

Criminal damage (other than by fire) value under £5,000

Criminal Damage Act 1971, s.1 (1)

Triable only summarily:

Maximum: Level 4 fine and/or 3 months' custody

Offence range: Discharge to 3 months' custody

Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage

Crime and Disorder Act 1998, s.30

Triable either way

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

Maximum when tried on indictment: 14 years

Note:

Where an offence of criminal damage is added to the indictment at the Crown Court the statutory maximum sentence is 10 years' custody regardless of the value of the damage. In such cases where the value is under £5,000, the over £5,000 guideline should be used but regard should also be had to this guideline.

<p>STEP ONE Determining the offence category</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Culpability demonstrated by one or more of the following:</p>
<p>A - High culpability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High degree of planning or premeditation • Revenge attack • Intention to cause very serious damage to property • Intention to create a high risk of injury to persons
<p>B – Medium culpability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>All other cases that fall between categories A and C because:</u> • <u>Factors are present in A and C which balance each other out and/or</u> • <u>The offender’s culpability falls between the factors described in A and C</u> • Some planning • Recklessness as to whether very serious damage to property caused • Recklessness as to whether serious injury to persons caused
<p>C - Lesser culpability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little or no planning; offence committed on impulse • Recklessness as to whether some damage to property caused • Offender’s responsibility substantially reduced by mental disorder or learning disability • Involved through coercion, intimidation or exploitation
<p>Harm The level of harm is assessed by weighing up all the factors of the case.</p>
<p>Category 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious distress caused • Serious consequential economic or social impact of offence • High value of damage
<p>Category 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All other cases

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.

Under £5,000 maximum Level 4 fine and/or 3 months

Harm	Culpability		
	A	B	C
Category 1	<p>Starting point High level Community order</p> <p>Category range Medium level Community order- 3 months' custody</p>	<p>Starting point Low level community order</p> <p>Category range Band C fine- High level Community order</p>	<p>Starting point Band B fine</p> <p>Category range Discharge-Low level Community order</p>
Category 2	<p>Starting point Low level Community order</p> <p>Category range Band C fine- High level Community order</p>	<p>Starting point Band B fine</p> <p>Category range Discharge- Low level Community order</p>	<p>Starting point Band A fine</p> <p>Category range Discharge- Band B 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:**

- A1.** 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
- A2.** Offence committed whilst on bail
- A3.** Offence motivated by, or demonstrating hostility based on any of the following characteristics or presumed characteristics of the victim: disability, sexual

orientation, or transgender identity.

Other aggravating factors:

A4. Damaged items of great value to the victim (whether economic, commercial, sentimental or personal value)

A5 Commission of offence whilst under the influence of alcohol or drugs

A6. Victim is particularly vulnerable

A7. Damage caused to heritage and or cultural assets

A8. Established evidence of community/wider impact

A9. Failure to comply with current court orders

A10. Offence committed on licence or post sentence supervision

A11. Offences taken into consideration

Factors reducing seriousness or reflecting personal mitigation

M1. No previous convictions or no relevant/recent convictions

M2. Remorse

M3. Good character and/or exemplary conduct

M4. Serious medical condition requiring urgent, intensive or long-term treatment

M5. Age and/or lack of maturity where it affects the responsibility of the offender

M6. Sole or primary carer for dependent relatives

M7. Determination and/or demonstration of steps having been taken to address addiction or offending behaviour

RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES ONLY

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

Maximum sentence for the aggravated offence on indictment is 14 years' custody (maximum when tried summarily is a level 5 fine and/or 6 months)

Care should be taken to avoid double counting factors already taken into account in assessing the level of harm at step one

HIGH LEVEL OF RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS AGGRAVATION	SENTENCE UPLIFT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Racial or religious aggravation was the predominant motivation for the offence. ▪ Offender was a member of, or was associated with, a group promoting hostility based on race or religion (where linked to the commission of the offence). ▪ Aggravated nature of the offence caused severe distress to the victim or the victim’s family (over and above the distress already considered at step one). ▪ Aggravated nature of the offence caused serious fear and distress throughout local community or more widely. 	<p>Increase the length of custodial sentence if already considered for the basic offence or consider a custodial sentence, if not already considered for the basic offence.</p>
MEDIUM LEVEL OF RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS AGGRAVATION	SENTENCE UPLIFT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Racial or religious aggravation formed a significant proportion of the offence as a whole. ▪ Aggravated nature of the offence caused some distress to the victim or the victim’s family (over and above the distress already considered at step one). ▪ Aggravated nature of the offence caused some fear and distress throughout local community or more widely. 	<p>Consider a significantly more onerous penalty of the same type <u>or consider</u> a more severe type of sentence than for the basic offence.</p>

LOW LEVEL OF RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS AGGRAVATION	SENTENCE UPLIFT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggravated element formed a minimal part of the offence as a whole. ▪ Aggravated nature of the offence caused minimal or no distress to the victim or the victim’s family (over and above the distress already considered at step one). 	<p>Consider a more onerous penalty of the same type identified for the basic offence.</p>

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

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

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

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

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

STEP SIX**Compensation and ancillary orders**

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

Compensation order

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

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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