

Sentencing Council

Business Plan Financial year 2016/17

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Chairman's introduction



I am pleased to introduce the Sentencing Council's fourth annual business plan, which sets out our priorities for the coming year and the resources required for their delivery.

The past year was particularly productive. We published definitive guidelines on allocation, theft offences, dangerous dog offences, health and safety, corporate manslaughter and food safety and hygiene offences and robbery offences; and ran consultations on allocation, guilty pleas and the imposition of custodial sentences and community orders. We published the final annual report of the findings from the Crown Court Sentencing Survey, as well as an assessment of the impact and implementation of the assault guideline and preliminary findings in relation to the burglary guideline. The Council also launched an online, digital version of the Magistrates' Courts Sentencing Guidelines (MCSG), the first major step in our digitisation programme.

The business plan sets out our goals for the coming year, which include the launch of nine consultations and the publication of three definitive guidelines, as well as publication of updated guidelines for the majority of the summary-only offences contained in the MCSG. These will make a significant contribution to the Council's ambition, by 2020, to have issued guidelines covering all of the most frequently sentenced either-way offences and replaced all guidance issued by its predecessor body, when it will have been in existence for ten years. The indicative three year work plan and the Council's rationale for prioritisation of guidelines are also published as part of our annual business plan.

The Council is required to monitor the operation and effect of its guidelines and we will continue to expand our evaluation work, publishing assessments of the environmental offences, drugs and burglary guidelines, and initiating evaluation of the robbery and sexual offences guidelines. We will take decisions about whether or not to revise the guidelines in light of these findings, which may result in amendment of the long term work plan. We will also make further progress towards digitisation, reflecting the wider reforms to the criminal justice system, by developing digital guidelines for the Crown Court.

The business plan has a different look this year, better to reflect the cyclical nature of the guideline development and evaluation process and the collaborative way in which the Council and its staff work. Communications activity remains important and will focus on two major areas: first, ensuring that the public and practitioners receive clear, accurate and timely information about sentencing guidelines and the sentencing process; and second, the ongoing digitisation of the guidelines, developing digital guidelines for the Crown Court.

For the first time, the business plan includes an objective relating to efficiency and people, reflecting the important role played by all of the staff of the Office of the Sentencing Council and recognising the need to make savings and become ever more efficient. Its ability to deliver its priorities will depend on the necessary resources being available.

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome our new members and to thank and acknowledge the contributions made by those members who have left the Council over the past year or are about to step down: Javed Khan, John Saunders, Lynne Owens and Michael Caplan.

Colman Treacy
May 2016

Background and Membership

The Sentencing Council is an independent, non-departmental public body (NDPB) of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). It was set up by Part 4 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (“the Act”) to promote greater transparency and consistency in sentencing, whilst maintaining the independence of the judiciary. Its primary role is to issue guidelines, which the courts must follow unless it is in the interests of justice not to do so.

The Council meets 10 times a year; minutes are published on its website.

Appointments to the Council

The Lord Chief Justice, the Right Honourable Lord Thomas of Cwmgiedd is President of the Council. In this role he oversees Council business and appoints judicial members.

The Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice appoints non-judicial members.

All appointments are for a period of three years, with the possibility of extending up to a maximum of 10 years. Membership of the Council as of 1 May 2016 is as follows:

Members

The Council comprises eight judicial and six non-judicial members. At the time of publication, two new appointments are pending:

Chair: The Right Honourable Lord Justice Treacy

Colman Treacy was appointed to the Court of Appeal in 2012. He has been Chairman of the Sentencing Council since November 2013 and a member of the Council since April 2010.

Vice-Chair: The Right Honourable Lady Justice Hallett DBE

Heather Hallett was appointed to the Court of Appeal in 2005 and has been Vice President of the Court of Appeal Criminal Division since 2013. She was appointed to the Sentencing Council on 27 November 2013.

Michael Caplan QC

Michael Caplan is one of the few solicitors to have been appointed QC. He is a partner at Kingsley Napley LLP. He was appointed to the Sentencing Council on 6 April 2013 and remains on the Council until 6 June 2016.

Mark Castle

Mark Castle is Chief Executive of Victim Support. He was appointed to the Sentencing Council on 17 July 2015.

His Honour Judge Julian Goose QC

Julian Goose is the Resident Judge and Honorary Recorder of Sheffield. He was appointed to the Sentencing Council on 26 June 2014.

Martin Graham

Martin Graham was Chief Executive of the Norfolk and Suffolk Community Rehabilitation Company until April 2016. He was appointed to the Sentencing Council on 1 June 2015.

Jill Gramann JP

Jill Gramann has been a Magistrate since 1990 and was Chairman of the Kidderminster Bench from 2011-2013. She currently sits as a Magistrate on the Worcestershire Bench. She was appointed to the Sentencing Council on 6 April 2015.

The Honourable Mr Justice Holroyde

Tim Holroyde was appointed as a High Court Judge in January 2009 and was a Presiding Judge on the Northern Circuit until December 2015. He was appointed to the Sentencing Council on 6 April 2015.

Her Honour Judge Munro QC

Sarah Munro was appointed as a Circuit Judge based at Portsmouth Crown Court in 2011. She was appointed to the Sentencing Council on 6 April 2013.

Professor Julian Roberts

Julian Roberts is a Professor of Criminology at the University of Oxford and a fellow of Worcester College. He was appointed to the Sentencing Council on 6 April 2010.

Alison Saunders

Alison Saunders is the Director of Public Prosecutions and head of the Crown Prosecution Service. She was appointed to the Sentencing Council on 1 November 2013.

The Honourable Mrs Justice Thirlwall

Kate Thirlwall was appointed as a High Court Judge in 2010 and was a Presiding Judge on the Midland Circuit until December 2015. She was appointed to the Sentencing Council on 6 April 2016.

District Judge (Magistrates' Court) Richard Williams

Richard Williams has been a District Judge (Magistrates' Court) in Wales since 2004 and a Crown Court Recorder on the Wales Circuit since 2012. He was appointed to the Sentencing Council on 6 April 2014.

Sub-groups

The Council has sub-groups to provide oversight in three areas: analysis and research, confidence and communications and governance. The sub-groups' roles are mandated by the Council and all key decisions are escalated to the full membership. The sub-groups are internal rather than public-facing.

Objectives and Activity

Statement of Purpose

The Sentencing Council for England and Wales promotes a clear, fair and consistent approach to sentencing by publishing sentencing guidelines which provide clear structure and processes for judges and magistrates to use in court and improve awareness and understanding of sentencing among victims, witnesses, offenders and the public.

Objectives

The Council's objectives are informed by its statutory duties under the Act. It will:

1. Prepare sentencing guidelines that meet their stated aims, with particular regard to the likely impact on prison, probation and youth justice services, the need to consider the impact on victims and to promote consistency and public confidence

This will be met by: developing evidence-based guidelines, fully considering the policy, legal and resource implications; publishing consultations which clearly set out the rationale for the approach and likely resource implications; taking into account responses and research to make improvements before publication of definitive guidelines; and engaging with stakeholders, practitioners, the media and others to explain the implications of guidelines.

2. Monitor and evaluate the operation and effect of guidelines and draw conclusions

This will be met by: putting in place bespoke, targeted evaluations and assessments of the impact and implementation of guidelines and collecting the necessary monitoring data; and by using evaluation evidence to review and if necessary, amend guidelines.

3. Promote awareness of sentencing and sentencing practice

This will be met by: making effective use of consultation events, proactive engagement of the media, and maximising the Council's digital capability and online presence to promote awareness and to improve and strengthen engagement with stakeholders; and by publishing relevant material, in particular evaluations of guidelines and an annual report of the Council's activities.

4. Deliver efficiencies, while ensuring that the Council continues to be supported by high-performing and engaged staff

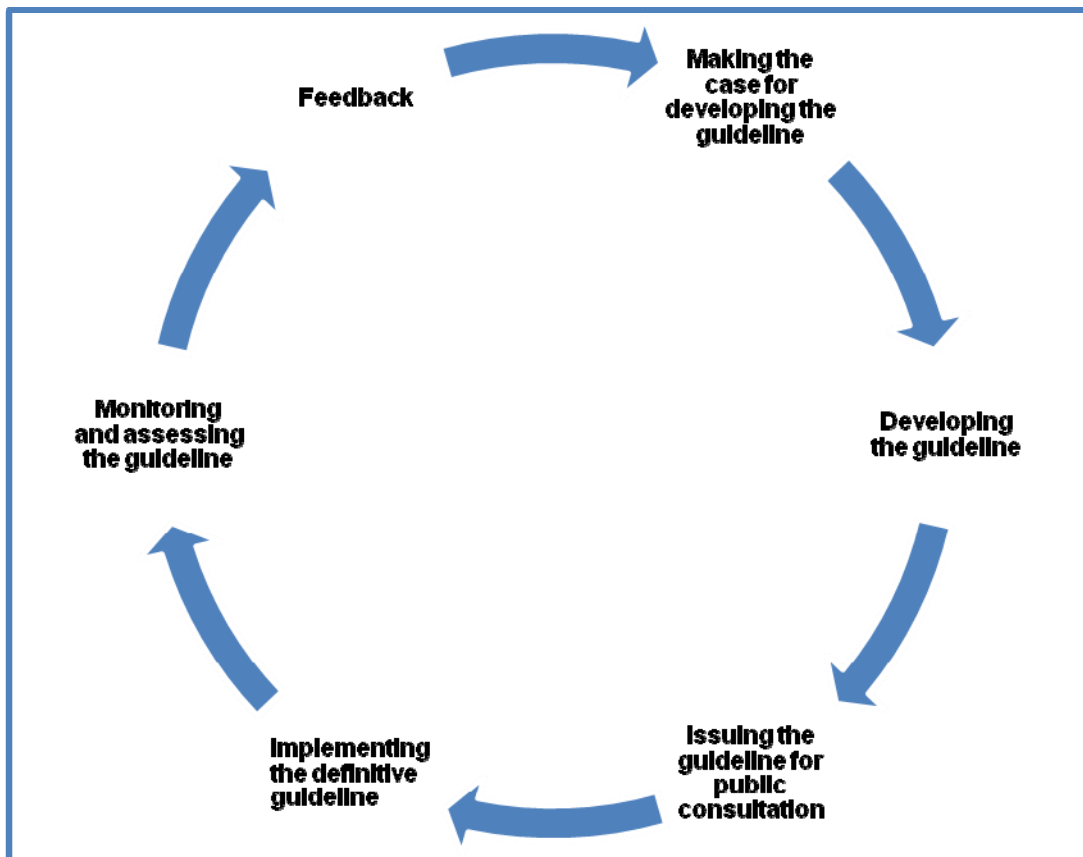
This will be met by: delivering objectives within the allocated budget, while ensuring that the Office has a motivated and collaborative team who feel valued and challenged and has the necessary capability and autonomy to deliver clear, tangible and outcome-focused objectives, and work together to identify and implement more efficient ways of working and ensure value for money.

The **activities** for 2016/17 that will deliver these objectives are outlined in **Table 1** (p.10).

Delivering the Sentencing Council's objectives

The Council approaches delivering its objectives by adopting a guideline development cycle. This is based on the policy cycle set out by HM Treasury in the *Green Book on Appraisal and Evaluation in Central Government (2003)* and allows a culture of continuous improvement to be embedded within the development process.

Following this cycle, there are several key stages within the development of a sentencing guideline:



Making the case for developing the guideline: Annex A outlines the Council's rationale for prioritising which guidelines to produce, after which options for the actual guideline are considered. This may include conducting research, assessing options for the scope and remit of a guideline, its objectives, or whether there is in fact a need for the guideline. If the guideline has been requested by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Court of Appeal or external bodies or stakeholders, this would also be considered.

Developing the guideline: Once the Council has decided that a guideline will be produced and has agreed the objectives, work is undertaken to produce a draft guideline that will be issued for consultation. This involves a variety of different activities including consideration of relevant case law and existing sentencing guidelines or guidance; analysis of current sentencing practice; research and analysis to assess any practical, behavioural or resource implications of draft guideline proposals; stakeholder mapping and engagement and analysis of media reports. The guideline proceeds through a number of iterations of drafting in order to ensure that different options are fully considered. A monitoring and evaluation strategy is also drawn up to ensure that the guideline can be assessed and evaluated after implementation.

Issuing the guideline for public consultation: A draft guideline is issued for public consultation, alongside the analysis and research that supported its development and an assessment of its resource implications and any equality impact. The media and stakeholders are briefed about the main issues and the purpose of the consultation, in order to bring it to the attention of a wide audience and encourage responses. Events are held with stakeholders to ensure that those with particular interest in the guideline are aware of the consultation and able to provide their input.

Further work is then undertaken after the consultation to revise the guideline to take account of the responses received; and to review and if necessary test changes to the guideline.

Publishing and implementing the definitive guideline: The guideline is published. Updated data on sentencing practice and a new resource assessment to reflect the final guideline are published at the same time. The guideline is distributed to stakeholders and events may be held. The media are also briefed, and a range of channels, including social media, are used in order to ensure that the public is informed and that all key parties are aware of and able to access the guideline.

The Council works with the Judicial College to help facilitate training for sentencers on using the guideline. There will generally be an implementation period of approximately three months before the guideline comes into effect in order to allow for awareness-raising and any training to take place.

Monitoring and assessing the guideline: Annex B outlines the Council's approach to monitoring and evaluating its guidelines. It adopts a targeted, bespoke and proportionate approach to assessing each guideline's impact and implementation, based on the likely impact of unanticipated consequences having a significant effect on correctional resources; whether the Council intended to change sentencing practice; and whether any informal evidence suggests the guideline may not have had its intended effect. It also takes into account the data and resources available. A variety of different methods of data collection may therefore be utilised, as necessary.

Feedback: The outcomes of the monitoring and evaluation, along with any stakeholder or media feedback will then be assessed and considered by the Council. On the basis of this, the guideline cycle moves back into the phase of **making the case for developing the guideline**, this time addressing the need to review the guideline and make improvements. If this is found to be necessary the cycle begins again. The timescale for this process will vary, depending on a number of factors including the extent of monitoring and evaluation and the urgency for taking any action.

Timing and prioritisation

The Business Plan sets out an indicative timeline for preparation and publication of guidelines based on the Council's current priorities and its three year rolling work programme. The plan will be subject to bi-annual review and updates will be published, as appropriate, on the Sentencing Council website.

Table 1: The main activities to deliver the objectives and planned timescales are as follows

Work area	Objectives addressed	Key planned deliverables	Target (end of quarter)
SECTION 1: GUIDELINES			
Assault	1	Review decision to postpone revision of guideline (depends on Government response to Law Commission report)	September 2016
Breach of Orders	1, 2, 3	Publication of consultation paper, resource assessment and statistical bulletin	September 2016
Burglary	2, 3	Publication of second stage guideline evaluation findings	March 2017
Child cruelty	1, 2, 3	Publication of consultation paper, and resource assessment	December 2016
Dangerous dogs	1, 3	Guideline in force	September 2016
	2	Commence work on assessing the guideline	March 2017
Drugs	2, 3	Publication of findings from guideline evaluation	March 2017
Environmental	2, 3	Publication of findings from guideline monitoring	December 2016
Reduction in sentence for a guilty plea	1, 2, 3	Publication of definitive guideline, consultation response, research report and updated resource assessment	December 2016
	2	Put in place multi-agency group to plan evaluation of guideline	March 2017
	1, 3	Guideline in force	March 2017
Health & Safety, Corporate Manslaughter & Food Safety & Hygiene	2	Monitor guideline	Ongoing
Stalking/ harassment and other offences	1, 2, 3	Publication of consultation, resource assessment and statistical bulletin	March 2017
Imposition of community and custodial sentences	1, 2, 3	Publication of definitive guideline, consultation response and updated resource assessment	September 2016
	1, 3	Guideline in force	December 2016
Knife/ offensive weapon possession	1, 2, 3	Publication of consultation paper, resource assessment and statistical bulletin	September 2016
Magistrates' Court Sentencing Guidelines – revision of SGC summary only	1, 3	Publication of consultation paper and resource assessments	June 2016
	1, 2, 3	Publication of definitive guideline, consultation response and updated resource assessments	March 2017

SECTION 1 (CONTINUED): GUIDELINES			
Manslaughter	1, 2, 3	Publication of consultation, resource assessment and statistical bulletin	March 2017
Overarching Principles Domestic abuse	1, 2, 3	Publication of consultation and resource assessment	March 2016
Robbery	1, 3	Guideline in force	June 2016
	2	External contract let to evaluate guideline; data collection commences in Crown Court	September 2016-March 2017
Public order	1, 2, 3	Publication of consultation guideline, resource assessment and statistical bulletin	March 2017
Sexual offences	2	External contract let to evaluate guideline; data collection commences in Crown Court	September 2016-March 2017
Theft	2	Further data collection in magistrates' courts to assess guideline commences	December 2016
Youths	1, 2, 3	Publication of consultation guideline, resource assessment, and statistical bulletin	June 2016
	1, 2, 3	Publication of definitive guideline, consultation response, research report and updated resource assessment	March 2017
SECTION 2: CROSS-CUTTING WORK			
Digitisation of guidelines	3	Maintain, support and promote online and offline sentencing guidelines for magistrates (MCSG)	Ongoing
	3	Finalise plans for delivery of online and offline sentencing guidelines for the Crown Court	September 2016
	3	Deliver, promote, support and maintain online and offline sentencing guidelines in the Crown Court	March 2017
Annual Report	3	Publish Annual Report	December 2016
Business Plan	3	Review progress and publish update	December 2016
Magistrates' court data scoping exercise	1, 2	Publish research report and recommendations	September 2016
References received from Lord Chancellor or Court of Appeal under section 124	1, 2, 3	Respond as required	Reactive only

SECTION 2 (CONTINUED): CROSS-CUTTING WORK			
External representation	1, 3	Council members and office staff speak at 20 external events targeting the judiciary, criminal justice practitioners, academics and special interest groups	Ongoing
	3	Promote sentencing guidelines and the Council using all channels, including via proactive and positive engagement with the media, to engage with Government, its Arm's Length Bodies, the Judicial College and organisations with an interest in criminal justice and sentencing.	
SECTION 3: EFFICIENCY AND OUR PEOPLE			
Efficiency	4	Assess need for publication of hard copy documents on case by case basis, publishing online unless not appropriate.	Ongoing; review quarterly
		<p>Ensure value for money in the procurement of goods and services, making savings where possible, in particular from printing costs and complying with departmental finance, procurement and contract management rules.</p> <p>Learn from lessons of each project, making improvements to future guidelines as a result; and improving efficiency on the basis of experience of what works.</p>	
Capability	4	<p>Enable the Council to operate digitally, through development and support of secure online members' area, digital Council papers and online collaboration tools.</p> <p>Ensure all staff undertake at least five days of targeted learning and development to develop skills, capability and career.</p> <p>Hold lunchtime seminars for staff to share knowledge and expertise about the work of the Council, the criminal justice system and Whitehall/ Government.</p>	
Engagement	4	Implement an action plan arising from the findings of the people survey, based on priorities identified by staff.	

TIMELINE OF PUBLICATIONS AND GUIDELINE EFFECTIVE DATES 2016/2017		
April	Robbery	Definitive guideline in force
	Business Plan	Publication of plan
May	Youth	Launch of consultation
	Magistrates' Courts Sentencing Guidelines	Launch of consultation
July	Dangerous Dogs	Definitive guideline in force
September	Knife/offensive weapon possession	Launch of consultation
	Magistrates' court data scoping exercise	Publication of report
	Imposition of community & custodial sentences	Publication of Definitive Guideline
	Breach	Launch of consultation
October	Annual Report	Publication of report
November	Reduction in sentence for a guilty plea	Publication of definitive guideline
December	Child cruelty & assaults on a child	Launch of consultation
	Environmental	Publication of evaluation findings
	Imposition of community & custodial sentences	Definitive guideline in force
January	Magistrates' Courts Sentencing Guidelines	Publication of definitive guideline
	Public Order	Launch of consultation
February	Reduction in sentence for a guilty plea	Definitive guideline in force
	Youth	Publication of definitive guideline
	Stalking /harassment and other offences	Launch of consultation
	Domestic abuse	Launch of consultation
March	Drugs	Publication of evaluation findings
	Burglary	Publication of evaluation findings
	Manslaughter	Launch of consultation

Resources

Staff headcount (as at 1 April 2016)

Area of activity	FTE ¹
Head of Office and support	2
Policy	5
Analysis and research	5.8
Legal	2
Communications	2
Total	16.8

Budget

Summary of budget and resource allocation

	2015/16 (actual) ² £000s	2016/17 (budget) £000s
Total funding allocation	1,532	1,440
Staff costs	1,114	1,100
Non staff costs	283	340
Total expenditure	1,397	1,440

¹ FTE: full-time equivalents

² The total expenditure has been rounded to the nearest £1,000 independently from the constituent parts, therefore summing the parts may not equal the rounded total.

Annex A:

Rationale for the prioritisation of guidelines

Under section 120 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 the Sentencing Council must prepare sentencing guidelines about:

- the discharge of a court's duty under section 144 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44) (reduction in sentences for guilty pleas),³ and
- sentencing guidelines about the application of any rule of law as to the totality of sentences.⁴

Section 120(4) provides that the Council may prepare sentencing guidelines about any other matter.

The overarching aim of the Council in publishing guidelines is to promote a clear, fair and consistent approach to sentencing. In agreeing its three-year rolling work plan, the Council will prioritise the publication of guidelines that will fulfil that aim.

The Sentencing Council will schedule guideline production on the basis of one or more of the following factors:

- The Lord Chancellor or Lord Chief Justice formally requests the review of sentencing for a particular offence, particular category of offence or particular category of offender and the production of a guideline;
- New legislation requires supporting sentencing guidelines;
- Guidelines issued by the Sentencing Guidelines Council require conversion into the Council's step by step approach to sentencing or current guidelines are out of date or incomplete;
- A substantial body of interested parties request a guideline to be issued for a particular area of sentencing;
- Sentencing data suggests that there may be inconsistency in sentencing for a particular offence, particular category of offence or particular category of offender;
- Evidence suggests that the guideline would have a significant effect on sentencing practice, for example, the potential range of available sentences is wide and/or the number of offences sentenced is significant; and
- The resource required to produce a guideline and other work pressures.

³ s.120 (3)(a)

⁴ s.120 (3)(b)

Annex B:

Criteria for assessing/ evaluating guidelines

Aim: to assess whether guidelines are having any impact on sentencing outcomes (type, length and severity) and/ or incurring any implementation issues. A two stage process of decision-making will be undertaken:

Stage 1: Consider the need to assess the guideline

This will take account of changes forecast in the resource assessment (impact assessment) or the sentencing process set out in the guideline (implementation assessment). It will take account of whether:

- The offence is high volume and any incorrect assumptions in the resource assessment may have a significant impact;
- The Council had a stated intention of changing sentencing practice;
- Informal evidence suggests the guideline is not having its intended impact (e.g. feedback from sentencers); and
- External bodies have an interest in the impact of the guideline.

If none of the above apply, the Council will be advised not to formally evaluate at this stage.

Stage 2: Evaluation/ assessment

a) Initial evaluation

If any of the above criteria apply, initial work will be undertaken using MoJ Court Proceedings Database⁵ (CPD) sentencing data for the magistrates' and Crown Court, to determine the feasibility, need and scale of further work.

If initial analysis of sentencing volumes, outcomes and average custodial length indicate any marked and/ or unintended changes after the guideline was introduced, further work will be considered. If it does not, this information would be fed back and no further analytical work at this stage would be advised.

b) Further evaluation

If further work is deemed useful, feasibility of the work will be assessed. This would consider:

- Whether offence volumes are large enough to use MoJ data and to enable appropriate statistical analysis to be undertaken using a forecasted counterfactual;
- What other information can be collated (qualitative information, media reports, stakeholder feedback, etc).

The best approach to evaluation would be assessed, considering, as appropriate:

- Statistical work involving time series analysis using the MoJ CPD;

⁵ The CPD is derived from the LIBRA case management system, which holds the magistrates' court records, and the Crown Court's CREST system which holds the trial and sentencing data.

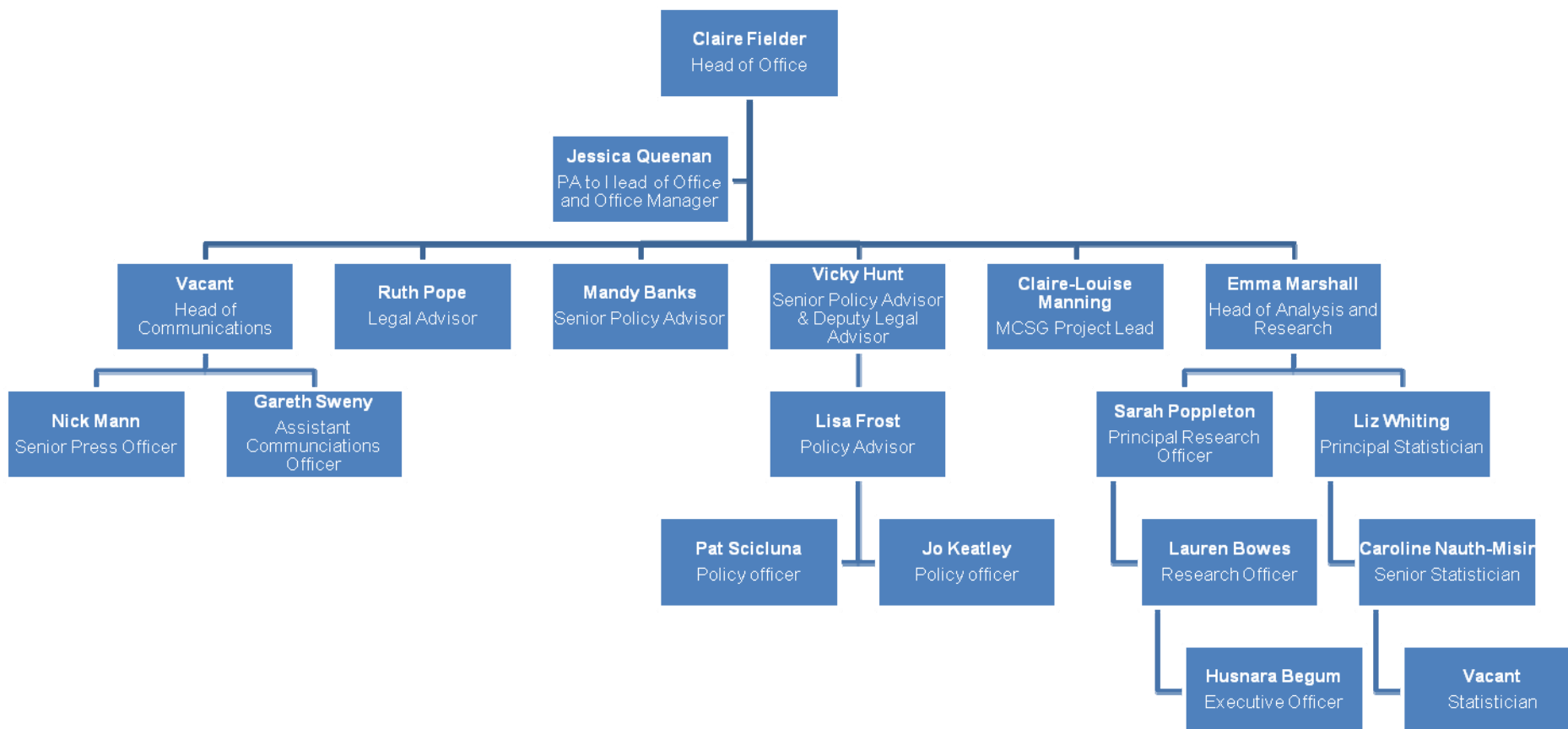
- Analysis of sentencing factor information using Crown Court Sentencing Survey⁶ and other court data (if available);
- Further bespoke quantitative or qualitative data collection and analysis to support the evaluation.

Where bespoke data collection is initiated, this should preferably involve a “before” and “after” sample, covering at least a three month period before publication of a consultation guideline and at least three months after the guideline comes into force.

⁶ Between 1 October 2010 and 31 March 2015 the Council conducted a data collection exercise called the Crown Court Sentencing Survey. The paper-based survey was completed by the sentencing judge (or other sentencer) in the Crown Court. It collected information on the factors taken into account by the judge in working out the appropriate sentence for an offender and the final sentence given. It was designed to assist the Sentencing Council with fulfilling its duties under section 128 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009.

Annex C: The Office of the Sentencing Council as at 1 May 2016

The Sentencing Council is supported in its work by a multi-disciplinary team of civil servants, as shown below



Annex D: Sentencing Council Guideline Work Plan – 2016-2019*

Guideline	Consultation period	Publish definitive guideline	Definitive guideline in force
Imposition of Custodial or Community sentences	14 January 16 – 25 February 2016	September 2016	December 2016
Guilty pleas	11 February 2016 – 5 May 2016	November 2016	February 2017
Youths	May 2016 – August 2016	February 2017	April 2017
MCSG 1: revision of SGC summary-only offences	May 2016 – August 2016	January 2017	April 2017
Breach of orders	September 2016 – December 2016	September 2017	December 2017
Knife/ offensive weapon possession	September 2016 – December 2016	July 2017	October 2017
Overarching Principles: Child Cruelty	December 2016 – March 2017	September 2017	December 2017
Public order	January 2017 – April 2017	November 2017	February 2018
Stalking /harassment and other offences ⁷	February 2017 – May 2017	January 2018	April 2018
Overarching Principles: Domestic Abuse ⁸	February 2017 – May 2017	January 2018	April 2018
Manslaughter, including revision of SGC provocation guideline	March 2017 – June 2017	February 2018	April 2018
Terrorism offences	May 2017 – August 2016	March 2018	July 2018
Arson / criminal damage	July 2017 – October 2017	May 2018	September 2018
MCSG 2: Revision of remaining SGC either-way offence guidelines ⁹	September 2017 – December 2017	July 2018	October 2018
Cybercrime/ online offences ¹⁰	December 2017 – March 2018	September 2018	December 2018
Attempt Murder	May 2018 – July 2018	April 2019	July 2019
Overarching Principles: Seriousness	July 2018 – October 2018	June 2019	September 2019
Motoring (death/injury)	September 2018 – December 2018	July 2019	October 2019
MCSG 3: New summary-only guidelines	December 2018 – March 2019	September 2019	December 2019

*The dates shown in this work plan are indicative and subject to change, in particular to take account of decisions to revise guidelines following an evaluation (see table 1 for more details) or to respond to an urgent request for a new guideline.

**We allow a three month implementation period between publication and the definitive guideline coming into force.

⁷ Title to be confirmed pending a decision on scope in May 2016.

⁸ Replacing the SGC Overarching Principles: Domestic Violence.

⁹ Firearm, carrying in public place; Vehicle licence/ registration fraud; Aggravated vehicle-taking (damage caused to property other than the vehicle in accident or damage caused to vehicle); Aggravated vehicle-taking (dangerous driving or accident causing injury); Dangerous Driving; Identity documents – possess false/another's/improperly obtained; Trade mark, unauthorised use of etc; and Witness intimidation.

¹⁰ Title to be confirmed following a decision on scope in early 2017.