

**STEP ONE****Determining the offence category**

The court should determine the offence category with reference **only** to the factors listed 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 giving appropriate weight to relevant factors to reach a fair assessment of the offender's culpability.

**For category A1 offences the extreme nature of one or more high culpability factors or the extreme impact caused by a combination of high culpability factors may attract a sentence higher than the offence category range**

**Culpability demonstrated by one or more of the following:****A - High culpability**

- Significant degree of planning or premeditation
- Victim obviously vulnerable due to age, personal characteristics or circumstances
- Use of a highly dangerous weapon or weapon equivalent\*
- Leading role in group activity
- Prolonged assault
- Revenge

**B – Medium culpability**

- Use of a weapon or weapon equivalent which does not fall within category A
- Lesser role in group activity
- Cases falling between category high and low culpability because:
  - Factors in both high and lesser categories are present which balance each other out; **and/or**
  - The offender's culpability falls between the factors as described in high and lesser culpability

**C – Lesser culpability**

- No weapon used
- Excessive self defence
- Offender acted in response to prolonged or extreme violence or abuse by victim
- Mental disorder or learning disability, where linked to the commission of the offence

\* A highly dangerous weapon includes weapons such as knives and firearms. Weapon equivalents can include corrosive substances (such as acid), whose dangerous nature must be substantially above and beyond the legislative definition of an offensive weapon which is; *'any article made or adapted for use for causing injury, or is intended by the person having it with him for such use'*. The court must determine whether the weapon or weapon equivalent is highly dangerous on the facts and circumstances of the case. Non-highly dangerous weapon equivalents may include but are not limited to a shod foot, headbutting, use of animal in commission of offence.

<b>Harm</b>	
All cases will involve 'really serious harm', which can be physical or psychological, or wounding. The court should assess the level of harm caused with reference to the impact on the victim	
<b>Category 1</b>	<p>Particularly grave and/or life-threatening injury caused</p> <p>Injury results in physical or psychological harm resulting in lifelong dependency on third party care or medical treatment</p> <p>Offence results in a permanent, irreversible injury or condition which has a substantial and long term effect on the victim's ability to carry out normal day to day activities or on their ability to work</p>
<b>Category 2</b>	<p>Grave but non life-threatening injury caused</p> <p>Offence results in a permanent, irreversible injury or condition but no substantial and long term effect on victim's ability to carry out normal day to day activities or on their ability to work</p>
<b>Category 3</b>	<p>All other cases of really serious harm</p> <p>All other cases of wounding</p>

**STEP TWO**

Having determined the category, the court should use the corresponding starting points to reach a sentence within the category range below. The starting point applies to all offenders irrespective of plea or previous convictions. A case of particular gravity, reflected by multiple features of culpability in step one, could merit upward adjustment from the starting point before further adjustment for aggravating or mitigating features, set out below.

**Where the offence is committed in a domestic context, consideration must be given to the definitive guideline 'Overarching Principles: Domestic Abuse' and any aggravating features appropriately reflected in the sentence.**

HARM	CULPABILITY		
	A	B	C
Harm 1	<p><b>Starting point</b> 12 years</p> <p><b>Category Range</b> 10-16</p>	<p><b>Starting point</b> 7 years</p> <p><b>Category Range</b> 6-10</p>	<p><b>Starting point</b> 4</p> <p><b>Category Range</b> 3-7</p>
Harm 2	<p><b>Starting point</b> 7 years</p> <p><b>Category Range</b> 6-10</p>	<p><b>Starting point</b> 4</p> <p><b>Category Range</b> 3-7</p>	<p><b>Starting point</b> 3</p> <p><b>Category Range</b> 2 years 6 months-5</p>
Harm 3	<p><b>Starting point</b> 4</p> <p><b>Category Range</b> 3-7</p>	<p><b>Starting point</b> 3</p> <p><b>Category Range</b> 2 years 6 months-5</p>	<p><b>Starting point</b> 2 years 6 months</p> <p><b>Category Range</b> 2-4</p>

Note: The table is for a single offence against a single victim. Where another offence or offences arise out of the same incident or facts, concurrent sentences **reflecting the overall criminality** of offending will ordinarily be appropriate: please refer to the *Offences Taken into Consideration and Totality guideline*.

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 combination of these, or other relevant factors, should result in an upward or downward adjustment from the starting point. In some cases, having considered these factors, it may be appropriate to move outside the identified category range.

### 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 of the victim: disability, sexual orientation or gender identity

Offence was committed against an emergency worker acting in the exercise of functions as such a worker.

#### ***Other aggravating factors:***

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

Offence committed in prison

History of violence or abuse towards victim by offender (where not taken into account at step one)

Presence of children

Gratuitous degradation of victim

Abuse of power and/or position of trust

Threatened with weapon (where not taken into account at step one)

Victim vulnerable (where not taken into account at step one)

Revenge attack

Steps taken to prevent the victim from seeking or receiving medical assistance,

Any steps taken to prevent the victim reporting an incident, obtaining assistance and/or from assisting or supporting the prosecution

Commission of offence whilst under the influence of alcohol/drugs

Other offences taken into consideration (TICs)

Offence committed whilst on licence or subject to post sentence supervision

Failure to comply with current court orders

**Factors reducing seriousness or reflecting personal mitigation**

No previous convictions or no relevant/recent convictions

Remorse

Good character and/or exemplary conduct

Significant degree of provocation

History of significant violence or abuse towards the offender by the victim (where not taken into account at step one)

Age and/or lack of maturity

Mental disorder or learning disability, where not linked to the commission of the offence

Sole or primary carer for dependent relative(s)

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

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

Blank page