yrs at time offending.	Tumata Channerd and Woods who	there was no legitimate basis for the demand; the respondents' domination and control over	incarcerated before, may be highly vulnerable to the threats and
		27 yrs at time sentencing.	Tumata, Sheppard and Woods, who	M extended to his communications with his	intimidation of more experienced prisoners such as, in this case, the respondents [The victim's] vulnerability would have been apparent
		Convicted after DC (etc. 1, 4, 6, 7)	were also prisoners, entered M's cell,		-
		Convicted after PG (cts 1, 4, 6, 7, 16 and 35) (10% discount).	alleging he was an informant. Sheppard	family and the attacks generally occurred	to the respondents, who immediately proceeded to take advantage of it.
		Convicted after trial (cts 2; 3; 5;	told M he had to pay a fine, to increase each wk until it was paid. If the fine	inside a prison cell away from the sight of prison guards and other prisoners, with one of	
			was not paid M was told he would be		At [118] the eight offences of agg sex pen involved a high level of
		8-15; 17-22; 25; 28; 29; 32; 34; 36; 38 and 39.	-	the respondents acting as a lookout.	
		50, 50 and 59.	killed.	No demonstrated insight into the	criminality. The respondents together committed each of these
		Lengthy criminal history.	After this incident, over a period of 18	No demonstrated insight into the consequences of their offending; no exhibited	offences over three separate and distinct incidents on different days, either as a principal or an aider Each offence was committed in
		Lengthy Chillian Instory.	days and on an almost daily basis,	remorse, apart from the PGs entered by	company and was designed to, and did in fact, terrify, degrade and
		Positive, stable and prosocial	Tumata, Sheppard and Woods subjected	Tumata and Sheppard.	humiliate M as well as cause him physical and psychological harm
		upbringing until the deaths of his	M to violence and brutality of the most	Tamata and Sheppard.	nammate ivi as well as eause initi physical and psychological fialiff
		mother and grandmother aged 15-	extreme kind. This included beating,	Offending profound effect on the victim.	At [120] The seriousness of the offences of agg sex pen without
		16 yrs; struggled to deal with the	kicking and indecently assaulting him,	Oriending profound effect off the victim.	consent was heightened because they occurred in the context of the
		grief; became homeless and	choking him to the point he lost		ongoing extortion of M, All of these offences, when considered
		associated with negative family	consciousness, burning him with boiling		together, substantially increased each respondent's overall criminality,
		members.	water and repeatedly sexually		together, substantially increased each respondent's overall chillinality,
		memoers.	penetrating him with their bodies, a		•••
			penedading initi with their bodies, a		

		Tarana sa			1
		Completed yr 10; no real work	broom handle and a pencil.		
		history.			
			Tumata, Sheppard and Woods also		
		Methyl use from aged 15-16 yrs.	threatened to rape his partner.		
		Woods			
		26 yrs at time offending.			
		30 yrs at time sentencing.			
		Convicted after trial (cts 1; 2; 4;			
		5; 7-14; 18-22; 28 and 29.			
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			V
		Significant prior criminal history.			
				e Piloite Prosecti	
		Parents separated aged 2 yrs;			
		lived with mother and siblings;			
		positive home life; eventually			
		lived with father, exposing him to			
		domestic violence and substance		, · , C) ·	
		abuse.			
		At time contouring fother and form			
		At time sentencing father and four		00	
		brothers serving terms of imp.		C. X	
		Left school during yr 10; never		O y	
		had paid employment.		A.	
			. (
		Long-term relationship; two	X	\supset	
		children.			
		Introduced to methyl by his			
		father.			
9.	Billett v The State	Billett	Billett	Billett	Appeal allowed.
	of Western	27 yr at time sentencing.	Ct 1: Agg burg.	Cts 1 & 4: 18 mths imp (conc).	
	Australia		Ct 2: Threat to harm.	Cts 2 & 5: 12 mths imp (conc).	Appeal concerned length of sentences cts 1, 4 and 5 and totality
		Convicted after early PG (25%	Ct 3: Unlawful damage.	Ct 3: 7 mths imp (conc).	principle.
	[2022] WASCA	discount).	Ct 4: Agg burg.		
	158		Ct 5: Act with intent to harm.	TES 18 mths imp.	Resentenced cts 1 and 4:
		Prior criminal history; prior			
	Delivered	conviction for violent offending.	Klinger	Klinger	Billett
	01/12/2022		Ct 1: Agg burg.	$\frac{1}{\text{Cts } 1 \& 4}$: 18 mths imp (conc).	Ct 1: 3 yrs imp (conc).
		Parents separated aged 18 yrs;	Ct 3: Unlawful damage.	Ct 3: 7 mths imp (conc).	Ct 4: 4 yrs 3 mths imp (conc).
		close relationship with mother and	Ct 4: Agg burg.	Cts 6 & 7: 12 mths imp (conc).	1 \ ''
		sister; little contact with alcoholic	Ct 6: AOBH.		TES 4 yrs 3 mths imp.
		father, now in care suffering	Ct 7: Threat to harm.	TES 18 mths imp.	EFP.
		dementia.	Ct / Timout to murin.	125 10 mmp.	
		dementia.	Billett, Klinger and another man were	The sentencing judge found the home	Cts 1, 2, 3 and 5 conc with the sentence imposed ct 4.
		Struggled at school; left yr 10;	socializing at a tavern.	burglaries serious, particularly as they	2.5 1, 2, 5 and 5 cone with the sentence imposed of 4.
		recently completed a Certificate in	Socializing at a tavelli.	involved forcible entry into premises known	Klinger
		1	Dyning the evening Dillett -1-1-1-1	· -	
		community services; aspires to do	During the evening Billett obtained an	or suspect to be occupied and accompanied	Ct 1: 3 yrs imp (conc).

youth work.

Worked intermittently; unemployed past five yrs; undertaking volunteer work.

Two significant relationships; three children, youngest aged 12 mths at time sentencing; current partner positive and stable influence..

Long-term history of alcohol and substance abuse; allowed access to alcohol and firearms as a child; commenced binge drinking whilst at school.

Diagnosed with ADHD aged 8 yrs; medicated until aged 12 yrs; diagnosed and medicated with depression at 15 yrs; suffers sleep apnoea; use of cannabis to assist sleep.

Klinger

29 yrs time offending.

Convicted after early PG (25% discount).

Prior criminal history.

Third child of four children; father 'a big drinker'; both father and mother frequently physical and emotionally abusive; parents separated when young child; lived with his mother until moving to live with his father aged 11 yrs.

Attended high school until yr 9; educated special school leaving yr 10.

Numerous jobs; difficulties maintaining employment; attempted to join the army; survived on Centrelink benefits. address for a Mr Scerri. Some wks earlier there had been an incident involving him and Mr Scerri. So Billett harboured a grievance against him.

After Billett told TL and Klinger about the incident all three decided to go together to attend the address and confront Mr Scerri.

After driving to the address all three got out of the vehicle. Billett had with him a machete, Klinger a 15-inch tyre wall tester and TL a tomahawk.

The house was occupied by a Mr Sorell, who was house-sitting for the owner. Mr Scerri was living in a caravan parked at the front of the premises. Billett and Klinger entered the house through an unlocked door and to a bedroom occupied by Mr Sorrell. TL remained outside, acting as a lookout.

Billett approach Mr Sorrell, pointing the machete at him and asked for the whereabouts of Mr Scerri. Mr Sorrell told him he was in the caravan. Billett told Mr Sorrell not to move and that he was a dead man, whilst pointing the machete at him. Mr Sorrell was in fear for his life. When Billett and Klinger left the room he ran from the house, jumped a fence and hid.

Meanwhile, Billett and Klinger ran to the caravan. They smashed windows of the caravan then forced open the caravan door.

Mr Scerri crawled onto his bed and curled into a ball to protect himself. He felt a couple of blows and then something harder all over his body. He recognised the voice of Billet telling him to stay away from his house and kids. Klinger then screamed words to the effect 'Do you want to die?'.

Mr Scerri att to get up to defend

by threatened or actual violence.

The sentencing judge found the offending the subject of cts 1 and 4 agg by the fact the respondents were in company with each, that they knew or ought to have known the premises were occupied, they were both armed and both made threats and did harm.

Billett

Accepting of responsibility; understanding of seriousness of offending; steps taken to change his lifestyle; maintaining abstinence from alcohol and illicit substances.

Klinger

Significant remorse and insight into his offending.

Ct 4: 4 yrs 3 mths imp (conc).

Cts 1, 3 6 and 7 conc with the sentence imposed ct 4.

TES 4 yrs 3 mths imp. EFP.

At [57] ... the seriousness of the offending was self-evident ... There were a significant number of aggravating features: ... this was not opportunistic offending, but, rather, planned conduct with the respondents agreeing to attend at the premises and arming themselves with weapons before arriving; ... the offences were committed in company and at night; ... the offences were at residential premises where it was likely, and indeed the respondents fully expected, residents to be present; ... the purpose of the burglary offences was to enter and, at least, intimidate the occupant by threatening him with weapons; ... the burglary on the house involved threats to Mr Sorrell, and threatening behaviour with weapons; ... the burglary on the caravan involved forcible entry and the breaking of windows; ... threats to Mr Scerri and a serious assault upon him; ... Mr Scerri was outnumbered and tramped, and thus vulnerable to the attack upon him; and ... the offences were, in essence, a revenge or vigilante attack ...

At [58] ... offences committee as vigilante action are particularly serious. ... Plainly, Klinger was a willing and active participant in what he believed to be a revenge attack.

At [60] The second burglary, that the caravan, was particularly serious because it involved forced entry and the smashing of windows and an assault upon an outnumbered victim on his bed at night. ... The fact that Mr Scerri curled upon his bed in an effort to protect himself is a good indication of the ferocity of the attack.

		Number of intimate relationships; son born a short time prior to sentencing. History of alcohol abuse; increasing when he suffered depression.	himself. He believed he saw three men, one he recognised as Billett. Mr Scerri could see one of the men had a tomahawk. Mr Scerri was able to chase the men from the caravan. Police arrived at the house to find Mr Scerri bleeding from a large cut to his ankle and numerous cuts to his body. He was taken to hospital by ambulance and treated for various injuries. The most serious a 5 cm laceration and fracture to his ankle that required surgery.		
S A [7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Miorada v The State of Western Australia [2022] WASCA 143 Delivered 27/10/2022	18 yrs at time offending. 20 yrs at time sentencing. Convicted after early PG (20% discount). No significant criminal history; no previous offences of violence. Unremarkable childhood; three siblings; father struggled with alcohol addiction for many yrs, no longer drinking alcohol at time sentencing; supportive family. Completed yr 12; plans to attend university. Good work ethic; some part-time work and experience working various finance companies. Alcohol use from aged 17 yrs; drinking increased to two to three nights per week, including bring-drinking spirts upon turning 18 yrs.	During the evening Miorada went to a fast-food restaurant. He was heavily intoxicated. There he met a friend and they began talking to a 15-yr-old-girl. The victim, aged 16 yrs, was also at the restaurant with friends. The victim and one of his friends approached Miorada and his friend and asked what they were doing talking to a 15-yr-old girl. Both men took exception to the comment. When Miorada advanced towards the victim's friend the victim tried to separate the two and told Miorada to 'just chill out'. Miorada continued to act aggressively and was argumentative. A security officer separated Miorada and the victim. A short time later Miorada was seated about 5 m from the victim when he asked him, 'What are you looking at?'. After a brief pause he then stood up, walked up to the victim and punched him with a clenched fist to the side of the face. The victim did not retaliate. After the punch he took a step or two backwards but did not fall to the ground.	9 mths imp. EFP. The sentencing judge found the offending serious; it occurred late at night in a public place; there was a lack of any real provocation by the victim and the injuries the victim sustained are demonstrative of a significant level of force. The sentencing judge found while the offence was not planned and the victim was not in a position of enhanced vulnerability, in that he was not looking away at the time of the punch, the appellant's reaction was grossly disproportionate to the actions of the victim; the punch carried with it the risk that the victim could fall to the ground, causing a more serious injury. Offending significant impact on victim. Remorseful; accepting of responsibility; good prospects of rehabilitation; low risk of reoffending.	Allowed. Appeal concerned type of sentence. Resentenced: 8 mths imp, conditionally susp 14 mths. At [42] the offence was a moderately serious offence of its type. The offence was an impulsive act which involved no planning or forethought. The assault was constituted by a single punch; it was not a sustained or persistent attack. The punch was delivered with sufficient force to cause the injury but did not cause the victim to lose consciousness or fall to the ground. The injury inflicted was serious in that it involved a fracture that caused pain and discomfort and required surgical treatment, but it did not require immediate emergency treatment. The victim was younger than the appellant, but of a similar build and not especially vulnerable at the time of the offence. The appellant's act was essentially unprovoked and likely caused by his state of intoxication. At [45] The circumstances of the offence, though serious, were not so serious as to exclude a conditionally susp sentence,

			Miorada then ran off.		
			The victim suffered a fractured jaw and required surgery to insert a metal plate.		
7.	The State of Western Australia v Krakouer	32 yrs at time offending. 33 yrs at time sentencing.	Ct 1: Agg burg. Ct 2: AOBH. Ct 3: Dep lib.	Ct 1: 2 yrs 8 mths (cum). Ct 2: No penalty. Ct 3: 1 yr 2 mths (cum).	Allowed. Appeal concerned length of individual sentences cts 1 and 3 and
	[2022] WASCA	Convicted after PG (20%	•		totality principle.
	[2022] WASCA 118	discount). Very long criminal history; on	Early in the morning Krakouer entered the victim's home. Her partner had just left for work and she and her infant son	TES 3 yrs 10 mths imp EFP.	Resentenced (20% discount):
	Delivered 06/09/2022	bail for burglary offences time of offending.	were still asleep Inside the house Krakouer took poss of	The sentencing judge noted the respondent was a repeat offender for the purposes of s	Ct 1: 5 yrs imp (cum). Ct 2: No penalty. Ct 3: 1 yr imp (cum).
		Aboriginal; born to young alcoholic mother; methyl-addicted	a knife, a baseball bat and a pair of scissors. He also put on the victim's	401(4) of the Criminal Code.	TES 6 yrs imp.
		father; raised by maternal grandmother.	hooded dressing gown. Awoken by her son crying the victim	The sentencing judge found the offending persistent and committed over an extended period of time; the respondent was armed	EFP.
		Left school year 9.	went into the kitchen. Krakouer appeared from behind the bench top and	with three weapons; he confronted the victim with his face covered; he assaulted the victim;	At [54] The agg home burglary offence charged in ct 1 was far from the least serious category of offending. The sentence imposed by the
		No history of employment or job training.	tackled her to the floor, causing her to bang the back of her head. When she screamed he placed a hand across her	a child was present and he continued with the offending even after he was aware she was caring for her infant son.	sentencing judge fails to reflect the position of the respondent's offending in the range between the least serious category of offending and the worst category of offending.
		Stable relationship at time of sentencing; five children from	mouth and told her to stop. Once she stopped screaming he let her attend to	Offending severe psychological impact on the	At [56] the sentence for ct 1 is unreasonable or plainly unjust.
		prior relationships; no contact with his children.	her infant son. Krakouer told the victim she was going	victim; diagnosed with PTSD and prescribed medication.	The sentence failed by a significant measure to reflect the criminality involved in the offending the individual sentence imposed for ct 1 was manifestly inadequate
		Long history of substance abuse; using drugs daily; no serious or	to drive him around to help him find his partner. She obliged out of fear.	Remorseful and accepting of responsibility; completed six-wk rehabilitation program in	At [58] we would note that the TES fails, in our view, to reflect
		enduring mental illness.	Krakouer, the victim and her son got into the victim's vehicle. Before doing	custody.	the seriousness of the agg home burglary offence considered alone
			so, he removed various items from within the house and placed them into a		
			bag, which he placed in the car. Krakouer then directed the victim to		
		C	drive him to various locations in the metropolitan area. He eventually got out		
		O ^x	of the car, apologising to the victim before walking off with the bag of items he had taken from the house.		
6.	The State of Western Australia	38 yrs at time offending. 39 yrs at time sentencing.	Ct 1: Dep lib. Ct 2: Threat to kill.	Ct 1: 6 mths imp (conc). Ct 2: 12 mths imp (conc).	Allowed.
	v Chungarai	Convicted after late PG (10%	Ct 3: Agg AOBH. Ct 4: Agg unlawful wounding.	Ct 3: 2 yrs imp. Ct 4: 18 mths imp (cum).	Appeal concerned length of sentences cts 1 and 3 and totality principle.
	[2021] WASCA	discount).			Resentenced (10% discount):

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Delivered 18/08/2021

Lengthy criminal history; prior convictions and sentence of imp for violent offending; including an offence against same victim.

Born Derby; raised in regional community; one of eight children; parents separated when young; predominantly raised by his father; aged 17 yrs when mother died.

Left school yr 10; basic literacy skills.

Employed various roles; plans to return to work on release from custody.

Two daughters; aged 5 yrs and aged 1 yr time offending.

Long history alcohol abuse; commenced drinking after death of his mother.

Chungarai and the victim, aged 36 yrs, were in a domestic relationship and had two children together.

At the time of the offending Chungarai was subject to protective bail conditions prohibiting him from contacting the victim. However, he was living with her and their daughters at the time.

During the evening Chungarai consumed a substantial volume of alcohol and was in a very intoxicated state. The victim was also drinking alcohol, although nowhere near to the same extent as Chungarai.

In the early hrs of the morning, they began arguing. Chungarai took a razor and shaved off most of the victim's hair, causing numerous lacerations to her scalp. This constituted the start of the protracted and agg AOBH the, which continued over the course of five to six hrs.

The victim's screams awoke the two daughters. Outside, she made up a bed and lay down with the children. She was breastfeeding, while the other child lay asleep next to her, when Chungarai came outside and started hitting her, punching her twice in the face as she breastfed (ct 3).

Chungarai demanded the victim bring their daughters inside. Scared and wanting to avoid being hit further, she complied. Sometime later, the pair resumed arguing. He warned the victim about calling the police. He also smashed an empty bottle and held the broken bottle in his hand while threatening to kill her (ct 2). Chungarai threw the bottle at a wall, smashing it, causing glass chips to land on the victim and their 1-yr-old child.

The victim repeatedly asked Chungarai to settle down and for a period he went

TES 3 yrs 6 mths imp.

EFP.

The sentencing judge found the offending a very serious example of domestic violence; the

sustained nature of the assault was an agg feature; the victim was vulnerable and the assaults brutal, humiliating and degrading to the victim.

Offending ongoing psychological and emotional impact on victim and the eldest daughter.

Remorseful; understands what he has done; efforts made to rehabilitate himself in custody.

Ct 1: 18 mths imp (conc).

Ct 2: 22 mths imp (conc).

Ct 3: 3 yrs 9 mths imp (cum).

Ct 4: 2 yrs 3 mths imp (cum).

TES 6 yrs imp. EFP.

At [56] ... The [agg AOBH] offence was sustained over five to six hrs. It occurred in stages, which gave the respondent the opportunity to calm down and stop. ... The offence involved at least five incidents, all of which involved an assault and some of which could have been charged as a separate

offence of AOBH: ... the victim was an intimate partner of the [respondent] and the offending occurred in front of her 5-yr-old child. ... Part of the assault was committed while the victim was breastfeeding ... magnifying the victim's vulnerability and meaning there was a risk of injury to the child. ... The attack was persistent, sustained, controlling and carried out in a way to cause maximum terror and humiliation to the victim. ... The victim's injuries were serious and extensive, ...

At [57] ... the respondent's offending as a whole were very serious examples of domestic violence. ...

At [61] The respondent's offence of dep lib had many serious elements ...

At [65] – [66] ... the sentence for each of cts 1 and 3 was not merely 'lenient' or 'at the lower end of the available range'. In our opinion, the sentence for each of cts 1 and 3 was not commensurate with the seriousness of the offence. ... Each of those sentences was manifestly inadequate. ...

At [67] ... Ct 2 had serious elements. The respondent's threat to kill ... came in the midst of, and not at the beginning of, his attack on the complainant. That magnified her vulnerability ...

At [68] In our opinion, the TES for cts 1, 2, 3 and 4 fell well short of bearing a proper relationship to the overall criminality involved in all of the respondent's offences, ... In our respectful opinion, the TES was not merely 'lenient' or 'at the lower end of the available range'; it was unreasonable and plainly unjust. ...

			to sleep. On waking, he smashed a wooden frame and, using the sharp part of the wood, stabbed the victim in her leg and back. She suffered two large cuts (ct 4). Chungarai then pushed the victim, who was bleeding heavily from her injuries, into a wall and punched her. The victim went to the toilet and a substantial amount of her blood went onto the wall and toilet seat. He continued to punch her and told her to clean the blood up as he did so. On two occasions Chungarai used electrical cord to tie the victim's feet together so she could not get away, while telling her that if she left, he would hit her even more (ct 1). While the victim was tied up, Chungarai jumped on her feet. This conduct a continuation of ct 3.	A. P. Mose Co.	
			causing a large split above her eye. This conduct also a continuation of ct 3. Throughout the five to six hr period the victim was too scared to leave, as Chungarai threatened to harm their children if she did so. The victim suffered deep lacerations to		
			various parts of her face, superficial lacerations, bruising, swelling and tenderness. She was hospitalised for two days. One of her wounds developed an infection that required numerous treatments.		
5.	The State of Western Australia	22 yrs at time offending.	Ct 1: Agg burg. Ct 2: Steal motor vehicle.	Ct 1: 2 yrs imp (conc). Ct 2: 6 mths imp (cum).	Allowed. Appeal concerned length of individual conteness ats 1, 2 and 5 and
	v Quartermaine	Convicted after PG (25% discount).	Ct 3: Agg burg. Ct 4: AOBH.	Ct 3: 2 yrs 6 mths imp (conc). Ct 4: 6 mths imp (cum).	Appeal concerned length of individual sentences cts 1, 3 and 5 and totality principle.
	[2021] WASCA		Ct 5: Agg burg.	Ct 5: 2 yrs imp (cum).	
	145	Extensive criminal history; previous terms of imp.	Ct 6: Stealing.	Ct 6: No penalty.	Resentenced (25% discount):

Delivered 16/08/2021

Difficult up-bringing; raised family environment marred by domestic violence; drug and alcohol abuse.

Difficult education; changed schools on a number of occasions; left aged 13 yrs.

Relationship at time offending; two children aged 5 yrs and a new born.

Substance abuse issues; commenced drinking alcohol aged 14 yrs.

Quartermaine was drinking excessively at his mother's home and was ejected from the premises at around midnight. Upset and wanting a vehicle to get home he went to a house occupied by a couple who, along with their 2 yr old son, were asleep inside. He entered the house by removing the flyscreen on an open window. Inside he stole the keys a BMW motor vehicle. He then went into the garage and stole a bag containing items valued at about \$400 from a vehicle. Next, he stole the BMW. He abandoned the vehicle after crashing it.

Quartermaine was later identified by his fingerprints and DNA. He admitted the offences when interviewed by police (cts 1 & 2).

Several hrs later Quartermaine went to another home. The victims, a couple and their 20 yr old daughter, were asleep in the home at the time.

Quartermaine entered the home by kicking open the front door. This woke the victims. The male victim got out of bed and was confronted by Quartermaine, who demanded his keys and threatened to kill him. The victim repeatedly told him to leave. A scuffle ensued during which he punched the victim to the face about three times. The victim suffered soreness and a mark on his cheek. Quartermaine then ran from the house.

Quartermaine was captured on CCTV footage and identified by one of the victims on a digiboard. He made no admissions when interviewed by police (cts 3 & 4).

Several wks later Quartermaine went to another home in the early hrs of the morning. The victim was asleep inside. After kicking open the front door to gain entry he stole a set of car keys. Awoken by the noise the victim got out TES 3 yrs imp.

EFP.

A 'repeat offender' as a result of offending subject of ct 5.

The sentencing judge found the offending very serious.

Remorseful; high risk of reoffending; alcohol and drug abuse needs to be addressed.

Ct 1: 12 mths imp (cum).

Ct 2: 15 mths imp (conc).

Ct 3: 4 yrs imp (cum).

Ct 4: 10 mths imp (conc).

Ct 5: 3 yrs 6 mths imp (conc).

Ct 6: No penalty.

TES 5 yrs imp.

EFP.

At [78] In our opinion, the sentence for each of cts 3 and 5 was not commensurate with the seriousness of the offence. The offending on ct 5 was not the least serious type of agg home burglary and, consequently, a sentence in excess of the statutory min penalty should have been imposed. ... We are satisfied ... that the length of each sentence was unreasonable or plainly unjust.

At [80] The sentence for each of cts 3 and 5 was substantially less than the sentence that was open to her Honour on a proper exercise of her discretion. Each sentence was manifestly inadequate.

At [83] In our opinion, the TES imposed on the respondent did not bear a proper relationship to the overall criminality involved in all of his offences, viewed together ... The TES imposed ... was unreasonable or plainly unjust. It was not merely 'lenient' or 'at the lower end of the available range'. ...

4.	Lardi v The State of Western Australia [2021] WASCA 117 Delivered 07/07/2021	19 yrs at time offending. Convicted after late PG (12.5% discount). No prior criminal history; traffic offences as a juvenile. No offending 22-mth period on bail prior to sentencing. Assisted his mother in bringing up his siblings. Left school yr 9. Employed from time to time; plans to re-engage an apprenticeship. Good health; no alcohol or drug issues.	of bed and confronted him walking through the house. Quartermaine fled the premises. Quartermaine was identified through a DNA match from blood recovered at the premises. When interviewed he made no admissions (cts 5 & 6). Ct 1: AOBH. Ct 2: Stealing. Lardi was the driver of a Mercedes sedan. Also in the vehicle were the co-offenders, McDonald and Birdsall. An unknown male sat on the bonnet of the Mercedes and damaged the vehicle's badge. Lardi confronted the male. He returned to the vehicle and drove it a short distance before again alighting. McDonald and Birdsall also got out of the car. The three punched the unknown male. The altercation broadened to include a group of women. Discovering he had lost his gold chain Lardi accused one or more of the women of taking it. The confrontation escalated when he grabbed one of the women's handbags and refused to return it.	Ct 1: 11 mths imp (conc). Ct 2: 3 mths imp (conc). TES 11 mths imp. EFP. The sentencing judge found the offending was not premediated; however it was unprovoked and gratuitous; the victim was vulnerable and his injuries 'towards the higher end of the range that one might see as bodily harm as opposed to GBH'. The sentencing judge accepted the offending was not alcohol-fuelled. The sentencing judge found the need for general deterrence 'absolutely pivotal in this case' and the seriousness of the offending outweighed each offender's personal circumstances.	Allowed. Appeal concerned parity principle (ct 1). Resentenced (12.5% discount): Ct 1:8 mths imp (conc). Ct 2: 2 mths imp (conc). Imp susp, without conditions, 9 mths. At [29] As the respondent correctly conceded, the appellant played a lesser role in the assault He did not instigate the attack or strike him. Mr McDonald and Mr Birdsall struck the victim and caused his injuries. They were the principal offenders At [30] The appellant's personal circumstances were more favourable than those of Mr McDonald and Mr Birdsall At [33] Having regard to the appellant's lesser role in the commission of ct 1, and his more favourable antecedents a lesser sentence should have been imposed upon the appellant
	07/07/2021	No offending 22-mth period on			
			returned to the vehicle and drove it a	and gratuitous; the victim was vulnerable and	Imp susp, without conditions, 9 mths.
		Assisted his mother in bringing up			At [29] As the respondent correctly conceded, the appellant played a
		his siblings.		opposed to GBH'.	
		-		9	
		_ = ·			
					than those of Mr McDonald and Mr Birdsall
		apprenticesinp.			At [33] Having regard to the appellant's lesser role in the commission
		Good health; no alcohol or drug			
		issues.	_	circumstances.	should have been imposed upon the appellant
			The victim saw the confrontation developing and recorded the scene using his mobile phone. He also took, or attempted to take, a photograph of the Mercedes as it travelled down the street.	No demonstrated remorse by the appellant and his co-offenders.	At [39] The offending was, serious. The injuries suffered by the victim were significant. Street violence, particularly when committed in company and against a vulnerable victim, is to be deterred. The seriousness of the offending was such as to call for nothing less than imp, despite the mitigating factors.
			Seeing the victim using his mobile		
			phone to record them Lardi and the co-		
			offenders stopped and emerged from the		
			Mercedes. They confronted the victim.		
		X	Both McDonald and Birdsall punched him. The victim's mobile phone fell to		
			the ground and Lardi picked it up and		
			refused to return it.		
			Police arrived a short time later and		
			Lardi and Birdsall were arrested.		
			McDonald had already departed.		

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			The victim's mobile phone was		
			recovered intact.		
			The victim was taken to hospital by		
			ambulance. He suffered a fracture to the		
			left maxillary bone of his face. The		
			injury was treated conservatively.		Č-
			injury was treated conservatively.		
3.	OLK v The State of	40 yrs at time sentencing.	1 x AOBH.	9 mths imp, conditionally susp 12 mths.	Dismissed – on papers.
	Western Australia				
		Convicted after trial.	The victim, SY, was 20 months-old and	The trial judge found the offending a 'serious	Appeal concerned type of sentence (suspension subject to conditions).
	[2021] WASCA		OLK's granddaughter.	offence'.	
	100	Criminal history; prior assault		N Y	At [103] It was reasonably open for the trial judge to conclude that a
		convictions in 2000 and 2010.	Family members, including SY and her	The trial judge reduced the appellant's risk of	programme requirement was required – and that the sentencing option
	Delivered		mother, MA, were having lunch at a	reoffending by imposition of a programme	of susp imp under pt 11 of the [Sentencing Act s 39(2)(f)] was not
	03/06/2021	Carer for seven children; five	home. Also present were a number of	requirement to address her treatment needs in	appropriate – in the circumstances of this particular case The
	027 0 07 2021	continue to live with her.	other young children.	terms of emotional regulation, decision	offending itself was consistent with the appellant resorting to violence
		continue to five with her.	other young emitaten.	making and conflict resolution.	- the appellant rushed at MA without cause and directed a series of
		No current drug or alcohol issues.	At around the same time YK, the	making and commet resolution.	windmill punches towards MA and SY in circumstances where doing
		140 current drug of alcohol issues.	,	No demonstrated removes and look of insight	= -
			partner of one of the family members,	No demonstrated remorse and lack of insight	so might have escalated an already precarious situation and despite the
			attended the home. He became angry	into her behaviour; complied with protective	presence of numerous family members.
			and agitated and was causing a	bail conditions and satisfactorily completed	
			disturbance.	past community-based dispositions.	At [104] The trial judge considered that a programme requirement
					was required, and imposed such a requirement as part of a
			MA left the house with SY to avoid the		conditionally susp term of imp because the appellant's offending
			disturbance. She drove around the block		and personal circumstances,bespoke a need for behavioural change
			in a car and returned a short time later.		in terms of enhanced conflict and dispute resolution skills to reduce the
			By the time she had returned the police		risk of re-offending
			were at the house.		
			In the meantime, OLK received a		
			message that her son, YK, was running		
			amok and had been injured. She and		
			other members of her family attended		
			the house to punish those whom she		
			considered to be responsible.		
			constacted to be responsible.		
			MA got out of the car and was holding		
		X	SY in her arms when OLK arrived.		
			y		
			OLK immediately targeted MA and		
			yelled at her. She then punched MA,		
			connecting with one or more blows.		
			However, one of the blows made		
			contact with SY's face.		
			SY sustained minor injuries, consisting		

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			of a swollen lip and bleeding around her		
			nose and mouth. She did not suffer any		
			permanent injuries and made a full		
			recovery.		
2.	Davies v The State	29 yrs at time offending.	Ind	Ind	Dismissed.
	of Western	30 yrs at time sentencing.	1 x AOBH.	3 yrs imp.	
	Australia				Appeal concerned length of sentence ct 1.
		Convicted after early PG (25%	<u>Breach</u>	EFP.	
	[2021] WASCA 71	discount).	1 x Breach of CSIO.		At [83]-[84] It is, in our view, that the appellant's offending was
				Breach	at the upper end of the scale of seriousness for an offence of this type.
	Delivered	Criminal history.	Ind	Fine \$1,000.	The appellant's sentence for AOBH was undoubtedly high. That
	30/04/2021		Davies was drinking and socialising at		is particularly so given the 25% discount for the early PG. In the end,
		Parents separated when young;	the accommodation facilities of a mine	The sentencing judge found the offending	however, we have concluded that the sentence does not reach, although
		minimal contact with his father;	site when he became involved in a	serious; the appellant approached B; he was	it approaches, a length which could be properly characterised as
		otherwise positive childhood;	physical fight with another worker. Two	armed with two rocks; there was the absence	unreasonably or plainly unjust
		stable and supportive family	other men, one of whom was the victim	of any threat or provocation from B; B was	
		upbringing.	B, broke up the fight and held Davies	vulnerable by reason of being seated; the	At [85] We have reached this conclusion taking into account the
			until he calmed down.	blow was forceful and B suffered serious	facts and circumstances of the offending including the fact that, when
		Completed high school.		injury.	he committed the AOBH by striking B to the head with the rock, the
			Later that same night B was seated on a		appellant was subject to a CSIO The objective seriousness of the
		Good work history; mainly in	chair when Davies approached him	Appellant demonstrated remorse and victim	offending including both the injuries as suffered by B and the real
		FIFO capacity on mine sites.	holding two rocks. With one of the	empathy; steps taken towards rehabilitation;	potential that B might have suffered more serious consequences
			rocks he struck B to the side of the	including psychological counselling and	B's vulnerability the place which the appellant's criminal
		Long-term on and off relationship	head, momentarily knocking him	anger management and to address his	behaviour occupies on the scale of seriousness for offences of this
		since mid-teenage yrs;	unconscious.	excessive drinking.	kind [his] early PG The necessity for personal deterrence as
		relationship marred by domestic		8	evinced by the appellant's continued violent offending, while
		violence; two children; separated	B suffered two skull fractures, swelling	Increased risk of reoffending by losing his	intoxicated, despite being the subject to a CSIO which also resulted
		from partner who remains	and bleeding on the brain and a	temper and becoming involved in violence if	from violent offending while intoxicated steps towards
		supportive of him.	laceration to the head that required	appellant continued his reliance on alcohol.	rehabilitation and demonstrated remorse [and] The moderating
			stiches. He was flown to Perth for		effect on the severity of the individual 3 yr sentence of the TES and the
		Good physical health; struggles	treatment and was unfit for work for		otherwise lenient outcome in respect of the appellant's breach of the
		with stress and FIFO lifestyle.	several months.		CSIO
		Regular user of alcohol; regularly	Breach		
		drinks to intoxication; trouble	Intoxicated Davies twice entered an		
		controlling his temper when doing	occupied hotel room. On the first		
		so.	occasion he pushed past the occupant,		
			but left on being asked to leave. On the		
			second occasion the occupant awoke to		
			find him in the room. He behaved		
			violently and bizarrely, tossing and		
			kicking furniture and holes in the wall.		
			When forcibly restrained by a hotel		
			manager Davies punched the manager		
			in the face and broke the manager's		
			thumb.		
			In respect of this offending Davies was		
			sentenced in the District Court to 16		
			mths imp, conditionally susp for 16		

	Г	T		T	
			mths for burglary and criminal damage.		
			On a PG he was convicted and fined		
			\$800 in the Magistrates Court of AOBH		
			for the assault on the hotel manager.		
			TTI COTO		
			The CSIO was due to expire about one		
			mth after the offending the subject of		
		12 111	the ind.		
1.	Drage v The State	42 and 44 yrs at time offending.	Ct 1: Agg burg.	Ct 1: 3 yrs 9 mths imp (cum).	Dismissed – on papers.
	of Western	45 yrs at time sentencing.	Ct 2: Agg AOBH.	Ct 2: 3 yrs 9 mths imp (cum).	
	Australia			TEG 7	Appeal concerned totality principle and length of sentence ct 2.
	[2021] XX A C(C) A (Convicted after early PG	The victim was Drage's de facto	TES 7 yrs 6 mths imp.	A ([A 7] TP)
	[2021] WASCA 6	(17.5% discount et 1 and 20%	partner, LM. Their relationship was	EED	At [47] The offending the subject of ct 2 was very serious. First, the
	D 1' 1	discount ct 2).	marred with domestic violence.	EFP.	offending was protracted and sustained over a considerable period of
	Delivered		D IIMI II II II I'I'		time, was violent, resulted in serious injuries and was particularly
	12/01/2021	Long criminal history; terms of	Drage and LM had both been drinking	The sentencing judge found the offending 'a	degrading and humiliating of LM. Second, the offending involved a
		imp; no convictions of violence	at home. Drage was verbally abusive	protracted and cowardly attack of quite	weapon and resulted in an open wound to LM's person. Third, the
		since 2004.	and struck LM. LM's 10-yr-old son	unbelievable savagery'; each attack,	offending occurred whilst [he] was on bail for the offending the subject
		Described the sheet of the second state.	called the police who attended and	particularly the assault the subject of ct 2 was	of ct 1.
		Deprived background; regularly	served him with a police order,	prolonged, sustained and repeated; neither	A + [C1]
		assaulted by alcoholic stepfather;	requiring him to stay away from the	was a one-off aberration; ct 2 was towards the	At [61] the two offences were quite separate in time the
		left home aged 11 yrs; lived on	premises for 24 hrs.	higher end of the scale of offences giving rise	offending the subject of ct 2 occurred more than 21 mths later The
		the streets aged 14-16 yrs.	The same wield Duran material 4 of the	to bodily harm; the victim was 'especially	circumstances of the offences did not overlap
		Consultation and histories	The same night Drage returned to the	vulnerable' – a vulnerability that arose from	A4 [62] Th
		Sporadic employment history;	premises and entered the home by	being in a family and domestic relationship	At [62] The agg home burg offence was a serious offence of its
		never worked more than 10 mths	breaking a glass door. He went to the	with the appellant.	type. It involved a violent assault on the appellant's de factor partner,
		at a time.	bedroom in which LM and her son were	The contensing judge found economylation of	in the presence of LM's 10-yr-old son when, less than half an hr
		Drien 12 vm meletionship, memod	located. They braced themselves against	The sentencing judge found accumulation of	earlier, [he] had been issued with a 24-hr police order. The offending
		Prior 12 yr relationship; marred	the door to prevent him from entering the room, but he overpowered them. He	both sentences was required to mark the	demonstrated disregard for the law and a preparedness to offend
		by domestic violence and substance abuse; four children.	1	obvious escalation in the offending and	despite recent intervention of the police to defuse an earlier altercation
		substance abuse, four children.	then dragged LM out of the room,	disregard for the law.	that night
		Cannabis use from aged 12 yrs;	pushed her to the ground and kicked her several times. He verbally abused her	No remorse or insight into his offending.	
		methyl use from 16 yrs; history of	10-yr-old son.	Two remoise of misight into his offending.	
		excessive alcohol use;	10-yi-old soil.		
		exacerbated substance abuse	LM sustained bruising, lacerations and		
		following death of his teenage son	a bloody nose.		
		in 2018.	a bloody flose.		
		III 2016.	Drage evaded police and was not		
		History of mental health	arrested until some 16 mths later. After		
		problems; prescribed medication	some mths remanded in custody he was		
		for depression.	granted bail, with a condition that he		
		Tor depression.	not behave in an intimidatory, offensive		
			or emotionally abusive manner towards		
			LM.		
			Nine days after Drage's release to bail		
			he attacked LM on and off over a two-		
			day period. He punched and kicked her		
			causing bruising and soft tissue injuries.		
			causing ordising and soft ussue injuries.		<u>l</u>

He also ripped out her hair and made her walk around like a dog and punctured her thigh with a small knife.	
Police attended the premises to conduct a welfare check on LM. Drage was abusive and aggressive towards the officers and told them LM was not at home. The officers heard LM scream and cry for help and located her hiding under a bed, her face swollen and covered in blood.	
Drage fled from the scene but was later apprehended.	