



Sentencing Guidelines Council

Attempted Murder

Definitive Guideline

FOREWORD

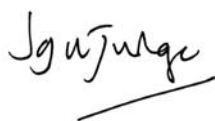
In accordance with section 170(9) of the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) 2003, the Sentencing Guidelines Council issues this guideline as a definitive guideline.

By virtue of section 172 of the CJA 2003, every court must have regard to relevant guidelines. This guideline applies to the sentencing of offenders convicted of any of the offences dealt with herein who are sentenced on or after **27 July 2009**.

This guideline applies only to the sentencing of offenders aged 18 and older. The legislative provisions relating to the sentencing of youths are different; the younger the age, the greater the difference. A separate guideline setting out general principles relating to the sentencing of youths is planned.

The Council has appreciated the work of the Sentencing Advisory Panel in preparing the advice (published June 2007) on which this guideline is based and is grateful to those who responded to the consultation of both the Panel and Council.

The advice and this guideline are available on www.sentencing-guidelines.gov.uk or can be obtained from the Sentencing Guidelines Secretariat at 4th Floor, 8–10 Great George Street, London SW1P 3AE.



Chairman of the Council
July 2009

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Introduction

1. This guideline covers the single offence of attempted murder. The Council has published a separate definitive guideline for offences of assault which do not result in the death of the victim.¹
2. There are critical differences between murder and attempted murder; not only is the intended result not achieved but also, for attempted murder, there must have been an intention to kill whereas a charge of murder may arise where the intention was to inflict grievous bodily harm. These differences are reflected in the approach set out below which supersedes previous guidance from the Court of Appeal in *Ford*² and other judgments.

A. Assessing seriousness

(i) Culpability and harm

3. The culpability of the offender is the initial factor in determining the seriousness of an offence. It is an essential element of the offence of attempted murder that the offender had an intention to kill; accordingly an offender convicted of this offence will have demonstrated a high level of culpability. Even so, the precise level of culpability will vary in line with the circumstances of the offence and whether the offence was planned or spontaneous. The use of a weapon may influence this assessment.
4. In common with all offences against the person, this offence has the potential to contain an imbalance between culpability and harm.³
5. Where the degree of harm actually caused to the victim of an attempted murder is negligible, it is inevitable that this will impact on the overall assessment of offence seriousness.
6. However, although the degree of (or lack of) physical or psychological harm suffered by a victim may generally influence sentence, the statutory definition of harm encompasses not only the harm actually caused by an offence but also any harm that the offence was intended to cause or might foreseeably have caused; since the offence can only be committed where there is an intention to kill, an offence of attempted murder will always involve, in principle, the most serious level of harm.

¹ *Assault and other offences against the person*, published 20 February 2008, www.sentencing-guidelines.gov.uk

² [2005] EWCA Crim 1358

³ see *Overarching Principles: Seriousness*, para. 1.17, published 16 December 2004, www.sentencing-guidelines.gov.uk

(ii) Aggravating and mitigating factors

7. The most serious offences of attempted murder will include those which encompass the factors set out in schedule 21 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003, paragraphs 4 and 5 that, had the offence been murder, would make the seriousness of the offence “exceptionally high” or “particularly high”. For ease of reference, these provisions are reproduced at [Annex A](#).
8. The particular facts of the offence will identify the appropriate level. In all cases, the aggravating and mitigating factors that will influence the identification of the provisional sentence within the range follow those set out in schedule 21 with suitable adjustments. These factors are included in the guideline at page 7.
9. The *Seriousness* guideline⁴ sets out aggravating and mitigating factors that are applicable to a wide range of cases; an extract is provided at [Annex B](#). Some are already reflected in the factors referred to above. Care needs to be taken to ensure that there is no double counting where an essential element of the offence charged might, in other circumstances, be an aggravating factor. An additional statutory aggravating factor has been introduced by the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 for prescribed offences which include attempted murder.⁵
10. This guideline is not intended to provide for an offence found to be based on a genuine belief that the murder would have been an act of mercy. Whilst the approach to assessing the seriousness of the offence may be similar, there are likely to be other factors present (relating to the offence and the offender) that would have to be taken into account and reflected in the sentence.

B. Ancillary orders**Compensation orders**

11. A court must consider making a compensation order in respect of any personal injury, loss or damage occasioned. There is no limit to the amount of compensation that may be awarded in the Crown Court.

⁴ *Overarching Principles: Seriousness*, paras. 1.20–1.27 published on 16 December 2004; www.sentencing-guidelines.gov.uk

⁵ s.30 and schedule 2. If a court determines that the offence has a terrorist connection, it must treat that as an aggravating factor, and state in open court that the offence was so aggravated.

C. Sentencing ranges and starting points

12. Typically, a guideline will apply to an offence that can be committed in a variety of circumstances with different levels of seriousness. The starting points and ranges are based upon an adult “*first time offender*” who has been **convicted after a trial**. Within the guidelines, a “*first time offender*” is a person who does not have a conviction which, by virtue of section 143(2) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, must be treated as an aggravating factor.
13. As an aid to consistency of approach, the guideline describes a number of levels or types of activity which would fall within the broad definition of the offence.
14. The expected approach is for a court to identify the description that most nearly matches the particular facts of the offence for which sentence is being imposed. This will identify a **starting point** from which the sentencer can depart to reflect aggravating or mitigating factors affecting the seriousness of the offence (beyond those contained within the column describing the nature of the offence) to reach a **provisional sentence**.
15. The **sentencing range** is the bracket into which the provisional sentence will normally fall after having regard to factors which aggravate or mitigate the seriousness of the offence. The particular circumstances may, however, make it appropriate that the provisional sentence falls outside the range.
16. Where the offender has previous convictions which aggravate the seriousness of the current offence, that may take the provisional sentence beyond the range given particularly where there are significant other aggravating factors present.
17. Once the provisional sentence has been identified by reference to those factors affecting the seriousness of the offence, the court will take into account any relevant factors of personal mitigation, which may take the sentence below the range given.
18. Where there has been a guilty plea, any reduction attributable to that plea will be applied to the sentence at this stage. This reduction may take the sentence below the range provided.
19. A court must give its reasons for imposing a sentence of a different kind or outside the range provided in the guidelines.

D. Factors to take into consideration

1. Attempted murder is a serious offence for the purposes of the provisions in the Criminal Justice Act 2003⁶ for dealing with dangerous offenders. When sentencing an offender convicted of this offence, in many circumstances a court may need to consider imposing a discretionary life sentence or one of the sentences for public protection prescribed in the Act.
2. The starting points and ranges are based upon a first time adult offender convicted after a trial (see paragraphs 12–19 above). They will be relevant when imposing a determinate sentence and when fixing any minimum term that may be necessary. When setting the minimum term to be served within an indeterminate sentence, in accordance with normal practice that term will usually be half the equivalent determinate sentence.⁷
3. Attempted murder requires an intention to kill. Accordingly, an offender convicted of this offence will have demonstrated a high level of culpability. Even so, the precise level of culpability will vary in line with the circumstances of the offence and whether the offence was planned or spontaneous. The use of a weapon may influence this assessment.
4. The level of injury or harm sustained by the victim as well as any harm that the offence was intended to cause or might foreseeably have caused, must be taken into account and reflected in the sentence imposed.
5. The degree of harm will vary greatly. Where there is low harm and high culpability, culpability is more significant.⁸ Even in cases where a low level of injury (or no injury) has been caused, an offence of attempted murder will be extremely serious.
6. The most serious offences will include those which encompass the factors set out in schedule 21 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003, paragraphs 4 and 5 that, had the offence been murder, would make the seriousness of the offence “exceptionally high” or “particularly high”: see [Annex A](#).
7. The particular facts of the offence will identify the appropriate level. In all cases, the aggravating and mitigating factors that will influence the identification of the provisional sentence within the range follow those set out in schedule 21 with suitable adjustments. This guideline is not intended to provide for an offence found to be based on a genuine belief that the murder would have been an act of mercy.
8. When assessing the seriousness of an offence, the court should also refer to the list of general aggravating and mitigating factors in the Council guideline on *Seriousness* (see [Annex B](#)). Care should be taken to ensure there is no double counting where an essential element of the offence charged might, in other circumstances, be an aggravating factor.

⁶ Sections 224–230 as amended

⁷ *R v Szczerba* [2002] 2 Cr App R (S) 86

⁸ *Overarching Principles: Seriousness*, para. 1.19, published on 16 December 2004; www.sentencing.guidelines.gov.uk

Attempted Murder

Criminal Attempts Act 1981 (section 1(1))

THIS IS A SERIOUS OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 2003

Maximum penalty: Life imprisonment

Nature of offence	Starting point	Sentencing range
<p>Level 1 <i>The most serious offences including those which (if the charge had been murder) would come within para. 4 or para. 5 of schedule 21 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious and long term physical or psychological harm • Some physical or psychological harm • Little or no physical or psychological harm 	<p>30 years custody 20 years custody 15 years custody</p>	<p>27–35 years custody 17–25 years custody 12–20 years custody</p>
<p>Level 2 <i>Other planned attempt to kill</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious and long term physical or psychological harm • Some physical or psychological harm • Little or no physical or psychological harm 	<p>20 years custody 15 years custody 10 years custody</p>	<p>17–25 years custody 12–20 years custody 7–15 years custody</p>
<p>Level 3 <i>Other spontaneous attempt to kill</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious and long term physical or psychological harm • Some physical or psychological harm • Little or no physical or psychological harm 	<p>15 years custody 12 years custody 9 years custody</p>	<p>12–20 years custody 9–17 years custody 6–14 years custody</p>

Specific aggravating factors	Specific mitigating factors
<p>(a) the fact that the victim was particularly vulnerable, for example, because of age or disability</p> <p>(b) mental or physical suffering inflicted on the victim</p> <p>(c) the abuse of a position of trust</p> <p>(d) the use of duress or threats against another person to facilitate the commission of the offence</p> <p>(e) the fact that the victim was providing a public service or performing a public duty</p>	<p>(a) the fact that the offender suffered from any mental disorder or mental disability which lowered his degree of culpability</p> <p>(b) the fact that the offender was provoked (for example, by prolonged stress)</p> <p>(c) the fact that the offender acted to any extent in self-defence</p> <p>(d) the age of the offender</p>

The presence of one or more aggravating features will indicate a more severe sentence within the suggested range and, if the aggravating feature(s) are exceptionally serious, the case will move up to the next level.

Annex A: Extract from the Criminal Justice Act 2003, schedule 21*

Determination of minimum term in relation to mandatory life sentence

Starting points

4 (1) If—

- (a) the court considers that the seriousness of the offence (or the combination of the offence and one or more offences associated with it) is exceptionally high, and
- (b) the offender was aged 21 or over when he committed the offence, the appropriate starting point is a whole life order.

(2) Cases that would normally fall within sub-paragraph (1)(a) include—

- (a) the murder of two or more persons, where each murder involves any of the following—
 - (i) a substantial degree of premeditation or planning,
 - (ii) the abduction of the victim, or
 - (iii) sexual or sadistic conduct,
- (b) the murder of a child if involving the abduction of the child or sexual or sadistic motivation,
- (c) a murder done for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause, or
- (d) a murder by an offender previously convicted of murder.

5 (1) If—

- (a) the case does not fall within paragraph 4(1) but the court considers that the seriousness of the offence (or the combination of the offence and one or more offences associated with it) is particularly high, and
- (b) the offender was aged 18 or over when he committed the offence, the appropriate starting point, in determining the minimum term, is 30 years.

(2) Cases that (if not falling within paragraph 4(1)) would normally fall within sub-paragraph (1)(a) include—

- (a) the murder of a police officer or prison officer in the course of his duty,
- (b) a murder involving the use of a firearm or explosive,
- (c) a murder done for gain (such as a murder done in the course or furtherance of robbery or burglary, done for payment or done in the expectation of gain as a result of the death),
- (d) a murder intended to obstruct or interfere with the course of justice,
- (e) a murder involving sexual or sadistic conduct,
- (f) the murder of two or more persons,
- (g) a murder that is racially or religiously aggravated or aggravated by sexual orientation, or
- (h) a murder falling within paragraph 4(2) committed by an offender who was aged under 21 when he committed the offence.

* As at June 2009

Annex B: General aggravating and mitigating factors identified in the Council guideline *Overarching Principles: Seriousness*

The factors below apply to a wide range of offences.

Not all will be relevant to attempted murder.

Factors indicating higher culpability:

- Offence committed whilst on bail for other offences
- Failure to respond to previous sentences
- Offence was racially or religiously aggravated
- Offence motivated by, or demonstrating, hostility to the victim based on his or her sexual orientation (or presumed sexual orientation)
- Offence motivated by, or demonstrating, hostility based on the victim's disability (or presumed disability)
- Previous conviction(s), particularly where a pattern of repeat offending is disclosed
- Planning of an offence
- An intention to commit more serious harm than actually resulted from the offence
- Offenders operating in groups or gangs
- 'Professional' offending
- Commission of the offence for financial gain (where this is not inherent in the offence itself)
- High level of profit from the offence
- An attempt to conceal or dispose of evidence
- Failure to respond to warnings or concerns expressed by others about the offender's behaviour
- Offence committed whilst on licence
- Offence motivated by hostility towards a minority group, or a member or members of it
- Deliberate targeting of vulnerable victim(s)
- Commission of an offence while under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- Use of a weapon to frighten or injure victim
- Deliberate and gratuitous violence or damage to property, over and above what is needed to carry out the offence
- Abuse of power
- Abuse of a position of trust

Factors indicating a more than usually serious degree of harm:

- Multiple victims
- An especially serious physical or psychological effect on the victim, even if unintended
- A sustained assault or repeated assaults on the same victim
- Victim is particularly vulnerable
- Location of the offence (for example, in an isolated place)
- Offence is committed against those working in the public sector or providing a service to the public
- Presence of others e.g. relatives, especially children or partner of the victim
- Additional degradation of the victim (e.g. taking photographs of a victim as part of a sexual offence)
- In property offences, high value (including sentimental value) of property to the victim, or substantial consequential loss (e.g. where the theft of equipment causes serious disruption to a victim's life or business)

Factors indicating significantly lower culpability:

- A greater degree of provocation than normally expected
- Mental illness or disability
- Youth or age, where it affects the responsibility of the individual defendant
- The fact that the offender played only a minor role in the offence

Personal mitigation

Section 166(1) Criminal Justice Act 2003 makes provision for a sentencer to take account of any matters that 'in the opinion of the court, are relevant in mitigation of sentence'.

When the court has formed an initial assessment of the seriousness of the offence, then it should consider any offender mitigation. The issue of remorse should be taken into account at this point along with other mitigating features such as admissions to the police in interview.

