

SENTENCING OF CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT OFFENDERS

Organisation: Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
Date Received: 5/03/2014

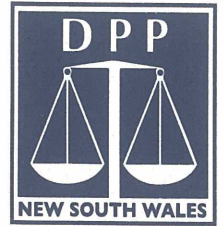
OUR REFERENCE

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DATE

28 February, 2014



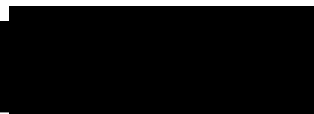
The Chair
Joint Select Committee on Sentencing
Child Sexual Assault Offenders
Parliament House
Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Mr Grant MP

Inquiry into the Sentencing Child Sexual Assault Offenders

Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to this inquiry. Attached is a submission prepared on behalf of the ODPP.

Yours faithfully



Lloyd Babb SC
Director of Public Prosecutions

Inquiry into Sentencing for Child Sexual Assault

Submission by the NSW Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

This submission has been prepared with input from senior lawyers within the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(a) whether current sentencing options for perpetrators of child sexual assault remain effective:

In our view full time imprisonment is the required and necessary penalty for adults¹ convicted of child sexual assault. Such offending is such a serious breach of the criminal law that full time prison sentences must be imposed.

The appellate courts of NSW have confirmed that full time custody is the appropriate sentence for child sexual assault offences. The courts have said repeatedly that such offences against children are abhorrent to the community.

In **R v BJW** (2000) 112 A Crim R 1 at [20] Sheller JA stated:

“The maximum penalties the legislature has set for [child sexual assault] offences reflect community abhorrence of and concern about adult sexual abuse of children. General deterrence is of great importance in sentencing such offenders and especially so when the offender is in a position of trust to the victim. See the remarks of Kirby ACJ in **R v Skinner** (1994) 72 A Crim R 151 at 154.”

The necessity for custodial sentences for offenders who commit these offences has been emphasised:

“This court has said time and time again that sexual assaults upon young children, especially by those who stand in a position of trust to them, must be severely punished, and that those who engage in this evil conduct must go to gaol for a long period of time, not only to punish them, but also in an endeavour to deter others who might have similar inclinations ...

This court must serve notice upon judges who impose weakly merciful sentences in some cases of sexual assault upon children, that heavy custodial sentences are essential if the courts are to play their proper role in protecting young people from sexual attacks by adults ...”. (**R v Fisher** (1989) 40 A Crim R 442 at 445)

In addition the courts have acknowledged the changing community attitudes to these offences and the resulting increase in the length of sentences due to the fact that there is a greater understanding about the long term impact of child sexual assault (**R v MJR** (2002) 54 NSWLR 368 at [57]).

¹ Children may be treated differently, particularly where the sexual conduct is consensual and is between children not greatly different in age. The youth and immaturity of an offender must always be potential mitigating factors, however, in particularly serious child sexual offending, even by a child, the youth of the offender will not necessarily mitigate the appropriate sentence.

(b) whether greater consistency in sentencing and improving public confidence in the judicial system could be achieved through alternative sentencing options, including but not limited to minimum mandatory sentencing and anti-androgenic medication

The ODPP does not have any expertise on the subject anti-androgenic medication. It is difficult to envision from a legal and practical perspective how such an option could be incorporated into the initial sentencing process, but it may possibly, be an option to be considered in conjunction with a Continuing Detention Order or Continuing Supervision Order: *Crimes (Serious Sex Offenders) Act* 2006. The ODPP does not have a role to play in the imposition of these orders so this is not a matter on which we wish to comment.

We are opposed to the use of minimum mandatory sentencing and instead favour individualised justice. In our view a better way of providing greater consistency in sentencing is through the use of sentencing guidelines either provided by the Court of Criminal Appeal or through an independent Sentencing Council.

In our view Standard Minimum Non-Parole Periods (SNPPs) are a useful guidepost that assist in promoting consistency of sentencing for sex offenders. We agree with the **New South Wales Law Reform Commission Interim Report 134 Standard Minimum Non-Parole Periods**² recommendation, that the SNPP scheme be retained. In our view there should be a SNPP for offences against children not currently subject to a SNPP, namely, the following offences under the *Crimes Act* 1900:

- s 66B Attempt or assault with intent to have sexual intercourse with a child under 10 years
- s 66C(1) Sexual intercourse with a child 10-14 years
- s 66C(2) Sexual intercourse with a child 10-14 years, aggravated offence
- s 66C(4) Sexual intercourse with a child 14-16 years, aggravated offence
- s 91G(1) Use (or allow) a child under 14 years to produce child abuse material
- s 66EB Procuring or grooming a child under 16 years for unlawful sexual activity
- s 91D Promoting or engaging in acts of child prostitution (for a child under 14 years only)
- s 91E Obtaining benefit from child prostitution (for a child under 14 years only)

The Need for Sentencing Guidelines

The United Kingdom government published its White Paper “Protecting the Public – Strengthening protection against sex offenders and reforming the law on sexual offences” in 2002. In 2003 the Sexual Offence Act 2003 (UK) was enacted. To assist the courts in the interpretation and sentencing of the new sexual offences, the UK Sentencing Guidelines Council issued the Definitive Guideline to the Sexual Offences Act 2003. This guideline applies to the sentencing of offenders convicted of any of the sexual offences covered by this guideline and who are sentenced on or after a specific date. The aim of the guidelines is to provide a succinct framework for a sentencing process that not only includes a sentencing starting point and range but flexibility and variability (Guidelines p.5). See *Attachment 1*, also available at www.sentencing-guidelines.gov.uk.

² May 2012.

The Guidelines assists sentencers to decide the type and length of the sentence and set out the factors they should consider. The Government considered that it was important that there was consistency in sentencing. Sentencing guidelines play a key role in this by setting out a standard approach for all judges and magistrates to follow. The Sentencing Guidelines are applicable in all criminal courts in England and Wales to ensure a consistent approach and transparency in sentencing.

In relation to the Magistrates' Court Sentencing Guidelines, one magistrate has commented:

*"Life as a magistrate without sentencing guidelines now seems inconceivable. More than anything else they allow everyone in court - including the defendant and his or her solicitor - to see a transparent sentencing process at work. . . The guidelines, with their structured approach to offence seriousness, culpability and harm, [are] invaluable in clarifying the issues."*³

Each guideline also requires a court to start the sentencing process by assessing the harm caused to the victim. Courts then need to decide how serious the offence is by looking at all the facts of the case, which will cover a number of factors relating directly to the victim.⁴

New Zealand with the introduction of the *Sentencing Council Act* 2007 has also established a similar independent body, the Sentencing Council, whose purpose it is to provide similar guidelines on sentencing and parole. The aims of these guidelines are to promote consistency in sentencing practice between different courts and Judges as well as ensuring transparency in sentencing policy (among other roles). The New Zealand guidelines are to be consistent with the *Sentencing Act* 2002 relating to sentencing principles, sentencing levels, particular types of sentences, other matters relating to sentencing practice and grounds for departure from the sentencing guidelines.

We agree with the recommendations contained within the **NSW Law Reform Commission Report 139 Sentencing**. An appropriate avenue for the issue of Guidelines for Sentencing are contained within **Recommendation 18.2**:

Guideline judgments and the NSW Sentencing Council

- (1) A revised Crimes (Sentencing) Act should continue to provide for the Court of Criminal Appeal to issue guideline judgments on the Attorney General's application, and on its own motion, by preserving the procedures set out in the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act* 1999 (NSW), Part 3 Division 4.
- (2) The NSW Sentencing Council should continue to have the function of advising and consulting with the Attorney General on matters suitable for guideline judgment applications, and on submissions that may be made to the Court of Criminal Appeal.
- (3) The NSW Sentencing Council should also have the specific function of preparing a research and advisory report:
 - (a) on the request of the Attorney General, for lodgement with an application for a guideline judgment; and

³How the Guidelines are used: <http://sentencingcouncil.judiciary.gov.uk/guidelines/how-guidelines-used.htm>

⁴ Ibid.

- (b) for lodgement with the Court of Criminal Appeal, where the Court decides on its own motion to issue or review a guideline judgment.
- (4) A revised Crimes (Sentencing) Act should require the Court of Criminal Appeal to give notice to the NSW Sentencing Council if it is considering issuing or reviewing a guideline judgment on its own motion, and to receive any research and advisory report the Council provides in response.
- (5) The Sentencing Council should be specifically resourced to undertake this work.

We think that a strong Sentencing Guidelines system would provide additional guidance above and beyond the SNPP system.

Should NSW introduce such Guidelines they could also be available to the community so that the community can have an understanding about how judges and magistrates apply the Guidelines to the sentencing process.

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
28 February 2014



Sentencing Guidelines Council

Sexual Offences Act 2003

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 a relevant guideline. This guideline applies to the sentencing of offenders convicted of any of the sexual offences covered by this guideline who are sentenced on or after 14 May 2007.

The Sexual Offences Act 2003 contains a large number of new or amended offences for which there was no sentencing case law. Following implementation of this Act in May 2004, a number of cases have been considered by the Court of Appeal and guidance from those judgments has been incorporated into this guideline.

The guideline uses the starting point of 5 years for the rape of an adult with no aggravating or mitigating factors (derived from *Millberry and others*¹) as the baseline from which all other sentences for offences in this guideline have been calculated. Since the judgment in *Millberry*, changes introduced by the CJA 2003 have both affected the structure of custodial sentences of 12 months and above and introduced new sentences for those convicted of many of the offences in this guideline where the court considers that the offender provides a significant risk of serious harm in the future.

The sentencing ranges and starting points in this guideline take account of both these changes. Accordingly, the transitional arrangements set out in paragraphs 2.1.7–2.1.10 of the Council guideline *New Sentences: Criminal Justice Act 2003* do not apply.

Sexual offences can be committed in a domestic context and so come within the definition of ‘domestic violence’ used in the Council guideline *Overarching Principles: Domestic Violence* published in December 2006. In such circumstances, reference should also be made to this guideline to identify additional principles and factors that should also be taken into account in assessing the seriousness of an offence and determining the appropriate sentence.

The Council is indebted to the Sentencing Advisory Panel for its comprehensive advice which followed two public consultations and included a review of work that the Panel had previously undertaken in relation to offences of rape and of child pornography, where its advice had led to guideline judgments from the Court of Appeal. The advice and this guideline are available on www.sentencing-guidelines.gov.uk or from the Sentencing Guidelines Secretariat at 4th floor, 8–10 Great George Street, London SW1P 3AE. A summary of the responses to the Council’s consultation also appears on the website.

Chairman of the Council
April 2007

1 [2003] 2 Cr App R (S) 31

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4	Part 2C, pages 38, 39, 40 and 41
5	Part 2A, pages 24, 25 and 26
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40	Part 3B, pages 76 and 77
41	Part 3B, pages 78 and 79
45	Part 6A, pages 112, 113 and 114 (section 1 Protection of Children Act 1978 and section 160 Criminal Justice Act 1988)
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48	Part 6B, pages 120, 121, 122 and 123
49	Part 6B, pages 120, 121, 122 and 123
50	Part 6B, pages 120, 121, 122 and 123
52	Part 6C, pages 126 and 127
53	Part 6C, pages 126 and 127
55	Part 6C, pages 128 and 129 (section 33A Sexual Offences Act 1956)
57	Part 6D, pages 130 and 131
58	Part 6D, pages 130 and 131
59	Part 6D, pages 130 and 131
61	Part 4, pages 88 and 89
62	Part 4, pages 84 and 85
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64	Part 5, pages 92 and 93
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67	Part 5, pages 98 and 99
69	Part 5, pages 100 and 101
70	Part 5, pages 102 and 103
71	Part 5, pages 94 and 95

Part 1: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Introduction

1.1 The Sexual Offences Act (SOA) 2003 came into force on 1 May 2004. Part 1 creates a number of new sexual offences. It also includes a large number of pre-existing offences, some of which have been redefined and/or have revised maximum penalties.

1.2 The Criminal Justice Act (CJA) 2003 provides¹ that the seriousness of an offence should be determined by two main parameters: the *culpability* of the offender and the *harm* caused, or risked, by the offence, including the impact on the victim(s). The Sentencing Guidelines Council guideline on seriousness² provides that the seriousness of an offence is to be determined according to the relative impact of the culpability of the offender and the actual or foreseeable harm caused to the victim. Where there is an imbalance between culpability and harm, the culpability of the offender in the particular circumstances of an individual case should be the primary factor in determining the seriousness of the offence.

1.3 The guideline has been formulated on the basis of the sentencing framework that is currently in force. **For these types of offence more than for many others, the sentencing process must allow for flexibility and variability. The suggested starting points and sentencing ranges contained in the offence guidelines are not rigid, and movement within and between ranges will be dependent upon the circumstances of individual cases and, in particular, the aggravating and mitigating factors that are present.**

In order to assist in developing consistency of approach, a decision making process is set out at page 17.

1.4 In the guideline published by the Council to support the new sentencing framework introduced by the CJA 2003,³ in relation to custodial sentences of 12 months or more it is stated that, generally, a court should only make *specific* recommendations about the requirements to be included in the licence conditions when announcing shorter sentences where it is reasonable to anticipate the relevance of the requirement at the point of release. However, sentencing for a sexual offence is an example of an occasion where the court may sensibly suggest interventions that could be useful, either during the custodial period or on release. The court's recommendation will not form part of the sentence, but will be a helpful guide for the probation service.

1.5 Apart from the offence of rape which, when charged as a primary offence, is confined to male defendants, the SOA 2003 makes no distinction in terms of liability or maximum penalties for male and female offenders. The guidelines are proposed on the basis that they should apply irrespective of the gender of the victim or of the offender, except in specified circumstances where a distinction is justified by the nature of the offence.

1 s.143(1)

2 *Overarching Principles: Seriousness*, published 16 December 2004 – www.sentencing-guidelines.gov.uk

3 *New Sentences: Criminal Justice Act 2003*, published 16 December 2004 – www.sentencing-guidelines.gov.uk

Seriousness

1.6 The guidelines for sentencing for serious sexual offences have been based on the guideline judgment on rape – *Millberry and others*⁴ – in which the Court of Appeal stated that:

‘... there are, broadly, three dimensions to consider in assessing the gravity of an individual offence of rape. The first is the degree of harm to the victim; the second is the level of culpability of the offender; and the third is the level of risk posed by the offender to society.’

1.7 In the subsequent *Attorney General’s Reference (Nos. 91, 119, 120 of 2002)*,⁵ the Court of Appeal held that ‘similar dimensions should apply to other categories of sexual offences’, and added that there would also be a need to deter others from acting in a similar fashion.

1.8 These statements established the general principles for assessing the seriousness of sexual offences that are now encapsulated in the provisions of the CJA 2003.

1.9 The maximum penalty and mode of trial prescribed by Parliament for each sexual offence give a general indication of the relative seriousness of different offences and these have also acted as a broad guide for the proposed sentencing starting points.

The harm caused by sexual offences

1.10 All sexual offences where the activity is non-consensual, coercive or exploitative result in harm. Harm is also inherent where victims ostensibly consent but where their capacity to give informed consent is affected by their youth or mental disorder.

1.11 The effects of sexual offending may be physical and/or psychological. The physical effects – injury, pregnancy or sexually transmitted infections – may be very serious. The psychological effects may be equally or even more serious, but much less obvious (even unascertainable) at the time of sentencing. They may include any or all of the following (although this list is not intended to be comprehensive and items are not listed in any form of priority):

- *Violation of the victim’s sexual autonomy*
- *Fear*
- *Humiliation*
- *Degradation*
- *Shame*
- *Embarrassment*
- *Inability to trust*
- *Inability to form personal or intimate relationships in adulthood*
- *Self harm or suicide*

4 [2003] 2 Cr App R (S) 31

5 [2003] 2 Cr App R (S) 338

The offender's culpability in sexual offences

1.12 According to the Council's guideline on seriousness, culpability is determined by the extent to which the offender intends to cause harm – the worse the harm intended, the greater the offender's culpability. Sexual offences are somewhat different in that the offender's intention may be to obtain sexual gratification, financial gain or some other result, rather than to harm the victim. However, where the activity is in any way non-consensual, coercive or exploitative, the offence is inherently harmful and therefore the offender's culpability is high. Planning an offence makes the offender more highly culpable than engaging in opportunistic or impulsive offending.

1.13 In general, the difficulty of assessing seriousness where there is an imbalance between culpability and harm does not arise in relation to sexual offences. However, some offences in the SOA 2003 are defined in terms of the offender's intention to commit an offence that does not, in fact, take place, for example the 'incitement offences', the 'preparatory offences' and the new offence of 'meeting a child following sexual grooming etc'. In such cases, the level of actual harm to the victim may be lower than in cases involving the commission of a physical sexual offence. Here the level of culpability will be the primary factor in determining the seriousness of the offence, with the degree of harm that could have been caused to an individual victim, and the risk posed to others by the offender, being integral to the sentencing decision.

The culpability of young offenders

1.14 The SOA 2003 makes special provision for young offenders found guilty of certain sexual offences – namely those in the 'ostensibly consensual' category – by providing that offenders aged under 18 will face a maximum penalty of 5 years' detention, as opposed to the maximum 14 years for offenders aged 18 or over. These are dealt with in Part 7 of the guideline.

1.15 The age of the offender will also be significant in the sentencing exercise in relation to non-consensual offences, where no special sentencing provisions have been provided for in the legislation. Its significance is particularly acute in relation to the strict liability offences such as 'rape of a child under 13', where the maximum penalty is life imprisonment, especially if an offender is very young and the disparity in age between the offender and the victim is very small.

1.16 Section 44(1) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 provides that every court dealing with a child or young person, as an offender or otherwise, 'shall have regard to the welfare of the child or young person'.

1.17 The youth and immaturity of an offender must always be potential mitigating factors for the courts to take into account when passing sentence. However, where the facts of a case are particularly serious, the youth of the offender will not necessarily mitigate the appropriate sentence.⁶

⁶ *R v Paiwant Asi-Akram* [2005] EWCA Crim 1543, *R v Patrick M* [2005] EWCA Crim 1679

The nature of the sexual activity

1.18 The nature of the sexual activity covered by some offences in the SOA 2003 (such as ‘rape’ and ‘assault by penetration’) is quite precisely defined whilst others – for example, ‘sexual activity with a child’, ‘sexual activity with a child family member’, ‘abuse of a position of trust’ – are drawn very widely and cover all forms of intentional activity involving sexual touching, including penetration.

- Sexual activity involves varying types and degrees of touching ranging from genital or oral penetration through to non-genital touching of the victim’s clothed body.
- Penetrative acts are more serious than non-penetrative acts. The fact that the offender or victim (especially the victim) is totally or partially naked makes the activity more serious.
- The touching may be consensual, ostensibly consensual or non-consensual. Where the victim’s ability to consent is impaired by, for example, youth or mental incapacity, this makes the activity, regardless of its nature, more serious.

Aggravating and mitigating factors

1.19 The Council guideline on seriousness sets out aggravating and mitigating factors that are applicable to a wide range of cases. 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.

1.20 Sentencers should refer to paragraphs 1.20–1.27 of the Council guideline. For ease of reference, extracts from the guideline are provided below. The fact that a victim was vulnerable will be of particular relevance in cases involving sexual offences.

THESE FACTORS APPLY TO A WIDE RANGE OF OFFENCES AND NOT ALL WILL BE RELEVANT TO SEXUAL OFFENCES.

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.

The risk of re-offending

1.21 One of the purposes of sentencing set out in the CJA 2003⁷ is 'the protection of the public'. Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 strengthens the current system of registration for sex offenders and also introduces a number of new orders, some of which are available on conviction and others by application in civil proceedings to a magistrates' court. There are also a number of sentencing options, custodial and non-custodial, open to sentencers where the risk of re-offending is high.

1.22 The arrangements for registration of sex offenders (see also paragraph 1.29 below) follow automatically on conviction, and are not part of the sentencing process. The duty to give reasons for, and to explain the effect of, sentencing is now set out in the CJA 2003.⁸

⁷ s.142(1)

⁸ s.174

1.23 If a victim personal statement has not been produced, the court should enquire whether the victim has been given the opportunity to make one. In the absence of a victim personal statement, the court should not assume that the offence had no impact on the victim. A pre-sentence report should normally be prepared before sentence is passed for any sexual offence, as this may contain important information about the sexually deviant tendencies of an offender and an assessment of the likelihood of re-offending; a psychiatric report may also be appropriate. It is clearly in the interests of public protection to provide effective treatment for sex offenders at the earliest opportunity.

Dangerous offenders

1.24 In relation to custodial sentences, the starting point will be the assessment of dangerousness as set out in section 229 of the CJA 2003; since the majority of the offences in the SOA 2003 are 'specified' offences (as defined in section 224 and listed in schedule 15, part 2). There are three sentencing options for offenders aged 18 or over: discretionary life sentences, indeterminate sentences of 'imprisonment for public protection', and the redefined extended sentences.⁹

1.25 The criterion for the assessment of dangerousness in all cases falling within the provisions for dangerous offenders is whether the court considers that there is a significant risk to members of the public of serious harm occasioned by the commission by the offender of further specified offences.¹⁰ If the criterion is met, the options available depend on whether the offence is a 'serious' offence.

1.26 Where a specified offence carries a maximum penalty of life imprisonment or 10 years' imprisonment or more, it is a 'serious' offence for the purposes of section 225. In such cases, if the risk criterion is met in respect of an adult offender, a life sentence or imprisonment for public protection must be imposed.

1.27 In setting the minimum term to be served within an indeterminate sentence under these provisions, in accordance with normal practice that term will usually be half the equivalent determinate sentence. Such period will normally be reduced by time spent on remand in custody.

1.28 In relation to 'specified' offences that are not 'serious' offences, where the risk criterion is met in relation to an adult offender, under section 227 the court is required to extend the period for which the offender will be subject to a licence on release from custody; the custodial element in such cases must be for a minimum of 12 months. Within the statutory limits, the period of licence must be of such length as the court considers necessary for the purposes of protecting members of the public from serious harm occasioned by the commission of further specified offences.

⁹ Criminal Justice Act 2003, ss.225–228

¹⁰ Ibid. 225(1)

Other orders

1.29 There are a number of orders and requirements relevant to those convicted of sexual offences. Some follow automatically on conviction and others can be applied for:

- inclusion of an offender's name on a *Sex Offenders' Register* – used for risk management by local authorities and other statutory agencies to indicate that an individual may pose an ongoing risk to children – follows automatically on conviction or caution for a sexual offence;¹¹ and
- *notification orders* which impose sex offender registration requirements on offenders living in the UK who have been convicted of a sexual offence overseas – available on application by complaint to a magistrates' court.¹²

1.30 A court has a duty to consider making two ancillary orders that require the intervention of the sentencer, namely sexual offences prevention orders (SOPO)¹³ and orders disqualifying an offender from working with children:¹⁴

- *sexual offences prevention orders* – civil preventative orders that can be made either at the point of sentence in the Crown Court or a magistrates' court, or by complaint to a magistrates' court in respect of someone previously convicted of a sexual offence where that person's behaviour suggests the possibility of re-offending; and
- *disqualification orders* – an order disqualifying an offender convicted of an offence against a child from working with children, which *must* (or in defined circumstances *may*) be imposed unless the court is satisfied that the offender is unlikely to commit a further offence against a child.

When passing sentence for a sexual offence, the court must always consider whether or not it would be appropriate to make a sexual offences prevention order or an order disqualifying the offender from working with children.

Community orders

1.31 The availability of requirements able to be included within a community order, and the suitability of them for an individual offender, will be detailed in a pre-sentence report. Some options of direct relevance to sex offenders are considered below.

Sex offender treatment programmes

1.31.1 These are available both in prisons and in the community. Participation in a programme whilst in custody is voluntary, but programmes in the community can be a mandatory requirement of a community order where a PSR writer has made a recommendation and commented on the suitability of the offender for such a requirement.

- Accredited treatment programmes are targeted at males, who form the overwhelming majority of sex offenders, but individual programmes are devised for female offenders.

11 Children and Young Persons Act 1933, schedule 1 – currently subject to a cross-government review, in light of the alternative provisions that now exist to prohibit working with children

12 Sexual Offences Act 2003, s.97

13 Sexual Offences Act 2003, s.104

14 Criminal Justice and Courts Services Act 2000, ss.28 and 29, as amended by the Criminal Justice Act 2003, s.299 and schedule 30

- Treatment programmes are usually only available to those who are given a long community order (normally 3 years), and may not always be available for those sentenced to shorter custodial sentences.

Before imposing sentence, the court should investigate the content and availability of such programmes and will wish to be satisfied that a programme will be able to commence within a realistic timeframe.

Curfews

1.31.2 A curfew requirement, usually associated with electronic monitoring, may be helpful in restricting an offender's right to be out in public at the same time as, for example, schoolchildren. A curfew requirement is most likely to be effective when used in conjunction with a residence requirement requiring an offender to live in approved accommodation where behaviour and compliance can be monitored. Such a requirement can be for between 2 and 12 hours per day and last up to 6 months.

When a court imposes a community order for a sexual offence, it should always consider imposing a requirement to attend a special treatment programme designed to help the offender recognise and control any sexually deviant tendencies.

Financial orders

1.32 In addition to the sentence imposed for the offence(s), the following supplementary penalties should be considered.

Confiscation orders

1.32.1 Depending on the date of the offence, the CJA 1988 or Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 set out the circumstances in which the courts are entitled or required to make a confiscation order to recover some of the proceeds of an offender's crime. The prosecution may suggest consideration of a confiscation order but, where appropriate, the court should consider making such an order of its own volition.

Deprivation orders

1.32.2 The courts should also consider whether, in the particular circumstances of the case, it would be appropriate to make an order depriving an offender of property used for the purposes of crime.¹⁵ This will be a particularly relevant consideration where, for example, someone convicted of a voyeurism or child pornography offence possesses a camera or a computer used to make, store or circulate sexual material connected to the offence, or where a pimp convicted of controlling prostitution uses a car to drive prostitutes to their 'patch'. A Crown Court can also make a restraint order¹⁶ in respect of realisable property held by an offender who is believed to have benefited from criminal conduct, prohibiting them from dealing with it.

¹⁵ Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000, s.143

¹⁶ Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, s.41

Whenever an offender has profited in some way from the sexual exploitation of others, the court should give serious consideration to the making of a confiscation order to recover the proceeds of the crime.

The court should also, especially in relation to offences involving voyeurism, prostitution, pornography and trafficking, consider whether it would be appropriate to make an order depriving an offender of property used, or intended to be used, in connection with the offence.

Compensation orders

1.32.3 The court must consider making a compensation order, in accordance with the provisions of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000, in respect of any personal injury, loss or damage occasioned to a victim. Compensation should benefit, not inflict further harm on, the victim. Any financial recompense from the offender for a sexual offence may cause the victim additional humiliation, degradation and distress. The victim's views are properly obtained through sensitive discussion with the victim by the police or witness care unit, when it can be explained that the offender's ability to pay will ultimately determine whether, and how much, compensation is ordered. The views of the victim regarding compensation should be made known to the court and respected and, if appropriate, acknowledged at the time of sentencing. A victim may not want compensation from the offender, but this should not be assumed.

Summary of general principles

- (i) Except where otherwise indicated, the offence guidelines all relate to sentencing on conviction for a first-time offender after a plea of not guilty.
- (ii) Starting points are based on a basic offence¹⁷ of its category. Aggravating and mitigating factors that are particularly relevant to each offence are listed in the individual offence guidelines. The list of aggravating factors is not exhaustive and the factors are not ranked in any particular order. A factor that is an ingredient of an offence cannot also be an aggravating factor. Sexual offences will often involve some form of violence as an essential element of the offence and this has been included in fixing the starting points. Where harm is inflicted over and above that necessary to commit the offence, that will be an aggravating factor.
- (iii) In relation to sexual offences, the presence of generic and offence-specific aggravating factors will significantly influence the type and length of sentence imposed. The generic list of aggravating and mitigating factors identified by the Sentencing Guidelines Council in its guideline on seriousness is reproduced at paragraph 1.20 above but *not* for each offence. **These factors apply to a wide range of offences and not all will be relevant to sexual offences.**
- (iv) Unless specifically stated, the starting points assume that the offender is an adult. Sentences will normally need to be reduced where the offender is sentenced as a youth, save in the most serious cases (see paragraph 1.17 above).
- (v) Specific guidance on sentencing youths for one of the child sex offences that attracts a lower statutory maximum penalty where the offender is under 18 can be found in Part 7.
- (vi) There are a large number of new or amended offences in the SOA 2003 for which there is no sentencing case law. The guidelines use the starting point of 5 years for the rape of an adult with no aggravating or mitigating factors (derived from *Millberry and others*¹⁸) as the baseline from which all other sentences have been calculated.
- (vii) Where a community order is the recommended starting point, the requirements to be imposed are left for the court to decide according to the particular facts of the individual case. Where a community order is the proposed starting point for different levels of seriousness of the same offence or for a second or subsequent offence of the same level of seriousness, this should be reflected by the imposition of more onerous requirements.¹⁹
- (viii) Treatment programmes are not specifically mentioned in the guidelines. A sentencer should always consider whether, in the circumstances of the individual case and the profile of the offending behaviour, it would be sensible to require the offender to take part in a programme designed to address sexually deviant behaviour.

17 A 'basic offence' is one in which the ingredients of the offence as defined are present, and assuming no aggravating or mitigating factors

18 [2003] 2 Cr App R (S) 31

19 For further information, see the Council guideline *New Sentences: Criminal Justice Act 2003*, section B: 'Imposing a Community Sentence – The Approach'

- (ix) Reference to 'non-custodial sentence' in any of the offence guidelines (save for those in Part 7) suggests that the court consider a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, even in those circumstances a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.
- (x) In all cases, the court must consider whether it would be appropriate to make any ancillary orders, such as an order banning the offender from working with children, an order requiring the offender to pay compensation to a victim, or an order confiscating an offender's assets or requiring the forfeiture of equipment used in connection with an offence.

The decision making process

The process set out below is intended to show that the sentencing approach for sexual offences is fluid and requires the structured exercise of discretion.

1. Identify dangerous offenders

Most sexual offences are specified offences for the purposes of the public protection provisions in the CJA 2003. The court must determine whether there is a significant risk of serious harm by the commission of a further specified offence. The starting points in the guidelines are a) for offenders who do not meet the dangerous offender criteria and b) as the basis for the setting of a minimum term within an indeterminate sentence for those who do meet the criteria.

2. Identify the appropriate starting point

Because many acts can be charged as more than one offence, consideration will have to be given to the appropriate guideline once findings of fact have been made. The sentence should reflect the facts found to exist and not just the title of the offence of which the offender is convicted.

3. Consider relevant aggravating factors, both general and those specific to the type of offence

This may result in a sentence level being identified that is higher than the suggested starting point, sometimes substantially so.

4. Consider mitigating factors and personal mitigation

There may be general or offence-specific mitigating factors and matters of personal mitigation which could result in a sentence that is lower than the suggested starting point (possibly substantially so), or a sentence of a different type.

5. Reduction for guilty plea

The court will then apply any reduction for a guilty plea following the approach set out in the Council's guideline *Reduction in Sentence for a Guilty Plea*.

6. Consider ancillary orders

The court should consider whether ancillary orders are appropriate or necessary. These are referred to in some of the offence guidelines.

7. The totality principle

The court should review the total sentence to ensure that it is proportionate to the offending behaviour and properly balanced.

8. Reasons

When a court moves from the suggested starting points and sentencing ranges identified in the guidelines, it should explain its reasons for doing so.

Sentencing ranges and starting points

1. Typically, a guideline will apply to an offence that can be committed in a variety of circumstances with different levels of seriousness. It will apply to a 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 CJA 2003, must be treated as an aggravating factor.
2. As an aid to consistency of approach, the guidelines describe a number of types of activity which would fall within the broad definition of the offence. These are set out in a column headed 'Type/nature of activity'.
3. 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 type or nature of offence activity) to reach a provisional sentence.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 outside the range indicated in the guideline.
7. 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.
8. A court must give its reasons for imposing a sentence of a different kind or outside the range provided in the guidelines.²⁰

²⁰ Criminal Justice Act 2003, s.174(2)(a)

Part 2: NON-CONSENSUAL OFFENCES

2.1 The offences in this category include ‘rape’, ‘assault by penetration’, ‘sexual assault’ and causing a victim to take part in sexual activity without consent. Some offences are generic; others protect victims who are under 13 or who have a mental disorder impeding choice.

2.2 **The SOA 2003 creates a rule of law that there is no defence of consent where sexual activity is alleged in relation to a child under 13 years of age or a person who has a mental disorder impeding choice.¹**

The harm caused by non-consensual offences

2.3 All non-consensual offences involve the violation of the victim’s sexual autonomy and will result in harm.

2.4 The seriousness of the violation may depend on a number of factors, but the nature of the sexual behaviour will be the primary indicator of the degree of harm caused in the first instance.

2.5 The principle that offences involving sexual penetration are more serious than non-penetrative sexual assault is reflected in the higher maximum penalty accorded in statute to these offences.

The relationship between the victim and the offender

2.6 The guideline judgment in *Millberry and others*² established the principle that sentencers should adopt the same starting point for ‘relationship rape’ or ‘acquaintance rape’ as for ‘stranger rape’. The Council has determined that the same principle should apply to all non-consensual offences. Any rape is a traumatic and humiliating experience and, although the particular circumstances in which the rape takes place may affect the sentence imposed, the starting point for sentencing should be the same.

The age of the victim

2.7 **The extreme youth or old age of a victim should be an aggravating factor.**

2.8 **In addition, in principle, the younger the child and the greater the age gap between the offender and the victim, the higher the sentence should be.**

2.9 **However, the youth and immaturity of the offender must also be taken into account in each case.**

2.10 The court in *Millberry* adopted the principle that a sexual offence against a child is more serious than the same offence perpetrated against an adult and attracts a higher starting point. No distinction was made between children aged 13 and over but under 16, and those aged under 13.

¹ See, for example, the offences set out in the Sexual Offences Act 2003, ss.5–8 and 30–33

² [2003] 2 Cr App R (S) 31

2.11 Special weight has subsequently been accorded to the protection of very young children by the introduction of a range of strict liability offences in the SOA 2003 specifically designed to protect children under 13:

- The offences of ‘rape of a child under 13’, ‘assault by penetration of a child under 13’ and ‘causing a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity’ where the activity included sexual penetration carry the maximum life penalty.
- The maximum penalty for the new offence of ‘sexual assault of a child under 13’ is 14 years, as opposed to a maximum of 10 years for the generic ‘sexual assault’ offence.

2.12 In keeping with the principles of protection established in the SOA 2003, the Council has determined that:

- **higher starting points in cases involving victims under 13 should normally apply, but there may be exceptions;**
- **particular care will need to be taken when applying the starting points in certain cases, such as those involving young offenders or offenders whose judgement is impaired by a mental disorder; and**
- **proximity in age between a young victim and an offender is also a relevant consideration.**

Victims with a mental disorder

2.13 The SOA 2003 introduces three groups of offences specifically designed to protect vulnerable adults who have a mental disorder. The aim is to protect all victims with a mental disorder, whether or not they have the capacity to consent to sexual activity, but the legislation has been drafted to make a distinction between:

- (i) those persons who have a mental disorder ‘impeding choice’ – persons whose mental functioning is so impaired at the time of the sexual activity that they are ‘unable to refuse’;
- (ii) those who have a mental disorder (but not falling within (i) above³) such that any ability to choose is easily overridden and agreement to sexual activity can be secured through relatively low levels of inducement, threat or deception; and
- (iii) those who have a mental disorder, regardless of their ability to choose whether or not to take part in sexual activity, whose actions may be influenced by their familiarity with, or dependence upon, a care worker.

The latter two groups are considered in Part 3 of the guideline, which relates to offences involving ostensible consent.

2.14 The maximum penalty for non-consensual offences involving victims with a mental disorder is high, indicating the relative seriousness of such offending behaviour.

2.15 In line with the thinking relating to the protection of children under 13, the fact that the victim has a mental disorder impeding choice should always aggravate an offence, bearing in mind that it will have been proven that the offender knew, or could reasonably have been expected to know, that the victim had a mental disorder impeding choice.

3 That is, it is not of such a character that it ‘impedes choice’ within the meaning of the SOA 2003

The starting points for sentencing for offences involving victims with a mental disorder impeding choice should be higher than in comparable cases where the victim has no such disability.

The offender's culpability in non-consensual offences

2.16 All the non-consensual offences involve a high level of culpability on the part of the offender, since that person will have acted either deliberately without the victim's consent or without giving due consideration to whether the victim was able to or did, in fact, consent.

2.17 Notwithstanding paragraph 2.11 above, there will be cases involving victims under 13 years of age where there was, *in fact*, consent where, *in law*, it cannot be given. In such circumstances, presence of consent may be material in relation to sentence, particularly in relation to a young offender where there is close proximity in age between the victim and offender or where the mental capacity or maturity of the offender is impaired.

2.18 Where there was reasonable belief on the part of a young offender that the victim was 16, this can be taken into consideration as a mitigating factor.

2.19 The planning of an offence indicates a higher level of culpability than an opportunistic or impulsive offence.

2.20 In *Millberry*, the Court of Appeal established that the offender's culpability in a case of rape would be 'somewhat less' in cases where the victim had consented to sexual familiarity with the offender on the occasion in question than in cases where the offender had set out with the intention of committing rape.

2.21 Save in cases of breach of trust or grooming, an offender's culpability may be reduced if the offender and victim engaged in consensual sexual activity on the same occasion and immediately before the offence took place. Factors relevant to culpability in such circumstances include the type of consensual activity that occurred, similarity to what then occurs, and timing. However, the seriousness of the non-consensual act may overwhelm any other consideration.

2.22 The same principle should apply to the generic offences of 'assault by penetration' and 'sexual assault'. However, it should not apply to the equivalent offences relating to victims who are under 13 or who have a mental disorder impeding choice, given the presumption inherent in these offences that the victim cannot in law consent to any form of sexual activity, save where there is close proximity of age between the offender and the victim, or where the mental capacity or maturity of the offender is impaired.

PART 2A: RAPE AND ASSAULT BY PENETRATION

2A.1 The SOA 2003 has redefined the offence of rape so that it now includes non-consensual penile penetration of the mouth and has also introduced a new offence of ‘assault by penetration’. Parliament agreed the same maximum penalty of life imprisonment for these offences.

2A.2 It is impossible to say that any one form of non-consensual penetration is inherently a more serious violation of the victim’s sexual autonomy than another. The Council therefore has determined that the sentencing starting points established in *Millberry* should apply to all non-consensual offences involving penetration of the anus or vagina or penile penetration of the mouth.

- **5 years** is intended to be the starting point for a case involving an adult victim raped by a single offender in a case that involves *no aggravating factors at all*.
- **8 years** is the suggested starting point where any of the particular aggravating factors identified in the offence guidelines are involved.

2A.3 In addition:

- where identified aggravating factors exist and the victim is a child aged 13 or over but under 16, the recommended starting point is 10 years;
- for the rape of a child under 13 where there are no aggravating factors, a starting point of 10 years is recommended, rising to 13 years for cases involving any of the particular aggravating factors identified in the guideline.

2A.4 These are starting points. The existence of aggravating factors may significantly increase the sentence. The new sentences for public protection are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.

Rape

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases of rape.
 - a) As a result, imprisonment for life or an order of imprisonment for public protection will be imposed in some cases. Both sentences are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
 - b) Life imprisonment is the maximum for the offence. Such a sentence may be imposed either as a result of the offence itself where a number of aggravating factors are present, or because the offender meets the dangerousness criterion.
 - c) Within any indeterminate sentence, the minimum term will generally be half the appropriate determinate sentence. The starting points will be relevant, therefore, to the process of fixing any minimum term that may be necessary.
2. Rape includes penile penetration of the mouth.
3. There is no distinction in the starting points for penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth.
4. All the non-consensual offences involve a high level of culpability on the part of the offender, since that person will have acted either deliberately without the victim's consent or without giving due care to whether the victim was able to or did, in fact, consent.
5. The planning of an offence indicates a higher level of culpability than an opportunistic or impulsive offence.
6. An offender's culpability may be reduced if the offender and victim engaged in consensual sexual activity on the same occasion and immediately before the offence took place. Factors relevant to culpability in such circumstances include the type of consensual activity that occurred, similarity to what then occurs, and timing. However, the seriousness of the non-consensual act may overwhelm any other consideration.
7. The seriousness of the violation of the victim's sexual autonomy may depend on a number of factors, but the nature of the sexual behaviour will be the primary indicator of the degree of harm caused in the first instance.
8. The presence of any of the general aggravating factors identified in the Council guideline on seriousness or any of the additional factors identified in the guidelines will indicate a sentence above the normal starting point.

Rape

THESE ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

1. **Rape** (section 1): Intentional non-consensual penile penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth
2. **Rape of a child under 13** (section 5): Intentional penile penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth of a person under 13

Maximum penalty for both offences: **Life imprisonment**

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Repeated rape of same victim over a course of time or rape involving multiple victims	15 years custody	13–19 years custody
Rape accompanied by any one of the following: abduction or detention; offender aware that he is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection; more than one offender acting together; abuse of trust; offence motivated by prejudice (race, religion, sexual orientation, physical disability); sustained attack	13 years custody if the victim is under 13 10 years custody if the victim is a child aged 13 or over but under 16 8 years custody if the victim is 16 or over	11–17 years custody 8–13 years custody 6–11 years custody
Single offence of rape by single offender	10 years custody if the victim is under 13 8 years custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16 5 years custody if the victim is 16 or over	8–13 years custody 6–11 years custody 4–8 years custody

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Offender ejaculated or caused victim to ejaculate2. Background of intimidation or coercion3. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence4. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident5. Abduction or detention6. Offender aware that he is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection7. Pregnancy or infection results	<p><i>Where the victim is aged 16 or over</i></p> <p>Victim engaged in consensual sexual activity with the offender on the same occasion and immediately before the offence</p> <p><i>Where the victim is under 16</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sexual activity between two children (one of whom is the offender) was mutually agreed and experimental• Reasonable belief (by a young offender) that the victim was aged 16 or over

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁴

⁴ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3



Assault by penetration

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases of assault by penetration. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm. Within any indeterminate sentence, the minimum term will generally be half the appropriate determinate sentence. The starting points will be relevant, therefore, to the process of fixing any minimum term that may be necessary.
2. This offence involves penetration of the vagina or anus only, with objects or body parts. It may include penile penetration where the means of penetration is only established during the trial.
3. All the non-consensual offences involve a high level of culpability on the part of the offender, since that person will have acted either deliberately without the victim's consent or without giving due care to whether the victim was able to or did, in fact, consent.
4. The planning of an offence indicates a higher level of culpability than an opportunistic or impulsive offence.
5. An offender's culpability may be reduced if the offender and victim engaged in consensual sexual activity on the same occasion and immediately before the offence took place. Factors relevant to culpability in such circumstances include the type of consensual activity that occurred, similarity to what then occurs, and timing. However, the seriousness of the non-consensual act may overwhelm any other consideration.
6. The seriousness of the violation of the victim's sexual autonomy may depend on a number of factors, but the nature of the sexual behaviour will be the primary indicator of the degree of harm caused in the first instance.
7. The presence of any of the general aggravating factors identified in the Council guideline on seriousness or any of the additional factors identified in the guidelines will indicate a sentence above the normal starting point.
8. Brief penetration with fingers, toes or tongue may result in a significantly lower sentence where no physical harm is caused to the victim.

Assault by penetration

THESE ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

- 1. Assault by penetration** (section 2): Non-consensual penetration of the vagina or anus with objects or body parts
- 2. Assault of a child under 13 by penetration** (section 6): Intentional penetration of the vagina or anus of a person under 13 with objects or body parts

Maximum penalty for both offences: **Life imprisonment**

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Penetration with an object or body part, accompanied by any one of the following: abduction or detention; more than one offender acting together; abuse of trust; offence motivated by prejudice (race, religion, sexual orientation, physical disability); sustained attack	13 years custody if the victim is under 13 10 years custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16 8 years custody if the victim is 16 or over	11–17 years custody 8–13 years custody 6–11 years custody
Penetration with an object – in general, the larger or more dangerous the object, the higher the sentence should be	7 years custody if the victim is under 13 5 years custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16 3 years custody if the victim is 16 or over	5–10 years custody 4–8 years custody 2–5 years custody
Penetration with a body part (fingers, toes or tongue) where no physical harm is sustained by the victim	5 years custody if the victim is under 13 4 years custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16 2 years custody if the victim is 16 or over	4–8 years custody 3–7 years custody 1–4 years custody

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Background of intimidation or coercion2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence3. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident4. Abduction or detention5. Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection6. Physical harm arising from the penetration7. Offender ejaculated or caused the victim to ejaculate	<p><i>Where the victim is aged 16 or over</i></p> <p>Victim engaged in consensual sexual activity with the offender on the same occasion and immediately before the offence</p> <p><i>Where the victim is under 16</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sexual activity between two children (one of whom is the offender) was mutually agreed and experimental• Reasonable belief (by a young offender) that the victim was aged 16 or over <p>Penetration is minimal or for a short duration</p>

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁵

⁵ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

PART 2B: SEXUAL ASSAULT

2B.1 Various activities previously covered by the offence of ‘indecent assault’ now fall within the definitions of other offences in the SOA 2003:

- Forcible penile penetration of the mouth now comes within the definition of ‘rape’.
- Penetration of the vagina or anus with a body part or other object is covered by the offence of ‘assault by penetration’.
- All forms of ostensibly consensual sexual activity involving children under 16 (who cannot in law give any consent to prevent an act being an assault) now fall within a range of child sex offences.
- Vulnerable adults subjected to a sexual assault are now protected by the offences of ‘sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder impeding choice’ and ‘causing or inciting a person with a mental disorder impeding choice to engage in sexual activity’.

2B.2 The offence of ‘sexual assault’ covers all forms of sexual touching and will largely be used in relation to the lesser forms of assault that would have previously fallen at the lower end of the penalty scale.

2B.3 The exact nature of the sexual activity should be the key factor in assessing the seriousness of a sexual assault and should be used as the starting point from which to begin the process of assessing the overall seriousness of the offending behaviour.

2B.4 The presence of aggravating factors can make an offence significantly more serious than the nature of the activity alone might suggest.

- **The nature of the sexual activity will be the *primary* factor in assessing the seriousness of an offence of sexual assault.**
- **In all cases, the fact that the offender has ejaculated or has caused the victim to ejaculate will increase the seriousness of the offence.**

Sexual assault

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases of sexual assault. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The offence of 'sexual assault' covers all forms of sexual touching and therefore covers a wide range of offending behaviour. Some offences may justify a lesser sentence where the actions were more offensive than threatening and comprised a single act rather than more persistent behaviour.
3. The nature of the sexual activity will be the *primary* factor in assessing the seriousness of an offence and should be used as the starting point from which to begin the process of assessing the overall seriousness of the offending behaviour.
4. The presence of aggravating factors can make an offence significantly more serious than the nature of the activity alone might suggest.
5. For the purpose of the guideline, types of sexual touching are broadly grouped in terms of seriousness. An offence may involve activities from more than one group. In all cases, the fact that the offender has ejaculated or has caused the victim to ejaculate will increase the seriousness of the offence.
6. An offender's culpability may be reduced if the offender and victim engaged in consensual sexual activity on the same occasion and immediately before the offence took place. Factors relevant to culpability in such circumstances include the type of consensual activity that occurred, similarity to what then occurs, and timing. However, the seriousness of the non-consensual act may overwhelm any other consideration.
7. Where this offence is being dealt with in a magistrates' court, more detailed guidance is provided in the Magistrates' Court Sentencing Guidelines (MCSG).

Sexual assault

THESE ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

1. **Sexual assault** (section 3): Non-consensual sexual touching

Maximum penalty: 10 years

2. **Sexual assault of a child under 13** (section 7): Intentional sexual touching of a person under 13

Maximum penalty: 14 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Contact between naked genitalia of offender and naked genitalia, face or mouth of the victim	5 years custody if the victim is under 13 3 years custody if the victim is aged 13 or over	4–8 years custody 2–5 years custody
Contact between naked genitalia of offender and another part of victim's body Contact with genitalia of victim by offender using part of his or her body other than the genitalia, or an object Contact between either the clothed genitalia of offender and naked genitalia of victim or naked genitalia of offender and clothed genitalia of victim	2 years custody if the victim is under 13 12 months custody if the victim is aged 13 or over	1–4 years custody 26 weeks–2 years custody
Contact between part of offender's body (other than the genitalia) with part of the victim's body (other than the genitalia)	26 weeks custody if the victim is under 13 Community order if the victim is aged 13 or over	4 weeks–18 months custody An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Offender ejaculated or caused victim to ejaculate2. Background of intimidation or coercion3. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence4. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident5. Abduction or detention6. Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection7. Physical harm caused8. Prolonged activity or contact	<p><i>Where the victim is aged 16 or over</i></p> <p>Victim engaged in consensual sexual activity with the offender on the same occasion and immediately before the offence</p> <p><i>Where the victim is under 16</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sexual activity between two children (one of whom is the offender) was mutually agreed and experimental• Reasonable belief (by a young offender) that the victim was aged 16 or over <p>Youth and immaturity of the offender</p> <p>Minimal or fleeting contact</p>

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁶

⁶ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

PART 2C: CAUSING OR INCITING SEXUAL ACTIVITY

2C.1 There are three offences in this category covering a wide range of sexual activity:

- Causing a person to engage in sexual activity without consent
- Causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity
- Causing or inciting a person with a mental disorder impeding choice to engage in sexual activity

2C.2 The maximum penalty for the second and third of these offences is the same whether the sexual activity is *caused* or *incited*. This recognises that, with vulnerable victims, incitement to indulge in sexual activity is, of itself, likely to result in harm.

2C.3 Deciding sentence may be complex where an incited offence did not actually take place. Whilst the effect of the incitement is of no relevance to whether or not the offence incited was *committed*, it is likely to be relevant to the sentence imposed.

2C.4 Accordingly, the starting point should be the same whether or not the sexual activity takes place. Where it does not take place, the harm (and sometimes the culpability) is likely to be less, and the sentence should be reduced appropriately to reflect this.

2C.5 If the activity does not take place because the offender desists of his or her own accord, culpability (and sometimes harm) will be reduced. This should be treated as a mitigating factor for sentencing purposes and does not affect the principle that starting points for 'causing' or 'inciting' an activity should be the same.

2C.6 If the offender is prevented from achieving his or her aim by reasons outside their control, culpability may not be reduced, but it is possible that the harm will be less than if the activity had taken place.

2C.7 Culpability must be the primary indicator for sentencing in such cases, but it would make no sense for courts to pass the same sentence for an incited offence that did not actually take place as it would for the substantive offence itself. In these circumstances, the sentence should be calculated using the starting point for the substantive offence, taking account of the nature of the harm that would have been caused had the offence taken place, and the degree to which an intended victim may have suffered as a result of knowing or believing that the incited offence would take place, but nevertheless reflecting the facts if no actual harm has been caused to a victim.

- **The starting point should be the same whether an offender causes an act to take place or incites an act which does not take place.**
- **A reduction will generally be appropriate where the incited activity does not take place.**
- **Where an offender voluntarily desists from any action taken to incite a sexual act, or personally and of their own volition intervenes to prevent a sexual act from taking place, this will be an additional mitigating factor.**
- **Whether or not the sexual activity takes place, the degree of harm done to the victim will be a material consideration when considering the sentence.**

2C.8 The offence of ‘causing a person to engage in sexual activity without consent’ covers situations where, for example, a victim is forced to carry out a sexual act involving his or her own person, such as self-masturbation, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party, or situations in which the victim is forced to engage in sexual activity with the offender.

2C.9 The underlying purpose is to create offences that carry the same level of penalties for what amounts to the same type of offending behaviour, regardless of the gender or sexual orientation of the offender. This is reflected in the recommended starting points for penetrative acts charged within this category.

2C.10 The two main factors determining the seriousness of an offence of causing or inciting sexual activity without consent will be the nature of the sexual activity (as an indication of the degree of harm caused, or likely to be caused, to the victim) and the level of the offender’s culpability. Culpability will be higher if the victim is forced to engage in sexual activity with the offender, or with another victim, than in cases where there is no sexual contact between the victim and the offender or anyone else. In all cases, the degree of force or coercion used by the offender will be an indication of the offender’s level of culpability and may also exacerbate the harm suffered by the victim.

2C.11 The same sentencing starting points for offences involving non-consensual penetration of the vagina or anus of another person will apply regardless of whether the offender is male or female. There should be no differentiation between the starting point for ‘rape’ and an offence where a female offender causes or incites a non-consenting male to penetrate her vagina, anus or mouth. Similarly, where a victim is caused or incited to take part in penetrative activities with a third party or where the offender causes or incites other forms of sexual activity, there is no reason to differentiate sentence for male and female offenders.

The starting points for sentencing for sexual activity that is caused or incited by the offender without the consent of the victim(s) should mirror those for similar activity perpetrated within the offences of ‘rape’, ‘assault by penetration’ and ‘sexual assault’.

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Causing sexual activity without consent

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases of causing sexual activity. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm. Within any indeterminate sentence, the minimum term will generally be half the appropriate determinate sentence. The starting points will be relevant, therefore, to the process of fixing any minimum term that may be necessary.
2. The same degree of seriousness applies whether an offender causes an act to take place, incites an act that actually takes place, or incites an act that does not take place only because it is prevented by factors beyond the control of the offender.
3. The same starting points apply whether the activity was caused or incited and whether or not the incited activity took place, but some reduction will generally be appropriate when the incited activity does not, in fact, take place.
4. Where an offender voluntarily desists from any action taken to incite a sexual act or personally, and of their own volition, intervenes to prevent from taking place a sexual act that he or she has incited, this should be treated as a mitigating factor.
5. The effect of the incitement is relevant to the length of the sentence to be imposed. A court should take into account the degree to which the intended victim may have suffered as a result of knowing or believing that an offence would take place.

Causing sexual activity without consent

THESE ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

- 1. Causing a person to engage in sexual activity without consent** (section 4):
Forcing someone else to perform a sexual act on him or herself or another person

Maximum penalty: **Life imprisonment** if the activity involves penetration; **10 years** if the activity does not involve penetration

- 2. Causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity** (section 8):
Causing or inciting a person under 13 to perform a sexual act on him or herself or another person

Maximum penalty: **Life imprisonment** if the activity involves penetration; **14 years** if the activity does not involve penetration

- 3. Causing or inciting a person with a mental disorder impeding choice to engage in sexual activity** (section 31): Intentionally causing or inciting a person with a mental disorder impeding choice to engage in sexual activity.

Maximum penalty: **Life imprisonment** if the activity involves penetration; **14 years** if penetration not involved

Type/nature of activity	Starting points:	Sentencing ranges
Penetration with any one of the following aggravating factors: abduction or detention; offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection; more than one offender acting together; abuse of trust; offence motivated by prejudice (race, religion, sexual orientation, physical disability); sustained attack	<p>13 years custody if the victim is a child under 13 or a person with a mental disorder</p> <p>10 years custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16</p> <p>8 years custody if the victim is 16 or over</p>	<p>11–17 years custody</p> <p>8–13 years custody</p> <p>6–11 years custody</p>
Single offence of penetration of/by single offender with no aggravating or mitigating factors	<p>7 years custody if the victim is a child under 13 or a person with a mental disorder</p> <p>5 years custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16</p> <p>3 years custody if the victim is 16 or over</p>	<p>5–10 years custody</p> <p>4–8 years custody</p> <p>2–5 years custody</p>

Type/nature of activity	Starting points:	Sentencing ranges
Contact between naked genitalia of offender and naked genitalia of victim, or causing two or more victims to engage in such activity with each other, or causing victim to masturbate him/herself	5 years custody if the victim is a child under 13 or a person with a mental disorder 3 years custody	4–8 years custody 2–5 years custody
Contact between naked genitalia of offender and another part of victim's body, or causing two or more victims to engage in such activity with each other Contact with naked genitalia of victim by offender using part of the body other than the genitalia or an object, or causing two or more victims to engage in such activity with each other Contact between either the clothed genitalia of offender and naked genitalia of victim, between naked genitalia of offender and clothed genitalia of victim, or causing two or more victims to engage in such activity with each other	2 years custody if the victim is a child under 13 or a person with a mental disorder 12 months custody	1–4 years custody 26 weeks–2 years custody
Contact between part of offender's body (other than the genitalia) with part of victim's body (other than the genitalia)	26 weeks custody if the victim is a child under 13 or a person with a mental disorder Community order	4 weeks–18 months custody An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offender ejaculated or caused victim to ejaculate 2. History of intimidation or coercion 3. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 4. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident 5. Abduction or detention 6. Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection 	

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁷

⁷ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

PART 2D: OTHER NON-CONSENSUAL OFFENCES

2D.1 Four other offences fall within the general category of non-consensual offences:

- Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child
- Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder impeding choice
- Causing a child to watch a sexual act
- Causing a person with a mental disorder impeding choice to watch a sexual act

2D.2 These are offences that relate to lesser forms of offending behaviour than offences that involve physical touching of the victim, but they nevertheless attract maximum penalties of 10 years' imprisonment in recognition of the fact that the victims are particularly vulnerable.

2D.3 The guidelines are predicated on the principle that the more serious the nature of the sexual activity a victim is forced to witness, the higher the sentencing starting point should be.

2D.4 These offences can cover a very wide range of sexual activity and an equally wide range of circumstances in which a victim is subjected to witnessing it.

2D.5 However, any form of sexual activity in the presence of a child or person with a mental disorder impeding choice may well be serious enough to merit a custodial starting point. It is always within the power of the court in an individual case to consider whether there are particular factors that mitigate sentence and should move it back below the custodial threshold.

- **The same starting points for sentencing should apply in relation to the various levels of activity falling within the offences of 'engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child' and 'engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder impeding choice'. Similarly, the same starting points should apply in relation to the offences of 'causing a child to watch a sexual act' and 'causing a person with a mental disorder impeding choice to watch a sexual act'.**
- **An offence involving an offender who intentionally commits a sexual act in the presence of a child or a person with a mental disorder impeding choice in order to obtain sexual gratification will potentially be serious enough to merit a custodial sentence. In an individual case the court will need to consider whether there are particular mitigating factors that move the sentence below the custodial threshold.**

Sexual activity in the presence of another person

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases of engaging in sexual activity in the presence of another person. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. These offences involve intentionally, and for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification, engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a person under 16, or a person with a mental disorder, knowing or believing that person to be aware of the activity.
3. The guidelines are predicated on the principle that the more serious the nature of the sexual activity a victim is forced to witness, the higher the sentencing starting point should be.
4. These offences will potentially be serious enough to merit a custodial sentence. In an individual case the court will need to consider whether there are particular mitigating factors that move the sentence below the custodial threshold.

Sexual activity in the presence of another person

THESE ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

1. Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child (section 11)

Maximum penalty: 10 years (5 years if offender is under 18)

2. Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder impeding choice (section 32)

Maximum penalty: 10 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Consensual intercourse or other forms of consensual penetration	2 years custody	1–4 years custody
Masturbation (of oneself or another person)	18 months custody	12 months–2 years 6 months custody
Consensual sexual touching involving naked genitalia	12 months custody	26 weeks–18 months custody
Consensual sexual touching of naked body parts but not involving naked genitalia	26 weeks custody	4 weeks–18 months custody

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 3. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident 4. Abduction or detention 	

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁸

⁸ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Causing or inciting another person to watch a sexual act

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. These offences include intentionally causing or inciting, for the purpose of sexual gratification, a person under 16, or a person with a mental disorder, to watch sexual activity or look at a photograph or pseudo-photograph of sexual activity.
3. The guidelines are predicated on the principle that the more serious the nature of the sexual activity a victim is caused to witness, the higher the sentencing starting point should be.
4. These offences will potentially be serious enough to merit a custodial sentence. In an individual case the court will need to consider whether there are particular mitigating factors that should move the sentence below the custodial threshold.
5. The same starting points apply whether the activity was caused or incited and whether or not the incited activity took place.

Causing or inciting another person to watch a sexual act

THESE ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

1. Causing a child to watch a sexual act (section 12)

Maximum penalty: **10 years** (**5 years** if offender is under 18)

2. Causing a person with a mental disorder impeding choice, to watch a sexual act (section 33)

Maximum penalty: **10 years**

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Live sexual activity	18 months custody	12 months–2 years custody
Moving or still images of people engaged in sexual activity involving penetration	32 weeks custody	26 weeks–12 months custody
Moving or still images of people engaged in sexual activity other than penetration	Community order	Community order–26 weeks custody

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 3. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident 4. Abduction or detention 5. Images of violent activity 	

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁹

⁹ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

PART 3: OFFENCES INVOLVING OSTENSIBLE CONSENT

3.1 There are several groups of offences in the SOA 2003 that involve a compliant or willing partner. Any sexual activity involving a person below the age of consent is unlawful notwithstanding any ostensible consent. In addition, there are circumstances where sexual activity takes place with the ostensible consent of both parties but where one of the parties is in such a great position of power over the other that the sexual activity is wrong.

3.2 There are two categories of offence within this broad grouping:

- Part 3A – sexual activity with children under 16 – or under 18 where there is an imbalance of power (for example, within the family unit) or an abuse of trust (for example, between a teacher and a pupil); and
- Part 3B – sexual activity with adults who have the capacity to consent but who, by reason of, or for reasons related to, a mental disorder are susceptible to coercion and exploitation.

PART 3A: OFFENCES INVOLVING CHILDREN

3A.1 In addition to the range of non-consensual sexual offences designed to protect children under 13, there are three further groups of offences that cover all forms of ostensibly consensual sexual activity involving children under 16 and also provide additional protection for older children:

- (i) 'child sex offences' (covering unlawful sexual activity with children under 16) including 'arranging or facilitating the commission of a child sex offence';
- (ii) 'familial child sex offences' (relating to offences committed by members of the child's family or household and primarily intended to ensure that charges can be brought in relation to victims aged 16 or 17); and
- (iii) 'abuse of a position of trust' (another offence that enables the prosecution of sexual activity involving victims aged 16 or 17, in this case where the offender has a relationship of trust with the child, such as that of a teacher or care worker).

3A.2 A 'reasonable' belief that the child was aged 16 or over is a defence to all the child sex offences, provided the child was, in fact, aged 13 or over. With the same proviso, a reasonable belief that the victim was aged 18 or over is a defence to the familial child sex offences and the abuse of trust offences.

3A.3 The maximum penalties for the offences in these groups give some indication of their relative seriousness and of the factors that increase the seriousness of an offence.

3A.4 Conversely, the lower maximum penalties for offenders aged under 18 indicate that the offence is less serious when the age gap between the victim and the offender is relatively narrow. The young age of an offender may often be seen as a mitigating factor for sentencing. This principle has already largely been catered for in the child sex offences by the provision in statute of lower maximum penalties for young offenders, which are designed to take account of their immaturity (see Part 7). However, the extreme youth of an offender and close proximity in age between the offender and the victim are both factors that will still be relevant for the court to consider when deciding sentence.

The significance of family relationships

3A.5 Family relationships, as defined in the SOA 2003 in relation to the offences of sexual activity with a child family member and inciting a child family member to engage in sexual activity, are not restricted to blood relationships and include relationships formed through adoption, fostering, marriage or partnership.

3A.6 Some relationships, such as parents and siblings, are automatically covered. Others, such as step-parents and cousins, fall within the definition of 'family member' only if they live, or have lived, in the same household as the child or if they are, or have been, regularly involved in caring for, training, supervising or being in sole charge of the child.

3A.7 More distant 'relationships', such as lodgers and au pairs, are covered only if they were living in the same household as the child at the time of the offence and were regularly involved in caring for, training, supervising or being in sole charge of the child at that time.

3A.8 These offences bring ostensibly consensual sexual activity between persons over the age of consent (which would not otherwise be unlawful) within the scope of the criminal law.

All children, even those aged 16 or 17, are potentially vulnerable to exploitation within the family unit and the offences attract the same maximum penalty regardless of the age of the victim. The Council's view is that the worst aspect of child sexual abuse within the family is that the offender is one of the very people to whom the child would normally expect to turn for support and protection.

3A.9 Victims aged 16 or 17 may have been 'groomed' by a family member from a very young age before sexual activity takes place. Evidence of grooming can be treated as an aggravating factor for sentencing purposes, as can the extreme youth of a victim. However, the closeness of the relationship in such cases increases the seriousness of the offence regardless of the age of the victim and should be reflected in the sentencing starting points.

3A.10 There is a clear difference between a young person being coerced into sexual activity by an adult who holds a position of trust in his or her life outside the family unit and being coerced into a sexual relationship by someone (adult or child) who holds a position of trust within the family unit.

3A.11 The starting points for sentencing where the child is aged 13 or over but under 16 should be higher than for the equivalent child sex offences, to reflect the inherent abuse of trust. The amount of enhancement should vary to reflect the wide range of 'familial' relationships covered by this offence – on the basis that abuse by a parent is more serious than abuse by, for example, a foster sibling or lodger.

The starting points for sentencing for the familial child sex offences should be between 25% and 50% higher than those for the generic child sex offences in all cases where the victim is aged 13 or over but under 16; the closer the familial relationship, using the statutory definitions as a guide, the higher the increase that should be applied.

3A.12 Where a victim is over the age of consent, the starting points should only be significant where the offender is a close relative and where the abuse of a familial relationship is most serious. Where the activity is commenced when the victim is already aged 16 or 17 and the sexual relationship is unlawful only because it takes place within a familial setting (e.g. the activity is between foster siblings or involves an au pair or lodger), the starting points for sentencing should be lower than those for 'sexual activity with a child' and should be matched with the starting points for the 'abuse of trust' offences.

- **Where the victim of a familial child sex offence is aged 16 or 17 when the sexual activity is commenced and the sexual relationship is unlawful only because it takes place within a familial setting, the starting points for sentencing should be in line with those for the generic abuse of trust offences.**
- **Evidence that a victim has been 'groomed' by the offender to agree to take part in sexual activity will aggravate sentence.**

Abuse of a position of trust

3A.13 These offences criminalise sexual activity by adults over 18 with children under 18 in situations where the adults are looking after the children in educational establishments or in

various residential settings, or where their duties involve them in the regular unsupervised contact of children in the community.

3A.14 The maximum penalty for the offences of abuse of trust (5 years) is relatively low because the offences are primarily designed to protect young people who are over the legal age of consent (i.e. aged 16 or 17) from being persuaded to engage in sexual activity that would not be criminal except for the offender's position of trust in relation to the victim.

3A.15 In view of the fact that these offences will only be charged where the victim is aged 16 or 17, the sentencing starting points in the guidelines are significantly lower than those for a child sex offence involving the same type of sexual activity. The potential harm caused to victims who have been coerced and manipulated into undesirable sexual relationships has not been underestimated, and evidence of serious coercion, threats or trauma would all be aggravating factors that would move a sentence well beyond the starting point. However, some relationships caught within the scope of these offences, although unlawful, will be wholly consensual. The length of time over which a relationship has been sustained and the proximity in age between the parties could point to a relationship born out of genuine affection. Each case must be considered carefully on its own facts.

When sentencing for an abuse of trust offence, serious coercion, threats or trauma are aggravating factors that should move a sentence well beyond the starting point.

Assessing the seriousness of sexual offences against children

3A.16 The culpability of the offender will be the primary indicator of offence seriousness, and the nature of the sexual activity will provide a guide as to the seriousness of the harm caused to the victim, for any of the offences in the three categories involving ostensibly consensual activity with children. Other factors will include:

- the age and degree of vulnerability of the victim – as a general indication, the younger the child, the more vulnerable he or she is likely to be, although older children may also suffer serious and long-term psychological damage as a result of sexual abuse;
- the age gap between the child and the offender;
- the youth and immaturity of the offender; and
- except where it is inherent in an offence, any breach of trust arising from a family relationship between the child and the offender, or from the offender's professional or other responsibility for the child's welfare, will make an offence more serious.

Sexual activity with a child

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The culpability of the offender will be the primary indicator of offence seriousness, and the nature of the sexual activity will provide a guide as to the seriousness of the harm caused to the victim. Other factors will include:
 - the age and degree of vulnerability of the victim – as a general indication, the younger the child, the more vulnerable he or she is likely to be, although older children may also suffer serious and long-term psychological damage as a result of sexual abuse;
 - the age gap between the child and the offender;
 - the youth and immaturity of the offender; and
 - except where it is inherent in an offence, any breach of trust arising from a family relationship between the child and the offender, or from the offender's professional or other responsibility for the child's welfare, will make an offence more serious.
3. The same starting points apply whether the activity was caused or incited. Where an offence was incited but did not take place as a result of the voluntary intervention of the offender, that is likely to reduce the severity of the sentence imposed.

Sexual activity with a child

THESE ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

1. **Sexual activity with a child** (section 9): Intentional sexual touching of a person under 16
2. **Causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity** (section 10): Intentionally causing or inciting a person under 16 to engage in sexual activity

Maximum penalty for both offences: **14 years (5 years** if offender is under 18)

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Penile penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth or penetration of the vagina or anus with another body part or an object	4 years custody	3–7 years custody
Contact between naked genitalia of offender and naked genitalia or another part of victim's body, particularly face or mouth	2 years custody	1–4 years custody
Contact between naked genitalia of offender or victim and clothed genitalia of victim or offender or contact with naked genitalia of victim by offender using part of his or her body other than the genitalia or an object	12 months custody	26 weeks–2 years custody
Contact between part of offender's body (other than the genitalia) with part of the victim's body (other than the genitalia)	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Offender ejaculated or caused victim to ejaculate2. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident3. Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Offender intervenes to prevent incited offence from taking place2. Small disparity in age between the offender and the victim

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.¹

¹ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Familial child sex offences

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The new sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The culpability of the offender will be the primary indicator of offence seriousness, and the nature of the sexual activity will provide a guide as to the seriousness of the harm caused to the victim. Other factors will include:
 - the age and degree of vulnerability of the victim – as a general indication, the younger the child, the more vulnerable he or she is likely to be, although older children may also suffer serious and long-term psychological damage as a result of sexual abuse;
 - the age gap between the child and the offender; and
 - the youth and immaturity of the offender.
3. The starting points for sentencing for the familial child sex offences should be between 25% and 50% higher than those for the generic child sex offences in all cases where the victim is aged 13 or over but under 16; the closer the familial relationship, using the statutory definitions as a guide, the higher the increase that should be applied.
4. Where a victim is over the age of consent, the starting points assume that the offender is a close relative.
5. Where the victim of a familial child sex offence is aged 16 or 17 when the sexual activity is commenced and the sexual relationship is unlawful only because it takes place within a familial setting, the starting points for sentencing should be in line with those for the generic abuse of trust offences.
6. Evidence that a victim has been ‘groomed’ by the offender to agree to take part in sexual activity will aggravate the seriousness of the offence.

Familial child sex offences

THESE ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

1. **Sexual activity with a child family member** (section 25)
2. **Inciting a child family member to engage in sexual activity** (section 26)

Maximum penalty for both offences: 14 years (5 years if offender is under 18)

For use in cases where:

(a) the victim is 13 or over but under 16, regardless of the familial relationship with the offender; (b) the victim is 16 or 17 but the sexual relationship commenced when the victim was under 16; or (c) the victim is aged 16 or 17 and the offender is a blood relative.

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Penile penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth or penetration of the vagina or anus with another body part or an object	5 years custody	4–8 years custody
Contact between naked genitalia of offender and naked genitalia of victim	4 years custody	3–7 years custody
Contact between naked genitalia of offender or victim and clothed genitalia of the victim or offender Contact between naked genitalia of victim by another part of the offender's body or an object, or between the naked genitalia of offender and another part of victim's body	18 months custody	12 months–2 years 6 months custody
Contact between part of offender's body (other than the genitalia) with part of the victim's body (other than the genitalia)	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

For use in cases where the victim was aged 16 or 17 when the sexual relationship commenced and the relationship is only unlawful because of the abuse of trust implicit in the offence.

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Penile penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth or penetration of the vagina or anus with another body part or an object	2 years custody	1–4 years custody
Any other form of non-penetrative sexual activity involving the naked contact between the offender and victim	12 months custody	26 weeks–2 years custody
Contact between clothed part of offender’s body (other than the genitalia) with clothed part of victim’s body (other than the genitalia)	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* ‘Non-custodial sentence’ in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance 3. Threats deterring the victim from reporting the incident 4. Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection 5. Closeness of familial relationship 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small disparity in age between victim and offender

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.²

² In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Abuse of trust: sexual activity with a person under 18

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The culpability of the offender will be the primary indicator of offence seriousness, and the nature of the sexual activity will provide a guide as to the seriousness of the harm caused to the victim. Other factors will include:
 - the age and degree of vulnerability of the victim – as a general indication, the younger the child, the more vulnerable he or she is likely to be, although older children may also suffer serious and long-term psychological damage as a result of sexual abuse;
 - the age gap between the child and the offender; and
 - the youth and immaturity of the offender.
3. These offences will only be charged where the victim is aged 16 or 17. Therefore, the sentencing starting points in the guidelines are only intended for those cases and are significantly lower than those for a child sex offence involving the same type of sexual activity, which should be applied in all other cases.
4. When sentencing for an abuse of trust offence, evidence of serious coercion, threats or trauma are aggravating factors that should move a sentence well beyond the starting point.
5. Some relationships caught within the scope of these offences, although unlawful, will be wholly consensual. The length of time over which a relationship has been sustained and the proximity in age between the parties could point to a relationship born out of genuine affection. Each case must be considered carefully on its own facts.
6. The same starting points apply whether the activity was caused or incited. Where an offence was incited but did not take place as a result of the voluntary intervention of the offender, that is likely to reduce the severity of the sentence imposed.

Abuse of trust: sexual activity with a person under 18

THESE ARE SPECIFIED OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

- 1. Abuse of position of trust: sexual activity with a child** (section 16): Intentional sexual touching of a child under 18 by a person aged 18 or over who is in a position of trust in relation to the child
- 2. Abuse of position of trust: Causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity** (section 17): Intentional causing or inciting of a child under 18 to engage in sexual activity, by a person aged 18 or over who is in a position of trust in relation to the child

Maximum penalty for both offences: 5 years

The starting points shown below are intended to be used only in relation to victims aged 16 or 17. Where the victim is a child under 16, one of the child sex offences in sections 9 to 13 should normally be charged. If one of the abuse of trust offences has nevertheless been charged, the starting points should be the same as they would be for the relevant child sex offence.

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Penile penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth or penetration of the vagina or anus with another body part or an object	18 months custody	12 months–2 years 6 months custody
Other forms of non-penetrative activity	26 weeks custody	4 weeks–18 months custody
Contact between part of offender's body (other than the genitalia) with part of the victim's body (other than the genitalia)	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Offender ejaculated or caused the victim to ejaculate 3. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 4. Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small disparity in age between victim and offender 2. Relationship of genuine affection 3. No element of corruption

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.³

³ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Abuse of trust: sexual activity in presence of a person under 18

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The guidelines are predicated on the principle that the more serious the nature of the sexual activity a victim is forced to witness, the higher the sentencing starting point should be.
3. These offences will only be charged where the victim is aged 16 or 17. Therefore, the sentencing starting points in the guidelines are only intended for those cases and are significantly lower than those for a child sex offence involving the same type of sexual activity, which should be applied in all other cases.
4. These offences will potentially be serious enough to merit a custodial sentence. In an individual case, the court will need to consider whether there are particular mitigating factors that should move the sentence below the custodial threshold.

Abuse of trust: sexual activity in presence of a person under 18

THIS IS A SPECIFIED OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Abuse of trust: sexual activity in the presence of a child (section 18): Intentionally, and for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification, engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a person under 18 (abuse of trust), knowing or believing that person to be aware of the activity

Maximum penalty: 5 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Consensual intercourse or other forms of consensual penetration	2 years custody	1–4 years custody
Masturbation (of oneself or another person)	18 months custody	12 months–2 years 6 months custody
Consensual sexual touching involving naked genitalia	12 months custody	26 weeks–2 years custody
Consensual sexual touching of naked body parts but not involving naked genitalia	26 weeks custody	4 weeks–18 months custody

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 3. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident 4. Abduction or detention 	

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁴

⁴ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Abuse of trust: cause a person under 18 to watch a sexual act

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The culpability of the offender will be the primary indicator of offence seriousness, and the nature of the sexual activity will provide a guide as to the seriousness of the harm caused to the victim. Other factors will include:
 - the age and degree of vulnerability of the victim – as a general indication, the younger the child, the more vulnerable he or she is likely to be, although older children may also suffer serious and long-term psychological damage as a result of sexual abuse;
 - the age gap between the child and the offender; and
 - the youth and immaturity of the offender.
3. Serious coercion, threats, corruption or trauma are aggravating factors that should move a sentence well beyond the starting point.
4. Some relationships caught within the scope of these offences, although unlawful, will be wholly consensual. The length of time over which a relationship has been sustained and the proximity in age between the parties could point to a relationship born out of genuine affection. Each case must be considered carefully on its own facts.
5. These offences will only be charged where the victim is aged 16 or 17. Therefore, the sentencing starting points in the guidelines are only intended for those cases and are significantly lower than those for a child sex offence involving the same type of sexual activity, which should be applied in all other cases.
6. The guideline is predicated on the principle that the more serious the nature of the sexual activity a victim is forced to witness, the higher the sentencing starting point should be.
7. The offence will potentially be serious enough to merit a custodial sentence. In an individual case, the court will need to consider whether there are particular mitigating factors that should move the sentence below the custodial threshold.

Abuse of trust: cause a person under 18 to watch a sexual act

THIS IS A SPECIFIED OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Abuse of position of trust: causing a child to watch a sexual act (section 19):

Intentionally causing or inciting, for the purpose of sexual gratification, a person under 18 (abuse of trust) to watch sexual activity or look at a photograph or pseudo-photograph of sexual activity

Maximum penalty: 5 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Live sexual activity	18 months custody	12 months–2 years custody
Moving or still images of people engaged in sexual activity involving penetration	32 weeks custody	26 weeks–12 months custody
Moving or still images of people engaging in sexual activity other than penetration	Community order	Community order–26 weeks custody

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 3. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident 4. Abduction or detention 5. Images of violent activity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small disparity in age between victim and offender

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁵

⁵ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Arranging a child sex offence

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. Sentencers should refer to the individual guideline for the substantive offence under sections 9–13 of the SOA 2003 that was arranged or facilitated.
3. In cases where there is no commercial exploitation, the range of behaviour within, and the type of offender charged with, this offence will be wide. In some cases, a starting point below the suggested starting point for the substantive child sex offence may be appropriate.

Arranging a child sex offence

THIS IS A SERIOUS OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Arranging or facilitating commission of a child sex offence (section 14): Intentionally arranging or facilitating the commission of a child sex offence by the defendant or another person, anywhere in the world

Maximum penalty: 14 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points and sentencing ranges
Where the activity is arranged or facilitated as part of a commercial enterprise, even if the offender is under 18	As this offence is primarily aimed at persons organising the commission of relevant sexual offences for gain, and sometimes across international borders, this is the most likely aggravating factor. Starting points and sentencing ranges should be increased above those for the relevant substantive offence under sections 9–13.
Basic offence as defined in the SOA 2003 assuming no aggravating or mitigating factors.	The starting point and sentencing range should be commensurate with that for the relevant substantive offence under sections 9–13.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 3. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident 4. Abduction or detention 5. Number of victims involved 	

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁶

⁶ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

PART 3B: OFFENCES AGAINST VULNERABLE ADULTS

3B.1 The offences in the SOA 2003 that are designed to protect those who have a mental disorder impeding choice are referred to in Part 1.

3B.2 In addition, the Act includes a group of offences designed to protect adults whose mental impairment is not so severe that they are unable to make a choice, but who are nevertheless vulnerable to relatively low levels of inducement, threats or deception.

3B.3 The structure of these offences broadly parallels that of the offences against children, but the maximum penalties for the offences are higher and mirror those for the offences relating to persons with a mental disorder impeding choice. Charges brought under these offences relate to ostensibly consensual activity, but cases will be brought in circumstances where there is clear evidence to suggest that agreement has been secured unlawfully.

3B.4 Although the level of mental impairment of the victim is different between the offences in Part 1 and those in this part, the prosecution is required in all cases to prove that the offender knew of the victim's mental disorder. Thus the victim's capacity to consent will be irrelevant to a finding of guilt, and the level of offender culpability is high.

3B.5 Where a victim is unable to refuse, the sexual activity may, or may not, have been forced upon the victim. Where a victim has the capacity to consent but is vulnerable to coercion, the activity will be ostensibly consensual, but the level of trauma and harm caused, or risked, to the victim may be very high.

3B.6 The level of protection accorded to the victim should be the same, and sentencing starting points for the two groups of offences should also be comparable.

The starting points for sentencing for a sexual offence should be the same whether the victim has a mental disorder impeding choice, or has a mental disorder and the activity has been procured by inducement, threat or deception.

3B.7 There is a further group of offences designed to protect those with a mental disorder, which consists of four offences relating to sexual activity by care workers. As with the abuse of trust offences protecting children, these offences primarily relate to ostensibly consensual sexual activity with persons over 16 that is only criminal because of the care worker relationship.

3B.8 These offences are primarily designed to be charged where victims have the capacity to choose and where there is no clear evidence of inducement, threat or deception. The maximum penalties, therefore, are lower than those arising from the other two groups of 'mental disorder' offences and it follows that starting points for sentencing should be proportionately lower. The maximum penalties, however, are more significant than those for the range of abuse of trust offences, in recognition of the fact that these offences are designed to protect a particularly vulnerable group of victims, and this has been taken into account in the guideline.

3B.9 The nature of the sexual activity and the degree of vulnerability of the victim will be the main determinants of the seriousness of an offence in these categories. The aggravating factors identified in the Council guideline on seriousness and in Part 1 are relevant to these offences.

3B.10 The period of time during which sexual activity has taken place will be relevant in determining the seriousness of an offender's behaviour but could, depending on the particular circumstances, be considered as either an aggravating or a mitigating factor. The fact that an offender has repeatedly involved a victim in exploitative behaviour over a period of time will normally be an aggravating feature for sentencing purposes. However, in cases involving ostensibly consensual sexual activity with a person over the age of consent who has a low-level mental disorder that does not impair his or her ability to choose, evidence of a long-term relationship between the parties may indicate the existence of genuine feelings of love and affection that deserve to be treated as a mitigating factor for sentencing. As with the abuse of trust offences, each case must be carefully considered on its facts.

Sexual activity with a person who has a mental disorder

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm. Within any indeterminate sentence, the minimum term will generally be half the appropriate determinate sentence. The starting points will be relevant, therefore, to the process of fixing any minimum term that may be necessary.
2. The starting points for sentencing for a sexual offence should be the same whether the victim has a mental disorder impeding choice, or has a mental disorder that makes him or her vulnerable to inducement, threat or deception.
3. The same starting points apply whether the activity was caused or incited. Where an offence was incited but did not take place as a result of the voluntary intervention of the offender, that is likely to reduce the severity of the sentence imposed.

Sexual activity with a person who has a mental disorder

THESE ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

- 1. Sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder impeding choice** (section 30): Intentional sexual touching of a person with a mental disorder
- 2. Inducement, threat or deception to procure sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder** (section 34): Intentional sexual touching of someone with a mental disorder whose agreement has been obtained by the giving or offering of an inducement, the making of a threat or the practice of a deception
- 3. Causing a person with a mental disorder to engage in, or agree to engage in, sexual activity by inducement, threat or deception** (section 35): Using inducement, threat or deception to secure the agreement of a person with a mental disorder impeding choice to perform a sexual act on him or herself or another person.

Maximum penalty: **Life** if activity involves penetration; **14 years** if no penetration

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Penetration with any of the aggravating factors: abduction or detention; offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection; more than one offender acting together; offence motivated by prejudice (race, religion, sexual orientation, physical disability); sustained or repeated activity	13 years custody	11–17 years custody
Single offence of penetration of/by single offender with no aggravating or mitigating factors	10 years custody	8–13 years custody
Contact between naked genitalia of offender and naked genitalia of victim	5 years custody	4–8 years custody

<p>Contact between naked genitalia of offender and another part of victim's body <i>or</i> naked genitalia of victim by offender using part of his or her body other than the genitalia</p> <p>Contact between clothed genitalia of offender and naked genitalia of victim <i>or</i> naked genitalia of offender and clothed genitalia of victim</p>	15 months custody	36 weeks–3 years custody
<p>Contact between part of offender's body (other than the genitalia) with parts of victim's body (other than the genitalia)</p>	26 weeks custody	4 weeks–18 months custody

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Offender ejaculated or caused the victim to ejaculate 3. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 4. Threats to prevent the victim reporting the incident 5. Abduction or detention 6. Offender is aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relationship of genuine affection 2. Offender had a mental disorder at the time of the offence that significantly affected his or her culpability

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁷

⁷ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Care workers: sexual activity with a person who has a mental disorder

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The starting points for sentencing are predicated on the fact that these offences are designed to be charged where victims have the capacity to choose and where there is no clear evidence of inducement, threat or deception.

Care workers: sexual activity with a person who has a mental disorder

THESE ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

1. Care workers: sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder (section 38): Intentional sexual touching of a person with a mental disorder by someone involved in his or her care

2. Care workers: causing or inciting sexual activity (section 39): Someone involved in the care of a person with a mental disorder intentionally causing or inciting that person to engage in sexual activity

Maximum penalty: **14 years** if activity involves penetration; **10 years** if activity does not involve penetration

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Basic offence of sexual activity involving penetration, assuming no aggravating or mitigating factors	3 years custody	2–5 years custody
Other forms of non-penetrative activity	12 months custody	26 weeks–2 years custody
Naked contact between part of the offender's body with part of the victim's body	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> History of intimidation Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident Abduction or detention Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Relationship of genuine affection

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁸

⁸ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The starting points for sentencing for a sexual offence should be the same whether the victim has a mental disorder impeding choice, or has a mental disorder that makes him or her vulnerable to inducement, threat or deception.
3. The guidelines are predicated on the principle that the more serious the nature of the sexual activity a victim is forced to witness, the higher the sentencing starting point should be.
4. These offences will potentially be serious enough to merit a custodial sentence. In an individual case, the court will need to consider whether there are particular mitigating factors that should move the sentence below the custodial threshold.

Sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder

OFFENCES UNDER SECTION 36 ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

OFFENCES UNDER SECTION 40 ARE SPECIFIED OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

1. Engaging in sexual activity in the presence, secured by inducement, threat or deception, of a person with a mental disorder (section 36): Intentionally, and for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification, engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder, knowing or believing that person to be aware of the activity

Maximum penalty: 10 years

2. Care workers: sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder (section 40): Care worker intentionally, and for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification, engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder, knowing or believing that person to be aware of the activity

Maximum penalty: 7 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Consensual intercourse or other forms of consensual penetration	2 years custody	1–4 years custody
Masturbation (of oneself or another person)	18 months custody	12 months–2 years 6 months custody
Consensual sexual touching involving naked genitalia	12 months custody	26 weeks–2 years custody
Consensual sexual touching of naked body parts but not involving naked genitalia	26 weeks custody	4 weeks–18 months custody

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 3. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident 4. Abduction or detention 	

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁹

⁹ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Causing or inciting a person with a mental disorder to watch a sexual act

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The starting points for sentencing for a sexual offence should be the same whether the victim has a mental disorder impeding choice, or has a mental disorder that makes him or her vulnerable to inducement, threat or deception.
3. The guidelines are predicated on the principle that the more serious the nature of the sexual activity a victim is forced to witness, the higher the sentencing starting point should be.
4. These offences will potentially be serious enough to merit a custodial sentence. In an individual case, the court will need to consider whether there are particular mitigating factors that move the sentence below the custodial threshold.
5. The same starting points apply whether the activity was caused or incited. Where an offence was incited but did not take place as a result of the voluntary intervention of the offender, that is likely to reduce the severity of the sentence imposed.

Causing or inciting a person with a mental disorder to watch a sexual act

OFFENCES UNDER SECTION 37 ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

OFFENCES UNDER SECTION 41 ARE SPECIFIED OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

1. Causing a person with a mental disorder to watch a sexual act by inducement, threat or deception (section 37): Intentionally causing by inducement, threat or deception, for the purpose of sexual gratification, a person with a mental disorder to watch sexual activity or look at a photograph or pseudo-photograph of sexual activity

Maximum penalty: 10 years

2. Care workers: causing a person with a mental disorder to watch a sexual act (section 41): Intentionally causing, for the purpose of sexual gratification, a person with a mental disorder to watch sexual activity or look at a photograph or pseudo-photograph of sexual activity

Maximum penalty: 7 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Live sexual activity	18 months custody	12 months–2 years custody
Moving or still images of people engaged in sexual activity involving penetration	32 weeks custody	26 weeks–12 months custody
Moving or still images of people engaging in sexual activity other than penetration	Community order	Community order–26 weeks custody

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 3. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident 4. Abduction or detention 5. Images of violent activity 	

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.¹⁰

¹⁰ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

PART 4: PREPARATORY OFFENCES

4.1 The characteristic feature of this group of offences is that the offender intended to commit a sexual offence that was not, in fact, carried out, either because the act was interrupted or because of a change of mind.

4.2 In some circumstances, an offender may be charged with both the preparatory and the substantive offence.

4.3 The new offence of 'meeting a child following sexual grooming etc' has been included within this category.

The following offences are covered in this section:

- Sexual grooming
- Committing another offence with intent
- Trespass with intent
- Administering a substance with intent

Sexual grooming

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. In a case where no substantive sexual offence has in fact been committed, the main dimension of seriousness will be the offender's *intention* – the more serious the offence intended, the higher the offender's culpability.
3. The *harm* to the victim in such cases will invariably be less than that resulting from a completed offence, although the *risk* to which the victim has been put is always a relevant factor.
4. In some cases, where the offender has come quite close to fulfilling his or her intention, the victim may have been put in considerable fear, and physical injury to the victim is a possible feature.
5. In addition to the generic aggravating factors identified in the Council guideline on seriousness, the main factors determining the seriousness of a preparatory offence are:
 - the seriousness of the intended offence (which will affect both the offender's culpability and the degree of risk to which the victim has been exposed);
 - the degree to which the offence was planned;
 - the sophistication of the grooming;
 - the determination of the offender;
 - how close the offender came to success;
 - the reason why the offender did not succeed, i.e. whether it was a change of mind or whether someone or something prevented the offender from continuing; and
 - any physical or psychological injury suffered by the victim.
6. The starting point should be commensurate with that for the preparatory offence actually committed, with an enhancement to reflect the nature and severity of the intended sexual offence.

Sexual grooming

THIS IS A SERIOUS OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Meeting a child following sexual grooming etc (section 15): An offender aged 18 or over meeting, or travelling to meet, a child under 16 (having met or communicated with the child on at least two previous occasions) with the intention of committing a sexual offence against the child

Maximum penalty: **10 years**

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Where the intent is to commit an assault by penetration or rape	4 years custody if the victim is under 13 2 years custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16	3–7 years custody 1–4 years custody
Where the intent is to coerce the child into sexual activity	2 years custody if the victim is under 13 18 months custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16	1–4 years custody 12 months–2 years 6 months custody

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 3. Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection 4. Abduction or detention 	

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements.¹

¹ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Committing another offence with intent

Factors to take into consideration:

This guideline assumes that the intended sexual offence was not committed.

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm. Within any indeterminate sentence, the minimum term will generally be half the appropriate determinate sentence. The starting points will be relevant, therefore, to the process of fixing any minimum term that may be necessary.
2. In a case where no substantive sexual offence has in fact been committed, the main dimension of seriousness will be the offender's *intention* – the more serious the offence intended, the higher the offender's culpability.
3. The *harm* to the victim in such cases will invariably be less than that resulting from a completed offence, although the *risk* to which the victim has been put is always a relevant factor.
4. In some cases, where the offender has come quite close to fulfilling his or her intention, the victim may have been put in considerable fear, and physical injury to the victim is a possible feature.
5. In addition to the generic aggravating factors identified in the Council guideline on seriousness, the main factors determining the seriousness of a preparatory offence are:
 - the seriousness of the intended offence (which will affect both the offender's culpability and the degree of risk to which the victim has been exposed);
 - the degree to which the offence was planned;
 - the determination of the offender;
 - how close the offender came to success;
 - the reason why the offender did not succeed, i.e. whether it was a change of mind or whether someone or something prevented the offender from continuing; and
 - any physical or psychological injury suffered by the victim.
6. The starting point should be commensurate with that for the preparatory offence actually committed, with an enhancement to reflect the nature and severity of the intended sexual offence.

Committing another offence with intent

THIS IS A SERIOUS OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Committing an offence with intent to commit a sexual offence (section 62)

Maximum penalty: **Life imprisonment** if offence is kidnapping or false imprisonment;
10 years for any other criminal offence

Type/nature of activity	Starting points and sentencing ranges
Any offence committed with intent to commit a sexual offence, e.g. assault (see item 4 of 'Factors to take into consideration' above)	<p>The starting point and sentencing range should be commensurate with that for the preliminary offence actually committed, but with an enhancement to reflect the intention to commit a sexual offence.</p> <p>The enhancement will need to be varied depending on the nature and seriousness of the intended sexual offence, but 2 years is suggested as a suitable enhancement where the intent was to commit rape or an assault by penetration.</p>

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 2. Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection (where the intended offence would have involved penile penetration) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offender decides, of his or her own volition, not to proceed with the intended sexual offence 2. Incident of brief duration

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements.²

² In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Trespass with intent

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. In a case where no substantive sexual offence has in fact been committed, the main dimension of seriousness will be the offender's *intention* – the more serious the offence intended, the higher the offender's culpability.
3. The *harm* to the victim in such cases will invariably be less than that resulting from a completed offence, although the *risk* to which the victim has been put is always a relevant factor.
4. In some cases, where the offender has come quite close to fulfilling his or her intention, the victim may have been put in considerable fear, and physical injury to the victim is a possible feature.
5. In addition to the generic aggravating factors identified in the Council guideline on seriousness, the main factors determining the seriousness of a preparatory offence are:
 - the seriousness of the intended offence (which will affect both the offender's culpability and the degree of risk to which the victim has been exposed);
 - the degree to which the offence was planned;
 - the determination of the offender;
 - how close the offender came to success;
 - the reason why the offender did not succeed, i.e. whether it was a change of mind or whether someone or something prevented the offender from continuing; and
 - any physical or psychological injury suffered by the victim.
6. The starting point should be commensurate with that for the preparatory offence actually committed, with an enhancement to reflect the nature and severity of the intended sexual offence.

Trespass with intent

THIS IS A SERIOUS OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Trespass with intent to commit a sexual offence (section 63): Knowingly or recklessly trespassing on any premises with intent to commit a sexual offence on those premises

Maximum penalty: 10 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
The intention is to commit rape or an assault by penetration	4 years custody	3–7 years custody
The intended sexual offence is other than rape or assault by penetration	2 years custody	1–4 years custody

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection (where intended offence would have involved penile penetration) Targeting of a vulnerable victim Significant impact on persons present in the premises 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Offender decides, of his or her own volition, not to commit the intended sexual offence

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements.³

³ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Administering a substance with intent

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. In a case where no substantive sexual offence has in fact been committed, the main dimension of seriousness will be the offender's *intention* – the more serious the offence intended, the higher the offender's culpability. This is equally so where the offence is committed by an offender for the benefit of another.
3. The *harm* to the victim in such cases will invariably be less than that resulting from a completed offence, although the *risk* to which the victim has been put is always a relevant factor.
4. In some cases, where the offender has come quite close to fulfilling his or her intention, the victim may have been put in considerable fear, and physical injury to the victim is a possible feature, in particular for this offence.
5. In addition to the generic aggravating factors identified in the Council guideline on seriousness, the main factors determining the seriousness of a preparatory offence are:
 - the seriousness of the intended offence (which will affect both the offender's culpability and the degree of risk to which the victim has been exposed);
 - the degree to which the offence was planned;
 - the determination of the offender;
 - how close the offender came to success;
 - the reason why the offender did not succeed, i.e. whether it was a change of mind or whether someone or something prevented the offender from continuing; and
 - any physical or psychological injury suffered by the victim.
6. The starting point should be commensurate with that for the preparatory offence actually committed, with an enhancement to reflect the nature and severity of the intended sexual offence.

Administering a substance with intent

THIS IS A SERIOUS OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Administering a substance with intent (section 61): Administering a substance, without the consent of the victim, with the intention of overpowering or stupefying the victim in order to enable any person to engage in sexual activity involving the victim

Maximum penalty: 10 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
If intended offence is rape or assault by penetration	8 years custody if the victim is under 13	6–9 years custody
	6 years custody otherwise	4–9 years custody
If intended offence is any sexual offence other than rape or assault by penetration	6 years custody if the victim is under 13	4–9 years custody
	4 years custody otherwise	3–7 years custody

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Threats to prevent the victim reporting an offence Abduction or detention Offender aware that he or she, or the person planning to commit the sexual offence, is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection Targeting of the victim 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Offender intervenes to prevent the intended sexual offence from taking place

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁴

⁴ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

PART 5: OTHER OFFENCES

5.1 This category covers a small number of relatively minor offences, none of which involves direct sexual contact with a person who was not consenting:

- Prohibited adult sexual relationships: sex with an adult relative
- Sexual activity in a public lavatory
- Exposure
- Voyeurism
- Intercourse with an animal
- Sexual penetration of a corpse

Prohibited adult sexual relationships: sex with an adult relative

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The two offences within this category are triable either way and carry a maximum penalty of 2 years' imprisonment on conviction on indictment. The relatively low maximum penalty for these offences reflects the fact that they involve sexual relationships between consenting adults.
3. For these offences, unlike those against child family members, the relationship between offender and victim is narrowly defined in terms of close blood relationships only: 'a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece'.
4. It is a defence to both offences that the offender was unaware of the blood relationship, unless it is proved that he or she could reasonably have been expected to be aware of it.
5. These offences could be charged in a wide range of circumstances and the most important issue for the sentencer to consider is the particular circumstances in which an offence has taken place and the harm that has been caused or risked:
 - Where an offence involves no harm to a victim (other than the offensiveness of the conduct to society at large), the starting point for sentencing should normally be a community order.
 - Where there is evidence of the exploitation of a victim or significant aggravation, the normal starting point should be a custodial sentence.
 - The presence of certain aggravating factors should merit a higher custodial starting point.
6. Examples of aggravating factors especially relevant to these offences include:
 - high level of coercion or humiliation of the victim;
 - imbalance of power;
 - evidence of grooming;
 - age gap between the parties;
 - history of sexual offending;
 - sexual intercourse with the express intention of conceiving a child or resulting in the conception of a child; and
 - no attempt taken to prevent the transmission of a sexual infection.

Prohibited adult sexual relationships: sex with an adult relative

THESE ARE SPECIFIED OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

1. Sex with an adult relative: penetration (section 64): Intentional penetration of the vagina or anus of an adult blood relative with a body part or object; or penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth with the penis

2. Sex with an adult relative: consenting to penetration (section 65): Consenting to intentional penetration of the vagina or anus by an adult blood relative with a body part or object; or penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth with the penis

Maximum penalty for both offences: 2 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Where there is evidence of long-term grooming that took place at a time when the person being groomed was under 18	12 months custody if offender is 18 or over	26 weeks–2 years custody
Where there is evidence of grooming of one party by the other at a time when both parties were over the age of 18	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*
Sexual penetration with no aggravating factors	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Background of intimidation or coercion Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence Threats to prevent the victim reporting an offence Evidence of long-term grooming Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection Where there is evidence that no effort was made to avoid pregnancy or the sexual transmission of infection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Small disparity in age between victim and offender Relationship of genuine affection

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.¹

¹ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Sexual activity in a public lavatory

Factors to take into consideration:

1. This offence has been introduced to give adults and children the freedom to use public lavatories for the purpose for which they are designed, without the fear of being an unwilling witness to overtly sexual behaviour of a kind that most people would not expect to be conducted in public.
2. This offence, being a public order offence rather than a sexual offence, carries the lowest maximum penalty in the SOA 2003 – 6 months' imprisonment – and the starting point for sentencing reflects this.
3. More detailed guidance is provided in the Magistrates' Court Sentencing Guidelines (MCSG).

Sexual activity in a public lavatory

Sexual activity in a public lavatory (section 71): Intentionally engaging in sexual activity in a public lavatory

Maximum penalty: 6 months

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Repeat offending and/or aggravating factors	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*
Basic offence as defined in the SOA 2003, assuming no aggravating or mitigating factors	Fine	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
1. Intimidating behaviour/threats of violence to member(s) of the public	

Exposure

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The offence replaces section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824 and section 28 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847. It is gender neutral (covering exposure of male or female genitalia to a male or female witness) and carries a maximum penalty of 2 years' imprisonment.
3. These offences are sometimes more serious than they may, at first, appear. Although there is no physical contact with the victim, the offence may cause serious alarm or distress, especially when the offender behaves aggressively or uses obscenities.
4. A pre-sentence report,² which can identify sexually deviant tendencies, will be extremely helpful in determining the most appropriate disposal. It will also help determine whether an offender would benefit from participation in a programme designed to help them address those tendencies.
5. A person convicted of this offence is subject to notification requirements.³
6. Where this offence is being dealt with in a magistrates' court, more detailed guidance is provided in the Magistrates' Court Sentencing Guidelines (MCSG).

² As defined in the Criminal Justice Act 2003, s.158

³ In accordance with the Sexual Offences Act 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Exposure

THIS IS A SPECIFIED OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Exposure (section 66): Intentional exposure of the offender's genitals, intending that someone will see them and be caused alarm or distress

Maximum penalty: 2 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Repeat offender	12 weeks custody	4 weeks–26 weeks custody
Basic offence as defined in the SOA 2003, assuming no aggravating or mitigating factors, or some offences with aggravating factors	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Threats to prevent the victim reporting an offence 2. Intimidating behaviour/threats of violence 3. Victim is a child 	

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁴

⁴ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Voyeurism

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The offence of voyeurism covers cases where someone who has a reasonable expectation of privacy is secretly observed. The offence may be committed in a number of ways:
 - by direct observation on the part of the offender;
 - by operating equipment with the intention of enabling someone else to observe the victim;
 - by recording someone doing a private act, with the intention that the recorded image will be viewed by the offender or another person; or
 - by installing equipment or constructing or adapting a structure with the intention of enabling the offender or another person to observe a private act.
3. In all cases the observation, or intended observation, must be for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification and must take place, or be intended to take place, without the consent of the person observed.
4. The SOA 2003 defines a 'private act', in the context of this offence, as an act carried out in a place which, in the circumstances, would reasonably be expected to provide privacy, and where the victim's genitals, buttocks or breasts are exposed or covered only in underwear; or the victim is using a lavatory; or the person is 'doing a sexual act that is not of a kind ordinarily done in public'.
5. The harm inherent in this offence is intrusion of the victim's privacy. Whilst less serious than non-consensual touching, it may nevertheless cause severe distress, embarrassment or humiliation to the victim, especially in cases where a private act is not simply observed by one person, but where an image of it is disseminated for wider viewing. A higher sentencing starting point is recommended for cases where the offender records and shares images with others.
6. For offences involving the lowest level of offending behaviour, i.e. spying on someone for private pleasure, a non-custodial sentence is recommended as the starting point.
7. A pre-sentence report,⁵ which can identify sexually deviant tendencies, will be extremely helpful in determining the most appropriate disposal. It will also help determine whether an offender would benefit from participation in a programme designed to help them address those tendencies.
8. Where this offence is being dealt with in a magistrates' court, more detailed guidance is provided in the Magistrates' Court Sentencing Guidelines (MCSG).

5 As defined in the Criminal Justice Act 2003, s.158

Voyeurism

THIS IS A SPECIFIED OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Voyeurism (section 67): For the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification, and knowing that the other person does not consent to being observed, observing another person engaged in a private act

Maximum penalty: 2 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Offence with serious aggravating factors such as recording sexual activity and placing it on a website or circulating it for commercial gain	12 months custody	26 weeks–2 years custody
Offence with aggravating factors such as recording sexual activity and showing it to others	26 weeks custody	4 weeks–18 months custody
Basic offence as defined in the SOA 2003, assuming no aggravating or mitigating factors, e.g. the offender spies through a hole he or she has made in a changing room wall	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Threats to prevent the victim reporting an offence 2. Recording activity and circulating pictures/videos 3. Circulating pictures or videos for commercial gain – particularly if victim is vulnerable, e.g. a child or person with a mental or physical disorder 4. Distress to victim, e.g. where the pictures/videos are circulated to people known to the victim 	

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁶

⁶ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Intercourse with an animal

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. This replaces the previous offence of ‘buggery’ with an animal, for which the maximum penalty was life imprisonment. The maximum penalty of 2 years’ imprisonment attached to this offence is sufficient to recognise an offender’s predisposition towards unnatural sexual activity.
3. A custodial sentence for an adult for this offence will result in an obligation to comply with notification requirements and this seems to be the most appropriate course of action for a repeat offender. The offence can be charged in addition to existing offences relating to cruelty to animals.
4. A pre-sentence report,⁷ which can identify sexually deviant tendencies, will be extremely helpful in determining the most appropriate disposal. It will also help determine whether an offender would benefit from participation in a programme designed to help them address those tendencies.

⁷ As defined in the Criminal Justice Act 2003, s.158

Intercourse with an animal

THIS IS A SPECIFIED OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Intercourse with an animal (section 69): Intentionally penetrating a live animal's anus or vagina with the offender's penis; or intentionally causing or allowing a person's anus or vagina to be penetrated by the penis of a live animal

Maximum penalty: 2 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing range
Basic offence as defined in the SOA 2003, assuming no aggravating or mitigating factors	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
1. Recording activity and/or circulating pictures or videos	1. Symptom of isolation rather than depravity

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁸

⁸ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Sexual penetration of a corpse

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. Necrophilia is associated with 'other very deviant behaviour', and killers who use the bodies of their victims for sexual gratification cannot, under the existing law, be formally recognised as, or treated as, sexual offenders.
3. A pre-sentence report⁹ (and in some cases a psychiatric report), which can identify sexually deviant tendencies, will be extremely helpful in determining the most appropriate disposal. It will also help determine whether an offender would benefit from participation in a programme designed to help them address those tendencies.

⁹ As defined in the Criminal Justice Act 2003, s.158

Sexual penetration of a corpse

THIS IS A SPECIFIED OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Sexual penetration of a corpse (section 70): Intentional sexual penetration of part of the body of a dead person with a part of the offender's body or an object

Maximum penalty: 2 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Repeat offending and/or aggravating factors	26 weeks custody	4 weeks–18 months custody
Basic offence as defined in the SOA 2003, assuming no aggravating or mitigating factors	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distress caused to relatives or friends of the deceased 2. Physical damage caused to body of the deceased 3. The corpse was that of a child 4. The offence was committed in a funeral home or mortuary 	

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements.¹⁰

¹⁰ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

PART 6: EXPLOITATION OFFENCES

6.1 Whilst all sexual offences involve, to a greater or lesser degree, the exploitation or abuse of a victim or victims, the specific sexual exploitation offences involve a high degree of offender culpability, with offenders intentionally exploiting vulnerable individuals. In some cases, for example the prostitution offences, the sexual acts themselves may not be unlawful, but the purpose of the legislation is to address the behaviour of those who are prepared to exploit others by causing, inciting or controlling their sexual activities, whether or not for gain.

The harm caused by the offences

6.2 Section 54 of the SOA 2003 defines 'gain' as:

- (a) *any financial advantage, including the discharge of an obligation to pay or the provision of goods or services (including sexual services) gratuitously or at a discount; or*
- (b) *the goodwill of any person which is, or appears likely, in time, to bring financial advantage.*

6.3 The sexual exploitation offences cover a range of offending behaviour that is broken down into four groups in the SOA 2003:

- (i) indecent photographs of children;
- (ii) abuse of children through prostitution and pornography;
- (iii) exploitation of prostitution; and
- (iv) trafficking.

6.4 Groups (i) and (ii) specifically relate to the exploitation and abuse of children; for the purposes of these offences, 'child' means anyone under the age of 18.

6.5 The 'exploitation of prostitution' offences relate to adult victims. The offences in group (iii) include the specific element that the activity was carried out 'for gain'. However, whether or not it is implicit in the offence that the prosecution is seeking to prove, in most cases someone will secure an advantage from the exploitation.

6.6 The 'trafficking' offences are designed to protect victims of all ages.

6.7 The term 'prostitution', which is used in most of the offences in these groups, is defined as 'providing sexual services for payment or promise of payment' and 'payment' is defined as being 'any financial advantage'.

6.8 The offences that do not require the prosecution to prove that the offender acted 'for gain' have the effect that offenders cannot avoid prosecution by claiming that they did not stand to benefit by their involvement. For these offences, the starting points for sentencing are based solely on the criminality of taking part in sexual exploitation without taking into account any benefits, financial or otherwise, that the defendant may receive.

Where a sexual exploitation offence does not require the prosecution to prove that the offender acted for gain, the degree of personal involvement of the offender and the levels of personal or financial gain should be treated as aggravating factors for sentencing.

6.9 Confiscation and compensation orders have particular relevance in the context of exploitation offences, where it is extremely likely both that there will be property that can be seized from the offender and also that exploited victims will have been caused a degree of harm that might merit compensation.

6.10 The ‘for gain’ element is inherent in the ‘exploitation of prostitution’ offences; therefore, it cannot be treated as an aggravating factor and is reflected in the starting points for sentencing. This group of offences relates to offenders who control the activities of those over the age of consent, and the maximum penalties are lower than for offences where the prosecution is not required to prove that the defendant acted ‘for gain’. However, the commercial sexual exploitation of another person’s vulnerability is serious and socially unacceptable offending behaviour, and the starting point for these offences should still be significant.

Where a sexual exploitation offence requires the prosecution to prove that the offender acted for personal gain and this is already reflected in the starting point for sentencing, evidence of substantial financial or other advantage to a value in the region of £5000 and upwards (in line with the provisions of section 75(4) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002) should be treated as an aggravating factor.

6.11 Although the courts must bear in mind the actual ‘recoverable amount’¹ when making a confiscation order, they can legitimately take into account, as an aggravating factor for sentencing purposes, not only the benefits secured by the offender in fact, but also the benefits that he or she would have accrued from the offence had the activity not been intercepted or disrupted. Courts should also take into account non-monetary profits such as payment in kind, gifts or favours, which will need to be carefully assessed in each individual case.²

The offender’s culpability

6.12 In the Council’s guideline on seriousness, it is stated that, in broad terms, an intention to cause harm is at the highest level of criminal culpability – the worse the harm intended, the higher the offender’s culpability – and planning an offence makes the offender more highly culpable than impulsive offending.

6.13 The common thread of the exploitation offences is the planned abuse of vulnerable victims, with the main purpose of the offender being to secure some form of personal advantage, whether this is financial gain or reward, sexual services or personal sexual gratification (as in the offence of ‘paying for sexual services of a child’).

1 Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, s.9

2 *ibid.* ss.79–81

6.14 As the combination of culpability with harm determines the seriousness of an offence, it follows that the offences covered in this section are at the higher end of the scale of seriousness, and robust sentencing provisions are needed.

Evidence of an offender's involvement in, or management of, a well-planned or large-scale commercial operation resulting in sexual exploitation should be treated as an aggravating factor for sentencing: the greater the offender's degree of involvement, the more serious the offence.

The age of the victim

- In general, the younger the age of the child, the higher the sentence should be for an offence involving the sexual exploitation of a child.
- In particular, the starting points for sentencing should be higher where the victim is under 13. The starting points for offences involving victims aged 16 or 17 should be lower than those for victims aged 13 or over but under 16, to recognise that they are over the legal age of consent, but any evidence of grooming, coercion, threats or intimidation should increase a sentence in line with that which would apply if the victim were aged 13 or over but under 16.

The risk of re-offending

6.15 The sexual exploitation offences are of a level of seriousness that suggests a custodial sentence will normally be appropriate, but the way in which the risk of re-offending should be addressed will depend on the nature of, and the motivation for, the offences committed.

6.16 A person found guilty of, for example, 'paying for sexual services of a child' or, in some cases, 'causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography' may very well benefit from taking part in a sex offender treatment programme, which will help the offender to recognise and control sexually deviant tendencies. There is a need to ensure that offenders are assessed for their suitability to take part in such programmes and that periods spent on licence in the community are of a sufficient length to enable such programmes to take place.

6.17 However, different issues arise where the courts are sentencing someone whose behaviour has nothing to do with personal sexual deviance but instead involves the exploitation of the sexual appetites or deviancies of others, whether or not for gain. In such cases, sex offender treatment programmes are unlikely to be appropriate. The use of fines or community orders containing requirements such as a curfew, residence, unpaid work and prohibited activity may be effective in discouraging future offending.

PART 6A: INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHILDREN

6A.1 The SOA 2003 makes amendments to the Protection of Children Act 1978 and the Criminal Justice Act 1988. It is now a crime to take, make, permit to take, distribute, show, possess, possess with intent to distribute, or to advertise indecent photographs or pseudo-photographs of any person below the age of 18.

6A.2 The levels for sentencing of offences involving pornographic images were established in the case of *R v Oliver, Hartrey and Baldwin*.³ These levels have been reviewed in terms of the nature of the images falling into each level:

- Images depicting non-penetrative activity are less serious than images depicting penetrative activity.
- - Images of non-penetrative activity between children are generally less serious than images depicting non-penetrative activity between adults and children.
- - All acts falling within the definitions of rape and assault by penetration, which carry the maximum life penalty, should be classified as level 4.

The levels of seriousness (in ascending order) for sentencing for offences involving pornographic images are:

Level 1	Images depicting erotic posing with no sexual activity
Level 2	Non-penetrative sexual activity between children, or solo masturbation by a child
Level 3	Non-penetrative sexual activity between adults and children
Level 4	Penetrative sexual activity involving a child or children, or both children and adults
Level 5	Sadism or penetration of, or by, an animal

Offences involving any form of sexual penetration of the vagina or anus, or penile penetration of the mouth (except where they involve sadism or intercourse with an animal, which fall within level 5), should be classified as activity at level 4.

6A.3 Pseudo-photographs should generally be treated as less serious than real images. However, they can be just as serious as photographs of a real child, for example where the imagery is particularly grotesque and beyond the scope of normal photography.

6A.4 The aggravating and mitigating factors set out in the case of *Oliver* remain relevant and are included in the guideline for this offence.

6A.5 An adult (aged 18 or over) who is given any sentence (including a conditional discharge) in relation to offences involving a victim or victims aged under 16 will be subject to registration requirements.⁴

³ [2003] 2 Cr App R(S) 15

⁴ Sexual Offences Act 2003, s.134

6A.6 Courts have the discretion to make an order disqualifying an offender (adult or juvenile) from working with children regardless of the sentence imposed.⁵

Possession of indecent photographs where the child depicted is aged 16 or 17

6A.7 The starting points for sentencing should reflect the fundamental facts of a case, including that the victim is over the legal age of consent.

Sentences should be lower than those involving photographs of children under 16 where:

- **an offender possesses only a few indecent photographs, none of which includes sadism or penetration of, or by, an animal; and**
- **the images are of children aged 16 or 17; and**
- **the photographs are retained solely for the use of the offender.**

6A.8 The presence of any aggravating factors will substantially increase a sentence, and the principle of lower sentences should not be applied where an offender possesses images at level 5 as these will involve either non-consensual or unlawful activity.

6A.9 Where it cannot be established that a victim was under 13, penalties will need to be based on the sentencing starting points for children aged 13 or over but under 16. In many cases, however, the extreme youth of the child in a photograph or pseudo-photograph will either be a matter of proven fact or will be a question that is beyond reasonable doubt. Where the nature of the image indicates that the victim is likely to have suffered particularly serious harm, this should always aggravate the sentence.

Starting points for sentencing for possession of indecent photographs should be higher where the victim is a child under 13.

6A.10 The court cannot make inferences about the status of unknown material, because of the fundamental principle that a person may only be convicted and sentenced according to the facts that have been proved. However, if an offender has used devices to destroy or hide material then it falls within the general aggravating factor 'An attempt to conceal or dispose of evidence'.

Showing or distributing and the element of financial gain

6A.11 The starting points in the guideline reflect the differences in terms of relative seriousness and maximum penalty available for possessing indecent photographs or pseudo-photographs (5 years) and taking or making, distributing or showing, etc such photographs (10 years).

⁵ Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000, s.29A as inserted by the Criminal Justice Act 2003, schedule 30

6A.12 Showing or distributing indecent photographs or pseudo-photographs, even on a very small scale, is regarded as serious offending behaviour. Wide-scale distribution is in the most serious category of offending behaviour.

6A.13 Where the material is shown or distributed without the victim's consent, the fact that the victim is over the age of consent should not have any bearing on sentencing levels, even if the material was originally taken and possessed with his or her consent.

6A.14 Where the offence involves a victim aged 16 or 17, the starting points for sentencing should reflect the fact that the victim is above the age of consent. The fact that the victim was not coerced or forced into the activity must be relevant for sentencing purposes, and starting points should be lower to encourage consistency. Any evidence of threats or intimidation to induce consent should have the effect of increasing sentence in an individual case.

6A.15 Any profit for the victim, financial or otherwise, actual or anticipated, should be neutral for sentencing purposes.

The showing or distribution of pornographic images of children under 16, or of children aged 16 or 17 without their consent, is an aggravating factor for sentencing purposes.

Indecent photographs of children

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The levels of seriousness (in ascending order) for sentencing for offences involving pornographic images are:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Level 1 | Images depicting erotic posing with no sexual activity |
| Level 2 | Non-penetrative sexual activity between children, or solo masturbation by a child |
| Level 3 | Non-penetrative sexual activity between adults and children |
| Level 4 | Penetrative sexual activity involving a child or children, or both children and adults |
| Level 5 | Sadism or penetration of, or by, an animal |

2. Offences involving any form of sexual penetration of the vagina or anus, or penile penetration of the mouth (except where they involve sadism or intercourse with an animal, which fall within level 5), should be classified as activity at level 4.

3. Pseudo-photographs generally should be treated less seriously than real photographs.

4. Sentences should be lower than those involving photographs of children under 16 where:

- an offender possesses only a few indecent photographs, none of which includes sadism or penetration of, or by, an animal; and
- the images are of children aged 16 or 17; and
- the photographs are retained solely for the use of the offender.

5. The fact that the subject of the indecent photograph(s) is aged 16 or 17 has *no* impact on sentencing starting points where the activity depicted is at level 5.

6. Starting points for sentencing for possession of indecent photographs should be higher where the subject of the indecent photograph(s) is a child under 13.

7. Registration requirements attach to a conviction for this offence dependent upon the age of the subject portrayed in the indecent photograph(s) and the sentence imposed.

8. Courts should consider making an order disqualifying an offender (adult or juvenile) from working with children regardless of the sentence imposed.

9. Courts should consider making an order for the forfeiture of any possessions (for example, computers or cameras) used in connection with the commission of the offence.

Indecent photographs of children

THESE OFFENCES ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003, EXCEPT WHERE THEY INVOLVE ONLY POSSESSION, WHEN THEY ARE SPECIFIED OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 227

Indecent photographs of children (section 1 of the Protection of Children Act 1978 and section 160 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, as amended by section 45 of the SOA 2003): Taking, making, permitting to take, possessing, possessing with intent to distribute, distributing or advertising indecent photographs or pseudo-photographs of children under 18.

Maximum penalty: **5 years** for possession; otherwise **10 years**

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Offender commissioned or encouraged the production of level 4 or 5 images Offender involved in the production of level 4 or 5 images	6 years custody	4–9 years custody
Level 4 or 5 images shown or distributed	3 years custody	2–5 years custody
Offender involved in the production of, or has traded in, material at levels 1–3	2 years custody	1–4 years custody
Possession of a large quantity of level 4 or 5 material for personal use only Large number of level 3 images shown or distributed	12 months custody	26 weeks–2 years custody
Possession of a large quantity of level 3 material for personal use Possession of a small number of images at level 4 or 5 Large number of level 2 images shown or distributed Small number of level 3 images shown or distributed	26 weeks custody	4 weeks–18 months custody

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
<p>Offender in possession of a large amount of material at level 2 or a small amount at level 3</p> <p>Offender has shown or distributed material at level 1 or 2 on a limited scale</p> <p>Offender has exchanged images at level 1 or 2 with other collectors, but with no element of financial gain</p>	12 weeks custody	4 weeks–26 weeks custody
<p>Possession of a large amount of level 1 material and/or no more than a small amount of level 2, and the material is for personal use and has not been distributed or shown to others</p>	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Images shown or distributed to others, especially children 2. Collection is systematically stored or organised, indicating a sophisticated approach to trading or a high level of personal interest 3. Images stored, made available or distributed in such a way that they can be inadvertently accessed by others 4. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence of making or taking 5. Background of intimidation or coercion 6. Threats to prevent victim reporting the activity 7. Threats to disclose victim's activity to friends or relatives 8. Financial or other gain 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A few images held solely for personal use 2. Images viewed but not stored 3. A few images held solely for personal use and it is established both that the subject is aged 16 or 17 and that he or she was consenting

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁶

⁶ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

PART 6B: ABUSE OF CHILDREN THROUGH PROSTITUTION AND PORNOGRAPHY

6B.1 The four offences in this category are:

- Paying for sexual services of a child
- Causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography
- Controlling a child prostitute or a child involved in pornography
- Arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography

Paying for sexual services of a child

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm. Within any indeterminate sentence, the minimum term will generally be half the appropriate determinate sentence. The starting points will be relevant, therefore, to the process of fixing any minimum term that may be necessary.
2. The offence of ‘paying for sexual services of a child’ is the only offence in this group that involves actual physical sexual activity between an offender and a victim.
3. It carries staged maximum penalties according to the age of the victim (in this case under 16, or over 16 but under 18) and also, specifically in relation to victims under 13, whether the sexual services provided or offered involved penetrative activity.
4. The starting points for sentencing for the offence of ‘paying for sexual services of a child’, where the victim is aged 13 or over but under 16, are higher than those for the offence of ‘sexual activity with a child’, to reflect the fact that the victim has been commercially exploited.
5. Starting points for victims aged 16 or 17 are lower than the equivalent starting points for victims aged 13 to 15, in line with the difference in the maximum penalty, to reflect the fact that the victim is above the legal age of consent.
6. The starting points where the victim is aged 13 or over but under 16 are higher than those for the offence of ‘sexual activity with a child’, to reflect the fact that the victim has been commercially exploited.
7. The starting points for sentencing for the offence of ‘paying for sexual services of a child’ where the victim is under 13 are higher than those for the specific ‘under 13’ offences covering the same type of sexual activity, to reflect the fact that the victim has been commercially exploited.
8. The offence of ‘paying for sexual services of a child’ includes higher maximum penalties to cater for those (albeit rare) cases where the age of the victim is only established during the course of a trial. The same principle has been applied to the starting points for sentencing.

Paying for sexual services of a child

THIS IS A SERIOUS OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Paying for sexual services of a child (section 47): Intentionally obtaining the sexual services of a child having made or promised payment or knowing that another person has made or promised payment

Maximum penalty: **Life imprisonment** for offences involving penetration where the child is under 13, otherwise **14 years; 14 years** where the child is aged 13 or over but under 16; **7 years** where the child is aged 16 or 17

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
History of paying for penetrative sex with children under 18	<p>If the victim is under 13, the offence of 'rape of a child under 13' or 'assault of a child under 13 by penetration' would normally be charged. Any commercial element to the offence and any history of repeat offending would be aggravating factors. However, if this offence is charged – 15 years custody</p> <p>7 years custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16</p> <p>3 years custody if the victim is aged 16 or 17</p>	<p>13–19 years custody</p> <p>5–10 years custody</p> <p>2–5 years custody</p>
Penile penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth or penetration of the vagina or anus with another body part or an object	<p>If the victim is under 13, the offence of 'rape of a child under 13' or 'assault of a child under 13 by penetration' would normally be charged. Any commercial element to the offence would be an aggravating factor. However, if this offence is charged – 12 years custody</p> <p>5 years custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16</p> <p>2 years custody if the victim is aged 16 or 17</p>	<p>10–16 years custody</p> <p>4–8 years custody</p> <p>1–4 years custody</p>

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Sexual touching falling short of penetration	<p>If the victim is under 13, the offence of ‘sexual assault of a child under 13’ would normally be charged. Any commercial element to the offence would be an aggravating factor. However, if this offence is charged – 5 years custody</p> <p>4 years custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16</p> <p>12 months custody if the victim is aged 16 or 17</p>	<p>4–8 years custody</p> <p>3–7 years custody</p> <p>26 weeks–2 years custody</p>

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to secure the victim’s compliance 2. Abduction or detention 3. Threats to prevent victim reporting the activity 4. Threats to disclose victim’s activity to friends or relatives 5. Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection 	

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁷

⁷ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Child prostitution or pornography

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. Three offences fall within this group:
 - Causing or inciting child prostitution or child pornography
 - Controlling a child prostitute or a child involved in pornography
 - Arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography
3. The level of involvement of the offender is a fundamental element of the ‘abuse of children through prostitution and pornography’ offences.
4. Financial reward may not always be a factor in someone’s involvement in these offences. Thus the offences cover anyone who takes part in any way, for whatever reason, in a child’s involvement in prostitution or pornography. However, most offenders will stand to gain in some way from their involvement, and sentencing starting points need to be relatively high, in line with established principles about the serious nature of commercial exploitation.
5. The courts should consider making an order confiscating any profits stemming from the offender’s criminal lifestyle or forfeiting any possessions (for example cameras, computers, property) used in connection with the commission of the offence.
6. Evidence of an offender’s involvement in, or management of, a well-planned or large-scale commercial operation resulting in sexual exploitation should be treated as an aggravating factor for sentencing: the greater the offender’s degree of involvement, the more serious the offence.
7. The starting point for the child prostitution and pornography offences will always be a custodial sentence.
8. The same starting points apply whether the activity was caused or incited. Where an offence was incited but did not take place as a result of the voluntary intervention of the offender, that is likely to reduce the severity of the sentence imposed.
9. The presence of any of the general aggravating factors identified in the Council guideline on seriousness or any of the additional factors identified in the guidelines will indicate a sentence above the normal starting point.
10. In cases where a number of children are involved, consecutive sentences may be appropriate, leading to cumulative sentences significantly higher than the suggested starting points for individual offences.
11. In cases where the offender is, to a degree, another victim, a court may wish to take a more lenient stance. A court might consider whether the circumstances of the offender should mitigate sentence. This will depend on the merits of each case.

Child prostitution and pornography

THESE ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

- 1. Causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography** (section 48): Intentionally causing or inciting a child to become a prostitute, or to be involved in pornography, anywhere in the world
- 2. Controlling a child prostitute or a child involved in pornography** (section 49): Intentionally controlling any of the activities of a child under 18 where those activities relate to child's prostitution, or involvement in pornography, anywhere in the world
- 3. Arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography** (section 50): Intentionally arranging or facilitating the prostitution of a child, or the child's involvement in pornography, anywhere in the world

Maximum penalty for all offences: **14 years**

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Penetrative activity Organised commercial exploitation	If the victim is under 13, the offence of 'causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity' would normally be charged. The commercial element of the offence would be an aggravating factor. However, if this offence is charged – 10 years custody 8 years custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16 4 years custody if the victim is aged 16 or 17	8–13 years custody 6–11 years custody 3–7 years custody
Penetrative activity Offender's involvement is minimal and not perpetrated for gain	If the victim is under 13, the offence of 'causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity' would normally be charged. The commercial element of the offence would be an aggravating factor. However, if this offence is charged – 8 years custody 5 years custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16 2 years custody if the victim is aged 16 or 17	6–11 years custody 4–8 years custody 1–4 years custody

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Non-penetrative activity Organised commercial exploitation	<p>If the victim is under 13, the offence of ‘causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity’ would normally be charged. The commercial element of the offence would be an aggravating factor. However, if this offence is charged –</p> <p>8 years custody</p> <p>6 years custody if the victim is 13 or over but under 16</p> <p>3 years custody if the victim is aged 16 or 17</p>	<p>6–11 years custody</p> <p>4–9 years custody</p> <p>2–5 years custody</p>
Non-penetrative activity Offender’s involvement is minimal and not perpetrated for gain	<p>If the victim is under 13, the offence of ‘causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity’ would normally be charged. The commercial element of the offence would be an aggravating factor. However, if this offence is charged –</p> <p>6 years custody</p> <p>3 years custody if the victim is aged 13 or over but under 16</p> <p>12 months custody if the victim is aged 16 or 17</p>	<p>4–9 years custody</p> <p>2–5 years custody</p> <p>26 weeks–2 years custody</p>

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of threats or intimidation 2. Large-scale commercial operation 3. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to secure the victim's compliance 4. Induced dependency on drugs 5. Forcing a victim to violate another person 6. Victim has been manipulated into physical and emotional dependence on the offender 7. Abduction or detention 8. Threats to prevent victim reporting the activity 9. Threats to disclose victim's activity to friends or relatives 10. Storing, making available or distributing images in such a way that they can be inadvertently accessed by others 11. Images distributed to other children or persons known to the victim 12. Financial or other gain 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offender also being controlled in prostitution or pornography and subject to threats or intimidation

An offender convicted of these offences is automatically subject to notification requirements.⁸

⁸ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

PART 6C: EXPLOITATION OF PROSTITUTION

6C.1 The offences in this section relate to the exploitation of adults who work as prostitutes, replacing gender-specific offences in the Sexual Offences Act 1956. Offenders who cause, incite or control the activities of a prostitute for their own gain, or for the gain of a third person, can be prosecuted under two new offences.

6C.2 The offences ‘causing or inciting prostitution for gain’ and ‘controlling prostitution for gain’ cover two levels of criminal activity:

- (i) the coercion of another person into prostitution; and
- (ii) controlling his or her activities for gain.

Exploitation of prostitution

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The degree of coercion, both in terms of recruitment and subsequent control of a prostitute's activities, is highly relevant to sentencing.
3. The degree to which a victim is exploited or controlled, the harm suffered as a result, the level of involvement of the offender, the scale of the operation and the timescale over which it has been run will all be relevant in terms of assessing the seriousness of the offence.
4. Where an offender has profited from his or her involvement in the prostitution of others, the courts should always consider making a confiscation order approximately equivalent to the profits enjoyed.
5. The presence of any of the general aggravating factors identified in the Council guideline on seriousness or any of the additional factors identified in the guidelines will indicate a sentence above the normal starting point.
6. Where there is evidence that an offender convicted of an exploitation of prostitution offence is not actively involved in the coercion or control of the victim(s), that he or she acted through fear or intimidation and that he or she is trying to exit prostitution, the courts may wish to consider whether, in the particular circumstances of the case, this should mitigate sentence.
7. The starting points are the same whether prostitution was caused or incited and whether or not the incited activity took place. Where the offence was incited, the sentencer should begin from the starting point that the offence was incited, taking account of the nature of the harm that would have been caused had the offence taken place and calculating the final sentence to reflect that no actual harm was occasioned to the victim, but being mindful that the intended victim may have suffered as a result of knowing or believing the offence would take place.
8. The starting point for the exploitation of prostitution offences where an offender's involvement was minimal, and he or she has not actively engaged in the coercion or control of those engaged in prostitution, is a non-custodial sentence.
9. A fine may be more appropriate for very minimal involvement.
10. Where an offender has profited from his or her involvement in the prostitution of others, the court should consider making a confiscation order⁹ approximately equivalent to the profits enjoyed.
11. Where this offence is being dealt with in a magistrates' court, more detailed guidance is provided in the Magistrates' Court Sentencing Guidelines (MCSG).

⁹ Criminal Justice Act 1988 as amended by the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002

Exploitation of prostitution

THESE ARE SPECIFIED OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 227 CJA 2003

- 1. Causing or inciting prostitution for gain** (section 52): Intentionally causing or inciting another person to become a prostitute anywhere in the world
- 2. Controlling prostitution for gain** (section 53): Intentionally controlling any of the activities of another person relating to that person's prostitution in any part of the world

Maximum penalty for both offences: 7 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Evidence of physical and/or mental coercion	3 years custody	2–5 years custody
No coercion or corruption, but the offender is closely involved in the victim's prostitution	12 months custody	26 weeks–2 years custody
No evidence that the victim was physically coerced or corrupted, and the involvement of the offender was minimal	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of threats, intimidation or coercion 2. Large-scale commercial operation 3. Substantial gain (in the region of £5000 and upwards) 4. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to secure the victim's compliance 5. Induced dependency on drugs 6. Abduction or detention 7. Threats to prevent victim reporting the activity 8. Threats to disclose victim's activity to friends or relatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offender also being controlled in prostitution and subject to threats or intimidation

Keeping a brothel used for prostitution

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The offence covers anyone who keeps, manages or acts or assists in the management of a brothel. The degree of coercion, both in terms of recruitment and subsequent control of a prostitute's activities, is highly relevant to sentencing.
3. The degree to which a victim is exploited or controlled, the harm suffered as a result, the level of involvement of the offender, the scale of the operation and the timescale over which it has been run will all be relevant in terms of assessing the seriousness of the offence.
4. The presence of any of the general aggravating factors identified in the Council guideline on seriousness or any of the additional factors identified in the guidelines will indicate a sentence above the normal starting point.
5. Where there is evidence that an offender convicted of an exploitation of prostitution offence is not actively involved in the coercion or control of the victim(s), that he or she acted through fear or intimidation and that he or she is trying to exit prostitution, the courts may wish to consider whether, in the particular circumstances of the case, this should mitigate sentence.
6. The starting points are the same whether prostitution was caused or incited and whether or not the incited activity took place. Where the offence was incited, the sentencer should begin from the starting point that the offence was incited, taking account of the nature of the harm that would have been caused had the offence taken place and calculating the final sentence to reflect that no actual harm was occasioned to the victim, but being mindful that the intended victim may have suffered as a result of knowing or believing the offence would take place.
7. A non-custodial sentence may be appropriate for very minimal involvement.
8. Where an offender has profited from his or her involvement in the prostitution of others, the courts should always consider making a confiscation order approximately equivalent to the profits enjoyed.
9. Where this offence is being dealt with in a magistrates' court, more detailed guidance is provided in the Magistrates' Court Sentencing Guidelines (MCSG).

Keeping a brothel used for prostitution

Keeping a brothel used for prostitution (section 33A of the Sexual Offences Act 1956 as inserted by section 55 of the SOA 2003): Keeping, managing, or acting or assisting in the management of a brothel

Maximum penalty: 7 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Offender is the keeper of a brothel and has made substantial profits in the region of £5000 and upwards	2 years custody	1–4 years custody
Offender is the keeper of the brothel and is personally involved in its management	12 months custody	26 weeks–2 years custody
Involvement of the offender was minimal	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a community order or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of threats, intimidation or coercion 2. Large-scale commercial operation 3. Personal involvement in the prostitution of others 4. Abduction or detention 5. Financial or other gain 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using employment as a route out of prostitution and not actively involved in exploitation 2. Coercion by third party

SENTENCERS ARE REMINDED THAT A NUMBER OF FINANCIAL ORDERS CAN BE MADE IN ADDITION TO THE SENTENCE IMPOSED FOR THIS OFFENCE (see Part 1, paragraph 1.32 above).

PART 6D: TRAFFICKING

Factors to take into consideration:

1. The sentences for public protection *must* be considered in all cases. They are designed to ensure that sexual offenders are not released into the community if they present a significant risk of serious harm.
2. The type of activity covered by the various trafficking offences in the SOA 2003 is broadly the same, the only difference being the geographical area within which the trafficked persons are moved. The harm being addressed is sexual exploitation, but here either children or adults may be involved as victims.
3. The offences are designed to cover anyone involved in any stage of the trafficking operation, whether or not there is evidence of gain. This is serious offending behaviour, which society as a whole finds repugnant, and a financial or community penalty would rarely be an appropriate disposal.
4. The degree of coercion used and the level of control over the trafficked person's liberty will be relevant to assessing the seriousness of the offender's behaviour. The nature of the sexual exploitation to which the victim is exposed will also be relevant, as will the victim's age and vulnerability.
5. In general terms the greater the level of involvement, the more serious the crime. Those at the top of an organised trafficking chain may have very little personal involvement with day-to-day operations and may have no knowledge at all of individual victims. However, being in control of a money-making operation that is based on the degradation, exploitation and abuse of vulnerable people may be equally, if not more, serious than the actions of an individual who is personally involved at an operational level.
6. The presence of any of the general aggravating factors identified in the Council guideline on seriousness or any of the additional factors identified in the guidelines will indicate a sentence above the normal starting point.
7. Circumstances such as the fact that the offender is also a victim of trafficking and that their actions were governed by fear could be a mitigating factor if not accepted as a defence.
8. The starting point for sentencing for offences of trafficking for sexual exploitation should be a custodial sentence. Aggravating factors such as participation in a large-scale commercial enterprise involving a high degree of planning, organisation or sophistication, financial or other gain, and the coercion and vulnerability of victims should move sentences towards the maximum 14 years.
9. In cases where a number of children are involved, consecutive sentences may be appropriate, leading to cumulative sentences significantly higher than the suggested starting points for individual offences.
10. Where an offender has profited from his or her involvement in the prostitution of others, the court should consider making a confiscation order¹⁰ approximately equivalent to the profits enjoyed.
11. The court may order the forfeiture of a vehicle used, or intended to be used, in connection with the offence.¹¹

10 Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, part 2

11 Sexual Offences Act 2003, s.60A as inserted by the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006, s.54 and schedule 4

Trafficking

THESE ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Trafficking into/within/out of the UK for sexual exploitation (sections 57, 58 and 59):
Intentionally arranging or facilitating a person's arrival/travel within/departure from the UK,
intending or believing that a sexual offence will be committed

Maximum penalty for all offences: 14 years

Type/nature of activity	Starting point	Sentencing range
Involvement at any level in any stage of the trafficking operation where the victim was coerced	6 years custody	4–9 years custody
Involvement at any level in any stage of the trafficking operation where there was no coercion of the victim	2 years custody	1–4 years custody

Note: If the victim is under 13, one of the specific under-13 offences would normally be charged. Any commercial exploitation element would be an aggravating factor.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large-scale commercial operation 2. High degree of planning or sophistication 3. Large number of people trafficked 4. Substantial financial (in the region of £5000 and upwards) or other gain 5. Fraud 6. Financial extortion of the victim 7. Deception 8. Use of force, threats of force or other forms of coercion 9. Threats against victim or members of victim's family 10. Abduction or detention 11. Restriction of victim's liberty 12. Inhumane treatment 13. Confiscation of victim's passport 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coercion of the offender by a third party 2. No evidence of personal gain 3. Limited involvement

PART 7: SENTENCING YOUNG OFFENDERS – OFFENCES WITH A LOWER STATUTORY MAXIMUM

7.1 The SOA 2003 makes special provision in respect of the maximum sentence that can be imposed for certain offences where committed by a person under the age of 18 (a young offender). The sentencing framework that applies to the sentencing of young offenders is also different.

7.2 This section deals with those offences within the context of the framework that currently applies. Many cases will be sentenced in the youth court, but a significant proportion may also be dealt with in the Crown Court. The essential elements of each offence, relevant charging standards and any other general issues pertaining to the offence are set out in the offence guidelines at pages 135–139.

7.3 The offences with which Part 7 is concerned are:

- (i) Sexual activity with a child
- (ii) Causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity
- (iii) Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child
- (iv) Causing a child to watch a sexual act
- (v) Sexual activity with a child family member
- (vi) Inciting a child family member to engage in sexual activity

7.4 In relation to each offence, the maximum sentence for an offence committed by a young offender is 5 years' custody compared with a maximum of 14 years or 10 years for an offender aged 18 or over. Offences under (i), (ii), (v) and (vi) above can be committed to the Crown Court where it is considered that sentencing powers greater than those available in a magistrates' court may be needed.¹

7.5 The provisions relating to the sentencing of dangerous offenders apply to young offenders with some variation and, where appropriate, cases should be sent for trial or committed for sentence in the Crown Court. The offences in this section are 'serious' offences for the purposes of the provisions. Where the significant harm criterion is met, the court is required² to impose one of the sentences for public protection, which in the case of those under 18 are discretionary detention for life, indeterminate detention for public protection or an extended sentence.

7.6 The following guidelines are for those offences where the court considers that the facts found by the court justify the involvement of the criminal law – these findings may be different from those on which the decision to prosecute was made.

7.7 The sentencing framework that applies to young offenders is different from that for adult offenders. The significant factors are set out below.

7.8 For each offence, the circumstances that would suggest that a custodial sentence should be passed where it is available to the court and those that would suggest that a case should be dealt with in the Crown Court (as 'grave crimes') are set out. As for adult

¹ Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000, s.91

² Criminal Justice Act 2003, ss.226 and 228

offenders, these guidelines relate to sentencing on conviction for a first-time offender after a plea of not guilty.

7.9 The principal aim for all involved in the youth justice system is to prevent offending by children and young persons.³

7.10 A court imposing sentence on a youth must have regard to the welfare,⁴ maturity, sexual development and intelligence of the youth. These are always important factors.

7.11 Where a young offender pleads guilty to one of these offences and it is the first offence of which they are convicted, a youth court may impose an absolute discharge, a mental health disposal, a custodial sentence, or make a referral order.

7.12 Except where the dangerous offender provisions apply:

- (i) Where the young offender is aged 12, 13 or 14, a custodial sentence may only be imposed if the youth is a 'persistent offender' or has committed a 'grave crime' warranting detention for a period in excess of 2 years.⁵
- (ii) Where a young offender is aged 10 or 11, no custodial sentence is available in the youth court.
- (iii) Where a custodial sentence is imposed in the youth court, it must be a Detention and Training Order (DTO), which can only be for 4/6/8/10/12/18 or 24 months.
- (iv) Where a custodial sentence is imposed in the Crown Court, it may be a DTO or it may be detention for a period up to the maximum for the offence.

³ Crime and Disorder Act 1998, s.37

⁴ Children and Young Persons Act 1933, s.44

⁵ Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000, s.100

Sexual activity with a child

(when committed by a person under the age of 18)

THIS IS A SPECIFIED OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Intentional sexual touching of a person under 16 (section 9 and section 13)

Maximum penalty: **5 years** (**14 years** if offender is 18 or over)

The starting points below are based upon a first-time offender aged 17 years old who pleaded not guilty. For younger offenders, sentencers should consider whether a lower starting point is justified in recognition of the offender's age or immaturity.

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Offence involving penetration where one or more aggravating factors exist or where there is a substantial age gap between the parties	Detention and Training Order 12 months	Detention and Training Order 6–24 months
CUSTODY THRESHOLD		
Any form of sexual activity (non-penetrative or penetrative) not involving any aggravating factors	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a youth community order (as defined in the Criminal Justice Act 2003, section 147(2)) or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Aggravating factors	Mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 3. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident 4. Abduction or detention 5. Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relationship of genuine affection 2. Youth and immaturity of offender

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements when sentenced to imprisonment for a term of at least 12 months.⁶

⁶ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity

(when committed by a person under the age of 18)

THIS IS A SPECIFIED OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Intentional causing/inciting of person under 16 to engage in sexual activity (section 10 and section 13)

Maximum penalty: 5 years (14 years if offender is 18 or over)

The same starting points apply whether the activity was caused or incited and whether or not the incited activity took place.

The starting points below are based upon a first-time offender aged 17 years old who pleaded not guilty. For younger offenders, sentencers should consider whether a lower starting point is justified in recognition of the offender's age or immaturity.

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Offence involving penetration where one or more aggravating factors exist or where there is a substantial age gap between the parties	Detention and Training Order 12 months	Detention and Training Order 6–24 months
CUSTODY THRESHOLD		
Any form of sexual activity (non-penetrative or penetrative) not involving any aggravating factors	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a youth community order (as defined in the Criminal Justice Act 2003, section 147(2)) or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Aggravating factors	Mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Background of intimidation or coercion Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident Abduction or detention Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Relationship of genuine affection Offender intervenes to prevent incited offence from taking place Youth and immaturity of offender

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements when sentenced to imprisonment for a term of at least 12 months.⁷

⁷ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child

(when committed by a person under the age of 18)

THIS IS A SPECIFIED OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Intentionally, and for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification, engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a person under 16, knowing or believing that the child is aware of the activity (section 11 and section 13)

Maximum penalty: 5 years (10 years if offender is 18 or over)

The starting points below are based upon a first-time offender aged 17 years old who pleaded not guilty. For younger offenders, sentencers should consider whether a lower starting point is justified in recognition of the offender's age or immaturity.

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Sexual activity involving penetration where one or more aggravating factors exist	Detention and Training Order 12 months	Detention and Training Order 6–24 months
CUSTODY THRESHOLD		
Any form of sexual activity (non-penetrative or penetrative) not involving any aggravating factors	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a youth community order (as defined in the Criminal Justice Act 2003, section 147(2)) or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Aggravating factors	Mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence 3. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident 4. Abduction or detention 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youth and immaturity of offender

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements when sentenced to imprisonment for a term of at least 12 months.⁸

⁸ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Causing a child to watch a sexual act

(when committed by a person under the age of 18)

THIS IS A SPECIFIED OFFENCE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Intentionally causing a person under 16 to watch sexual activity or look at a photograph or pseudo-photograph of sexual activity, for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification (section 12 and section 13)

Maximum penalty: 5 years (10 years if offender is 18 or over)

The starting points below are based upon a first-time offender aged 17 years old who pleaded not guilty. For younger offenders, sentencers should consider whether a lower starting point is justified in recognition of the offender's age or immaturity.

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Live sexual activity	Detention and Training Order 8 months	Detention and Training Order 6–12 months
CUSTODY THRESHOLD		
Moving or still images of people engaged in sexual acts involving penetration	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*
Moving or still images of people engaged in sexual acts other than penetration	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a youth community order (as defined in the Criminal Justice Act 2003, section 147(2)) or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Aggravating factors	Mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Background of intimidation or coercion2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance to facilitate the offence3. Threats to prevent victim reporting the incident4. Abduction or detention5. Images of violent activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Youth and immaturity of offender

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements when sentenced to imprisonment for a term of at least 12 months.⁹

⁹ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

Sexual activity with a child family member and Inciting a child family member to engage in sexual activity

(when committed by a person under the age of 18)

THESE ARE SERIOUS OFFENCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 224 CJA 2003

Intentional sexual touching with a child family member (section 25)

Intentionally inciting sexual touching by a child family member (section 26)

Maximum penalty for both offences: 5 years (14 years if offender is 18 or over)

The starting points below are based upon a first-time offender aged 17 years old who pleaded not guilty. For younger offenders, sentencers should consider whether a lower starting point is justified in recognition of the offender's age or immaturity.

Type/nature of activity	Starting points	Sentencing ranges
Offence involving penetration where one or more aggravating factors exist or where there is a substantial age gap between the parties	Detention and Training Order 18 months	Detention and Training Order 6–24 months
CUSTODY THRESHOLD		
Any form of sexual activity that does not involve any aggravating factors	Community order	An appropriate non-custodial sentence*

* 'Non-custodial sentence' in this context suggests a youth community order (as defined in the Criminal Justice Act 2003, section 147(2)) or a fine. In most instances, an offence will have crossed the threshold for a community order. However, in accordance with normal sentencing practice, a court is not precluded from imposing a financial penalty where that is determined to be the appropriate sentence.

Additional aggravating factors	Additional mitigating factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background of intimidation or coercion 2. Use of drugs, alcohol or other substance 3. Threats deterring the victim from reporting the incident 4. Offender aware that he or she is suffering from a sexually transmitted infection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small disparity in age between victim and offender 2. Relationship of genuine affection 3. Youth and immaturity of offender

An offender convicted of this offence is automatically subject to notification requirements when sentenced to imprisonment for a term of at least 12 months.¹⁰

¹⁰ In accordance with the SOA 2003, s.80 and schedule 3

