

# Vehicle interference (Revised 2017)

Criminal Attempts Act 1981, s.9

**Effective from:** 24 April 2017

**Triable only summarily:**

**Maximum: Level 4 fine and/or 3 months**

**Offence range: Band A fine – 12 weeks' custody**

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## Step 1 – Determining the offence category

The Court should determine the offence category using the table below.

Category 1 Higher culpability **and** greater harm

Category 2 Higher culpability **and** lesser harm **or** lower culpability **and** greater harm

Category 3 Lower culpability **and** lesser harm

The court should determine the offender's culpability and the harm caused with reference **only** to the factors below. Where an offence does not fall squarely into a category, individual factors may require a degree of weighting before making an overall assessment and determining the appropriate offence category.

**CULPABILITY demonstrated by one or more of the following:**

### **Factors indicating higher culpability**

- Leading role where offending is part of a group activity
- Targeting of particular vehicles and/or contents
- Planning

### **Factors indicating lower culpability**

- All other cases

**HARM demonstrated by one or more of the following:**

**Factors indicating greater harm**

- Damage caused significant financial loss, inconvenience or distress to victim
- Vehicle left in a dangerous condition

**Factors indicating lesser harm**

- All other cases

**Step 2 – 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 in the table below. The starting point applies to all offenders irrespective of plea or previous convictions.

<b>Offence Category</b>	<b>Starting Point</b>	<b>Range</b>
<b>Category 1</b>	High level community order	Medium level community order – 12 weeks' custody
<b>Category 2</b>	Medium level community order	Band C fine – High level community order
<b>Category 3</b>	Band C fine	Band A fine – Low level community order

The court should then consider adjustment for any aggravating or mitigating factors. The following 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 sentence arrived at so far.

### **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:*

- Failure to comply with current court orders
- Offence committed on licence or post sentence supervision
- Part of a spree
- Offence against emergency services vehicle

### **Factors reducing seriousness or reflecting personal mitigation**

- No previous convictions **or** no relevant/recent convictions
- Good character and/or exemplary conduct
- Age and/or lack of maturity where it affects the responsibility of the offender
- Mental disorder or learning disability
- Sole or primary carer for dependent relatives

### **Step 3 – 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.

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### **Step 4 – 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.

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### **Step 5 – 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.

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### **Step 6 – Compensation and ancillary orders**

In all cases, the court should consider whether to make compensation and/or other ancillary orders, including disqualification from driving.

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### **Step 7 – Reasons**

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

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### **Step 8 – 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.