

Harassment

Protection from Harassment Act 1997, s.2

Stalking

Protection from Harassment Act 1997, s.2A

Triable only summarily

Maximum: Level 5 fine and/or 6 months

Offence range: Discharge to 26 weeks custody

Racially or religiously aggravated harassment

Crime and Disorder Act 1998, s.32 (1)(a)

Racially or religiously aggravated stalking-

Crime and Disorder Act 1998, s.32 (1)(a)

Triable either way

Maximum when tried summarily: Level 5 fine and/or 6 months

Maximum when tried on indictment: 2 years.

Where offence committed in a domestic context, also refer to the *Domestic Abuse: Overarching Principles* 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 sustained period
- **Threat of serious violence**
- Offence motivated by, or demonstrating hostility based on any of the following characteristics of the victim, age, sex, disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity

B - Medium culpability:

- All other 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** 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

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 (basic offence)

Harm	Culpability		
	A	B	C
Category 1	<p>Starting point 12 weeks custody</p> <p>Category range High level community order-26 weeks custody</p>	<p>Starting point High level community order</p> <p>Category range Medium level community order-12 weeks custody</p>	<p>Starting point Medium level community order</p> <p>Category range Low level community order-High level community order</p>
Category 2	<p>Starting point High level community order</p> <p>Category range Medium level community order-12 weeks custody</p>	<p>Starting point Medium level community order</p> <p>Category range Low level community order-High level community order</p>	<p>Starting point Band C fine</p> <p>Category range Band B fine -Low level community order</p>
Category 3	<p>Starting point Medium level community order</p> <p>Category range Low level community order-High level community order</p>	<p>Starting point Band C fine</p> <p>Category range Band B fine- Low level community order</p>	<p>Starting point Band A fine</p> <p>Category range Discharge-Band C fine</p>

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:

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

- 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:

- Impact of offence on others, particularly children
- Exploiting contact arrangements with a child to commit an offence
- Offence committed against those working in the public sector or providing a service to the public
- **Victim is particularly vulnerable (not all vulnerabilities are immediately apparent)**
- **Grossly violent or offensive material sent**
- ~~Established evidence of community/wider impact~~
- 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 where it affects the responsibility of the offender
- 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

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). 	<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>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggravated nature of the offence caused some fear and distress throughout local community or more widely. 	
<p>LOW LEVEL OF RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS AGGRAVATION</p>	<p>SENTENCE UPLIFT</p>
<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.

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

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

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 (Protection from Harassment Act 1997, s.5).

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

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

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