

Aggravated Burglary – Home Invasions

s 401 *Criminal Code*

From 1 January 2014

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

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

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are separated by a row which shows when the transitional provisions were enacted, and another showing when they were repealed.

Glossary:

imp	imprisonment
susp	suspended
PG	plead guilty
agg	aggravated
burg	burglary
sex pen	sexual penetration without consent
AOBH	assault occasioning bodily harm
GBH	grievous bodily harm
dep lib	deprivation of liberty
att	attempted
ct	count
VRO	violence restraining order
SIO	suspended imprisonment order

No.	Case	Antecedents	Summary/Facts	Sentence	Appeal
17.	<p><i>SBJ v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2019] WASCA 32</p> <p>Delivered 19/02/2019</p>	<p>41 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after late PG (8% discount).</p> <p>Very lengthy criminal history; numerous burglary convictions; prior sentences of imp.</p> <p>Unremarkable childhood; completed school and bakers' apprenticeship; employed as a baker for a time.</p> <p>History of methyl use; significant problems with mental health coinciding with drug use and drug-induced psychotic episode.</p> <p>Suffers long-term chronic paranoid schizophrenia.</p>	<p>1 x Agg burglary.</p> <p>The victims, an elderly couple, were staying at a motel.</p> <p>In the early hrs of the morning SBJ switched off the main power of the motel and knocked on the door of the room occupied by the victims. In an agitated state he forced his way into the room and stood at the doorway, preventing the victims from leaving.</p> <p>SBJ told the victims people were trying to kill him. He picked up a mug containing teaspoons and began to throw these items down the corridor.</p> <p>SBJ yelled out to the victims to call the police, which the female victim did. The male victim tried to calm him down, however he became more agitated and threatened the victim with a bottle.</p> <p>The victims were able to leave the room. SBJ then rummaged around the room and threw items into the carpark, including a bag containing the personal belongings of the victims.</p> <p>When police arrived SBJ ran from the room. He was apprehended a short distance away.</p>	<p>36 mths imp (20 mths to be immediately served; 16 mths imp, susp 12 mths).</p> <p>The sentencing judge found, as aggravating features of the offending, that the burglary was committed in the early hrs of the morning and involved elderly victims.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the appellant's culpability was reduced because of his impaired ability to exercise appropriate judgment and make rational decisions, having just experienced a psychotic episode; however, the appellant knew he was doing wrong when he rummaged through and stole the occupant's possessions.</p> <p>Prior compliance with community supervision orders poor.</p> <p>Reoffending more likely due to the appellant's mental illness.</p>	<p>Allowed (error in backdating the commencement of the term of imp pursuant to s 87 <i>Sentencing Act 1995</i> (WA)).</p> <p>Resentenced:</p> <p>7 mths imp, susp 6 mths; programme and supervision requirements.</p> <p>Appeal concerned length of sentence; failure to give reduction for assistance provided to police; failure to grant parole; error in imposing a partially susp term of imp; error as to appellant's culpability and the causal contribution of his mental illness and failure to consider programs undertaken by appellant prior to sentencing.</p> <p>At [39] ... the appellant's offer of assistance has not been shown to have provided any actual assistance, ... we agree with the sentencing judge</p>

				<p>Appellant genuinely remorseful; some cooperation with police.</p>	<p>that the appellant's cooperation did not warrant significant weight as a mitigating factor.</p> <p>At [64] – [65] The sentencing judge correctly characterised the appellant's offence as a serious example of an offence of agg burglary. ... although the offending occurred in a motel, rather than the victims' ordinary residence, the motel room was, by its nature, ordinarily used for human habitation. The appellant's conduct ... gave rise to a real potential for physical confrontation. ...</p> <p>At [66] Mitigating factors for the appellant included his PG, his remorse, the time he had spent in custody and his offers of assistance to the authorities. The major mitigating factor in the appellant's favour was his mental illness.</p> <p>[67] ... the judge gave mitigatory weight to the</p>
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					<p>appellant's mental illness, see [55] above. However, in many cases, including this case, mental illness does not only weigh in one direction. The judge rightly identified that the appellant's mental illness required weight to be given to the need to protect the public against the risk of further offending. The acuteness of that risk was reinforced by the appellant's criminal history.</p> <p>At [68] ... the appellant's sentence of ... imp cannot be said to be unreasonable or plainly unjust.</p>
16.	<p><i>Smith v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2019] WASCA 7</p> <p>Delivered 14/01/2019</p>	<p>38 yrs at time offending. 39 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after PG (15% discount).</p> <p>No relevant prior criminal history.</p> <p>Difficult childhood; youngest of two children; father violent alcoholic; parents separated when aged 6 yrs; both parents</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burglary. Cts 2 & 3: Agg att murder.</p> <p>Smith and the victim TS were married. Their relationship was volatile and he was physically violent towards her. After they separated TS took out a VRO protecting herself from Smith.</p> <p>Smith was not at home when he learnt his children were at his home, having been left there by TS. Angry, he returned home. When his attempts to contact TS were unsuccessful his anger increased.</p>	<p>Ct 1: 3 yrs imp (conc). Ct 2: 15 yrs imp. Ct 3: 15 yrs imp (to commence having served 4 yrs for ct 2).</p> <p>TES 19 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the offences of att murder were at the upper end of the scale of seriousness for this</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned errors in law (legislative minimum sentence and failure to give reasons for not imposing life imp cts 2 & 3) and length of sentence (cts 2 & 3).</p> <p>At [65] ... her Honour did not err in law by deciding that the offence of agg att murder is subject to a</p>

		<p>deceased.</p> <p>Supportive family and friends.</p> <p>Left school aged 16 yrs; completed certificate at WA Academy of Performing Arts.</p> <p>Good work ethic; ran own business number of yrs; employed at time offending.</p> <p>Three children with victim TS.</p> <p>At time offending suffering emotional difficulties resulting from death of some close family members.</p> <p>No history of mental ill health.</p>	<p>Telling his eldest son he was going to kill his mother and that it was his fault, Smith armed himself with knives and drove to TS's home. He took with him his son's iPad, to prevent him from warning his mother.</p> <p>At the victim's home he looked through a window and saw TS and the victim Mr B in bed. Failing to gain entry to the home through the front and back doors, he smashed a window and entered the bedroom.</p> <p>When confronted by Mr B he struck him in the face and neck with a knife.</p> <p>As TS attempted to flee her home Smith struck her in the neck, body and legs with a knife. When TS managed to struggle into the kitchen he struck her again with the knife.</p> <p>Hearing Mr B calling for help Smith returned to the bedroom and against struck him a number of times with the knife. One blow nearly severed a finger, another caused a deep laceration to his face and a further blow severed the carotid artery in his neck.</p> <p>Smith then realised TS had fled the home. Still armed with the knife he followed the trail of her blood and located her. He then used the knife to sever her right breast, exposing the implant inside.</p> <p>Both victims were flown to hospital and treated for deep, life threatening lacerations.</p>	<p>kind of offence.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the appellant carried out the attacks in a relatively calm and chillingly determined fashion; the circumstances of the offending demonstrated a desire on his part for retribution and involved a merciless attack on the victims; using knives not only to cause injury, but also terror to the victims.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the attack on the victim TS had some degree of premeditation or planning; he had armed himself with weapons; the offences were committed in breach of a VRO and at night when the victims were sleeping and more vulnerable and incapable of properly defending themselves; he inflicted numerous knife wounds over a relatively prolonged period and the wounds inflicted on TS were intended to mutilate her; despite it being obvious he had inflicted serious injuries and despite</p>	<p>'legislative requirement for a minimum sentence of imp of 15 yrs'. ... the statutory penalty and, also, the maximum penalty for the offence of agg att murder is life imp and the minimum penalty for that offence is 15 yrs imp. ...</p> <p>At [66] ... Her Honour was not obliged, ... to give more detailed or elaborate reasons for imposing the minimum penalty and not the maximum penalty. ...</p> <p>At [73] ... There is no foundation in counsel for the appellant's submissions or in the other material before the court on which to construct a reasonable argument that the discount of 15% was unreasonable or plainly unjust.</p> <p>At [76] The sentencing judge expressly took into account, ... that at the time of the offending the appellant was suffering some emotional difficulty consequent upon the death of some close family</p>
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				<p>their pleas for assistance at no stage did the appellant stop or display any concern for the victims welfare; he pursued TS when she sought refuge with a neighbour and inflicted further knife wounds when the neighbour and her children were inside their home.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the appellant's behaviour towards his son 'particularly cruel, deplorable and heartless' causing him considerable trauma.</p> <p>Enormous effect on the victim TS and her children.</p> <p>Some demonstrated remorse; cooperative with police.</p>	members.
15.	<p><i>Page v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2018] WASCA 76</p> <p>Delivered 18/05/2018</p>	<p>37 yrs at time offending. 39 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>No prior criminal history; short and insignificant record of traffic offences.</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burg. Ct 2: Detained another with intent to compel the doing of an act. Ct 3: Having care and control of a child engaged in reckless conduct that may result in harm.</p> <p>The victim, aged 62 yrs, sometimes purchased drugs from Page.</p>	<p>Ct 1: 3 yrs 10 mths imp (cum). Ct 2: 18 mths imp (conc). Ct 3: 8 mths imp (cum). TES 4 yrs 6 mths imp. EFP.</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned length of individual sentences and totality principle.</p> <p>At [45] ... the agg burglary ... was a serious offence of its kind and must be</p>

		<p>Very good family upbringing.</p> <p>Completed yr 12; TAFE IT course.</p> <p>Married nine yrs; marked by long-standing domestic violence; two young sons.</p> <p>Significant health problems; suffers PTS disorder and depressive symptoms; medicated and receiving counselling.</p> <p>History of illicit drug use.</p>	<p>Page was in a relationship and lived with Mr D. Together, they and a Mr F, planned to obtain money from the victim. In the early hours of the morning the three, and Page's 9 yr old son V, travelled to the victim's home. On the way picking up Mr H.</p> <p>When they arrived at the victim's home the front door was kicked in. To inflame her male associates Page accused the victim of raping her and her son.</p> <p>Mr H punched the victim twice to the face, causing him to fall and suffer injury.</p> <p>The victim's mobile phone, keys and \$75 were taken. Page demanded more money and directed Mr F to drive the victim to an ATM, making it clear to the victim to do what he was told. When they returned Page took the money.</p> <p>The victim was detained for about two hours during which Mr H poured boiling water over his head and face. The victim eventually managed to escape.</p>	<p>The sentencing judge found the appellant a willing, enthusiastic and active participant in the offending.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the appellant exposed her son to the worst side of human behaviour and her actions and omissions were the very opposite of a protective and caring mother.</p> <p>The sentencing judge rejected the evidence as to the appellant's lack of involvement in the events and found the offences were committed with some degree of premeditation.</p> <p>Not remorseful; model prisoner whilst on remand.</p>	<p>deterred. The appellant was a key figure in its commission. There were multiple offenders. ...</p> <p>At [49] ... It was the appellant who procured the commission of this offence by arranging for [Mr F] to take the victim against his will to an ATM to obtain more money for her benefit and that of her co-offenders.</p> <p>At [50] The victim's detention continued until he was able to escape. ... [Mr H] poured boiling water over the victim's head, although, the appellant was unaware of [Mr H's] intention to commit such an act. Nevertheless, she did not do anything to aid the victim after this attack.</p> <p>At [54] ... the appellant's conduct in taking her 9-yr-old son, ... to a burglary in which violence was contemplated and, in fact, occurred, is serious criminal conduct. The</p>
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					<p>child was allowed to ... roam free and witness much of what happened ...</p> <p>At [60] ... the imposition of wholly conc sentences would not have properly reflected the appellant's overall criminality. Ct 3 involved criminality in addition to that of cts 1 and 2. The victim in that case was the appellant's child. The appellant's actions did not involve a single invasion of the same legally protected interest, being the rationale for the so-called one transaction rule.</p>
<p>14.</p>	<p><i>Jolly v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2017] WASCA 181</p> <p>Delivered 12/10/2017</p>	<p>52 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after very late PG (10% discount).</p> <p>No prior criminal history.</p> <p>Steady record of employment.</p> <p>Divorced; three children to victim E</p> <p>Substance abuse history; cannabis and methyl but</p>	<p>Cts 1 & 3: Agg burg. Ct 2: Wilful damage.</p> <p>The victim E was Jolly's ex-wife. E was now in a relationship with the victim SC, but they did not reside together.</p> <p>Jolly, carrying a knife, went to E's house and entered the home through an unlocked door. Jolly's 18-yr-old daughter, who resided with E, was the only person home at the time.</p> <p>Inside the home Jolly picked up an axe. In E's bedroom he used the knife to stab the mattress and cut up the sheets. Using the axe he caused</p>	<p>Ct 1: 12 mths imp (cum) Ct 2: No penalty. Ct 3: 4 yrs imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 5 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the appellant's offending with regard to ct 3 was not a one-off aberration having regard to the commission of ct 1 and it was an escalation of his violent conduct.</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appellant challenged finding of late plea and plea discount. Appeal concerned totality principle and length of sentence in respect of ct 3.</p> <p>At [33] The PGs were not entered at the first reasonable opportunity. Accordingly, the appellant could not lay any claim to a 25% reduction pursuant</p>

		<p>mostly alcohol.</p> <p>Episodes of depression; no history of a major mental illness.</p>	<p>substantial damage to property. His daughter tried unsuccessfully to stop him, before fleeing the house in terror.</p> <p>The home was uninhabitable, so E and the children went to stay at SC's home.</p> <p>The following night Jolly went to SC's home, carrying the same axe. Unannounced he entered the home. He confronted E and SC in a bedroom. Jolly's 14-yr-old son tried to stop him. Jolly said 'You're dead, you cunt', before punching E in the side of the face. When SC grabbed hold of the axe Jolly punched him in the chin. He eventually let go of the axe and ran off.</p> <p>Jolly surrendered himself to police some days later.</p> <p>The victims suffered relatively minor injuries, and, along with the children, psychological trauma.</p>	<p>The sentencing judge decided that accumulation of the individual sentences was necessary 'in order to mark the very serious nature of [the] overall offending and to reflect the important sentencing considerations of personal and general deterrence', but reduced the terms imposed on each ct to accommodate the totality principle.</p> <p>Participated in behavioural change programme on bail; positive improvements noted; sentencing judge expressed difficulty in accepting the finding the appellant 'displayed good insight' into his offending.</p>	<p>to s 9AA of the SA. The pleas were entered very late.</p> <p>At [36] ... a sentencing judge is not required by s 9AA of the SA to expressly state the head sentence. His Honour's failure to state the head sentence cannot, without more, demonstrate a failure to give the stated s 9AA reduction.</p> <p>At [41] The circumstances of ct 3 were particularly serious. Having already committed a violent home burglary upon E's house the day before, the appellant once again armed himself with an axe, entered SC's house at night, threatened SC and then assaulted him and E. He did so in the presence of two of his children ...</p> <p>At [48] We do not regard the appellant's offending ... as constituting a continuing episode of offending. The offences were separate in time and</p>
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					place. Each involved separate and deliberate decisions by the appellant to enter houses occupied by his ex-wife carrying weapons and behaving in a threatening manner. ... To impose wholly or partly conc sentences for cts 1 and 3 would not have been a proper reflection of the appellant's overall criminality.
13.	<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>Strained relationship with mother for many yrs, now close; maintains some contact with father.</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 not have.</p> <p>He warned her not to talk, scream or move before leaving the premises.</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 light following a DNA match to the 1999 offences and it was to the appellant's credit that he made some</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 orders for cum, conc and EFP otherwise unaffected.</p> <p>TES 13 yrs imp.</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><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>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>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 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</p>
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					<p>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. 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.</p>
12.	<p><i>Ashley v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2017] WASCA</p>	<p>26 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after early PG (20% discount).</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burg.</p> <p>Ct 2: Being armed to cause fear.</p> <p>Cts 3-7: Detained another with intent to compel the doing of an act.</p> <p>Ct 8: Agg assault.</p>	<p>Ct 1: 3 yrs imp.</p> <p>Ct 2: 12 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>Cts 3-7: 3 yrs imp each ct (conc).</p> <p>Ct 8: 12 mths imp (conc).</p>	<p>Allowed.</p> <p>Appeal concerned totality.</p> <p>Re-sentenced on ct 3 to 18</p>

<p>131</p> <p>Delivered 11/07/2017</p>	<p>No relevant prior criminal history.</p> <p>Parents separated aged 9.</p> <p>Completing a university degree at time of offending.</p> <p>Employed.</p> <p>Health issues at time of sentencing resulting from injuries received; will require significant degree of assistance and life long care.</p> <p>Suffering depression time of offending.</p>	<p>Ashley was in a relationship with a woman. Some months after the relationship ended he spoke with a former colleague, now a police constable, about the police response to hostage situations. On the same day he attended various retail outlets and purchased numerous items for the purpose of his plan.</p> <p>Two weeks later Ashley went to the home of his ex-girlfriend and spoke with one of the occupants. The house was for sale and he purported to be a potential buyer and asked to see inside the house, but this was refused.</p> <p>Later that evening Ashley returned to the house armed with weapons, including a replica gun and a baton. When his ex-girlfriend answered the door he pointed the pistol at her and forced his way in, striking her to the shoulder and knocking her to the ground.</p> <p>He ordered his ex-girlfriend and the four other occupants of the home into a room and to lie on the floor. When his ex-girlfriend continued to defy his instructions he threatened her, before striking her twice to the elbow with the baton, causing pain and temporary loss of feeling in her hand (ct 8).</p> <p>Ashley bound his victims' hands and feet with flexi cuffs and covered two of the victims' mouths with tape he had brought with him. He turned off their mobile phones.</p>	<p>TES 6 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>The sentencing judge accepted it was not the appellant's intention to cause physical harm to the hostages; rather, his intention that day was to end his life by 'cop suicide'.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the offending extremely serious; premeditated and accompanied by a considerable degree of planning.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the appellant's behaviour threatening and the victims vulnerable and extremely intimidated by his actions. The victims were entitled to feel safe in their own home at night.</p> <p>Remorseful; engaged in steps towards rehabilitation; physical disabilities make him a low risk of reoffending.</p>	<p>mths imp (cum upon ct 1).</p> <p>All other sentences and orders unchanged.</p> <p>TES 4 yrs 6 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>At [50] ... even allowing for the fact that the appellant's purpose was to bring about his own death, if his injuries were put to one side, the TES of 6 yrs; imp imposed on the appellant would have been well within the available sentencing range and an appropriate reflection of the criminality of his offences as a whole ...</p> <p>At [56] ... in the circumstances of this case, we think the injuries suffered by the appellant were a mitigating factor attracting very significant weight.... The appellant's injuries significantly moderated the importance of punishment, retribution, and personal deterrence.</p>
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11.	<p><i>McIntyre v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2016] WASCA 150</p> <p>Delivered 26/08/2016</p>	<p><u>Appellant H</u> 54 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after early PG (25% discount).</p> <p>No prior criminal history.</p> <p>Good employment history and offending out of character.</p> <p>No substance abuse issues.</p> <p>Mother terminally ill.</p> <p><u>Appellant M</u> 20 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after early PG (25% discount).</p> <p>No prior criminal history.</p> <p>Good employment history and offending out of</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burg. Ct 2: AOBH.</p> <p>The appellants are father and son. Both attended the victim's house to demand payment of a \$700 debt or the return of a trail bike.</p> <p>M was armed with a wooden axe and H with a tyre iron.</p> <p>The appellants arrived at the front of the victim's house. When told to leave M smashed a window at the rear of the house with the axe handle. H used the tyre iron to smash a window at the front of the house.</p> <p>Both appellants entered the house through the broken front window and demanded the victim give them the trail bike or payment for the bike.</p> <p>H struck the victim to the forehead with the tyre iron. M then pinned down the victim with the axe handle whilst H punched the victim.</p> <p>The victim suffered a laceration near his eye that required two stiches, two broken ribs and</p>	<p><u>Appellant H</u> Ct 1: 2 yrs imp. Ct 2: No penalty.</p> <p><u>Appellant M</u> Ct 1: 18 mths imp. Ct 2: No penalty.</p> <p>The sentencing judge accepted that the appellants' plan was to get either the money or the trail bike, rather than "simply to go there to give him a flogging".</p> <p>The sentencing judge considered the seriousness of the offence and the need for general deterrence precluded the suspension of the term of imp.</p> <p>H demonstrated little or no remorse.</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appellants challenged type and length of sentence.</p> <p>At [17] It has been recognised ... that agg burgs are prevalent and the sentencing objectives of general deterrence and denunciation are of particular importance in the exercise of the sentencing discretion.</p> <p>At [19]... it was open to the sentencing judge to conclude that the seriousness of the agg burg offence and considerations of general deterrence outweighed the mitigating factors and made it inappropriate to suspend or conditionally suspend the sentences of imp.</p>

		<p>character.</p> <p>No substance abuse issues.</p>	<p>abrasions and bruising to various parts of his body. He also suffered panic attacks and lost his job because he was unable to leave the house.</p>	<p>M was remorseful and had empathy for his victim; ashamed by what he had done, offending encouraged by his father.</p>	
<p>10.</p>	<p><i>Gowan v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2016] WASCA 98</p> <p>Delivered 15/06/2016</p>	<p><u>Gowan</u> 33 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>No criminal history.</p> <p>Good employment record.</p> <p>History of drug use.</p> <p><u>Burnside</u> 30 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>Minor prior criminal history.</p> <p>Father of twin daughters and two step-children from a long-standing relationship.</p> <p>Good employment record.</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burg. Ct 2: GBH. Ct 3: Criminal damage. Ct 4: Agg burg. Ct 5: GBH.</p> <p><u>Cts 1 -3</u> The victim owed Gowan money for drugs.</p> <p>The appellants forcibly entered the victim's home. Gowan was armed with an axe handle and Burnside with a wheelbarrow handle. They repeatedly struck the victim about the head, face, upper arms and legs. Burnside fractured the victim's leg and damaged some of his property.</p> <p><u>Cts 4-5</u> The appellants then went to an address in search of a person whom they did not know, and who they believed was associated with the first victim.</p> <p>Despite being told by the second victim that they had the wrong house, the appellants forced their way in. They assaulted the second victim by repeatedly punching him and striking him with wooden implements. The victim suffered an injury to the left eye that required surgery.</p>	<p>Ct 1: 4 yrs imp. Ct 2: 2 yrs 6 mths imp (conc). Ct 3: 12 mths imp (cum). Ct 4: 4 yrs imp (cum). Ct 5: 2 yrs imp (conc).</p> <p>TES 9 yrs imp each.</p> <p>The sentencing judge characterised the offences as 'most serious', noting that they were planned and involved persistent assaults upon the victims and the use of weapons.</p> <p>The sentencing judge characterised the injuries as 'not as serious as frequently encountered' for GBH.</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the injuries to be inflicted by 'deliberate repeated violence with use of weapons in sustained violent attacks upon the victims'. The attacks being out of revenge and a</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appeals concerned totality.</p> <p>At [52] ... the TES imposed by the sentencing judge were high... the appellants' personal circumstances were unusually favourable for this type of offending. However, I do not consider that the sentences were unreasonable or plainly unjust.</p> <p>At [53] ... the appellants' offending was very serious. It involved two home invasions in company that were planned, undertaken at night and were for the purpose of enforcing a debt. The appellants were armed with weapons. They repeatedly assaulted their victims and the violence involved was significant and gratuitous. They</p>

				demand for money.	<p>persisted in attacking the victim of cts 4 and 5 even after they must have realised he was not the person that they had been seeking.</p> <p>At [54] The offences that constituted cts 1-3 occurred at a different time and place to the offences alleged by cts 4 and 5. Although the home invasions occurred on the same night, they did not form part of a single criminal episode... it was appropriate to accumulate the sentences for each home invasion and for the criminal damage offence. The home invasion offences were separate offences and the criminal damage offence involved separate acts and damage of a different kind to the assaults that occurred during the first home invasion.</p>
9.	<p><i>Cameron v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2016] WASCA</p>	<p>19 yrs at time offending. 20 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after early PG (25% discount for agg burg</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burg (dwelling). Ct 2: Murder (victim 1). Ct 3: Murder (victim 2). Ct 4: Steal motor vehicle.</p>	<p>Ct 1: 15 yrs imp (conc). Cts 2 and 3: Life imp on each ct (conc). Min non-parole period of 32 yrs on each ct.</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appellant challenged offence characterization (worst category) and length</p>

<p>92</p> <p>Delivered 08/06/2016</p>	<p>and steal motor vehicle offences).</p> <p>Prior criminal history, including multiple offences of stealing; agg common assault; agg burg and breach of bail.</p> <p>Very turbulent, disturbed and difficult childhood. Discipline issues and violent from age 11. History of fire setting and cruelty to animals.</p> <p>Diagnosed with ADHD as a child.</p> <p>Long standing drug abuse habit, resulting in mental health issues.</p> <p>Never worked.</p> <p>Three children from three relationships.</p> <p>History of domestic violence and assault.</p>	<p>Victim 1 is a female aged 26 yrs; victim 2 is victim 1's mother aged 68 yrs.</p> <p>After seeing victim 2 enter her home the appellant armed himself with a hammer and walked into the house through an open rear door.</p> <p>The appellant went to the bedroom of victim 1, who was naked having just showered. The appellant struck her on the head twice with the hammer.</p> <p>Knowing another person was also in the house the appellant then went to the main bedroom. He struck victim 2 on the head with the hammer, covered her head with a pair of shorts and pulled her T-shirt over her shoulders to expose her bare chest. She was otherwise naked.</p> <p>The appellant returned to victim 1, put on a condom and had sexual intercourse with her until he ejaculated. It is unknown whether the victim was alive or dead, but she was unconscious.</p> <p>At some point he stabbed victim 2 in the chest with a pair of scissors. He also stabbed victim 1 six times in the chest and inflicted penetrating wounds to her throat.</p> <p>The appellant stole victim 1's car and drove it to a number of places around the metropolitan area, eventually parking it in a street, where it was located by police the next day.</p>	<p>Ct 4: 5 yrs 3 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>The sentencing judge found the offences were "of the most serious nature and of the worst kind in their categories" and there did not appear to be any clear motive.</p>	<p>of min non-parole period.</p> <p>At [79] ... the murders were within the range of the 'worst category' of cases of murder.</p> <p>At [80] ... the offence of stealing a motor vehicle was especially egregious in that ... it involved 'stealing from a house where two occupants [had] been killed without any attempt to see to their welfare' ... and, further, the appellant stole the motor vehicle for the purpose of making good his escape and having committed murders within the 'worst category' of cases of that kind.</p> <p>At [123]–[177] Discussion of comparative cases.</p> <p>At [183] ... the extraordinary degree of objective seriousness of the appellant's offending, and the need to protect public safety as a consequence of his significant risk of violent reoffending, required that the mitigating</p>
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					<p>effect of his youth and traumatic childhood be reduced substantially in determining the sentencing outcome.</p> <p>At [187] The objective seriousness of the appellant's offending, and the important sentencing considerations of condign punishment [for the random, intentional and unprovoked killing of two vulnerable people, during an agg home burglary, by brutal and sustained violence], the protection of the public and personal and general deterrence, precluded the imposition of a lesser min non-parole period ... despite the appellant's youth, early PG and traumatic childhood.</p>
8.	<p><i>Stack v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2016] WASCA 89</p> <p>Delivered 03/06/2016</p>	<p>27 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after PG (15% discount).</p> <p>Significant criminal history, including prior offences of agg burg.</p> <p>Parents heavy drug users.</p>	<p>1 x Steal motor vehicle. 1 x Agg burg.</p> <p>Stack and two male co-offenders (Taylor and the other unidentified) used a stolen car to drive to a townhouse. The unidentified co-offender was armed with a pistol.</p> <p>The two male co-offenders forced entry by smashing through the front door. Stack entered a</p>	<p>Steal motor vehicle: 6 mths imp (conc). Agg burg: 4 yrs imp (conc).</p> <p>Conc with sentence of 1 yr 9 mths then serving.</p> <p>TES 4 yrs imp.</p>	<p>Dismissed – on papers.</p> <p>Appellant challenged length of sentence; totality principle and parity.</p> <p>At [12] Taylor was 21 at the time of the agg burg... Taylor did not know or intend that violence</p>

		<p>Serious drug user from a young age.</p> <p>Under the influence of drugs at time offending.</p> <p>10-year-old son cared for by her elderly father.</p> <p><u>Co-offender Taylor</u> Convicted after PG (10% discount) to steal motor vehicle and agg burg. Sentenced to 3 yrs 4 mths imp.</p>	<p>short time later.</p> <p>Three tenants were inside the townhouse at the time. One escaped. Two locked themselves in a bedroom. The unidentified co-offender smashed the lock and doorhandle to gain entry. Inside he brandished the pistol and demanded the male victim's wallet, striking him five times to the forehead with the pistol. Stack was present when these demands were made.</p> <p>The female victim hid in a wardrobe until the unidentified co-offender yelled at her to get out.</p> <p>The unidentified co-offender found a bankcard and struck the male victim on the back with the pistol when he was unable to provide the PIN on demand.</p> <p>Stack and both co-offenders searched the house and stole a bankcard, wallet, camera and mobile phone.</p> <p>As they were leaving police arrived. Stack discarded her stolen items as she ran down the driveway.</p>		<p>would be used to steal from the victims; was not present when the assaults occurred; and was not the instigator of the violence... the appellant and the unidentified co-offender were in control when the offence was committed... the appellant's criminal record was significantly more serious than Taylor's.</p> <p>At [14] The circumstances of the appellant's agg burg offence place it at the serious end of the scale. Having regard to the nature and extent of the appellant's record of offending, there is a need for personal as well as general deterrence in her sentencing.</p>
7.	<p><i>Dos Santos v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2016] WASCA 46</p> <p>Delivered 16/03/2016</p>	<p>34 yrs at time offence. 36 yrs at time sentence.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>Prior criminal history; traffic and minor criminal offences, mostly for public disorder. No previous</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burg, commit offence (Agg AOBH), threats, knew other person in place, habitation. Ct 2: Agg AOBH.</p> <p>The victim, EDS, is Dos Santos' former partner.</p> <p>In a jealous rage he broke into EDS' home. She and her children (B and MJ) were home at the time.</p>	<p>Ct 1: 5 yrs 6 mths imp. (conc). Ct 2: 3 yrs 6 mths imp. (conc).</p> <p>TES 5 yrs 6 ths imp. EFP</p> <p>The sentencing judge</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>Appellant challenged length of sentence for ct 1.</p> <p>At [41] ... The appellant's criminality is particularly elevated by the extreme vulnerability of EDS. Not</p>

		<p>sentences of imp.</p> <p>Left school after yr 10.</p> <p>Good employment record and highly regarded in his field. Unemployed at time of offence.</p> <p>Two daughters from a previous marriage; 2 yr old son (MJ) with victim.</p> <p>Occasional heavy drinker; no history of substance abuse.</p>	<p>Dos Santos confronted and verbally abused EDS as she was holding MJ. He struck her three times in the head with a closed fist and continued to hit her as she tried to escape.</p> <p>B tried to pull Dos Santos away from his mother and begged him to leave her alone.</p> <p>When she fell to the ground Dos Santos grabbed EDS by the hair and banged her head into the floor and threatened to kill her.</p> <p>EDS suffered multiple bruises over her face, head, forearms and down her back.</p>	<p>characterised the offending as being ‘a very serious example’ of its type.</p> <p>The attack was prolonged, sustained and repeated and had police not arrived when they did, the consequences would have been tragic.</p> <p>The offending represented a significant escalation of violence not uncharacteristic of the appellant.</p> <p>Lack of remorse.</p>	<p>only was the appellant physically bigger than her; she was unable to protect herself because she was attempting to shield MJ and B from the appellant.</p>
6.	<p><i>McKenzie v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2015] WASCA 163</p> <p>Delivered 24/08/2015</p>	<p>20 yrs at time offending. 22 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after PG of cts 1, 2 and 6. Convicted after trial of cts 3, 4 and 5.</p> <p>Criminal history, including convictions for stealing, criminal damage, trespass, agg burg, threats, common assault, breach of pre-sentence order and AOBH.</p> <p>Disadvantaged background; brother committed suicide; father had depression and schizophrenia; parents</p>	<p>Ct 1: Steal motor vehicle. Ct 2: Stealing. Ct 3: Agg burg. Ct 4: Agg GBH with intent. Ct 5: Agg GBH with intent. Ct 6: Steal motor vehicle.</p> <p>The appellant and two co-offenders stole a Holden Commodore sedan by taking the keys for the car from a house (ct 1).</p> <p>The offenders then picked up Wells and Akee and drove to BP. The appellant put fuel in the car and the car left without the appellant paying for the fuel (ct 2).</p> <p>The car ran out of fuel and was abandoned. The offenders walked to Mr and Mrs Elliott's</p>	<p>Ct 1: 12 mths imp (conc). Ct 2: \$500 fine. Ct 3: 3 yrs 6 mths imp (cum). Ct 4: 7 yrs 6 mths imp (cum). Ct 5: 5 yrs imp (conc). Ct 6: 12 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 12 yrs imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>Sentencing judge found high risk of reoffending and significant need for protection of the community.</p>	<p>Dismissed – on papers.</p> <p>At [53] Cts 3, 4 and 5 were especially egregious. Those offences were committed in company; the appellant and his co-offenders were armed with a hammer and a screwdriver; the offences were committed on residential premises; the appellant and his co-offenders knew, before entering the premises, that they were occupied; Mr and Mrs Elliot were viciously assaulted; the</p>

		<p>separated when aged 11 or 12.</p> <p>Never been employed.</p> <p>History of substance abuse.</p> <p>History of suicide attempts and depression.</p> <p>Diagnosed with paranoid personality disorder, borderline personality disorder and antisocial personality disorder.</p>	<p>property to steal another car. Wells and Akee remained at the front gate of the property. The offenders formed a plan to enter the house and steal the keys to one of the cars. The appellant, armed with a hammer, and a co-offender, armed with a screwdriver, entered the house through an unlocked sliding door (ct 3).</p> <p>Mr and Mrs Elliott were sitting at a table eating dinner. Mr Elliott was aged 71 and Mrs Elliott was aged 67. Mr Elliott stood up when the offenders entered the kitchen. The appellant struck him twice on the head with the hammer (ct 4) and Mrs Elliott, at least once, on the head with the hammer (ct 5). They were rendered unconscious.</p> <p>The appellant and co-offenders then ransacked the house and stole various items, including the keys to Mrs Elliott's car.</p> <p>The appellant and the co-offenders stole Mrs Elliott's car (ct 6). They stopped at the front gate to pick up Wells and Akee.</p> <p>Mr Elliott suffered four lacerations, a significant depressed fracture to the left and the front of his skull and bruising to his brain. Mrs Elliott suffered three lacerations and a fractured skull.</p>	<p>Psychiatrist report stated that the appellant's mental state, mood disorder, substance abuse and personality pathology, contributed to the offending.</p>	<p>appellant personally assaulted them with the hammer; the victims did not confront, provoke or resist the offenders; the offenders were youthful whereas the victims were of an advanced age; the offenders outnumbered the victims; the victims were vulnerable; the victims ...suffered severe injuries and ongoing trauma; and Mr Elliot has been left with distressing residual disabilities.</p> <p>At [56] ... the weight to be accorded to the appellant's psychological difficulties was decisively overpowered by his risk of violent reoffending.</p> <p>A [57] ... the appellant's reasonably extensive and serious prior criminal record as an adult, together with the facts and circumstances of his current offending and the significant risk he poses to public safety, form a proper basis for deciding that he could not be</p>
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					afforded any leniency in the sentencing disposition for the offences in question.
5.	<p><i>PSS v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2015] WASCA 98</p> <p>Delivered 19/05/2015</p>	<p>15 yrs 11 mths at time offending. 16 yrs 8 mths at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after PG.</p> <p>Committed cts 1-2 while on bail for cts 3-4.</p> <p>No history for violent or sexual offending. Criminal history, including agg burgs, stealing, trespass, poss a prohibited weapon, breach of bail and IYSO.</p> <p>Turbulent childhood.</p> <p>Extensive cannabis use from age 13.</p> <p>Commenced sexual relations from age 12.</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burg. Ct 2: Sex pen. Ct 3: Common assault. Ct 4: Common assault. Ct 5: Poss prohibited dug.</p> <p><u>Ct 1 and 2</u> The victim was 24 yrs old. The appellant was taller and heavier than the victim. He committed the offences under the influence of alcohol and cannabis.</p> <p>Between 2.00am and 3.00am, the appellant climbed through a window into the victim's house. The victim was alone and asleep in bed. She woke from noises. The appellant crawled into her bed, held her down with his left leg and said "I want sex". She began to cry loudly and replied that she could not as she was a Christian. The victim pushed the appellant on the chest but he stood his ground. He forcefully demanded that she hug him. She was crying and shaking with fear, but agreed. The appellant kissed the victim, forcing his tongue into her mouth. He forced the victim on her knees and forced his erect penis into her mouth. He took hold of her head with both hands and pulled her towards him while thrusting his hips forward and back. He ejaculated in the victim's mouth and then left the house.</p>	<p>Ct 1: 3 yrs detention (conc). Ct 2: 3 yrs 9 mths detention. Ct 3: 3 mths detention (conc). Ct 4: 4 mths detention (conc). Ct 5: NFP.</p> <p>TES 3 yrs 9 mths detention.</p> <p>Eligible for supervised release after 22.5 mths.</p> <p>Sentencing judge classified sex pen as a very serious offence of its kind. Penetration was violent, frightening, humiliating and degrading. Impact of offending on victim was serious and profound.</p> <p>Sentencing judge found appellant had some remorse and empathy.</p>	<p>Dismissed.</p> <p>At [26]-[30] Discussion of comparable cases.</p> <p>At [35] Having regard to the seriousness of the circumstances of the sex pen offence, the sentence imposed by the sentencing judge was within the sound exercise of the sentencing discretion.</p>

			<p><u>Ct 3 and 4</u> The appellant was with two others at a train station. The appellant approached the victim, who was standing with her partner. The victim's partner had been assaulted by a co-offender. He held the victim by her arms, restraining her from assisting her partner. When the victim stood in front of her partner to protect him from being assaulted further, the appellant grabbed her by the arms and pulled her down to the ground.</p> <p>The second victim had seen the appellant attacking a person on the platform and ran down the stairs to try and prevent the assault. The appellant ran at the second victim and punched and kicked him repeatedly.</p> <p><u>Ct 5</u> The appellant was found in poss of a small bag of cannabis.</p>		
4.	<p><i>Smith v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2014] WASCA 238</p> <p>Delivered 24/12/2014</p>	<p>23 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>Offending breached SIO and CBO.</p> <p>Criminal record including convictions of AOBH.</p> <p>Difficult childhood marred by exposure to substance abuse, violence and mental health problems of father. Current alcohol abuse.</p>	<p>Ct 2: Agg burg. Ct 3: Criminal damage.</p> <p>Appellant with two co-offenders, BM and DM, attended a party at a residence. Uncertain whether they gatecrashed initially.</p> <p>Guests were unsettled by their behaviour and one called the police. The offenders were asked to leave. Two co-offenders assaulted a guest. BM hit the victim on the head with a pool ball.</p> <p>The appellant and his two co-offenders left the house but later returned. Against the wishes of the guests, they entered through a sliding door.</p>	<p>Ct 2: 4 yrs imp (conc). Ct 3: 6 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>Breach of SIO: 8 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>TES 4 years imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>Sentencing judge had regard to appellant's prior criminal record. Found present offences not uncharacteristic.</p>	<p>Allowed.</p> <p>Re-sentenced ct 2 2 yrs 6 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>At [35] It is apt to describe what occurred as a home invasion. The appellant and his co-offenders, without any justification, entered the house knowing that they were unwelcome and set about terrorising</p>

		<p>Co-offender BM charged with agg burg and 2 x assault. Convicted after PG and sentenced to TES 18 mths imp. EFP.</p> <p>Juvenile co-offender DM charged with a number of serious offences arising out of the incident including agg armed robbery. Convicted after PG and sentenced to a 12 mth CRO and community work.</p>	<p>DM threatened the original victim with a splintered pool cue. The appellant attempted to strike the victim with another pool cue but missed. Certain guests barricaded themselves in a bedroom. The appellant kicked open the door, splintering it. Some guests fled, others were frozen in fear.</p>	<p>Found appellant did not acknowledge the facts of his offending and was unremorseful.</p>	<p>the occupants and assaulting some of them with weapons. The experience for all those concerns terrifying. In my opinion, the offence was a serious example of its type.</p> <p>At [40] In my opinion, when all the relevant factors are taken into account, it cannot be said that the imposition of a sentence of 4 years' imprisonment for the aggravated burglary committed in the circumstances of the present case was unreasonable or plainly unjust.</p> <p>At [43] The parity principle is not dependent upon the sentence in question being manifestly excessive.</p> <p>At [48] There is no material difference in the ages of the appellant and the adult co-offender. Nor, in my opinion is there any difference in the objective circumstances of the</p>
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					<p>offending. The criminality was, in my view equal.</p> <p>Adult co-offender had mitigation not available to the appellant, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -early plea of guilty; -remorseful; -no history of violence; -not subject to suspended sentence or other order; -successful self-rehabilitation from alcohol abuse. <p>At [52] In my view, having carefully taken into account all the relevant sentencing factors applicable to the appellant and the adult co-offender, the extent of the disparity was too great and gives rise to an objectively justifiable sense of grievance on the part of the appellant.</p>
3.	<p><i>Knight v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2014] WASCA 217</p>	<p>55 yrs at time sentencing.</p> <p>Convicted after trial.</p> <p>Criminal record including firearms, traffic, drug sales and possession charges.</p>	<p>Ct 1: s401(2) <i>Criminal Code</i> Agg burg (home invasion).</p> <p>Ct 2: s297 <i>Criminal Code</i> GBH.</p> <p>Ct 3: s317(1) <i>Criminal Code</i> AOBH.</p> <p>As a result of an earlier incident involving one of the appellant's sons, the appellant with three</p>	<p>Ct 1: 3 yrs imp (conc).</p> <p>Ct 2: 3 yrs 6 mth imp.</p> <p>Ct 3: 18 mths imp (cum).</p> <p>TES 5 yrs imp.</p>	<p>Dismissed – on papers.</p>

	<p>Delivered 21/11/2014</p>	<p>Father of four children.</p> <p>Constant work record.</p> <p>History of cannabis and amphetamine use.</p> <p>Appellant's son convicted of agg burg; sentenced to 2 yrs 4 mths imp conditionally suspended for 2 yrs.</p>	<p>others drove to the victim's house to seek revenge. Three of the four men were armed. The appellant picked up a metal weights bar from the outside front porch and all offenders then forced their way into the house. The victim and two of his friends were set upon. The appellant started striking the victim with the metal bar before escaping outside. Outside the victim was restrained by the appellant's son. The appellant then struck the victim again. The appellant also struck a second victim at least twice with the metal bar to the leg.</p> <p>The victim suffered a left tension pneumothorax, bruising to his right ankle and shin and a laceration to his right knee. If not for medical assistance and treatment, the pneumothorax was likely to have endangered his life. The second victim sustained a fractured right ankle and bad bruising and swelling on his thigh.</p>	<p>EFP.</p> <p>No remorse.</p> <p>Principal offender.</p> <p>Sentencing judge described attack as 'a violent and senseless attack' born out of anger from an earlier incident; also found attack was a premeditated and planned 'act of retribution'.</p>	
2.	<p><i>Sartori v The State of Western Australia</i></p> <p>[2014] WASCA 98</p> <p>Delivered 05/05/2014</p>	<p>20 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after early PG.</p> <p>Minor criminal record.</p> <p>Qualified auto electrician; stable employment; unemployed at time of offending.</p> <p>Suffers mild depression.</p> <p>Association with undesirable elements.</p>	<p>Ct 1: Agg burg. Ct 2: Att armed robb.</p> <p>The appellant and two others formed a common intention to commit a burglary and steal firearms. The appellant knew from information that he had received that there were firearms in the house.</p> <p>They travelled to the victim's house, a husband and wife aged 66 and 56 years respectively. The appellant went to the front door, leaving his accomplices in a motor vehicle. Wearing a balaclava and armed with a machete, the appellant knocked on the front door which was</p>	<p>Ct 1: 3 yrs 3 mths imp. Ct 2: 18 mths imp (conc).</p> <p>TES 3 yrs 3 mths imp.</p> <p>Denied any involvement in ROI.</p> <p>Claims he offended under duress.</p> <p>Some co-operation with Police prior to sentencing.</p> <p>Remorseful; wrote letters to</p>	<p>Dismissed – on papers.</p> <p>At [31] A consideration of the sentences customarily imposed for the offence of aggravated burglary reveals a significant distinction between burglaries commonly described as a home invasion, which involve forcible entry into residential premises known or suspected to be occupied at the time</p>

		<p>Occasional user of illicit substances.</p> <p>Favourable character references.</p> <p>Family support.</p>	<p>opened by the male victim. The appellant forced entry and pushed the machete against the chest of the male victim demanding the firearms.</p> <p>The appellant forced the male victim to walk backwards down the hallway with the machete against his chest. He continued to demand the firearms. The male victim fell.</p> <p>The appellant turned his attention to the female victim who was trying to call police. He knocked the phone out of her hand, but was then pushed away from the woman by the male victim. The appellant ran from the house.</p> <p>The male victim sustained soreness to his right hip and shoulder, lacerations to the web space of his right thumb and laceration to his finger.</p>	<p>victims apologising.</p> <p>Low risk of re-offending.</p>	<p>accompanied by threatened or actual violence, and burglaries which lack those characteristics.</p> <p>At [32] The aggravated burglary committed by Mr Sartori was a home invasion at the more serious end of the spectrum.</p>
1.	<p><i>Beins v The State of Western Australia [No 2]</i></p> <p>[2014] WASCA 54</p> <p>Delivered 12/03/2014</p>	<p>24 yrs at time offending.</p> <p>Convicted after early PG.</p> <p>Minimal criminal record; traffic, drink driving and drug related convictions.</p> <p>Sad, unhappy and emotionally under-nurtured childhood; a fragmented education.</p> <p>Limited employment history; unemployed for previous 2 yrs.</p>	<p>1 x Agg burg.</p> <p>The appellant had been in an off and on relationship with the victim. Prior to that she had been in a relationship with her co-offender.</p> <p>During the early hours of the morning the appellant and victim had been arguing and fighting with one another, which at times became quite violent. The appellant had suffered a slight puncture wound to her thigh, some bruising to her arm, hip and knee and superficial scratches.</p> <p>The appellant later left and contacted her co-offender to advise what had happened.</p>	<p>2 yrs 8 mths imp.</p> <p>EFP.</p> <p>Some remorse.</p> <p>Made full admissions in ROI; acknowledged responsibility.</p> <p>Judge found appellant was the ringleader; the motive and plan were hers; the criminal culpability of the appellant and the co-offender was approximately equal.</p>	<p>Allowed.</p> <p>Resentenced to 2 yrs imp.</p> <p>At [80] As to the ‘parity principle’, the High Court has made it plain that ‘systematic fairness’ and ‘reasonable consistency’ in sentencing requires ‘consistency in the application of the relevant legal principles’. It does not require numerical or mathematical equivalence ...</p>

	<p>Regular user of amphetamines & ecstasy.</p> <p>Depressive personality features.</p> <p>Sentenced with co-offender Luke James Kelly; early PG; sentenced to 2 yrs 8 mths susp imp for 2 yrs</p>	<p>The co-offender became angry and he and the appellant formed an agreement to assault the victim. The appellant and co-offender went to the victim's house. The victim was asleep. The co-offender; armed with a small pole; kicked the front door open and the appellant followed him into the house. The co-offender approached the victim and swung the pole at his head causing it to split open. The co-offender continued to swing the pole at the victim; hitting him 15 times to the body and arms.</p> <p>Whilst this was happening the appellant looked for property to collect.</p> <p>The appellant later returned and shouted at her co-offender to stop. They then ran from the house, chased by the victim who collapsed outside.</p> <p>The victim's injuries included concussion, loss of consciousness, a laceration to his head requiring 6 stitches and severe bruising to his back and arms.</p>	<p>Found that appellant was entitled to be angry and emotionally hurt but that she had not been the victim of entrenched domestic violence.</p> <p>20% discount for PG; judge did not give maximum because very strong state case.</p> <p>Had since ceased taking drugs.</p>	<p>At [99] It would be affront to the proper administration of justice to impose a suspended sentence for this kind of offence. A sentence of immediate imprisonment was the only appropriate sentence.</p> <p>At [122] ... the State contributed to the imposition of the inadequate sentence on Mr Kelly by making the erroneous concession that it was open to suspend the sentence of imprisonment to be imposed on him.</p> <p>At [127] ... It is sufficient to say that this was a particularly serious instance of this kind of offending that warranted only a substantial custodial sentence particularly to achieve the objects of general deterrence and denunciation.</p>
<i>Transitional Provisions Repealed (14/01/2009)</i>				

Transitional Provisions Enacted (31/08/2003)

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