

## Example Offences

Offence	Law	What it all means	Examples	Signposting Remember to report to the police if you feel that you/your friends or someone close to you has been a victim of crime
Harassment	Protection from Harassment Act 1997	If you pursue a course of conduct which may include alarming or causing a person distress, or making them scared that you are going to hurt them or those close to them, on two or more occasions this is harassment.	<ul> <li>Following a person</li> <li>Using a tracking device/app so you know where they are (without their permission)</li> <li>Turning up at their school or place of work in order to track their movements or make them feel worried</li> </ul>	Child line Citizens Advice – can advise on restraining orders Hampshire and Isle of Wight Victim Support – lots of advice about helping friends, having difficult conversations with friends and adults, advice if you feel you are a victim of crime.
Domestic Abuse	This is an umbrella term for a number of offences which can include: Offences against the person Act 1861 Serious Crime Act 2015 Domestic Abuse Act 2021	Domestic abuse can be physical and emotional. Coercive control is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim. This controlling behaviour is designed to make a person dependent by isolating them from support, exploiting them, depriving them of independence and regulating their everyday behaviour. It can happen to men or women, young and old.	<ul> <li>Hitting, punching, kicking or strangling someone who you are in a relationship with or live with and you are both over 16yrs old.</li> <li>You can be a victim of domestic abuse if you are under 18 and witness your parent/carer/relative being abused.</li> <li>Emotional abuse includes threats, insults, constant monitoring or 'checking in', humiliation, intimidation, isolation and stalking.</li> </ul>	Stop Domestic Abuse Safe4me Yellow Door www.yellowdoor.org.uk





Offence	Law	What it all means	Examples	Signposting Remember to report to the police if you feel that you/your friends or someone close to you has been a victim of crime
Hate Crime	A hate crime is any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim, or anybody else, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone's race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or because they are transgender. These aspects are known as 'protected characteristics'. A hate crime can include verbal abuse, intimidation, threats, harassment, assault and damage to property.	There are lots of offences that are aggravated by the perpetrator committing the offence due to a person's race, gender, sexual orientation, or age. This can include assaults, harassment, Public Order offences and many other. It is important that if you feel that someone's motivation for committing a crime against you is due to your race, gender, sexual orientation, age or other that you inform the Police when you or your carer/parent reports the crime.	<ul> <li>A group at school are following you home from school, shouting things about you because you are gay.</li> <li>Someone has produced a racist video about you and has shared it around the school including on social media (Instagram, TikTok).</li> </ul>	Victim Support: (24/7 support) Victim Support operates a 24/7 Supportline and live chat service, every day of the year, offering specialist emotional and practical support to anyone who has been a victim or a witness. You don't have to report a crime to get help from Victim Support. If you'd prefer to access interactive self-support guides visit My Support Space Telephone: 0808 16 89 111 Live chat: https://www.victimsupport. org.uk/help-and-support/get-help/ support-near-you/live-chat My Support Space: mysupportspace. org.uk/MoJ Website: victimsupport.org.uk <b>Childline</b>
Rape	S1 Sexual Offences Act 2003	You intentionally penetrated the vagina, mouth or anus of a woman with your penis when she did not consent and you did not reasonably believe that she was consenting.	<ul> <li>A girl at a party is very drunk and passes out. You put your penis into her mouth whilst she is asleep. She cannot consent to this at this point and no person would reasonably believe she would.</li> <li>Your girlfriend says that she wants sex with you but once you put your penis into her vagina she tells you to stop. You carry on as you are enjoying yourself. This is Rape.</li> </ul>	Aurora New Dawn Stop Domestic Abuse Safe4me Banardos NSPCC Child line Yellow Door www.yellowdoor.org.uk





Offence	Law	What it all means	Examples	Signposting Remember to report to the police if you feel that you/your friends or someone close to you has been a victim of crime
Assault by penetration	S2 Sexual Offences act 2003	A person (A) commits an offence if - he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person with a part of his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration, And A does not reasonably believe that B consents. In simple terms: A person penetrates the vagina or anus of another person on purpose with a part of their body or anything else (fingers, vibrator, rolling pin). The penetration is sexual (not a doctor medically examining you) The person does not consent to the penetration AND the person doing the penetration does not believe that they consent.	<ul> <li>If you are in a same sex relationship and your boyfriend puts his penis into your anus without your consent.</li> <li>Someone puts their fingers into your vagina without your consent.</li> <li>Your boyfriend puts a vibrator into your vagina without your consent. You have told him you do not want him to do it and he knows this but continues anyway.</li> </ul>	Aurora New Dawn Stop Domestic Abuse Safe4me Banardos NSPCC Child line Yellow Door www.yellowdoor.org.uk
Sexual Assault	S3 sexual offences act 2003		<ul> <li>You are at a party and a boy grabs your crotch and rubs it without your permission.</li> <li>A girl comes up behind you and grabs your breast.</li> </ul>	





Offence	Law	What it all means	Examples	Signposting Remember to report to the police if you feel that you/your friends or someone close to you has been a victim of crime
Indecent photographs of children	Protection of Children Act 1978	Section 1 of the Protection of Children Act 1978 creates various offences regarding the taking, making or distributing indecent photographs (or pseudo-photographs) of a child. It is an offence for a person - To take, or permit to be taken, or to make, any indecent photograph or pseudo-photograph of a child; or To distribute or show such indecent photographs or pseudo-photographs; or To have in his possession such indecent photographs or pseudo- photographs, with a view to their being distributed or shown by himself or others, or; To publish or cause to be published any advertisement likely to be understood as conveying that the advertiser distributes or shows such indecent photographs or pseudo- photographs or intends to do so. *Pseudo photograph – an image which is made by a computer which appears to be a photograph.	<ul> <li>A child for this law means anyone under 18yrs old.</li> <li>Taking a nude photo and sending it to your boyfriend – making, distributing and possessing</li> <li>Your boyfriend sending that photo to their friends – distributing and possessing</li> <li>Showing your genitals during a livestream on TikTok – making, distributing and possessing</li> <li>People watching a screen shot of you and sharing this image to their Insta page – distributing and possessing</li> <li>Making an image of a naked child on a computer and sharing this with your friends – Making, distributing and possessing pseudo photograph</li> </ul>	CEOP – Think you know website Safe4me NSPCC – to get images taken down from the web Yellow Door www.yellowdoor.org.uk



