

Harassment

(putting people in fear of violence)

Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (section 4)

Stalking

(involving fear of violence or serious alarm or distress)

Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (section 4A)

Triable either way

Maximum: 10 years' custody

Offence range: Fine – 8 years' custody

Racially or religiously aggravated harassment

(putting people in fear of violence)

Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (section 32(1)(b))

Racially or religiously aggravated stalking

(involving fear of violence or serious alarm or distress)

Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (section 32(1)(b))

Triable either way

Maximum: 14 years' custody

The racially or religiously aggravated offence is a specified offence for the purposes of section 226A (extended sentence for certain violent or sexual offences) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

STEP ONE

Determining the offence category

The court should determine the offence category with reference only to the factors in the tables below. In order to determine the category the court should assess **culpability** and **harm**.

The level of **culpability** is determined by weighing up all the factors of the case. **Where there are characteristics present which fall under different levels of culpability, the court should balance these characteristics to reach a fair assessment of the offender's culpability.**

Culpability demonstrated by one or more of the following:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | Very high culpability - the extreme nature of one or more culpability B factors or the extreme culpability indicated by a combination of culpability B factors may elevate to category A. |
| B | High culpability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct intended to maximise fear or distress • High degree of planning and/or sophisticated offence • Persistent action over a prolonged period • Offence motivated by, or demonstrating, hostility based on any of the following characteristics or presumed characteristics of the victim: age, sex, disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity |
| C | Medium culpability:
Cases that fall between categories B and D, and in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct intended to cause some fear or distress • Some planning • Scope and duration of offence that falls between categories B and D |
| D | Lesser culpability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offender's responsibility substantially reduced by mental disorder or learning disability • Conduct unlikely to cause significant fear or distress • Little or no planning • Offence was limited in scope and duration |

Harm

The level of harm is assessed by weighing up all the factors of the case.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Category 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very serious distress caused to the victim • Significant psychological harm caused to the victim • Victim caused to make considerable changes to lifestyle to avoid contact |
| Category 2 | Harm that falls between categories 1 and 3, and in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some distress caused to the victim • Some psychological harm caused to the victim • Victim caused to make some changes to lifestyle to avoid contact |
| Category 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited distress or harm caused to the victim |

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

STEP TWO

Starting point and category range

Having determined the category at step one, the court should use the corresponding starting point to reach a sentence within the category range below. The starting point applies to all offenders irrespective of plea or previous convictions.

Sentencers should consider whether to ask for psychiatric reports in order to assist in the appropriate sentencing (hospital orders, or mental health treatment requirements) of certain offenders to whom this consideration may be relevant.

Maximum: 10 years' custody (basic offence)

Harm	Culpability			
	A	B	C	D
Category 1	Starting point 5 years' custody	Starting point 2 years 6 months' custody	Starting point 36 weeks' custody	Starting point 12 weeks' custody
	Category range 3 years 6 months' – 8 years' custody	Category range 1 – 4 years' custody	Category range 12 weeks – 1 year 6 months' custody	Category range High level community order – 36 weeks' custody
Category 2	Starting point 2 years 6 months' custody	Starting point 36 weeks' custody	Starting point 12 weeks' custody	Starting point High level community order
	Category range 1 – 4 years' custody	Category range 12 weeks' – 1 year 6 months' custody	Category range High level community order – 36 weeks' custody	Category range Low level community order – 12 weeks' custody
Category 3	Starting point 36 weeks' custody	Starting point 12 weeks' custody	Starting point High level community order	Starting point Low level community order
	Category range 12 weeks' – 1 year 6 months' custody	Category range High level community order – 36 weeks' custody	Category range Low level community order – 12 weeks' custody	Category range Band C fine – High level community order

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

The court should then consider any adjustment for any aggravating or mitigating factors. Below is a **non-exhaustive** list of additional factual elements providing the context of the offence and factors relating to the offender.

Identify whether any combination of these, or other relevant factors, should result in an upward or downward adjustment from the starting point.

Factors increasing seriousness

Statutory aggravating factors:

Previous convictions, having regard to a) the **nature** of the offence to which the conviction relates and its **relevance** to the current offence; and b) the **time** that has elapsed since the conviction

Offence committed whilst on bail

Other aggravating factors:

Using a position of trust to facilitate the offence

Victim is particularly vulnerable (not all vulnerabilities are immediately apparent)

Grossly violent or offensive material sent

Impact of offence on others, particularly children

Exploiting contact arrangements with a child to commit the offence

Offence committed against those working in the public sector or providing a service to the public

Failure to comply with current court orders

Offence committed on licence or post sentence supervision

Offences taken into consideration

Factors reducing seriousness or reflecting personal mitigation

No previous convictions **or** no relevant/recent convictions

Remorse

Good character and/or exemplary conduct

Serious medical condition requiring urgent, intensive or long-term treatment

Age and/or lack of maturity

Mental disorder or learning disability (where not taken into account at step one)

Sole or primary carer for dependent relatives

Determination and/or demonstration of steps having been taken to address offending behaviour

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED HARASSMENT/STALKING OFFENCES ONLY

Having determined the category of the basic offence to identify the sentence of a non-aggravated offence, the court should now consider the level of racial or religious aggravation involved and apply an appropriate uplift to the sentence in accordance with the guidance below. The following is a list of factors which the court should consider to determine the level of aggravation. Where there are characteristics present which fall under different levels of aggravation, the court should balance these to reach a fair assessment of the level of aggravation present in the offence.

Maximum sentence for the aggravated offence on indictment is 14 years’ custody (maximum for the basic offence is 10 years’ custody)

HIGH LEVEL OF RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS AGGRAVATION	SENTENCE UPLIFT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Racial or religious aggravation was the predominant motivation for the offence. Offender was a member of, or was associated with, a group promoting hostility based on race or religion (where linked to the commission of the offence). Aggravated nature of the offence caused severe distress to the victim or the victim’s family (over and above the distress already considered at step one). Aggravated nature of the offence caused serious fear and distress throughout local community or more widely. 	Increase the length of custodial sentence if already considered for the basic offence or consider a custodial sentence, if not already considered for the basic offence.
MEDIUM LEVEL OF RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS AGGRAVATION	SENTENCE UPLIFT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Racial or religious aggravation formed a significant proportion of the offence as a whole. Aggravated nature of the offence caused some distress to the victim or the victim’s family (over and above the distress already considered at step one). Aggravated nature of the offence caused some fear and distress throughout local community or more widely. 	Consider a significantly more onerous penalty of the same type or consider a more severe type of sentence than for the basic offence.
LOW LEVEL OF RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS AGGRAVATION	SENTENCE UPLIFT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggravated element formed a minimal part of the offence as a whole. Aggravated nature of the offence caused minimal or no distress to the victim or the victim’s family (over and above the distress already considered at step one). 	Consider a more onerous penalty of the same type identified for the basic offence.

Magistrates may find that, although the appropriate sentence for the basic offence would be within their powers, the appropriate increase for the aggravated offence would result in a sentence in excess of their powers. If so, they must commit for sentence to the Crown Court.

The sentencer should state in open court that the offence was aggravated by reason of race or religion, and should also state what the sentence would have been without that element of aggravation.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

STEP THREE

Consider any factors which indicate a reduction for assistance to the prosecution

The court should take into account sections 73 and 74 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (assistance by defendants: reduction or review of sentence) and any other rule of law by virtue of which an offender may receive a discounted sentence in consequence of assistance given (or offered) to the prosecutor or investigator.

STEP FOUR

Reduction for guilty pleas

The court should take account of any potential reduction for a guilty plea in accordance with section 144 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and the *Guilty Plea* guideline.

STEP FIVE

Dangerousness

The court should consider whether having regard to the criteria contained in Chapter 5 of Part 12 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 it would be appropriate to impose an extended sentence (section 226A).

STEP SIX

Totality principle

If sentencing an offender for more than one offence, or where the offender is already serving a sentence, consider whether the total sentence is just and proportionate to the overall offending behaviour in accordance with the *Offences Taken into Consideration and Totality* guideline.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

STEP SEVEN

Compensation and ancillary orders

In all cases, the court must consider whether to make a compensation order and/or other ancillary orders.

Compensation order

The court should consider compensation orders in all cases where personal injury, loss or damage has resulted from the offence. The court must give reasons if it decides not to award compensation in such cases.

Other ancillary orders available include:

Restraining order

Where an offender is convicted of any offence, the court may make a restraining order (section 5 of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997).

The order may prohibit the offender from doing anything for the purpose of protecting the victim of the offence, or any other person mentioned in the order, from further conduct which amounts to harassment or will cause a fear of violence.

The order may have effect for a specified period or until further order.

STEP EIGHT

Reasons

Section 174 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 imposes a duty to give reasons for, and explain the effect of, the sentence.

STEP NINE

Consideration for time spent on bail (tagged curfew)

The court must consider whether to give credit for time spent on bail in accordance with section 240A of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

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Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

Harassment

Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (section 2)

Stalking

Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (section 2A)

Triable only summarily

Maximum: 6 months' custody

Offence range: Discharge – 26 weeks' custody

Racially or religiously aggravated harassment

Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (section 32(1)(a))

Racially or religiously aggravated stalking

Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (section 32(1)(a))

Triable either way

Maximum: 2 years' custody

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

STEP ONE

Determining the offence category

The court should determine the offence category with reference only to the factors in the tables below. In order to determine the category the court should assess **culpability** and **harm**.

The level of **culpability** is determined by weighing up all the factors of the case. **Where there are characteristics present which fall under different levels of culpability, the court should balance these characteristics to reach a fair assessment of the offender's culpability.**

Culpability demonstrated by one or more of the following:

A High culpability:

- Conduct intended to maximise fear or distress
- High degree of planning and/or sophisticated offence
- Persistent action over a prolonged period
- Threat of serious violence
- Offence motivated by, or demonstrating hostility based on any of the following characteristics or presumed characteristics of the victim: age, sex, disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity

B Medium culpability:

Cases that fall between categories A and C, in particular:

- Conduct intended to cause some fear or distress
- Some planning
- Threat of some violence
- Scope and duration of offence that falls between categories A and C

C Lesser culpability:

- Offender's responsibility substantially reduced by mental disorder or learning disability
- Little or no planning
- Offence was limited in scope and duration

Harm

The level of harm is assessed by weighing up all the factors of the case.

Category 1

- Very serious distress caused to the victim
- Significant psychological harm caused to the victim
- Victim caused to make considerable changes to lifestyle to avoid contact

Category 2

Harm that falls between categories 1 and 3, and in particular:

- Some distress caused to the victim
- Some psychological harm caused to the victim
- Victim caused to make some changes to lifestyle to avoid contact

Category 3

- Limited distress or harm caused to the victim

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

STEP TWO
Starting point and category range

Having determined the category at step one, the court should use the corresponding starting point to reach a sentence within the category range below. The starting point applies to all offenders irrespective of plea or previous convictions.

Maximum 6 months' custody (basic offence)

Harm	Culpability		
	A	B	C
Category 1	Starting point 12 weeks' custody	Starting point High level community order	Starting point Medium level community order
	Category range High level community order – 26 weeks' custody	Category range Medium level community order – 16 weeks' custody	Category range Low level community order – 12 weeks' custody
Category 2	Starting point High level community order	Starting point Medium level community order	Starting point Low level community order
	Category range Medium level community order – 16 weeks' custody	Category range Low level community order – 12 weeks' custody	Category range Band B fine – Medium level community order
Category 3	Starting point Medium level community order	Starting point Low level community order	Starting point Band B fine
	Category range Low level community order – 12 weeks' custody	Category range Band B fine – Medium level community order	Category range Discharge – Low level community order

See page 16.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

The court should then consider any adjustment for any aggravating or mitigating factors. Below is a **non-exhaustive** list of additional factual elements providing the context of the offence and factors relating to the offender.

Identify whether any combination of these, or other relevant factors, should result in an upward or downward adjustment from the starting point.

Factors increasing seriousness

Statutory aggravating factors:

Previous convictions, having regard to a) the **nature** of the offence to which the conviction relates and its **relevance** to the current offence; and b) the **time** that has elapsed since the conviction

Offence committed whilst on bail

Other aggravating factors:

Using a position of trust to facilitate the offence

Victim is particularly vulnerable (not all vulnerabilities are immediately apparent)

Grossly violent or offensive material sent

Impact of offence on others, particularly children

Exploiting contact arrangements with a child to commit the offence

Offence committed against those working in the public sector or providing a service to the public

Failure to comply with current court orders

Offence committed on licence or post sentence supervision

Offences taken into consideration

Factors reducing seriousness or reflecting personal mitigation

No previous convictions **or** no relevant/recent convictions

Remorse

Good character and/or exemplary conduct

Serious medical condition requiring urgent, intensive or long-term treatment

Age and/or lack of maturity

Mental disorder or learning disability (where not taken into account at step one)

Sole or primary carer for dependent relatives

Determination and/or demonstration of steps having been taken to address offending behaviour

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED HARASSMENT/STALKING OFFENCES ONLY

Having determined the category of the basic offence to identify the sentence of a non-aggravated offence, the court should now consider the level of racial or religious aggravation involved and apply an appropriate uplift to the sentence in accordance with the guidance below. The following is a list of factors which the court should consider to determine the level of aggravation. Where there are characteristics present which fall under different levels of aggravation, the court should balance these to reach a fair assessment of the level of aggravation present in the offence.

Maximum sentence for the aggravated offence on indictment is 2 years' custody (maximum for the basic offence is 6 months' custody)

HIGH LEVEL OF RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS AGGRAVATION	SENTENCE UPLIFT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racial or religious aggravation was the predominant motivation for the offence. • Offender was a member of, or was associated with, a group promoting hostility based on race or religion (where linked to the commission of the offence). • Aggravated nature of the offence caused severe distress to the victim or the victim's family (over and above the distress already considered at step one). • Aggravated nature of the offence caused serious fear and distress throughout local community or more widely. 	<p>Increase the length of custodial sentence if already considered for the basic offence or consider a custodial sentence, if not already considered for the basic offence.</p>
MEDIUM LEVEL OF RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS AGGRAVATION	SENTENCE UPLIFT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racial or religious aggravation formed a significant proportion of the offence as a whole. • Aggravated nature of the offence caused some distress to the victim or the victim's family (over and above the distress already considered at step one). • Aggravated nature of the offence caused some fear and distress throughout local community or more widely. 	<p>Consider a significantly more onerous penalty of the same type or consider a more severe type of sentence than for the basic offence.</p>
LOW LEVEL OF RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS AGGRAVATION	SENTENCE UPLIFT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated element formed a minimal part of the offence as a whole. • Aggravated nature of the offence caused minimal or no distress to the victim or the victim's family (over and above the distress already considered at step one). 	<p>Consider a more onerous penalty of the same type identified for the basic offence.</p>

Magistrates may find that, although the appropriate sentence for the basic offence would be within their powers, the appropriate increase for the aggravated offence would result in a sentence in excess of their powers. If so, they must commit for sentence to the Crown Court.

The sentencer should state in open court that the offence was aggravated by reason of race or religion, and should also state what the sentence would have been without that element of aggravation.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

STEP THREE

Consider any factors which indicate a reduction for assistance to the prosecution

The court should take into account sections 73 and 74 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (assistance by defendants: reduction or review of sentence) and any other rule of law by virtue of which an offender may receive a discounted sentence in consequence of assistance given (or offered) to the prosecutor or investigator.

STEP FOUR

Reduction for guilty pleas

The court should take account of any potential reduction for a guilty plea in accordance with section 144 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and the *Guilty Plea* guideline.

STEP FIVE

Totality principle

If sentencing an offender for more than one offence, or where the offender is already serving a sentence, consider whether the total sentence is just and proportionate to the overall offending behaviour in accordance with the *Offences Taken into Consideration and Totality* guideline.

STEP SIX

Compensation and ancillary orders

In all cases, the court must consider whether to make a compensation order and/or other ancillary orders.

Compensation order

The court should consider compensation orders in all cases where personal injury, loss or damage has resulted from the offence. The court must give reasons if it decides not to award compensation in such cases.

Other ancillary orders available include:

Restraining order

Where an offender is convicted of any offence, the court may make a restraining order (section 5 of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997).

The order may prohibit the offender from doing anything for the purpose of protecting the victim of the offence, or any other person mentioned in the order, from further conduct which amounts to harassment or will cause a fear of violence.

The order may have effect for a specified period or until further order.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

STEP SEVEN

Reasons

Section 174 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 imposes a duty to give reasons for, and explain the effect of, the sentence.

STEP EIGHT

Consideration for time spent on bail (tagged curfew)

The court must consider whether to give credit for time spent on bail in accordance with section 240A of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

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Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

Disclosing private sexual images

Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 (section 33)

Triable either way

Maximum: 2 years' custody

Offence range: Discharge – 1 year 6 months' custody

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

STEP ONE

Determining the offence category

The court should determine the offence category with reference only to the factors in the tables below. In order to determine the category the court should assess **culpability** and **harm**.

The level of **culpability** is determined by weighing up all the factors of the case. **Where there are characteristics present which fall under different levels of culpability, the court should balance these characteristics to reach a fair assessment of the offender's culpability.**

Culpability demonstrated by one or more of the following:

A – Higher culpability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct intended to maximise distress and/or humiliation • Images circulated widely/publically • Significant planning and/or sophisticated offence • Repeated efforts to keep images available for viewing
B– Medium culpability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some planning • Scope and duration that falls between categories A and C • All other cases that fall between categories A and C
C – Lesser culpability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offender's responsibility substantially reduced by mental disorder or learning disability • Little or no planning • Conduct intended to cause limited distress and/or humiliation • Offence was limited in scope and duration

Harm

The level of harm is assessed by weighing up all the factors of the case.

Category 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very serious distress caused to the victim • Significant psychological harm caused to the victim • Offence has a considerable practical impact on the victim
Category 2	<p>Harm that falls between categories 1 and 3, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some distress caused to the victim • Some psychological harm caused to the victim • Offence has some practical impact on the victim
Category 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited distress or harm caused to the victim

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

STEP TWO
Starting point and category range

Having determined the category at step one, the court should use the corresponding starting point to reach a sentence within the category range below. The starting point applies to all offenders irrespective of plea or previous convictions.

Harm	Culpability		
	A	B	C
Category 1	Starting point 1 year's custody	Starting point 26 weeks' custody	Starting point 12 weeks' custody
	Category range 26 weeks' – 1 year 6 months' custody	Category range 12 weeks' – 1 year's custody	Category range High level community order – 26 weeks' custody
Category 2	Starting point 26 weeks' custody	Starting point 12 weeks' custody	Starting point High level community order
	Category range 12 weeks' – 1 year's custody	Category range High level community order – 26 weeks' custody	Category range Low level community order – 12 weeks' custody
Category 3	Starting point 12 weeks' custody	Starting point High level community order	Starting point Low level community order
	Category range High level community order – 26 weeks' custody	Category range Low level community order – 12 weeks' custody	Category range Discharge – High level community order

See page 24.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

The court should then consider any adjustment for any aggravating or mitigating factors. Below is a **non-exhaustive** list of additional factual elements providing the context of the offence and factors relating to the offender.

Identify whether any combination of these, or other relevant factors, should result in an upward or downward adjustment from the starting point.

Factors increasing seriousness

Statutory aggravating factors:

Previous convictions, having regard to a) the **nature** of the offence to which the conviction relates and its **relevance** to the current offence; and b) the **time** that has elapsed since the conviction

Offence committed whilst on bail

Offence motivated by, or demonstrating hostility based on any of the following characteristics or presumed characteristics of the victim: religion, race, disability, sexual orientation, or transgender identity

Other aggravating factors:

Impact of offence on others, particularly children

Victim is particularly vulnerable (not all vulnerabilities are immediately apparent)

Failure to comply with current court orders

Offence committed on licence or post sentence supervision

Offences taken into consideration

Factors reducing seriousness or reflecting personal mitigation

No previous convictions **or** no relevant/recent convictions

Offender took steps to limit circulation of images

Remorse

Good character and/or exemplary conduct

Serious medical condition requiring urgent, intensive or long-term treatment

Age and/or lack of maturity

Mental disorder or learning disability (where not taken into account at step one)

Sole or primary carer for dependent relatives

Determination and/or demonstration of steps having been taken to address offending behaviour

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

STEP THREE

Consider any factors which indicate a reduction, such as assistance to the prosecution

The court should take into account sections 73 and 74 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (assistance by defendants: reduction or review of sentence) and any other rule of law by virtue of which an offender may receive a discounted sentence in consequence of assistance given (or offered) to the prosecutor or investigator.

STEP FOUR

Reduction for guilty pleas

The court should take account of any potential reduction for a guilty plea in accordance with section 144 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and the *Guilty Plea* guideline.

STEP FIVE

Totality principle

If sentencing an offender for more than one offence, or where the offender is already serving a sentence, consider whether the total sentence is just and proportionate to the overall offending behaviour in accordance with the *Offences Taken into Consideration and Totality* guideline.

STEP SIX

Compensation and ancillary orders

In all cases, the court must consider whether to make a compensation order and/or other ancillary orders.

Compensation order

The court should consider compensation orders in all cases where personal injury, loss or damage has resulted from the offence. The court must give reasons if it decides not to award compensation in such cases.

Other ancillary orders available include:

Restraining order

Where an offender is convicted of any offence, the court may make a restraining order (section 5 of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997).

The order may prohibit the offender from doing anything for the purpose of protecting the victim of the offence, or any other person mentioned in the order, from further conduct which amounts to harassment or will cause a fear of violence.

The order may have effect for a specified period or until further order.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

STEP SEVEN

Reasons

Section 174 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 imposes a duty to give reasons for, and explain the effect of, the sentence.

STEP EIGHT

Consideration for time spent on bail (tagged curfew)

The court must consider whether to give credit for time spent on bail in accordance with section 240A of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

Controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship

Serious Crime Act 2015 (section 76)

Triable either way

Maximum: 5 years' custody

Offence range: Community order – 4 years' custody

Also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

STEP ONE

Determining the offence category

The court should determine the offence category with reference only to the factors in the tables below. In order to determine the category the court should assess **culpability** and **harm**.

The level of **culpability** is determined by weighing up all the factors of the case. **Where there are characteristics present which fall under different levels of culpability, the court should balance these characteristics to reach a fair assessment of the offender's culpability.**

Culpability demonstrated by one or more of the following:

A – Higher culpability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct intended to maximise fear or distress • Persistent action over a prolonged period • Use of multiple methods of controlling or coercive behaviour • Sophisticated offence • Conduct intended to humiliate and degrade the victim
B – Medium culpability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct intended to cause some fear or distress • Scope and duration of offence that falls between categories A and C • All other cases that fall between categories A and C
C – Lesser culpability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offender's responsibility substantially reduced by mental disorder or learning disability • Offence was limited in scope and duration

Harm

The level of harm is assessed by weighing up all the factors of the case.

Category 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of violence on many occasions • Very serious alarm or distress which has a substantial adverse effect on the victim • Significant psychological harm
Category 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of violence on at least two occasions • Serious alarm or distress which has a substantial adverse effect on the victim

STEP TWO
Starting point and category range

Having determined the category at step one, the court should use the corresponding starting point to reach a sentence within the category range below. The starting point applies to all offenders irrespective of plea or previous convictions.

Harm	Culpability		
	A	B	C
Category 1	Starting point 2 years 6 months' custody	Starting point 1 year's custody	Starting point 26 weeks' custody
	Category range 1 – 4 years' custody	Category range 26 weeks' – 2 years 6 months' custody	Category range High level community order – 1 year's custody
Category 2	Starting point 1 year's custody	Starting point 26 weeks' custody	Starting point Medium level community order
	Category range 26 weeks' – 2 years 6 months' custody	Category range High level community order – 1 year's custody	Category range Low level community order – 26 weeks' custody

See page 30.

The court should then consider any adjustment for any aggravating or mitigating factors. Below is a **non-exhaustive** list of additional factual elements providing the context of the offence and factors relating to the offender.

Identify whether any combination of these, or other relevant factors, should result in an upward or downward adjustment from the starting point.

Factors increasing seriousness

Statutory aggravating factors:

Previous convictions, having regard to a) the **nature** of the offence to which the conviction relates and its **relevance** to the current offence; and b) the **time** that has elapsed since the conviction

Offence committed whilst on bail

Offence motivated by, or demonstrating hostility based on any of the following characteristics or presumed characteristics of the victim: religion, race, disability, sexual orientation, or transgender identity

Other aggravating factors:

Steps taken to prevent the victim reporting an incident

Steps taken to prevent the victim obtaining assistance

A proven history of violence or threats by the offender in a domestic context

Impact of offence on others particularly children

Exploiting contact arrangements with a child to commit the offence

Victim is particularly vulnerable (not all vulnerabilities are immediately apparent)

Victim left in debt, destitute or homeless

Failure to comply with current court orders

Offence committed on licence or post sentence supervision

Offences taken into consideration

Factors reducing seriousness or reflecting personal mitigation

No previous convictions **or** no relevant/recent convictions

Remorse

Good character and/or exemplary conduct

Serious medical condition requiring urgent, intensive or long-term treatment

Age and/or lack of maturity

Mental disorder or learning disability (where not taken into account at step one)

Sole or primary carer for dependent relatives

Determination and/or demonstration of steps having been taken to address offending behaviour

STEP THREE

Consider any factors which indicate a reduction, such as assistance to the prosecution

The court should take into account sections 73 and 74 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (assistance by defendants: reduction or review of sentence) and any other rule of law by virtue of which an offender may receive a discounted sentence in consequence of assistance given (or offered) to the prosecutor or investigator.

STEP FOUR

Reduction for guilty pleas

The court should take account of any potential reduction for a guilty plea in accordance with section 144 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and the *Guilty Plea* guideline.

STEP FIVE

Totality principle

If sentencing an offender for more than one offence, or where the offender is already serving a sentence, consider whether the total sentence is just and proportionate to the overall offending behaviour in accordance with the *Offences Taken into Consideration and Totality* guideline.

STEP SIX

Compensation and ancillary orders

In all cases, the court must consider whether to make a compensation order and/or other ancillary orders.

Compensation order

The court should consider compensation orders in all cases where personal injury, loss or damage has resulted from the offence. The court must give reasons if it decides not to award compensation in such cases.

Other ancillary orders available include:

Restraining order

Where an offender is convicted of any offence, the court may make a restraining order (section 5 of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997).

The order may prohibit the offender from doing anything for the purpose of protecting the victim of the offence, or any other person mentioned in the order, from further conduct which amounts to harassment or will cause a fear of violence.

The order may have effect for a specified period or until further order.

STEP SEVEN

Reasons

Section 174 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 imposes a duty to give reasons for, and explain the effect of, the sentence.

STEP EIGHT

Consideration for time spent on bail (tagged curfew)

The court must consider whether to give credit for time spent on bail in accordance with section 240A of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

Threats to kill

Offences Against the Person Act 1861 (section 16)

Triable either way

Maximum: 10 years' custody

Offence range: Community order – 7 years' custody

This is a specified offence for the purposes of section 226A (extended sentence for certain violent or sexual offences) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

STEP ONE

Determining the offence category

The court should determine the offence category with reference only to the factors in the tables below. In order to determine the category the court should assess **culpability** and **harm**.

The level of **culpability** is determined by weighing up all the factors of the case. **Where there are characteristics present which fall under different levels of culpability, the court should balance these characteristics to reach a fair assessment of the offender's culpability.**

Culpability demonstrated by one or more of the following:

A – Higher culpability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant planning and/or sophisticated offence • Visible weapon • Threat(s) made in the presence of children • History of and/or campaign of violence towards the victim • Threat(s) with significant violence
B – Medium culpability	<p>Cases that fall between categories A and C because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors are present in A and C which balance each other out and/or • The offender's culpability falls between the factors described in A and C
C – Lesser culpability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offender's responsibility substantially reduced by mental disorder or learning disability • Offence was limited in scope and duration

Harm

The level of harm is assessed by weighing up all the factors of the case.

Category 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very serious distress caused to the victim • Significant psychological harm caused to the victim • Offence has a considerable practical impact on the victim
Category 2	<p>Harm that falls between categories 1 and 3, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some distress caused to the victim • Some psychological harm caused to the victim • Offence has some practical impact on the victim
Category 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little or no distress or harm caused to the victim

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

STEP TWO
Starting point and category range

Having determined the category at step one, the court should use the corresponding starting point to reach a sentence within the category range below. The starting point applies to all offenders irrespective of plea or previous convictions.

Harm	Culpability		
	A	B	C
Category 1	Starting point 4 years' custody	Starting point 2 years' custody	Starting point 1 year's custody
	Category range 2 – 7 years' custody	Category range 1 – 4 years' custody	Category range 26 weeks' – 2 years 6 months' custody
Category 2	Starting point 2 years' custody	Starting point 1 year's custody	Starting point 26 weeks' custody
	Category range 1 – 4 years' custody	Category range 26 weeks' – 2 years 6 months' custody	Category range High level community order – 1 year's custody
Category 3	Starting point 1 year's custody	Starting point 26 weeks' custody	Starting point Medium level community order
	Category range 26 weeks' – 2 years 6 months' custody	Category range High level community order – 1 year's custody	Category range Low level community order – High level community order

See page 36.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

The court should then consider any adjustment for any aggravating or mitigating factors. Below is a **non-exhaustive** list of additional factual elements providing the context of the offence and factors relating to the offender.

Identify whether any combination of these, or other relevant factors, should result in an upward or downward adjustment from the starting point.

Factors increasing seriousness

Statutory aggravating factors:

Previous convictions, having regard to a) the **nature** of the offence to which the conviction relates and its **relevance** to the current offence; and b) the **time** that has elapsed since the conviction

Offence committed whilst on bail

Offence motivated by, or demonstrating hostility based on any of the following characteristics or presumed characteristics of the victim: religion, race, disability, sexual orientation, or transgender identity

Other aggravating factors:

Offence committed against those working in the public sector or providing a service to the public

Impact of offence on others, particularly children

Victim is particularly vulnerable (not all vulnerabilities are immediately apparent)

Failure to comply with current court orders

Offence committed on licence or post sentence supervision

Offences taken into consideration

Factors reducing seriousness or reflecting personal mitigation

No previous convictions **or** no relevant/recent convictions

Remorse

Good character and/or exemplary conduct

Serious medical condition requiring urgent, intensive or long-term treatment

Age and/or lack of maturity

Mental disorder or learning disability (where not taken into account at step one)

Sole or primary carer for dependent relatives

Determination and/or demonstration of steps having been taken to address offending behaviour

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

STEP THREE

Consider any factors which indicate a reduction, such as assistance to the prosecution

The court should take into account sections 73 and 74 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (assistance by defendants: reduction or review of sentence) and any other rule of law by virtue of which an offender may receive a discounted sentence in consequence of assistance given (or offered) to the prosecutor or investigator.

STEP FOUR

Reduction for guilty pleas

The court should take account of any potential reduction for a guilty plea in accordance with section 144 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and the *Guilty Plea* guideline.

STEP FIVE

Dangerousness

The court should consider whether having regard to the criteria contained in Chapter 5 of Part 12 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 it would be appropriate to impose an extended sentence (section 226A).

STEP SIX

Totality principle

If sentencing an offender for more than one offence, or where the offender is already serving a sentence, consider whether the total sentence is just and proportionate to the overall offending behaviour in accordance with the *Offences Taken into Consideration and Totality* guideline.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse* guideline

STEP SEVEN

Compensation and ancillary orders

In all cases, the court must consider whether to make a compensation order and/or other ancillary orders.

Compensation order

The court should consider compensation orders in all cases where personal injury, loss or damage has resulted from the offence. The court must give reasons if it decides not to award compensation in such cases.

Other ancillary orders available include:

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The order may prohibit the offender from doing anything for the purpose of protecting the victim of the offence, or any other person mentioned in the order, from further conduct which amounts to harassment or will cause a fear of violence.

The order may have effect for a specified period or until further order.

STEP EIGHT

Reasons

Section 174 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 imposes a duty to give reasons for, and explain the effect of, the sentence.

STEP NINE

Consideration for time spent on bail (tagged curfew)

The court must consider whether to give credit for time spent on bail in accordance with section 240A of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Overarching principles: Domestic abuse guideline*

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Annex:

Fine bands and community orders

FINE BANDS

In this guideline, fines are expressed as one of three fine bands (A, B, C).

Fine Band	Starting point (applicable to all offenders)	Category range (applicable to all offenders)
Band A	50% of relevant weekly income	25 – 75% of relevant weekly income
Band B	100% of relevant weekly income	75 – 125% of relevant weekly income
Band C	150% of relevant weekly income	125 – 175% of relevant weekly income

COMMUNITY ORDERS

In this guideline, community sentences are expressed as one of three levels (low, medium and high).

An illustrative description of examples of requirements that might be appropriate for each level is provided below. Where two or more requirements are ordered, they must be compatible with each other. Save in exceptional circumstances, the court must impose at least one requirement for the purpose of punishment, or combine the community order with a fine, or both (see section 177 Criminal Justice Act 2003).

Low	Medium	High
Offences only just cross community order threshold, where the seriousness of the offence or the nature of the offender's record means that a discharge or fine is inappropriate	Offences that obviously fall within the community order band	Offences only just fall below the custody threshold or the custody threshold is crossed but a community order is more appropriate in the circumstances
In general, only one requirement will be appropriate and the length may be curtailed if additional requirements are necessary		More intensive sentences which combine two or more requirements may be appropriate
Suitable requirements might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any appropriate rehabilitative requirement(s) • 40 – 80 hours of unpaid work • Curfew requirement within the lowest range (for example up to 16 hours per day for a few weeks) • Exclusion requirement, for a few months • Prohibited activity requirement • Attendance centre requirement (where available) 	Suitable requirements might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any appropriate rehabilitative requirement(s) • Greater number of hours of unpaid work (for example 80 – 150 hours) • Curfew requirement within the middle range (for example up to 16 hours for 2 – 3 months) • Exclusion requirement lasting in the region of 6 months • Prohibited activity requirement 	Suitable requirements might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any appropriate rehabilitative requirement(s) • 150 – 300 hours of unpaid work • Curfew requirement up to 16 hours per day for 4 – 12 months • Exclusion order lasting in the region of 12 months
* If order does not contain a punitive requirement, suggested fine levels are indicated below:		
BAND A FINE	BAND B FINE	BAND C FINE

The *Magistrates' Court Sentencing Guidelines* includes further guidance on fines. The table above is also set out in the *Imposition of Community and Custodial Sentences* guideline which includes further guidance on community orders.

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

For reference only.
Please refer to the guideline(s)
on the Sentencing Council website:
www.sentencingcouncil.org.uk

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DEFINITIVE GUIDELINE