



Prison offences

Information kit



LEGAL AID
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

32 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000
Infoline: 1300 650 579
www.legalaid.wa.gov.au

Disclaimer and Copyright

Copyright © Legal Aid Western Australia 2020. Any part of this publication may be copied, reproduced or adapted to meet local needs by community based organisations without permission from Legal Aid Western Australia provided the copies are distributed free or at cost (not for profit) and the source is fully acknowledged. For any reproduction with commercial ends or by government agencies, permission must first be obtained from Legal Aid Western Australia.

This Kit provides information about the law only and does not constitute legal advice. You should seek legal advice if you have a specific legal problem.

Every effort is made to ensure that the information contained in this Kit is correct as at the date of publication. However, please note that the law may change at any time and may impact on the accuracy of this information. Legal Aid WA accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies, errors or omissions in this information or incorporated into it by reference.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
How to find legislation	1
Types of prison offences	1
What is a minor prison offence?	1
What is an aggravated prison offence?	2
Penalties for prison offences	2
Minor prison offences – Superintendent	2
Minor prison offences – Visiting Justice.....	2
Aggravated Prison Offences – Visiting Justice, Magistrate or at least two Justices of the Peace	3
Offences of escaping, preparing or attempting to escape.....	3
General information on penalty	3
What happens if I am charged with a prison offence?	4
Do I have to submit to giving samples or other evidence?.....	4
Who will hear the charges?	5
Can a lawyer represent me?	5
Will I be present at any hearing?	5
How do I represent myself on a prison offence?	5
Can I ask for my matter to be put off to another date?.....	6
What happens when I admit a prison offence?	6
What happens when I don't admit a prison offence?	6
Minor prison offence.....	7
Aggravated prison offence	7
Can I ask for my matter to be put off to another date?.....	7
What happens at the hearing of a prison offence?	7
On the day of your hearing.....	7
The prosecution's evidence.....	8
Cross examination of the prosecution witnesses	8
Re-examination of the prosecution witnesses	9
Your evidence	9
Cross examination of you.....	9
Summarising the case.....	10
Decision by the Superintendent or Visiting Justice	10
What is a plea in mitigation?	10
About the charge:.....	10
Your personal circumstances:	10
Penalty:.....	11
Contacts	12
Metropolitan Magistrates Courts.....	12
Regional Magistrates Courts	12
Legal Aid WA	13

Introduction

This kit is designed to assist you in understanding the different types of prison offences and how they are dealt with. It will assist you to understand the processes that are followed and the possible outcomes for you if you are charged with a prison offence.

How to find legislation

Legislation includes Acts, such as the *Criminal Code* or *Prisons Act 1981 (WA)* as well as subsidiary legislation which are regulations or rules associated with an Act, such as the *Prisons Regulations 1982 (WA)*.

The State Law Publisher (SLP) is the official publisher of Western Australian legislation and statutory information. The Parliamentary Counsel's Office hosts a website that stores current copies of all legislation that may be accessed at no cost: www.legislation.wa.gov.au. Alternatively, you may access legislation in hard copy from the SLP but you are likely to be charged a fee. The SLP is located at Dumas House, 2 Havelock Street, West Perth and may be contacted on (08) 6552 6000.

If you access legislation via the website, you need to select **Acts** or **Subsidiary legislation** and then **in force**. Then select the starting alpha letter of the name of the Act or Subsidiary legislation, for example **P** for **Prisons Act**, and navigate to that legislation in the alphabetical list. If you click on the link to the legislation you want you can then select to view the Act in PDF, Word or HTML.

Types of prison offences

You must obey the **lawful orders** of prison officers and stay within the rules and orders of the prison, or within the requirements of a permit or order allowing leave. If you do not, you may be charged with a prison offence. There are two types of prison offences – **minor prison offences** and **aggravated prison offences**.

What is a minor prison offence?

You commit a **minor prison offence** if you:

- (a) Disobey a rule or order of the prison;
- (b) Disobey a lawful order of a prison officer or other person authorised to have control or authority of prisoners;
- (c) Be idle, negligent or careless in your work;
- (d) Behave in a disorderly manner;
- (e) Swear or use indecent language;
- (f) Use insulting or threatening language, or behave in an insulting or threatening way;
- (g) Pretend to be ill or injured;
- (h) Wilfully or maliciously break, damage or destroy any property;
- (i) Make a false or frivolous complaint against an officer;
- (j) Act in any way that is inconsistent with the good order and running of the prison; or
- (k) Breach a condition or restriction of any grant or leave of absence from a prison. (*Prisons Act 1981 (WA)*, s 69 (*'Prisons Act'*)).

What is an aggravated prison offence?

You commit an **aggravated prison offence** if you:

- (a) Behave in a riotous manner;
- (b) Assault a person;
- (c) Escape or prepare or attempt to escape from lawful custody, from a cell or place within the prison in which you are confined, or from any place where you are obliged to remain;
- (d) Escape or prepare or attempt to escape from, fail to return under, or fail to comply with a condition or restriction set out in, a permit for absence or leave from the prison (such as a leave of absence, permit of absence for purpose of receiving medical treatment, leave under an activity program or attendance at legal or investigative proceedings etc);
- (e) Use or are in possession of drugs not lawfully issued to you;
- (f) Use drugs otherwise than as prescribed;
- (g) Consume or are in possession of alcohol which is not lawfully issued to you;
- (h) Without the permission of the Superintendent, are in possession of glue which contains toluene or an intoxicant;
- (i) Are in possession of a weapon or something that looks like or is a copy of a weapon;
- (j) Do not submit for a blood or other body sample when required to do so; or
- (k) Fail to give correct information or answer a question when required by a reporting officer (an officer conducting an enquiry into any prison matter or issue) without reasonable excuse.

(Prisons Act, s 70).

Penalties for prison offences

Minor prison offences – Superintendent

Where a minor prison charge is determined by the Superintendent and is either admitted by you or the Superintendent finds the charge proved, the Superintendent can impose one or more of the following penalties:

- Caution;
- Reprimand;
- Cancellation of gratuities for 14 days or less;
- Confinement in your sleeping quarters for 72 hours or less.

Any penalty or penalties imposed by the Superintendent may be suspended on the condition that you are of good behaviour for 2 months or less. If you successfully complete the period of good behaviour, no penalty will be imposed.

(Prisons Act s 77).

Minor prison offences – Visiting Justice

Where a minor prison charge is determined by a Visiting Justice and is either admitted by you or the Visiting Justice finds the charge proved, the Visiting Justice may impose one or more of the following penalties:

- Separate confinement in a punishment cell for 7 days or less;
- Confinement to your sleeping quarters for 7 days or less;
- Separate confinement in a punishment cell for certain hours during the weekend, or during two weekends;

- Restitution;
- Confiscation of the property associated with the offence and destruction or disposal of the property.

(*Prisons Act*, s 78).

Aggravated Prison Offences – Visiting Justice, Magistrate or at least two Justices of the Peace

A **Visiting Justice at the prison** (or a Magistrate at the prison) can deal with your **aggravated prison charge** but **must** under section 73(1)(b) of the *Prisons Act*, inquire into and determine the charge as a **minor prison offence**. This means that if you are charged with an aggravated prison offence and the matter is dealt with at the prison, the only penalties you can get are the ones a Visiting Justice could give you for a minor prison offence.

Otherwise, your **aggravated prison charge** can be started and dealt with outside the prison **in a court before a Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace**. Your penalty will depend on the type of offence you are convicted of, but the maximum penalties available to the court are higher than the penalties available to a Visiting Justice who deals with you in the prison.

Offences of escaping, preparing or attempting to escape

A **Magistrate or at least two Justices of the Peace** in open court may impose one or more of the following penalties:

- Up to 6 months imprisonment cumulative (in addition) to any term of imprisonment you are serving or have yet to serve;
- A fine of \$3000;
- Separate confinement in a punishment cell for up to 28 days (with 48 hours out of the punishment cell after each period of 7 days in separate confinement and, unless you are in custody only for the purpose of undergoing punishment, any such period of 48 hours will not count as time spent towards the punishment of separate confinement); or
- Any penalty prescribed for a minor prison offence.

(*Prisons Act*, s 79).

A **Magistrate or at least two Justices of the Peace** in open court may impose a penalty of up to 12 months imprisonment cumulative (in addition) to any term of imprisonment you are serving or have yet to serve, for the following aggravated offences:

- **s 10(2)** – Failing to answer any question or give correct information to a reporting officer (an officer entitled to conduct an inquiry into any prison matter) when requested without reasonable excuse;
- **s 70(c)** – Escaping or preparing or attempting to escape from lawful custody or from a cell or place within a prison where you are confined or from any place where you are obliged to remain by prison routine or any order or permit.

General information on penalty

Where a penalty is to be imposed on the one occasion for more than one minor prison offence, the Visiting Justice cannot impose a penalty of more than 21 days' separate confinement (*Prisons Act*, s 78(2)).

If you are found guilty of a prison offence you may also be subject to loss of privileges, payment for work done or gratuities. This is in addition to any other penalty given to you by the Superintendent or Visiting Justice for the offence.

What happens if I am charged with a prison offence?

If a prison officer charges you with any prison offence they must tell the Superintendent straight away. Usually the prison officer will keep you in their custody until the Superintendent is told.

When the Superintendent has been told about the charge, he or she will direct:

- That the charge be put in writing;
- That you be given a copy of the charge;
- When and where you are to be brought before the Superintendent;
- Where you are to be placed until you are brought before the Superintendent.

Once you are brought before the Superintendent, he or she may:

- Suspend further action on the condition of good behaviour for a period not exceeding 2 months, and can order the withdrawal of the charge at the end of that period;
- Direct that the charge be withdrawn or that a further or different charge be laid
- Refer the charge to be heard by a visiting justice; or
- If you agree, and the charge is a minor offence, inquire into and determine the charge.

(Prisons Act, s 71).

Do I have to submit to giving samples or other evidence?

If an aggravated prison offence involving drugs or alcohol is reasonably suspected, the Superintendent can direct a prison officer to take a sample of any of the following from you:

- Blood
- Saliva
- Sweat
- Urine
- Breath.

(Prison Regulations 1982 (WA), reg 26 B (2)).

In doing so, the officer must comply with strict procedures. The samples gathered, after analysis, may be used as evidence in the hearing of a prison offence.

If there is a reasonable suspicion there has been a transfer of your bodily fluid to a prisoner officer, the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Justice may:

- inspect your medical records; and
- require you to submit to a blood test.

The Chief Executive Officer may use reasonably necessary force to take a blood sample from you.

(Prisons Act, s 46A)

A reasonable suspicion could arise if there has been close physical contact between you and a prison officer. If you fail to comply with a request for blood or other body sample, it is an aggravated prison offence.

(Prisons Act, s 70)

Transfer of bodily fluid means your semen, blood and/or saliva is transferred into the anus, vagina, mucous membrane or broken skin of another person.

(Prisons Act, s 3)

Who will hear the charges?

If you are charged with a **minor prison offence** you will appear before the Superintendent or a Visiting Justice at the prison. You will still see the Superintendent first even if the Visiting Justice ends up dealing with your charges (*Prisons Act*, s 75).

If you are charged with an **aggravated prison offence** you will appear before:

- A Magistrate in open court or at least two Justices of the Peace in open court. You will still see the Superintendent first before your matters are sent on to open court; or
- A Visiting Justice at the prison. The Visiting Justice (even if they are a Magistrate) can deal with your aggravated prison offence charge but must under section 73(b) of the *Prisons Act*, inquire into and determine the charge as a minor prison offence. This means that if you are charged with an aggravated prison offence and the matter is dealt with at the prison, the only penalties you can get are the ones a Visiting Justice could give you for a minor prison offence.

When you appear before the Superintendent it is not a court appearance. You should call the Superintendent “Sir” or “Madam”.

When you appear before a Visiting Justice it is a court appearance, but it is less formal than in open court. You should call the Visiting Justice “Sir” or “Madam”.

When you appear in open court you should call the Magistrate “your Honour”.

Can a lawyer represent me?

You cannot have a lawyer present when you appear before the Superintendent or a Visiting Justice at the prison (*Prisons Act* s 76(1)). The Superintendent or Visiting Justice can let another person represent you if they think that you don’t understand what is going on but this does not happen often (*Prisons Act* s 76(2)).

You can have a lawyer represent you when you appear in court on an **aggravated prison offence**.

Will I be present at any hearing?

It is a requirement that you are present at a hearing or determination of a prison charge. However, it is possible to have the hearing conducted so that either you or any witnesses appear on video link (*Prisons Act* s 74A). This can happen if either you, the person prosecuting the charge or the person hearing or determining the charge thinks that it is appropriate, and the equipment for the video link is available. The hearing would be run as if you or the witnesses are actually physically present at the hearing.

How do I represent myself on a prison offence?

You will not have to appear before the Superintendent or Visiting Justice within 24 hours of getting a copy of the charge, unless you agree that it can be earlier.

You will appear before the Superintendent first who will:

- Ask you your name (to identify you).
- Read the charge to you.
- Ask you if you understand the charge. If you don’t, you should ask for the charge to be explained to you again.

- If the matter is a minor prison offence, the Superintendent will ask you if you want him or her to deal with the charge or if you want the Visiting Justice to deal it. The Superintendent can still refer your charge to the Visiting Justice even if you want the Superintendent to deal with it.
- If the matter is an aggravated prison offence and you have asked for the Visiting Justice to hear your matter or the Superintendent has sent your matter to the Visiting Justice, the Visiting Justice can either:
 - Refer your matter to be heard in open court before a Magistrate or at least two Justices of the Peace; or
 - Deal with the charge at the prison as a minor prison offence (the only penalties you can then get are the ones a Visiting Justice could give you for a minor prison offence).
- Ask if you admit the offence.

Can I ask for my matter to be put off to another date?

Yes, but the Superintendent or Visiting Justice does not have to give you an **adjournment** just because you have asked. You must have a good reason for asking.

For example you may be waiting for a medical report or you may want to finish a relevant course before your case is heard. The Superintendent or Visiting Justice will hear what both you and the Prosecutor have to say before deciding if you get an adjournment.

What happens when I admit a prison offence?

If the charge is to be dealt with at the prison, if you tell the Superintendent or Visiting Justice that you admit the charge a **plea of guilty** is entered on the complaint (the piece of paper that sets out the charge against you).

If the matter is going ahead:

- You will be given a pen and paper so you can take notes;
- The Prosecutor will read out the facts of the offence. This is what the prison says happened. You should listen carefully and write down anything you disagree with;
- The Prosecutor will show you a copy of your prison record (if you have one) and ask you if the record is right before giving it to the Superintendent or Visiting Justice. You should check:
 - That the record is yours (it should have your full name and date of birth on it).
 - That what it says on your record is accurate. If you can't read what is on the record ask for it to be read out to you.
- The Superintendent or Visiting Justice will listen to what you have to say about the charge, your personal circumstances, and the penalty you should get. This is called making a **plea in mitigation**. There is more information on how to do a **plea in mitigation** below.

The Superintendent or Visiting Justice may:

- Ask the Prosecutor what penalty they think you should get;
- Give you a penalty (the penalties they can give you are set out above); or
- Suspend any action on the condition of good behaviour.

What happens when I don't admit a prison offence?

If the charge is to be dealt with at the prison and you do not admit the charge, either the Superintendent or the Visiting Justice will hear your matter.

Minor prison offence

If it is a **minor prison offence** you can ask for it to be dealt with by the Superintendent or the Visiting Justice (*Prisons Act s 75*). The Superintendent can still refer your matter to the Visiting Justice even if you ask him or her to deal with it.

Aggravated prison offence

- If it is an **aggravated prison offence** your matter can be dealt with by:
 - A Visiting Justice at the prison (even if they are a Magistrate). If the Visiting Justice deals with you at the prison, your offence will be treated as a **minor prison offence**. This means that if you are found guilty, the only penalties you can then get are the ones a Visiting Justice could give you for a **minor prison offence**; or
 - A Magistrate or 2 Justices of the Peace in open court. If you are dealt with in open court the normal procedures for a plea of not guilty will apply and if you are convicted, the penalties for an **aggravated prison offence** will apply.

Can I ask for my matter to be put off to another date?

Yes, but the Superintendent or Visiting Justice does not have to give you an adjournment just because you have asked.

When your matter is first listed you may ask for an **adjournment (remand)** to put your matter off to another date. You need to tell the Superintendent or Visiting Justice:

- Why you need the adjournment – you must have a good reason. For example if you are doing a course at the prison you can:
 - Ask for your charges to be put off until your course is finished; or
 - If you want to plead guilty you can do so but ask for sentencing to be put off until your course is finished.
- Why it would be unfair for you to go ahead with the hearing straight away (one reason might be that you have not had sufficient time to prepare your matter or to arrange for any witnesses to give evidence on your behalf);
- The names of any prisoners or prison officers you want to call as witnesses on the next date.

The Superintendent or the Visiting Justice will hear what both you and the Prosecutor have to say before deciding if you get an adjournment.

What happens at the hearing of a prison offence?

Hearings before the Superintendent and a Visiting Justice follow the same format as in open court except Superintendents and Visiting Justices are not bound by the same formal rules of evidence as a Magistrate in open court. This means that the Superintendent or Visiting Justice may consider any evidence that they think relates to your case.

On the day of your hearing

- If you are ready to go ahead or if you have asked for an adjournment and have been refused you will be given a pen and paper so you can take notes.
- The Prosecutor (the person representing the prison) goes first. The Prosecutor starts by **calling the prosecution witnesses** into the Court, one at a time. The first witness is called in from outside the hearing room and told to sit in the witness box. The first witness is usually the prison officer who charged you. Before any evidence is given the witness must be “sworn in” by stating on oath or affirmation to tell the truth during the proceedings.

The prosecution's evidence

The Superintendent or Visiting Justice reads your charge to the witness and asks them to say what happened. This is called **giving evidence**.

During this time you:

- **Are not allowed to interrupt the witness;**
- Should listen carefully to what is being said;
- Should make notes about anything you don't agree with, and anything that the witness has left out of the story; and
- When the witness has finished answering the Visiting Justice's questions the **Prosecutor will be allowed to ask the witness questions.**

During this time you:

- **Are not allowed to interrupt the witness;**
- Should stay seated and listen carefully to what is being said; and
- Should take notes on any points you want to question the witness about.

Cross examination of the prosecution witnesses

When the witness has finished giving evidence, and the prosecutor has finished asking questions, you will be allowed to question the witness. This is called **cross-examination**.

If you do not cross-examine the witness (ask the witness questions) you are accepting the witness's version of what happened.

During cross examination you:

- Should stay seated;
- Can ask the witness questions about anything they said while they were in the witness box;
- Can ask the witness questions about anything else that is important to your charge that this witness knew about but did not raise while they were in the witness box; and
- Must put your version of what happened to the witness so that they have the chance to say whether they agree with you or not.

For example: Say you are charged with insulting words and the witness said that he heard you say "I'll kill you" but the witness did not say that there was also a medical officer present at the time.

When you cross-examine the witness you could ask the following sorts of questions:

- What time of the day do you say I said 'I'll kill you'?
- Where was I at that time?
- Where were you at the time?
- Was there anyone else who was nearby when I made the comment to you?
- Who was nearby?
- Where was that person standing?
- How far was that person from me?
- How far was that person from you?
- Did that person make a report?
- Has that person been called to give evidence today?
- (if not) Why hasn't that person been called to give evidence?

- I put it to you that the reason the person is not here to give evidence is because they did not hear me make that statement.
- I put it to you that I never made that comment, did I?"

As you can see from this example, there should only be one point in each question you ask. You should not tell your story during cross-examination (you will get a chance to do this later). Instead, you ask a series of questions rather than having a conversation with the witness.

When you have finished cross-examining the witness (asking all your questions) you tell the Superintendent or Visiting Justice that you have no more questions for that witness.

Re-examination of the prosecution witnesses

The Prosecutor will then be allowed to **re-examine the witness**. This means they can ask the witnesses more questions to clear up any points that you raised in cross-examination when you were asking the witness questions. **You are not allowed to interrupt the witness during re-examination.** When the witness has finished answering those questions they will be allowed to leave.

If the Prosecutor has any more witnesses, they will be called in to give their evidence. The procedure is the same as that described above under the headings at 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4.

The Superintendent or Visiting Justice may question the witnesses at any time or direct that a witness who has not been called to give evidence be called.

Your evidence

You then **give evidence on your own behalf**. Before you start you will be "sworn in" by stating on oath or affirmation to tell the truth during the proceedings.

When you are giving your evidence:

- Stay calm and keep seated.
- Remember that the Superintendent or Visiting Justice was not there when the alleged offence occurred so you need to describe in as much detail as you can your version of what happened.
- Take your time and talk slowly. The Superintendent or the Visiting Justice writes everything you say down in longhand. If you do not give them time to write it down, they might miss something important.
- The Visiting Justice or Superintendent can ask you questions at any time.

Cross examination of you

When you have finished giving your evidence, the **Prosecutor will be allowed to cross-examine you** (ask you questions).

- Answer all the questions as best you can until the prosecutor says that he has no more questions.
- Do not get angry or argue with the Prosecutor, the Superintendent or the Visiting Justice.

If you have any other witnesses, those witnesses should be called one at a time to give evidence. The procedure is the same as that described above under the headings 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4, however it is you that will ask the witness questions first and the prosecutors who will cross-examine the witness. You may re-examine the witness if you wish to.

Summarising the case

When all witnesses have been called, the Superintendent or Visiting Justice will ask you why you should not be found guilty of the offence. You should:

- explain why you say you should be found not guilty; and
- point out any problems in the evidence given by the prosecution witnesses.

Do not think that the Superintendent or Visiting Justice will find you guilty just because you are a prisoner.

When you have summarised your case, the **prosecutor will be given the chance to summarise the case against you**. The prosecutor will tell the Superintendent or the Visiting Justice why you should be found guilty of the offence, and how the evidence given during the hearing supports a guilty verdict.

Decision by the Superintendent or Visiting Justice

The Superintendent or Visiting Justice will then consider the evidence presented during the hearing and decide whether you are guilty or not guilty of the offence.

- If you are found not guilty the charge will be dismissed.
- If you are found guilty the Superintendent or Visiting Justice will, before giving you your penalty, listen to what you have to say about:
 - The charge (why the offence happened and what you say happened);
 - Your personal circumstances; and
 - The penalty you should get.

This is called making a ***plea in mitigation***. There is more information on how to do a ***plea in mitigation*** below.

The Superintendent or Visiting Justice may then:

- Ask the Prosecutor what penalty they think you should get;
- Give you a penalty (the penalties that they can give you are set out above); or
- Suspend any action on the condition of good behaviour.

What is a plea in mitigation?

If you admit or are found guilty of a prison offence the Superintendent or Visiting Justice will, **before giving you your penalty**, listen to what you have to say. This is called making a **plea in mitigation**. In your plea in mitigation you should tell the Superintendent or Visiting Justice:

About the charge:

- Your version of what happened;
- Your level of involvement (For example: if several prisoners were charged and you only played a minor role); and
- The reason you committed the offence.

Your personal circumstances:

- About yourself generally (your age, whether you are married, have children etc);
- How long you have been in prison;

- When you are due for release from prison;
- Other factors that affected your behaviour at the time (For example: any health or personal problems you had at the time of the offence);
- If your behaviour was out of character, why it was out of character;
- If the offence was some time ago, how your behaviour has changed since then;
- Your level of cooperation with the prison officers;
- Any remorse you feel for committing the offence (For example: any apologies you have made for your conduct); and
- Whether you admitted the offence straight away or very soon afterwards.

Penalty:

- What penalty you should get and why;
- Whether you have been charged with any prison offences before; and
- If you have been charged with this type of offence before, how this one differs from the others; and
- Any loss of privileges or other punishment or management regime that has already been given to you between the date of the offence and the date you are sentenced.

Contacts

Metropolitan Magistrates Courts

**Perth Magistrates Court
Central Law Courts**
501 Hay Street, Perth WA 6000
Telephone: 9425 2222

Armadale Magistrates Court
109 Jull Street,
Armadale WA 6112
Telephone: 9399 0700

Fremantle Magistrates Court
8 Holdsworth Street
Fremantle WA 6962
Telephone: 9431 0300

Joondalup Magistrates Court
21 Reid Promenade
Joondalup WA 6027
Telephone: 9400 0700

Mandurah Magistrates Court
333 Pinjarra Road
Mandurah WA 6210
Telephone: 9583 1100

Midland Magistrates Court
24 Spring Park Road
Midland WA 6056
Telephone: 9250 0200

Rockingham Magistrates Court
15-17 Whitfield Street
Rockingham WA 6188
Telephone: 9527 6433

Regional Magistrates Courts

Albany Magistrates Court
184 Stirling Terrace
Albany WA 6330
Telephone: (08) 9845 5200

Broome Magistrates Court
Hammersley Street
Broome WA 6725
Telephone: (08) 9192 1137

Bunbury Magistrates Court
3 Stephen Street
Bunbury WA 6230
Telephone: (08) 9781 4200

Busselton Magistrates Court
12 Stanley St
Busselton WA 6280
Telephone: (08) 97549666

Carnarvon Magistrates Court
Robinson Street
Carnarvon WA 6701
Telephone: (08) 9941 1082

Collie Magistrates Court
Wittenoom Street
Collie WA 6225
Telephone: (08) 9734 2061

Katanning Magistrates Court
Clive Street
Katanning WA 6317
Telephone: (08) 9821 1177

Kununurra Magistrates Court
Coolibah Drive
Kununurra WA 6743
Telephone: (08) 9168 1011

Manjimup Magistrates Court
Mount Street
Manjimup WA 6258
Telephone: (08) 9771 1316

Merredin Magistrates Court
20 Mitchell Street
Merredin WA 6415
Telephone: (08) 9041 5266

Moora Magistrates Court
Dandaragon Street
Moora WA 6510
Telephone: (08) 9651 1407

Narrogin Magistrates Court
Fortune Street
Narrogin WA 6312
Telephone: (08) 9881 1722

Derby Magistrates Court

Loch Street
Derby WA 6728
Telephone: (08) 9191 1406

Esperance Magistrates Court

Dempster Street,
Esperance WA 6450
Telephone : (08) 9071 2444

South Hedland Magistrates Court

Hawke Place
South Hedland WA 6722
Telephone: (08) 9172 9300

Roebourne Magistrates Court

Hampton Street
Roebourne WA 6718
Telephone: (08) 9182 1281

Northam Magistrates Court

118 Wellington Street
Northam WA 6401
Telephone: (08) 9622 1035

Geraldton Magistrates Court

Marine Terrace
Geraldton WA 6530
Telephone: (08) 9921 3722

Kalgoorlie Magistrates Court

Brookman Street
Kalgoorlie WA 6430
Telephone: (08) 9093 5300

Karratha Magistrates Court

Balmoral Street
Karratha WA 6714
Telephone: (08) 9185 2922

Legal Aid WA

www.legalaid.wa.gov.au

Telephone Infoline: 1300 650 579 (General Enquiries) Open Monday to Friday 9.00 am to 4.00 pm (Australian Western Standard Time) except public holidays.

Translating and Interpreting Service: 131 450

National Relay Service (for hearing and speech impaired): 133 677

Perth Office

32 St Georges Terrace
Perth, WA 6000
1300 650 579
(08) 9261 6222

Southwest Office

7th Floor, Bunbury Tower,
61 Victoria Street
Bunbury, WA 6230
(08) 9721 2277

West Kimberley Office

Upper Level, Woody's Arcade,
15-17 Dampier Terrace,
Broome, WA 6725
(08) 9195 5888

Great Southern Office

Unit 3, 43-47 Duke Street,
Albany, WA 6330
(08) 9892 9700

Goldfields Office

Suite 3, 120 Egan Street,
Kalgoorlie, WA 6430
(08) 9025 1300

Pilbara Office

28-32 Throssell Road,
South Hedland, WA 6722
(08) 9172 3733

East Kimberley Office

98 Konkerberry Drive,
Kununurra, WA 6743
(08) 9166 5800

Midwest & Gascoyne Office

Unit 8, The Boardwalk,
273 Foreshore Drive,
Geraldton, WA 6530
(08) 9921 0200

Indian Ocean Office

Administration Building,
20 Jalan Pantai, Christmas
Island,
Indian Ocean, WA 6798
(08) 9164 7529
