

# Sentencing Council

**Sentencing Council meeting:** 19 June 2015  
**Paper number:** SC(15)JUN06 – Youths  
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## **1 ISSUE**

1.1 To consider the second revision of the Overarching Principles ensuring the amendments are complementary to existing guidelines and consistent with the overall aims of the Council in revising this document.

## **2 RECOMMENDATION**

2.1 This is the second time that the Council has reviewed the draft Overarching Principles. There have been a number of amendments following the Council's first discussion and feedback from the Judicial Youth Justice Committee but only the amendments that form the focus of today's discussion have been tracked (Annex A).

2.2 The Council is asked to approve the draft of the Overarching Principles, paying particular attention to the following areas:

- the approach to welfare of the young offender;
- the approach to allocation;
- the approach to assessing offence seriousness; and
- the approach to breach.

However, if there are still areas for discussion there will be, if necessary, opportunity to review the Overarching Principles draft for a third and final time between today's meeting and the scheduled sign off for consultation in October.

### **3 CONSIDERATION**

#### **Scope**

3.1 In October's meeting the Council agreed that the guideline would be made up of the revised Overarching Principles, some offence specific guidelines and some thematic guidance, such as looked after children.

3.2 There are large amounts of research suggesting that certain vulnerable groups of young people are particularly susceptible to entering the youth justice system and having thematic guidance could enable sentencers to deal more confidently with these often complex cases.

3.3 However, other than highlighting the vulnerable groups who tend to be disproportionately represented in the youth justice system and reminding sentencers to have regard for this association when considering welfare, there is little practical guidance we can give in terms of actual sentencing for these groups as it will be dependent upon the specifics of each case.

3.4 There will be guidance regarding these vulnerable groups and the welfare consideration in the Overarching Principles and any additional information that could be feasibly incorporated would likely be observational and outside the remit of sentencing. Therefore it is proposed that thematic guidance is not produced but we ensure that the Overarching Principles contains sufficient information regarding these vulnerabilities and welfare.

**Question one: Does the Council agree that thematic guidance should not be produced as part of the overall youth guideline?**

#### **Welfare**

3.5 The welfare section of the revised Overarching Principles has been amended since the Council last considered it in order to make less specific reference to research evidence. The overall principles that were garnered from this research have been retained, but the language is more general. This minimises the risk of being criticised for over-simplifying or being

selective in our use of research evidence, since we have not carried out a systematic review<sup>1</sup> of this literature and so cannot guarantee that what we say about it is entirely comprehensive and defensible. There is also a small risk that new research is published which casts doubt on the links between offending and one or more of these vulnerabilities, and so using more circumspect language mitigates against the guideline giving misleading or out-of-date information.

**Question two: Is the Council content with the revised welfare section and does it contain sufficient detail on the approach towards vulnerable groups to address the matters covered at paragraphs 3.1 – 3.4?**

### **Allocation**

3.6 In April's meeting there was some debate regarding allocation in light of Section 53 of the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015, which gave the youth court a further power to commit for sentence, and how this should be dealt with alongside section 51A of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998<sup>2</sup>.

3.7 Further clarification has been given to this matter in the recent case of *R (DPP) v South Tyneside Youth Court*.<sup>3</sup> Prior to the implementation of Section 53 of the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 the accepted test of whether a case involving a grave crime should be sent for trial was if there was a "real prospect"<sup>4</sup> of a sentence of or in excess of two years, taking "account of the prosecution case at its highest"<sup>5</sup> (this latter test being necessary as the decision of venue was irrevocable).

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<sup>1</sup> A systematic review is a fully comprehensive and rigorous review of the available evidence. The process is lengthy and detailed, usually taking many weeks if not months to complete.

<sup>2</sup> Where a child or young person appears or is brought before a magistrates' court ("the court") charged with an offence and any of the conditions mentioned in subsection (3) below is satisfied, the court shall send him forthwith to the Crown Court for trial for the offence.

(3) These conditions are—

[...]

(b) that the offence is such as mentioned in subsection (1) of section 91 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 [...] and the court considers that if he is found guilty of the offence it ought to be possible to sentence him in pursuance of subsection (3) of that section above.

<sup>3</sup> [2015]- EWHC 1455 (Admin)

<sup>4</sup> *R (H, A and O) v Southampton Youth Court* [2004] EWHC (Admin) 2912; [2005] 2 Cr App R (S) 30

<sup>5</sup> *R (W and M) v. Oldham Youth Court* [2010] EWHC 661

3.8 The decision in *R (DPP) v South Tyneside Youth Court* concludes that, in light of the new legislation, the test of taking account of the prosecution case at its highest is no longer necessary but nevertheless cases in which there is a real prospect of a sentence beyond the powers of the youth courts (without this test being applied) should be sent forthwith to the Crown Court for trial, in accordance with Section 51A of the Crime and Disorder Act. However, the decision is explicit that these cases will be exceptional and in the majority of cases, using the information apparent before the court, it will not be possible to assess whether there is a “real prospect” until the court ‘has determined the full circumstances of the offence and has a greater understanding of the position of the offender.’

3.9 This has made the interpretation of Section 53 of the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 clearer and so the revised Overarching Principles have been redrafted to make our stance stronger. The Overarching Principles now read:

‘Cases should be retained in the youth court wherever possible and only sent to the Crown Court for trial **when it is clear** that if convicted a sentence beyond the powers of the youth court should be available. When considering what sentence may be appropriate the court will want to reflect the seriousness of the offence but will also have regard to the youth of the offender [...] with these considerations in mind the court may have insufficient information about the offence and the offender to determine that a sentence beyond their powers would be required at this stage of the proceedings. (p.4, paras. 2.9 – 10)

3.10 In asserting that this decision should be made only on the information available before the Court the Council’s message is now in line with the *South Tyneside* case.

**Question three: Does the Council agree with the revised guidance regarding allocation?**

### **Culpability, aggravating and mitigating factors**

3.11 In April's Council meeting there was a discussion surrounding the general list of culpability, aggravating and mitigating factors (p. 9-12). It was suggested that these factors did not capture a wide enough range of offences as well as not being as youth orientated as they could be. Specific attention was asked to be given to drug offences and driving offences.

3.12 Some amendments have been made to these factors (tracked changes, p. 9-12) to attempt to capture a broader range of offences and to be more youth specific when possible. These factors so far are all fairly general and could be applied to a number of offences.

3.13 There is a difficulty in providing culpability factors that apply to motoring and drug offences in that they are very specific to these offences only. For example, in the current guideline for *Possession of a controlled drug* the seriousness is determined by what class the drugs possessed are and in the guideline for *Driving with no insurance* the culpability factors include 'Never passed test,' 'Evidence of sustained uninsured use' and 'Driving for hire or reward.' Including these very specific factors in a table designed to be more general is not desirable stylistically however it should be noted that these offences are high volume amongst young offenders (Annex B).

**Question four: Does the Council wish to include offence specific factors in section four or retain a more cross cutting list of culpability, aggravating and mitigating factors?**

### **Referral orders**

3.14 Following the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 there is no limit to the number of referral orders a young offender can receive or the amount of previous convictions a young offender receiving a referral order can have and at April's Council meeting it was suggested we may give guidance on when a referral order would no longer be appropriate for a young offender.

3.15 There is no guidance published by the Youth Justice Board and no commonly accepted practice with regards to this provision and as such sentencers have up until now used their discretion to decide whether a referral order or another sentence is appropriate. As there is no 'rule' in legislation and the power to give these referral orders is so open we do not propose suggesting a numerical figure but have instead incorporated the following, 'Before a court imposes a further referral order they must be satisfied that the sentence is commensurate with the seriousness of the offence and that the imposition of such a sentence would prevent re-offending.' (p.16, para. 5.17)

**Question five: Is the Council content with the guidance given regarding repeat referral orders?**

#### **Persistent offenders**

3.16 The term persistent offender is not defined in statute but it has been considered at the Court of Appeal, with a 2008 judgment asserting that a young offender who has committed one previous offence cannot reasonably be classed as a "persistent offender" and a young offender who has committed two or more previous offences should not be assumed to be one.<sup>6</sup> This has now been incorporated into the guidance to give more assistance to sentencers when assessing whether a youth can be considered a persistent offender or not (p.14, para 5.5).

**Question six: Does the Council agree to the inclusion of this extra information regarding the assessment of persistent offenders?**

#### **Breaches**

3.17 In April's meeting the level of detail that should be included in the Overarching Principles was discussed. The overall aim of revising this

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<sup>6</sup> R V M [2008] EWCA Crim 3329

guideline was to make it a functional useful tool that sentencers can use as a standalone document, minimising the reliance on other guidance. However, this aim can sometimes be contradictory; to be a standalone document there needs to be a high level of detail but to be functional it needs to be relatively concise and streamlined.

3.18 The extra detail that could be usefully included was mainly involving breaches of an order or the commission of further offences whilst on an order. The existing Sentencing Guidelines Council guidelines only gave guidance on the breach of a youth rehabilitation order but this was perhaps disjointed and offering such guidance for all sentences would allow for completeness. However, it would make the guideline substantially more detailed and greater in length.

3.19 In the revised Overarching Principles the detailed section on breach has been included as an appendix (p.23), with a reference to this in the relevant section of the main body (p.14, para. 5.9). This does limit the amount of dense information provided in the main body of the guideline but it could be felt that this information would be more suitably presented if alongside the available sentences in section five.

**Question seven: Does the Council wish to retain Appendix one or to incorporate the guidance into the main body of the guideline?**

#### **4 IMPACT**

4.1 None at this stage.

#### **5 RISK**

5.1 The vast majority of youth cases are heard in the youth court. It is difficult to gather evidence and information about current sentencing practice in order to inform recommendations and fully assess the impact of the guideline.

5.2 There are strongly held and sometimes conflicting ideas among those who work in sentencing young people as to the best way to approach sentencing guidelines for youths. The Council will need to be able to give clear and cogent reasons for the choices it makes.



## **Section one: General approach**

### **Statutory provisions**

- 1.1 When sentencing an offender aged under 18, a court must<sup>1</sup> have regard to:
  - The principal aim of the youth justice system (to prevent offending by children and young people);<sup>2</sup> and,
  - The welfare of the offender<sup>3</sup>
- 1.2 Any restriction on liberty must be commensurate with the seriousness of the offence and care must be taken to ensure that a more severe sentence than the offence merits is not imposed because of a risk of re-offending. In considering the seriousness of any offence, the court must consider the offender's culpability in committing the offence and any harm which the offence caused, was intended to cause or might foreseeably have caused.<sup>4</sup>

### **Sentencing principles**

- 1.3 The approach to sentencing should be individualistic and offender focused, as opposed to offence focused. While the seriousness of the offence will be the starting point the approach to sentencing for an offender under 18 should be focussed on the rehabilitation of the offender where possible. A court should also consider the effect the sentence is likely to have on the young person as well as any underlying factors contributing to the offending behaviour.
- 1.4 It is important to avoid “criminalising” young people unnecessarily; the primary purpose of the youth justice system is to foster a sense of responsibility for others and promote re-integration into society rather than to punish.
- 1.5 Young people have not reached full maturity and as such may not fully appreciate the effect their actions can have on other people. They may not be capable of empathising with the distress and pain they cause to the victims of their crimes. Young people are also more likely to be susceptible to peer pressure and other external influences. It is important to consider the extent to which the offender has been acting on an impulsive basis and the offender's conduct has been affected by inexperience, emotional volatility or negative influences.

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<sup>1</sup> This section does not apply when imposing a mandatory life sentence, when imposing a statutory minimum custodial sentence, when imposing detention for life under the dangerous offender provisions or when making certain orders under the Mental Health Act 1983

<sup>2</sup> Crime and Disorder Act 1998, s.37(1)

<sup>3</sup> Children and Young Persons Act 1933, s.44(1)

<sup>4</sup> Criminal Justice Act 2003, s.143(1)

- 1.6 For these reasons young people are likely to benefit from being given an opportunity to address their behaviour and may be more receptive to changing their conduct. They should, if possible, be given the opportunity to learn from their mistakes without undue penalisation or stigma, especially as a court sanction might have a significant effect on the prospects and opportunities of the young person and hinder their re-integration into society.
- 1.7 Offending by a young person is often a phase which passes fairly rapidly and so the sentence should not result in the alienation of the young person from society if that can be achieved.
- 1.8 The impact of punishment is likely to be felt more heavily by a young person in comparison to an adult in the sense that any sentence will seem longer due to their relative age.

### **Welfare**

- 1.9 The statutory obligation to have regard to the welfare of a young offender includes the obligation to secure proper provision for education and training, where appropriate to remove from undesirable surroundings and the need to choose the best option for the young person taking account of the circumstances of the offence.<sup>5</sup>
- 1.10 **In having regard to the “welfare” of the young person, a court should ensure that it is alert to:**
- **the high incidence of mental health problems amongst young people in the criminal justice system;**
  - **the high incidence of those with leaning difficulties or learning disabilities amongst young people in the criminal justice system;**
  - **the effect that speech and language difficulties might have on the ability of the young person (or any adult with them) to communicate with the court, to understand the sanction imposed or to fulfil the obligations resulting from that sanction;**
  - **the extent to which young people anticipate that they will be discriminated against by those in authority and the effect that it has on the way that they conduct themselves during court proceedings;**
  - **the vulnerability of young people to self harm, particularly within a custodial environment;**
  - **the extent to which changes taking place during adolescence can lead to experimentation;**
  - **the effect on young people of experiences of loss and neglect and/or abuse.**

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<sup>5</sup> *ibid.*

- 1.11 Additional factors regularly present in the background of young offenders include deprived homes, poor employment records, low educational attainment, early experience of offending by other family members and the misuse of drugs and/or alcohol. There is also evidence that those young people who are “looked after” have been more at risk of being drawn into the criminal justice system than other young people acting *in similar ways*.<sup>6</sup>
- 1.12 The court should always seek to ensure that it has access to information about how best to identify and respond to these factors and, where necessary, that a proper assessment has taken place in order to enable the most appropriate sentence to be imposed.
- 1.13 The requirement to have regard to the welfare of a young person is subject to the obligation to impose only those restrictions on liberty that are commensurate with the seriousness of the offence; accordingly, a court should not impose greater restrictions because of other factors in the young person’s life.
- 1.14 When considering a young offender who may be particularly vulnerable sentencers should consider which available disposal is best placed to support the young offender and which disposals could potentially exacerbate any underlying issues. This is particularly important when considering custodial sentences as there are concerns about the effect on vulnerable young offenders of being in closed conditions, with risks found of self harm and suicide.
- 1.15 The factors should also be considered in light of the offending behaviour itself. Although they do not alone cause offending behaviour – there are many young people who have experienced these circumstances but do not commit crime – there is a correlation and any response to criminal activity amongst young people will need to recognise the presence of such factors in order to be effective.

**This does not undermine the fact that the sentence must be commensurate to the seriousness of the offence.**

## **Section two: Allocation**

**There is a clear principle that cases involving young offenders should be tried and sentenced in the youth court wherever possible. This section covers the exceptions to this principle.**

- 2.1 A youth must always appear in the Crown Court for trial if:
- charged with homicide;

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<sup>6</sup> see, for example, *Care experience and criminalisation* The Adolescent and Childcare Trust, September 2008 [www.tactcare.org.uk](http://www.tactcare.org.uk)

- charged with a firearms offence subject to a mandatory minimum sentence of three years (and is over 16 years of age at the time of the offence); or
- notice has been given to the court (under section 51B or 51C of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998) in a serious or complex fraud or child case

### **Dangerousness**

- 2.2 A case should be sent to the Crown Court **for trial** if the offence charged is a specified offence **and** if convicted an extended sentence would likely be imposed.
- 2.3 An extended sentence can only be imposed if there is a significant risk to members of the public of serious harm occasioned by the commission of further specified offences and a custodial term of at least four years would be specified. It is unlikely that the court will be able to decide if there is a significant risk of serious harm by the commission of further offences without a pre-sentence report.
- 2.4 With non serious specified offences it will often be inappropriate to assess whether this criterion is met before trial and so these cases will generally be retained in the youth court. If, following conviction, the dangerousness criteria is met then the defendant should be committed **for sentence**.
- 2.5 The assessment of dangerousness should take into account all the available information relating to the circumstances of the offence and may also take into account any information regarding any previous patterns of behaviour related to this offence and any other relevant information relating to the offender.

### **Grave crimes**

- 2.6 A young person may be sentenced by the Crown Court to long term detention under section 91 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 if convicted of a “grave crime” and neither a YRO nor a detention and training order is appropriate.
- 2.7 An offence comes within section 91 where:
- It is punishable with 14 years imprisonment or more for an adult (but is not a sentence fixed by law);
  - It is an offence of sexual assault, child sex offences committed by a child or young person, sexual activity with a child family member or inciting a child family member to engage in sexual activity; or
  - It is one of a number of specified offences in relation to firearms, ammunition and weapons which are subject to a minimum term but in

respect of which a court has found exceptional circumstances justifying a lesser sentence.

- 2.8 The court should follow the plea before venue procedure; if a guilty plea is indicated and a sentence beyond the power of the youth court (i.e. a sentence beyond two years' custody) is likely to be required then the case should be committed to the Crown Court for **sentence**.
- 2.9 If a not guilty plea is indicated or no plea is indicated then the court must make a decision whether to proceed to summary trial or send to the Crown Court for **trial**. Cases should be retained in the youth court wherever possible and only sent to the Crown Court for trial **when it is clear** that if convicted a sentence beyond the powers of the youth court should be available.
- 2.10 When considering what sentence may be appropriate the court will want to reflect the seriousness of the offence but will also have regard to the youth of the offender (both in terms of maturity and chronological age). As discussed above, the approach to sentencing should be individualistic. With these considerations in mind the court may have insufficient information about the offence and the offender to determine that a sentence beyond their powers would be required at this stage of the proceedings.
- 2.11 However if, following a trial in the youth court, it transpires that the offending was more serious than it first appeared, or the court learns more about the offender, indicating that there is a higher risk of re-offending, then the case can be committed to the Crown Court for **sentence** so that a sentence beyond the powers of the youth court can be imposed.

Where the court decides that the case is suitable to be dealt with in the youth court it must warn the young person that all available sentencing options remain open and, if convicted, the young offender may be committed to the Crown Court for sentence.

A young person aged 10 or 11 should only be sent for trial or committed for sentence to the Crown Court when charged with or convicted of an offence of such gravity that, despite the normal prohibition on a custodial sentence for a person of that age, a sentence exceeding two years is a realistic possibility.<sup>7</sup>

A young person aged 12-17 (for which a detention and training order could be imposed) should be sent for trial or committed for sentence to the Crown Court only when charged with or convicted of an offence of such gravity that a sentence substantially beyond the two year maximum for a detention and training order is a realistic possibility.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> *R(D) v Manchester City Youth Court* [2001] EWHC Admin 860

<sup>8</sup> *C&D v Sheffield Youth Court* [2003] EWHC Admin 35 confirming the relevance of undisputed mitigation

### **Charged alongside an adult**

- 2.11 The plea before venue procedure should be followed.
- 2.12 A young person can be sent to the Crown Court for trial when charged jointly with an adult for an indictable offence and the adult is sent for trial. The young person should only be sent to the Crown Court for trial if it is in the interests of justice to do so.
- 2.13 Points to consider under the interests of justice test are:
- whether separate trials can take place without causing inconvenience to witnesses or justice as a whole;
  - the young age of the offender, particularly where the age gap between the adult and youth is substantial;
  - the immaturity of the youth;
  - the relative culpability of the youth compared with the adult and whether or not the role played by the youth was minor; and
  - any lack of previous convictions on the part of the youth.

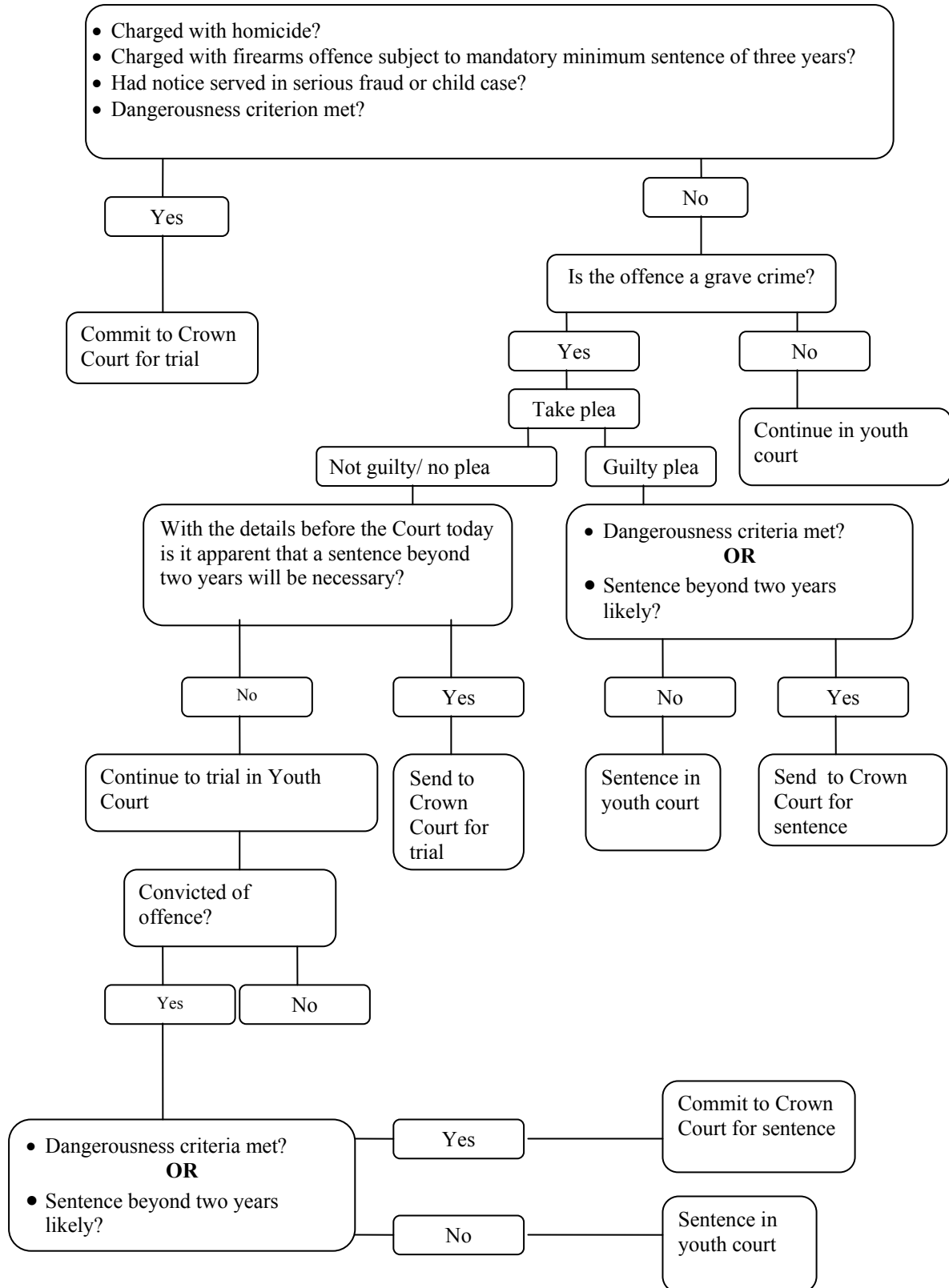
### **Remittal from the Crown Court**

- 2.14 If a young person is convicted before the Crown Court of an offence other than homicide the court must remit the case to the youth court, unless it would be undesirable to do so<sup>9</sup>. In considering whether remittal is undesirable a court should balance the need for expertise in the sentencing of young offenders with the benefits of the sentence being imposed by the court which had determined guilt.
- 2.15 Particular attention should be given to young offenders who are appearing before the Crown Court only because they have been charged with an adult offender; referral orders are generally not available in the Crown Court but may be the most appropriate sentence.

### **Allocation Chart**

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<sup>9</sup> Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2008 s.8



### Section three: Parental responsibilities

- 3.1 For any young person aged under 16 appearing before court there is a statutory requirement that parents/guardians attend during all stages of proceedings, unless the court is satisfied that this would be unreasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case.<sup>10</sup> The court may also enforce this requirement for a young person aged 16 and above if they deem it desirable to do so.
- 3.2 Although this requirement can cause a delay in the case before the court it is important it is adhered to. If a court does find exception to proceed in the absence of a responsible adult then extra care must be taken to ensure the outcomes are clearly communicated to and understood by the young person.
- 3.3 In addition to this responsibility there are also orders that can be imposed on parents. If the young offender is aged under 16 then the court has a duty to make a **parental bind over** or impose a **parenting order**, if it would be desirable in the interest of preventing the commission of further offences.<sup>11</sup> There is a discretionary power to make these orders where the offender is aged 16 or 17. If the court chooses not to impose a parental bind over or parenting order they must state their reasons for not doing so in open court. In most circumstances a parenting order is likely to be more appropriate than a parental bind over.

A court cannot make a bind over alongside a referral order.

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<sup>10</sup> Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (s)34A

<sup>11</sup> Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing Act) 2000 s.150 & Crime and Disorder Act 1998, s.8(6)



## Section four: Determining the sentence

4.1 In determining the sentence, the key elements to consider are:

- the seriousness of the offence;
- the age of the offender (chronological and emotional);
- the likelihood of further offences being committed; and
- the extent of harm likely to result from those further offences.

The approach should always be individualistic.

### The seriousness of the offence

4.2 The seriousness of the offence is the starting point for determining the appropriate sentence. In order to determine the category the court should assess **culpability** and **harm**. The sentence and any restriction on liberty must be commensurate with the seriousness of the offence.

4.3 The approach to sentencing young offenders should always be individualistic and the court should always have in mind the principal aims of the youth justice system. In appropriate cases, if youth specific guidelines are not available, sentencers may find it useful to refer to the tables below to determine the level of seriousness.

4.4 There is an expectation that in general a young person will be dealt with less severely than an adult offender although this distinction diminishes as the offender approaches age 18, subject to an assessment of maturity and criminal sophistication. In part, this is because young people are unlikely to have the same experience and capacity as an adult to realise the effect of their actions on other people or to appreciate the pain and distress caused and because a young person is likely to be less able to resist temptation, especially where peer pressure is exerted.

## STEP ONE

### CULPABILITY

4.5 The table below contains a **non-exhaustive** list of factors that could contribute to the various levels of culpability. As this table is not for a specific offence there will be some factors that are not relevant to every offence. Likewise some offences will have other pertinent factors that should be considered, that are not listed below.

If there are youth guidelines available for the specific offence being sentenced then these should always be referred to.

**If any of these factors are directly inherent within the committed offence then they should not be taken into account when considering the relative seriousness.**

**A - High culpability**

- Use of a weapon to inflict violence
- Production of a bladed article or firearm or imitation firearm to threaten violence
- Use of very significant force in the commission of the offence
- Sophisticated organised nature of the offence/significant planning
- A leading role where offending is part of a group activity
- Serious harassment, alarm or distress was caused or intended
- Deliberately causing more harm than is necessary for commission of the offence
- Involvement of others through peer pressure or bullying
- History of antagonising or bullying the victim
- Offence is committed in a location where vulnerable people are or are likely to be present, such as a school
- Offence motivated by, or demonstrating, hostility based on the victim's personal characteristics (for example, sex, race, sexual orientation (or presumed sexual orientation))

**B - Medium culpability**

- Threats of any weapon (but which is not produced)
- Some planning
- Some harassment, alarm or distress was caused or intended
- A significant role where offending is part of a group activity
- Use of some force in the commission of the offence

**C - Lesser culpability**

- Performed limited function under direction
- Involved through bullying, coercion, intimidation or exploitation
- Threat or use of minimal force
- Very little or no planning
- No harassment, alarm or distress was caused or intended
- A greater degree of provocation than normally expected
- Excessive self defence
- Limited understanding of effect on victim

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mental disorder or learning disability when linked to the commission of the offence</li> <li>• <u>Not motivated by personal gain</u></li> <li>• <u>Offence motivated by particular financial hardship and/or neglect</u></li> </ul>
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**HARM**

4.6 As with culpability, the table below contains a **non-exhaustive** list of factors that could contribute to the various levels of harm. As this table is not for a specific offence there will be some factors that are not relevant to every offence. Likewise some offences will have other pertinent factors that should be considered, that are not listed below.

4.7 If there are youth guidelines available for the specific offence being sentenced then these should always be referred to.

**If any of these factors are directly inherent within the committed offence then they should not be taken into account when considering the relative seriousness.**

<b>Category 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serious physical and/or psychological harm caused to the victim</li> <li>• A significant degree of loss intended or caused, whether economic, personal or sentimental</li> <li>• Soiling, ransacking or vandalism of property</li> <li>• Serious detrimental effect on business (when a business is the target of the offence or is the premise on which the offence takes place)</li> </ul>
<b>Category 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some physical harm caused to the victim</li> <li>• Some psychological harm caused to the victim above the level of harm involved in the offence</li> <li>• Some detrimental effect on business (when a business is the target of the offence or is the premise on which the offence takes place)</li> <li>• A medium to high degree of loss intended or caused, whether economic, personal or sentimental</li> <li>• Damage caused to property</li> </ul>
<b>Category 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little or no harm caused to the victim</li> <li>• Little or no detrimental effect on business (when a business is the target of the offence or is the premise on which the offence takes place)</li> <li>• Little or no loss intended or caused</li> </ul>

**STEP TWO**

## AGGRAVATING AND MITIGATING

4.8 Once the court has determined the seriousness of the offence they must then consider any additional factors, not identified at step one, which may aggravate or mitigate the offence.

4.9 The table below contains a non-exhaustive list of additional factual elements providing the context of the offence and factors relating to the offender. Identify whether any of these, or other relevant factors, will affect the level of sentence issued.

**If any of these factors are directly inherent in the committed offence then they should not be taken into account when considering the relative seriousness.**

### 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:

- Steps taken to prevent the victim reporting or obtaining assistance and/or from assisting or supporting the prosecution
- Victim is particularly vulnerable due to factors including but not limited to age, mental or physical disability
- Restraint, detention or additional degradation of the victim
- Prolonged nature of attack
- Attempts to conceal/dispose of evidence
- Established evidence of community/wider impact
- Failure to comply with current court orders
- Offence committed on licence
- Offences taken into consideration
- Failure to respond to warnings about behaviour
- Attempt to conceal identity (for example, wearing a balaclava or hood)
- Commission of offence whilst under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- Abuse of position of trust
- Location of the offence (when not considered at step one)
- Timing of the offence
- Offence committed against those working in the public sector or providing a service to the public
- Filming of the offence

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

- No previous convictions **or** no relevant/recent convictions
- Remorse, particularly where evidenced by voluntary reparation to the victim
- Good character and/or exemplary conduct
- Unstable upbringing including but not limited to numerous care placements, exposure to drug and alcohol abuse, lack of attendance at school, lack of familial presence or support, victim of neglect and/or abuse
- Serious medical conditions requiring urgent, intensive or long-term treatment
- Mental disorder or learning disability
- Determination and/or demonstration of steps having been taken to address addiction or offending behaviour
- Behaviour stems from sexual immaturity or confusion\*

\*When sentencing a young offender whose offence involves sexual activity but there is evidence that this was fully consensual activity a court will need to be aware that a desire to explore gender identity or sexual orientation may result in offending behaviour. These factors may not be appropriate, depending upon the seriousness of the offence.

### **Age of the offender**

- 4.10 There is a statutory presumption that no young person under the age of 10 can be guilty of an offence<sup>12</sup>.
- 4.11 The youth of the offender is widely recognised as requiring a different approach from that which would be adopted in relation to an adult. Even within the category of “youth”, the response to an offence is likely to be very different depending on whether the offender is at the lower end of the age bracket, in the middle or towards the top end. The emotional age and maturity of the offender should be considered and in many instances this is at least as important as the chronological age.
- 4.12 It is important to consider whether the young offender lacks the maturity to appreciate fully the consequences of their conduct, the extent to which the offender has been acting on an impulsive basis and whether their conduct has been affected by inexperience, emotional volatility or negative influences.

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<sup>12</sup> Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (s)50

## Section five: Available sentences

### Crossing a significant age threshold between commission of offence and sentence

- 5.1 There will be occasion when an increase in the age of an offender will result in the maximum sentence on the date of *conviction* being greater than that available on the date on which the offence was *committed* (primarily turning 12, 15 or 18 years old).
- 5.2 In such situations the court should take as its starting point the sentence likely to have been imposed on the date at which the offence was committed. This includes offenders who attain the age of 18 between the commission and the conviction of the offence<sup>13</sup> but when this happens the purpose of sentencing adult offenders<sup>14</sup> has to be taken into account, which is:
- the punishment of offenders;
  - the reduction of crime (including its reduction by deterrence);
  - the reform and rehabilitation of offenders;
  - the protection of the public; and
  - the making of reparation by offenders to persons affected by their offences

### Persistent offenders

- 5.3 Some sentences can only be imposed on young offenders if they are deemed a “persistent offender.” A youth **must** be classed as such for one of the following to be imposed:
- a YRO with intensive supervision and surveillance when aged under 15;
  - a youth rehabilitation with fostering when aged under 15; and
  - a detention and training order when aged 12- 14.
- 5.4 The term “persistent offender” is not defined in statute but has been considered by the Court of Appeal. In general it is expected that the young offender would have had previous contact with authority as a result of criminal behaviour. This could include previous convictions and disposals which involve an admission or finding of guilt such as

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<sup>13</sup> *R v Ghafoor* [2002] EWCA Crim 1857, [2003] 1 Cr App R (S) 428

<sup>14</sup> Criminal Justice Act 2003 (s) 142

reprimands, final warnings, restorative justice disposals and conditional cautions.

5.5 A young offender who has committed one previous offence cannot reasonably be classed as a “persistent offender”, and a young offender who has committed two or more previous offences should not be assumed to be one. To determine if the behaviour is persistent the nature of the previous offences and the lapse of time between the offences would need to be considered.<sup>15</sup>

5.6 If convicted three times in the past 12 months for offences of a comparable nature (or been made the subject of orders as detailed above in relation to an imprisonable offence) then the court could certainly justify classing them as a “persistent offender.”

5.7 Even where a young person is found to be a persistent offender, a court is not obliged to impose one of the optional sentences. The approach should still be individualistic and all other considerations still apply. Custodial sentences must be a last resort for all young offenders and there is an expectation they will be particularly rare for offenders aged 14 or less.

**Sentences available by age:**

Sentence	Age of youth		
	10-12	12-14	15-17
Absolute or conditional discharge or reparation order	✓	✓	✓
Financial order	✓	✓	✓
Referral order	✓	✓	✓
YRO	✓	✓	✓
Detention and training order	✗	✓ For ‘persistent offenders’ <b>only</b>	✓
s91 PCC(S) Act detention (grave crime)	✓	✓	✓
Extended sentence of detention*	✓	✓	✓

<sup>15</sup> R V M [2008] EWCA Crim 3329

\*If convicted of a specified violent or sexual offence and the court is of the opinion that there is a significant risk to the public of serious harm caused by the child or young person committing further specified offences.

5.8 Some sentences have longer rehabilitation periods than others and so could have a longer term impact on the future of young offenders; this should be taken into account when considering if the sentence is commensurate to the seriousness of the offence. For example absolute or conditional discharges are not deemed to be treated as convictions other than for the purposes of criminal proceedings<sup>16</sup> and referral orders are spent on the last day on which the order is to have effect.<sup>17</sup>

### **Breaches and the commission of further offences during the period of an order**

5.9 If a young offender is found guilty of breaching an order, or commits a further offence during the period of an order, the court will have various options available to them, depending on the nature of the order (Appendix 1). The primary aim of the court should be to encourage compliance and seek to support the rehabilitation of the offender.

### **Absolute or conditional discharge and reparation orders**

5.10 An absolute discharge is appropriate when, despite a finding of guilt, the offence is not serious enough to warrant punishment.

5.11 A conditional discharge is appropriate when, despite a finding of guilt, the offence is not serious enough to warrant an immediate punishment. The fixed period of conditional discharge must not exceed three years.

5.12 A reparation order can require a young offender to make reparation to the victim of the offence, where a victim wishes it, or to the community as a whole. Before making an order the court must consider a written report from a relevant authority, e.g. a youth offending team, and the order must be commensurate with the seriousness of the offence.

5.13 If the court has the power to make a reparation order but choose not to do so, they must give their reasons.

### **Financial order**

5.13 A court may impose a fine for any offence (unless the criteria for a mandatory referral order are met). In accordance with statutory requirements, where financial orders are being considered, priority must be given to compensation orders and, when an order for costs is to be made alongside a fine, the amount of the cost must not exceed

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<sup>16</sup> PCCSA 2000 s14 (1)

<sup>17</sup> LASPO 2012 s139



the amount of the fine. If the offender is under 16 then the court has a duty to order parents or guardians to pay the fine; if the offender is 16 or over this duty is discretionary.

- 5.14 It is important that travel costs to school, college or apprenticeships and lunch expenses are taken into account when assessing the income of a young offender.

### Referral orders

5.15 A referral order is the mandatory sentence in a youth court or magistrates' court for most first time offenders who have pleaded guilty to an imprisonable offence. Exceptions are for offences where a sentence is fixed by law or if the court deems a custodial sentence, an absolute or conditional discharge or a hospital order to be more appropriate.

5.16 A discretionary referral order can also be given if the above conditions are not met but the offender has pleaded guilty to at least one connected offence. If the offender does not plead guilty to any offence then a referral order is not available to the court.

5.17 There is no restriction to the number of times a young offender can be sentenced to a referral order or the number of referral orders that can be imposed or the number of previous convictions a young offender receiving a referral order can have. However before a court imposes a further referral order they must be satisfied that the sentence is commensurate with the seriousness of the offence and that the imposition of such a sentence would prevent reoffending.

5.18 The court determines the length of the order but a Youth Offender Panel determines the requirements of the order.

Offence seriousness	Suggested length of referral order
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3-5 months</li> </ul>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5-7 months</li> </ul>
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7-9 months</li> <li>• 10-12 months</li> </ul>

**A court should be prepared to use the whole range of periods; orders of 10-12 months should be made only for the most serious offences.**

### Youth Rehabilitation Orders (YRO)

5.19 A YRO is a community sentence within which a court may include one or more requirements designed to provide for punishment, protection of the public, reducing re-offending and reparation.

5.20 When imposing a YRO, the court must fix a period within which the requirements of the order are to be completed; this must not be more than three years from the date on which the order comes into effect.

5.21 The offence must be “serious enough” in order to impose a YRO, but it does not need to be an imprisonable offence. Even if an offence is deemed “serious enough” the court is not obliged to make a YRO.

5.22 The requirements included within the order (and the subsequent restriction on liberty) and the length of the order must be proportionate to the seriousness of the offence and suitable for the offender.

5.23 The available requirements within a YRO are:

- activity requirement;
- supervision requirement;
- unpaid work requirement;\*
- programme requirement;
- attendance centre requirement;
- prohibited activity requirement;
- curfew requirement;
- exclusion requirement;
- electronic monitoring requirement
- residence requirement;\*
- local authority accommodation requirement;
- fostering requirement;\*\*
- mental health requirement;
- drug treatment requirement (with or without drug testing);
- intoxicating substance requirement;
- education requirement; and
- intensive supervision and surveillance requirement\*\*

\*These requirements are only available for offenders aged 16 or 17 years old on the date of conviction

\*\*These requirements can only be imposed if the offence is an imprisonable one and for offenders aged under 15 they must be deemed a “persistent offender”

5.24 When determining the nature and extent of the requirements the court should primarily consider the likelihood of the young person re-offending and the risk of the young person causing serious harm.

5.25 The Youth Offending Team will assess this as part of their report and recommend an intervention level to the court for consideration.

	<b>Offender profile</b>	<b>Requirements of order</b>
Low level	Low likelihood of re-offending <b>and</b> a low risk of serious harm	Primarily seek to repair harm cause
Medium level	Medium likelihood of re-	Seek to repair harm

	offending <b>or</b> a medium risk of serious harm	caused and to enable help or change
High level	High likelihood of re-offending <b>or</b> a very high risk of serious harm	Seek to ensure the control of the young person

5.26 If a young person is assessed as presenting a high risk of re-offending or of causing serious harm but the offence that was committed is of relatively low seriousness then the appropriate requirements are likely to be primarily rehabilitative or for the protection of the public.

5.27 Likewise if a young person is assessed as presenting a low risk of re-offending or of causing serious harm but the offence was of relatively high seriousness then the appropriate requirements are likely to be primarily punitive.

**Orders with intensive supervision and surveillance or with fostering**

5.28 An intensive supervision and surveillance requirement and a fostering requirement are both intended to be a community alternative to custody.

5.29 The offence must be punishable by imprisonment, cross the custody threshold and a custodial sentence must be merited before one of these requirements can be imposed.

5.30 An order of this nature may only be imposed on an offender aged below 15 (at the time of conviction) if they are a “persistent offender”.

**With intensive supervision and surveillance**

5.31 An order of this nature must include an extended activity requirement of between 90 to 180 days, a supervision requirement and a curfew requirement. Where appropriate, a YRO with intensive supervision and surveillance may also include additional requirements (other than a fostering requirement), although the order as a whole must comply with the obligation that the requirements must be those most suitable for the offender and that any restrictions on liberty must be commensurate with the seriousness of the offence.

5.32 When imposing such an order, a court must ensure that the requirements are not so onerous as to make the likelihood of breach almost inevitable.

**With fostering**

5.33 Where a fostering requirement is included within a YRO, it will require the offender to reside with a local authority foster parent for a specified period that must not exceed 12 months.

- 5.34 In order to impose this requirement the court must be satisfied that a significant factor in the offence was the circumstances in which the young person was living and that the imposition of a fostering requirement would assist in the rehabilitation of the young person. It is likely that other rights will be engaged (such as those under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights<sup>18</sup>) and any interference with such rights must be proportionate.
- 5.35 The court must consult the young person’s parent or guardian (unless impracticable) and the local authority before including this requirement. It can only be included if the young person was legally represented in court when consideration was being given to imposing such a requirement unless the offender, having had the opportunity to do so, did not apply for representation or that right was withdrawn because of the offender’s conduct. **This requirement may be included only where the court has been notified that arrangements are available in the area of the relevant authority.**
- 5.36 A YRO with a fostering requirement must include a supervision requirement and can include other requirements when appropriate (except an intensive supervision and surveillance requirement). The order as a whole must comply with the obligation that the requirements must be those most suitable for the offender and that any restrictions on liberty must be commensurate with the seriousness of that offence.
- 5.37 It is unlikely that the statutory criteria will be met in many cases; where they are met and the court is considering making an order, care should be taken to ensure that there is a well developed plan for the care and support of the young person throughout the period of the order and following conclusion of the order. A court will need to be provided with sufficient information, including proposals for education and training during the order and plans for the offender on completion of the order.

**A custodial sentence should always be used as a last resort.**

### **Custodial Sentences**

The available custodial sentences for a youth are:

Youth Court	Crown Court
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detention and training order for the following periods:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 4 months;</li> <li>○ 6 months;</li> <li>○ 8 months;</li> <li>○ 10 months;</li> <li>○ 12 months;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detention and training order (the same periods are available as in the youth court)</li> <li>• Long term detention (under section 91 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000)</li> <li>• Extended sentence of detention or</li> </ul>

<sup>18</sup> Right to respect for family and private life

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 18 months; or</li> <li>○ 24 months</li> </ul>	<p>detention for life (if dangerousness criteria is met)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Detention at Her Majesty’s pleasure (for offences of murder)</li> </ul>
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5.38 Under both domestic law and international convention, a custodial sentence must only be imposed as a “**measure of last resort**”; statute provides that such a sentence may be imposed only where an offence is “so serious that neither a community sentence nor a fine alone can be justified.”<sup>19</sup> If a custodial sentence is imposed, a court must state its reasons for being satisfied that the offence is so serious that no other sanction would be appropriate and, in particular, why a YRO with intensive supervision and surveillance could not be justified.<sup>20</sup>

5.39 The term of a custodial sentence must be the shortest commensurate with the seriousness of the offence; any case that warrants a detention and training order of less than four months must result in a non-custodial sentence. The court should take account of the circumstances, age and maturity of the offender.

5.40 In determining whether an offence has crossed the custody threshold a court will need to assess the seriousness of the offence, in particular the level of harm that was caused, or was likely to have been caused, by the offence. The risk of serious harm in the future must also be assessed. The pre-sentence report will assess this criterion and must be considered before a custodial sentence is imposed. A custodial sentence is most likely to be unavoidable where it is necessary to protect the public from serious harm.

The court must always bear in mind that the principal aim of any sentence is **to prevent reoffending**<sup>21</sup>.

5.41 The welfare of the offender must be considered when imposing any sentence but is especially important when a custodial sentence is being considered. A custodial sentence could have a significant effect on the prospects and opportunities of the young person and a young person is likely to be more susceptible than an adult to the contaminating influences that can be expected within a custodial setting. There is a high reconviction rate for young people that have had custodial sentences and there have been many studies profiling the effect on vulnerable young people, particularly the risk of self harm and suicide.

## Detention and training order

<sup>19</sup> Criminal Justice Act 2003, s.152(2)

<sup>20</sup> Criminal Justice Act 2003, s.174(4B) as inserted by Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008, sched. 4, para.80(3)

<sup>21</sup> Crime and Disorder Act 1998, s.37

- 5.42 A court can only impose a detention and training order if the offender is legally represented unless they have refused to apply for legal aid or it has been withdrawn as a result of their conduct.
- 5.43 If it is determined that the offence is of such seriousness that a custodial sentence is unavoidable then the length of this sentence must be considered on an individual basis. The court must take into account the chronological age of the offender, as well as their maturity and other relevant factors, such as their mental health or learning disabilities.
- 5.44 A detention and training order cannot be imposed on any offender under the age of 12 at the time of conviction and is only applicable to offenders aged 12-14 if they are deemed to be a “persistent offender.”
- 5.45 A detention and training order can be made only for the periods prescribed – 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18 or 24 months. Any time spent on remand in custody or on bail subject to a qualifying curfew condition should be taken into account when calculating the length of the order. The accepted approach is to double the time spent on remand before deciding the appropriate period of detention, in order to ensure that the regime is in line with that applied to adult offenders.<sup>22</sup> After doubling the time spent on remand the court should then adopt the nearest prescribed period available for a detention and training order.

### **Long term detention**

- 5.46 A young person may be sentenced by the Crown Court to long term detention under section 91 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 if convicted of a “grave crime” and neither a community order nor a detention and training order is suitable.
- 5.47 These cases may be sent for trial to the Crown Court or committed for sentence only<sup>23</sup> (see section two for further information).
- 5.48 It is possible that, following a guilty plea a two year detention order may be appropriate, as opposed to a sentence of section 91 detention, to account for the discount.<sup>24</sup>

### **Dangerous offenders**

- 5.49 If a young person is found to be a dangerous offender they can be sentenced to **extended detention** or **detention for life**.
- 5.50 A sentence of extended detention may be imposed only where the appropriate custodial term would be four years or more. The extension

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<sup>22</sup> *R V Eagles* [2006] EWCA Crim 2368

<sup>23</sup> This is not currently the case but will change when Section 53 of the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 is implemented

<sup>24</sup> *Fieldhouse and Watts* [2001] 1 Cr App R (S) 104)

period must not exceed 5 years in the case of a specified violent offence and 8 years in the case of a specified sexual offence. The term of the extended sentence of detention must not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment for an adult offender convicted of that offence.

5.51 A sentence of detention for life should be used as a last resort when an extended sentence is not able to provide the level of public protection that is necessary.<sup>25</sup> In order to determine this the court should consider the following factors in the order given:

- the seriousness of the offence;
- the offender’s previous convictions;
- the level of danger posed to the public and whether there is a reliable estimate of the length of time the defendant will remain a danger, and;
- the alternative sentences available<sup>26</sup>

The court is required to set a minimum term which must be served in custody before parole can be considered.

### **Detention at Her Majesty’s pleasure**

5.52 This is the mandatory sentence for anyone convicted of committing a murder whilst aged below 18 years old. The starting point for the minimum term is 12 years.

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<sup>25</sup> *R. v. Saunders; R v. G.; R v. Edwards* [2014] 1 Cr.App.R.(S.) 45, CA

<sup>26</sup> *Att.-Gen. ’s Reference (No. 27 of 2013)*

## **Appendix 1**

### **Breach of a conditional discharge**

- 6.1 If the young offender commits an offence during the period of conditional discharge then the court has the power to re-sentence the original offence. The offender should be dealt with on the basis of their current age and not the age at the time of conviction and the court can deal with the original offence(s) in any way which it could have if the offender had just been convicted.
- 6.2 There is no requirement to re-sentence; if a court deems it appropriate to do so they can sentence the offender for the new offence and leave the conditional discharge in place.

If the order was made by the Crown Court then the youth can be committed to that court for re-sentence.

### **Breach of a reparation order**

- 6.3 If it is proved to the appropriate court that the offender has failed to comply with any requirement of a reparation order that is currently in force then the court can:
- Order the young offender to pay a fine not exceeding £1,000; or
  - Revoke the order and re-sentence the offender in any way which they could have been dealt with him for that offence

If re-sentencing the offender the court must take into account the extent to which the offender has complied with the requirements of this order.

- 6.4 If the order was made by the Crown Court then the court can commit the offender in custody or release them on bail until they can be brought or appear before the Crown Court.
- 6.5 The young offender or a YOT officer can also apply for the order to be revoked or amended but any new provisions must be ones that the court would have been able to include when the original reparation order was given. There is no power to re-sentence in this situation as the offender has not been found to be in breach of requirements.

### **Breach of a referral order (Referral back to court)**

- 6.6 If a young offender is found to have breached the conditions of their referral the Court can revoke the referral order and re-sentence the young offender using the range of sentencing options (other than a referral order) that would have been available to the court that originally



sentenced them. If the court chooses not to revoke the referral order then it is possible to:

- allow the referral order to continue with the existing contract;
- extend the referral order up to a maximum of 12 months; or
- impose a fine up to a maximum of £2500

### **Commission of further offences whilst on a referral order**

- 6.7 The court has the power to extend a referral order in respect of additional or further offences. This applies to not only a first referral order but also to any subsequent referral orders. Any period of extension must not exceed the total 12 month limit for a referral order.
- 6.8 If the court chooses not to extend the existing referral order they have the power to impose a new referral order. The court may direct that the contract under the new order is not to take effect until the earlier order is revoked or discharged.
- 6.9 If the court sentences in any other way they have a discretionary power to revoke the referral order. Where an order is revoked, if it appears to be in the interests of justice, the court may deal with the original offence(s) in any way that the original court could have done, but may not make a new referral order. Where the referral contract has taken effect, the court shall have regard to the extent of the offender's compliance with the terms of the contract.

### **Breach of a YRO**

- 6.10 Where a young person fails to comply with a YRO, the responsible officer must consider whether there was a reasonable excuse. If the officer considers that there was no reasonable excuse then a warning must be issued.
- 6.11 A warning must describe the circumstances of the failure to comply and include a statement that the failure is not acceptable and that further failure to comply may lead to the order being referred back to the court. In most circumstances, two warnings will be permitted within a 12 month period before the matter is referred back to court but there is a discretionary power to do so on the second failure.
- 6.12 The following options are available to the court:
- allow the order to continue in its original form;
  - impose a fine (and allow the order to continue in its original form);
  - amend the terms of the order; or
  - revoke the order and re-sentence the offender.
- 6.13 If the terms of the order are amended the new requirements must be capable of being complied with before the expiry of the overall period.

The court may impose any requirement that it could have imposed when making the order and this may be in addition to, or in substitution for, any requirements contained in the order. If the YRO did not contain an unpaid work requirement and the court includes such a requirement using this power, the minimum period of unpaid work is 20 hours; this will give greater flexibility when responding to less serious breaches or where there are significant other requirements to be complied with.

- 6.14 A court may not amend the terms of a YRO that did not include an extended activity requirement or a fostering requirement by inserting them at this stage; should these requirements be considered appropriate following breach, the offender must be re-sentenced and the original YRO revoked.
- 6.15 A court must ensure that it has sufficient information to enable it to understand why the order has been breached and should be satisfied that the Youth Offending Team and other local authority services have taken all steps necessary to ensure that the young person has been given appropriate opportunity and the support necessary for compliance. This is particularly important if the court is considering imposing a custodial sentence as a result of the breach.
- 6.16 Where the failure arises primarily from non-compliance with reporting or other similar obligations and a sanction is necessary, the most appropriate response is likely to be the inclusion of (or increase in) a primarily punitive requirement such as the curfew requirement, unpaid work, the exclusion requirement and the prohibited activity requirement or the imposition of a fine. However, continuing failure to comply with the order is likely to lead to revocation of the order and re-sentencing for the original offence.
- 6.17 Where the offender has “wilfully and persistently” failed to comply with the order, and the court proposes to sentence again for the offence(s) in respect of which the order was made, additional powers are available.

**A young person will almost certainly be considered to have “wilfully and persistently” breached a YRO where there have been three breaches that have demonstrated a lack of willingness to comply with the order that have resulted in an appearance before court.**

- 6.18 The additional powers available to the court when re-sentencing an offender who has “wilfully and persistently” breached their order are:
- the making of a YRO with intensive supervision and surveillance even though the offence is non imprisonable;
  - a custodial sentence if the YRO that is breached is one with an intensive supervision and surveillance requirement, which was imposed for an offence that was imprisonable; and

- the imposition of a detention and training order for 4 months for breach of a YRO with intensive supervision and surveillance which was imposed following wilful and persistent breach of an order made for a non-imprisonable offence.

**The primary objective when sentencing for breach of a YRO is to ensure that the young person completes the requirements imposed by the court.**

### **Commission of further offences during a YRO**

6.19 If a young offender commits an offence whilst subject to a YRO the court can impose any sentence for the new matter, but can only impose a new YRO if they revoke the existing order. Where the court revokes the original order they may re-sentence that matter at the same time as sentencing the new offence.

### **Breach of a detention and training order**

6.20 If a young offender is found to have breached a supervision requirement after release from custody then the court may:

- impose a further period of custody of up to three months or the length of time from the date the breach was committed until the end of the order **whichever is shortest**;
- impose a further period of supervision of up to three months or the length of time from the date the breach was committed until the end of the order **whichever is shortest**;
- impose a fine of up to £1,000; or
- take no action.

### **Commission of further offences during a detention and training order**

6.21 If a young offender is found guilty of a further imprisonable offence during the currency of the order then the court has the power to impose a further period of detention, whether or not it chooses to pass any other sentence. This period cannot exceed the period between the date of the new offence and the date of when the original order would have expired.

6.22 This period can be served consecutively or concurrently with any sentence imposed for the new offence and this period should not be taken into account when determining the appropriate length of the sentence for the new offence.

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## Top 30 offences for which youths were sentenced in 2013

Offence	Number of offences	Proportion of all youth offences
Common Assault and battery	4,519	13%
Criminal Damage £5000 or less and Malicious Damage	3,139	9%
Stealing from shops and stalls (shoplifting)	2,843	8%
Having possession of Cannabis	2,594	7%
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>6%</b>
Other burglary in a dwelling	1,580	4%
Using motor vehicle uninsured against third party risks	1,167	3%
Burglary other than in a dwelling	937	3%
Assaults occasioning actual bodily harm	831	2%
Harassment alarm or distress (Public Order Act 1986)	801	2%
Other stealing and unauthorised taking: offences under the Theft Act 1968 sec.1 not classified elsewhere	786	2%
Stealing from the person of another	728	2%
<b>Having an article with a blade or point in a public place</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>2%</b>
Assaulting Police Act 1996	631	2%
Breach of anti social behaviour order	468	1%
Other offences - breach of supervision requirements of Detention and Training Order	446	1%
Fear or provocation of violence (Public Order Act 1986)	442	1%
Other criminal damage	419	1%
Unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle, being carried knowing vehicle to have been taken or driven away	368	1%
Being guilty while drunk of disorderly behaviour	354	1%
Aggravated Taking of a vehicle where the only aggravating factor is Criminal Damage of £5000 or under	318	1%
Wounding etc with intent to do grievous bodily harm etc or resist apprehension	92	0%
<b>Rape of a female child under 13 by a male</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0%</b>
Arson endangering life	36	0%
Assault with intent to rob	33	0%
<b>Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (group I)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0%</b>

Blackmail	24	0%
Common law: attempting to pervert the course of public justice	19	0%
Assault on a female child under 13 by penetration	17	0%
Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	16	0%

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Source: Court Proceedings Database, Ministry of Justice