



Rape and Serious Sexual Offences (RASSO) Procedure

This document is part of North Yorkshire Police policy to which all Chief Constable personnel and the functions provided by the Deputy Mayor for Policing, Fire and Crime as part of the York & North Yorkshire Combined Authority are required to adhere.

Procedural Statement

Rape and sexual offending are among the most serious and high-impact crimes against the person. Learning more about the impact of this abuse on victims and understanding how to take better account of the effects of trauma in our work builds trust and confidence and encourages victims to report. Consequently, the number of disclosures to police is increasing.

Rape and serious sexual assaults can have a traumatic and long-lasting effect on the victim, their family, and our communities. The need for a sensitive and caring approach when dealing with victims of rape and sexual assaults is paramount. North Yorkshire Police (NYP) is committed to the professional, ethical, and compassionate investigation of such offences.

NYP recognises that rape prosecutions require significant commitment from the victim and witnesses and by increasing victim engagement we intend to bring more offenders to justice.

NYP will provide the best evidence to prosecutors and therefore maximise conviction rates. This procedure reinforces that commitment by helping all our staff to be fully aware of their role in providing the best possible service.

Operation Soteria is how forces are transforming the way that they investigate Rape and Serious Sexual offences (RASSO).

The principles of Operation Soteria direct the police response to be:

“Victim centred”, “Suspect focused” and “Context led”

Procedures:

Safeguarding Children from Abuse
Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) Self-Referral
Victims right to review

Rape and Serious Sexual Offences (RASSO) Procedure

Honour-Based-Violence,-Forced-Marriage-and-Female-Genital-Mutilation
Body Worn Video (BWV)
Non-contact sexual offences policy
Op Soteria National Operating Model platform

Other Documents:

Conducting Effective Investigations
Child abuse (college.police.uk)
Home Office Counting Rules
N100 Quick reference decision flowchart
The Director General's Guidance 6th Edition

Process

North Yorkshire Police will adhere to the principles that support all investigations:

The 3 principles of Op Soteria will be adhered to:

A Victim centred approach:

The victim needs to know that when reporting matters to the police, that they will be taken seriously, and they will be treated with respect and empathy.

The police should be trauma informed in their approach.

The victim should not be judged on misconceptions and / or assumptions.

Decision making should be balanced and fair, bias should play no part in this process - we shall be accountable and transparent in our decision making.

Victim blaming language should never be used, either in person or recorded on the police systems.

The victim may feel a personal loss of safety and trust in others, this must be borne in mind when engaging with them.

The victim's wishes and welfare must be recognised, prioritising their needs, rights, and interests along with ensuring their safety.

The voice of the victim should be heard throughout the investigation.

All victims of sexual offences are entitled to enhanced rights under the victim code.

A suspect focused investigation:

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Seek to understand and evidence a suspect's behaviour before, during and after the offence.
Focusing on and investigating the suspect's actions rather than that of the victim.

The investigator should consider the risk that the suspect poses either to those known to them, those not known and if they hold a position of trust and/or vulnerable groups and the context of the victim.

Context led:

We will seek to understand and investigate the broader circumstances of the offence reported, looking at the wider context, considering the impact on the victim and taking into consideration social, cultural, and situational factors.

We will seek to understand and evidence the victim-suspect relationship – regardless of whether they were known to each other prior to the offence taking place.

- Throughout the investigation and criminal justice process, victims will be supported according to their diverse needs, allowing them to give their best evidence. Any risks to them will be effectively managed, and they will be directed to appropriate support services.
- All offences will be thoroughly and ethically investigated and recorded as per the Home Office Counting Rules
- An investigation will be conducted by NYP with a view to it being ascertained whether a person should be charged with an offence, or whether a person charged with an offence is guilty of it (as defined by the Code of Practice to the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (CPIA))
- Investigators shall impartially follow all reasonable lines of enquiry to gather material which points both towards and away from a suspect.
- Investigators should proportionately test material gathered through enquiries, including victim and witness accounts, and use technical and scientific expertise to maximise evidential opportunities. Effective case management and disclosure will support prosecutors and the criminal justice process to achieve successful outcomes.

Offences covered

For the purposes of this procedure the following offences are covered:

1. 'Serious' is defined as any case destined for the Crown Court:
 - all rape cases
 - all child sexual abuse cases (including non-recent offending)

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- grooming
 - all serious youth suspect sexual offending
 - all serious vulnerable adult suspect and victim sexual offending
 - all serious domestic abuse sexual offending
 - all not suitable for summary trial (NSST) sexual offending
 - pervert course of justice/ wasting police time offences arising from false rape allegations.
2. All allegations of attempting to commit the above offence types will be dealt with within the Crime Departments; CID or SIT, subject to the crime allocation policy.
 3. All NSST sexual offending refers to cases which have been determined as too serious for the Magistrates or Youth Court to have sufficient sentencing powers.
 4. In the case of other offence types linked to the sexual offending and committed by the same suspect e.g. coercive and controlling behaviour, assaults, and other offences with a physical sexual element.

Follow this link for the current best practice advice for the investigation of rape and serious sexual offences

First response guidance

NYP has a trained cadre of Sexual Offence Liaison Officers (SOLO), these Officers have received enhanced training on being trauma informed, gaining a victim's first account and use of the early evidence kit. The SOLOs are located across the Force and within various teams. These are PIP1 Officers and are predominantly within the Response Teams. SOLOs, if available, are the default resource to be deployed to Rape and Serious Sexual Assault crime.

Immediate response 999 call – If the suspect is still at the scene, or there is an immediate threat/risk to the victim then the first available Response Officer, irrespective of whether they are a SOLO, will be dispatched to the victim by the Force Control Room. All Response Officers can conduct an initial investigation.

The responding officer will follow the briefing note* provided by the College of Policing. Cross contamination issues are to be avoided, if this is not achievable, mitigated and minimised.

Police Station customer service desk – when a victim presents at a Police Station they should be reassured, immediately placed into a private room and the Force Control Room notified. They should not be left unaccompanied at any time.

All other responses – An officer should be deployed to the victim as soon as possible, subject to the wishes of the victim. Should any guidance be required they should refer to a PIP2 investigator prior

to attendance. They will then commence the initial investigation as per the briefing note* provided by the College of Policing.

Use of Body Worn Video

Non-recent incident - Where there is unlikely to be any evidential benefit of using BWV, then BWV should not be used. However, users are reminded that if there is a policing purpose for which they feel recording is necessary and justified, or it is required for the protection of both parties (for example, the victim requests they feel more comfortable with it recording), then the reasons for recording should be announced at the commencement of that recording.

Dynamic, ongoing or within forensic window opportunities** - BWV should be switched on and recording when arriving at this incident. In these circumstances, BWV can capture layout of a scene, persons present, significant comments, exhibits in situ and the victim and recording should capture all available evidence.

The Operation Soteria suggestions are for BWV to be turned off when obtaining a victim's initial account and through the completion of a First Response Booklet for all RASSO. If the victim wishes for their account to be recorded on BWV and feels more comfortable with it on during this process, then their wishes should take precedence.

The priority is to make anyone identified as vulnerable, safe and to begin an investigation.

Non-recent / no immediate response – if the offence is of a non-recent nature, where operationally possible, a PIP2 investigator shall be dispatched to commence the first response process as identified above.

Most rapes are committed by suspects known to the victim and the responding officer will consider if the incident fits the criteria for a domestic abuse report (complete a Public Protection Notice (PPN)) and will ensure a DASH assessment is carried out. A PPN also needs to be submitted if the victim and / or suspect are children or if an adult is at risk of harm.

**Please note that references to Sexual Offence Investigation Trained (SOIT) officer within the briefing note is a role which can be carried out by any PIP2 trained investigator for North Yorkshire Police.*

*** The following forensic timeframes are guidance only, investigators are encouraged to consult with Crime Scene Investigators / Crime Scene Managers on a case-by-case basis.*

48 hours – oral (mouth)

48 hours – skin contact (for prolonged contact) if victim has washed

7 days – skin contact (for prolonged contact) if victim has not washed

72 hours – anal

72 hours – penile

7 days – vaginal

Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARC)

Staff are encouraged to signpost victims to the SARC, even if the case is one that has not occurred within the forensic window and does not require a forensic medical examination. The SARC offer other services to victims to support their health and wellbeing.

An Officer or Police Staff will always accompany child victims (under 16 years old) when they are examined and take possession of all exhibits and notes from the medical examiner. Victims can be accompanied and supported by appropriate family / friends.

Investigating rape and serious sexual offences

The investigating officer in most rape and serious sexual offences will be PIP2 qualified, or directly supervised by a PIP2 qualified investigator. Reference to PIP2 qualified relates to staff who have, as a minimum, passed the National Investigators Exam (NIE), completed the PIP2 standalone course, previously known as the Initial Crime Investigators Development Programme (ICIDP) and have completed, or working towards completing, the PIP2 portfolio.

All rape and serious sexual offence investigations will follow current best practice as per the Authorised Professional Practice

The investigation should consider the following:

Victim

- Who is the victim?
- Focusing on vulnerabilities, disabilities, ethnicity, and other protected characteristics.
- Location
- Relationship to the suspect

Suspect

- Who is the suspect?
- Identifying any previous offending behaviour
- Vulnerabilities
- Likelihood of re-offending
- Do they hold a position of trust?
- Do they/may they have access to persons who are vulnerable

Context

- Context of the offence taking place
- How was it reported?
- Location of the offence
- Time of offence
- Impact that this may have on a community
- Is the offending of a similar modus operandi (MO) to previous unsolved reports i.e. is there a series of offences.

NB. This is not prescriptive list.

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Investigators and supervisors should also consider that this type of offence/crime type is under reported. A lack of recorded information about a suspect should not be seen as an indicator of offending behaviour or that the suspect has never offended before.

The effective use of intelligence and partnership intelligence should also form the basis of risk management.

Investigations should be conducted thoroughly and fairly to gather the evidence and investigate the actions of the suspect prior, during and after the offence taking place.

Crimes where the victim is under 10 years old must be subject to CPS Early Advice as soon as possible, be aware that short legislative time scales apply. Further details are available [here](#).

All PIP2 qualified investigators (see definition above) are deemed competent in conducting VRI interviews to a basic and limited level:

- Child victims / witnesses of crime aged 12 years or over, but not falling into one of the categories below,
- Adult victims / witnesses of crime, but not falling it to one of the categories below,

- **not** children aged 11 years or under, *
- **not** victims of serious sexual offences, *
- **not** victims & witnesses with neuro diverse conditions, learning disabilities, or otherwise requiring assistance in understanding the interview process and/or questions asked, and requiring the assistance of a Registered Intermediary or other expert *

* Such interviews are only to be conducted by PIP 2 Specialist Witness Interviewers.

Registered Intermediaries must be considered for all children under the age of 6 and should be considered for children under the age of 12 as per the Achieving Best Evidence in Criminal Proceedings guidance. Intermediaries should also be considered for young people who have mild learning difficulties or children older than 12 with neurodiversity and slower processing.

A VRI is the preferred method of obtaining a formal account from the victim, however the victim should have the evidential options explained to them and their place in the criminal justice system. Subject to the victim's wishes and availability, a VRI should be completed as soon as possible after the first account has been given.

Victim blaming language can impact the victim's confidence in the police and we will actively challenge the use of this type of language. The language and words that are used can be impactful, this can be a positive impact, but the negative impact can instil distrust, lack of support and reluctance to seek a procedural outcome.

North Yorkshire Police following the Soteria principle of being victim centred, will always consider the victim's wishes on whether they are engaged / disengaged in the investigative process. Is the victim telling the Police about the crime or reporting the crime; for it to be investigated. However

there maybe occasions when the circumstances presented are such that this will need to be overridden. For example - where there is an overwhelming public interest to proceed, as is the case with a linked rape series or significant risk to other members of the public.

Advice will be sought from CPS at the earliest opportunity and support provided to the victim by specialist support services if the decision to proceed is taken against the victim's wishes.

CPS

Consideration should always be given to the latest CPS advice here on pursuing reasonable lines of enquiry which intrude into the victim's life, this may include third party material or material on the victim's digital device. Guidance on applying for third party material can be found here. This area of the investigation must be handled in a tactful, sympathetic and empathetic manner. For example, if relevant material is on a victim's digital device, instead of seizing the device, are there other means of the victim providing the information to the Police.

CPS Early Advice is particularly encouraged in RASSO cases, further information is available here. Assistance should be sought from the RASSO Case Quality Review Team in requesting this. Early Advice can promote meaningful conversations with the lawyer that will add value to the investigation, aid with specific questions of law, help set parameters in respect of digital material or third party material, or where there is an indication that the scale and direction of the investigation is likely to be extensive. For example, in cases of multi-handed CSE, or abusive foster parents with numerous likely victims.

The CPS have specially trained lawyers to deal with the prosecution of sexual offence cases. Annex 6 of The Director General's Guidance 6th Edition refers.

The investigator will commence an Investigation Management Document (IMD) as soon as the investigation is deemed to be viable, and in any case by the time 48 hours as elapsed since the crime was reported. They will maintain a record of all decisions and rationale for them being made on the IMD. If utilised to its fullest potential the IMD is an invaluable tool for supervisory reviews as it allows for an easy assessment of the investigation and the identified lines of enquiry. It is also an essential document utilised by CPS in their disclosure management document that they heavily rely upon as a case progresses to trial.

All stranger rapes will be reported to the National Crime Agency Serious Crime Analysis Section (SCAS) at the earliest opportunity and in any case within 14 days of the first report being received.

When considering the direction of the investigation, the presumption will be to arrest the suspect for these crimes, subject to the requirements of PACE Code G. An arrest can offer a means of protecting a victim or the wider community by the use of conditional bail. It also provides potential further investigative opportunities in respect of the suspect for example, property searches and the taking of samples. If Voluntary Attendance is opted for over arrest, the Inspector must rationalise this decision using the Niche template on the OEL within the crime report. Subject to the specifics of the offence under investigation, and the risk posed by the suspect, consideration should also be given to the use of civil / ancillary orders e.g. Sexual Risk Order. Opportunities to disrupt and challenge a suspect's behaviour need to be considered.

Corroboration

CPS RASSO guidance states as follows:

‘Corroboration is not required as a matter of law. Many RASSO cases will feature limited or no corroborative evidence. It is important to try and identify supporting evidence in such cases. It is essential that prosecutors do not introduce a requirement for corroboration in their review process or identify the ‘one versus one’ feature of the case as a negative in their assessment of the evidence. One person’s word can be sufficient to provide a realistic prospect of conviction. A jury can and does convict in such cases.’

Conclusion of the investigation

At the conclusion of the investigation, a decision will be made as to whether to refer the case to the CPS for a charging decision (via the RASSO CQRT) or to finalise the matter by evidential No Further Action (NFA).

When making this decision, police decision makers must apply the evidential stage of the Full Code Test (unless the Threshold Test is applicable in the limited circumstances set out within the Director’s Guidance on Charging (DG6)). The evidential stage requires an assessment of whether there is a realistic prospect of conviction, namely whether a jury, properly directed and acting impartially, is more likely than not to convict the suspect on the evidence available. This is not an assessment of whether the suspect is guilty beyond reasonable doubt.

Where the evidential stage of the Full Code Test is met, the case must be progressed and submitted to the CPS via the RASSO CQRT in the appropriate format.

Police decision makers must not conclude an investigation with an evidential NFA solely because a case is assessed as “weak” or “challenging”. An evidential NFA is appropriate only where all reasonable and proportionate lines of enquiry have been pursued, and the available evidence does not establish a realistic prospect of conviction and cannot be strengthened by further investigation.

In cases where the evidential position is uncertain, developing, or capable of being strengthened through further enquiry, consideration should be given to seeking Early Advice from the CPS to support investigative decision-making.

Where a decision is made to take evidential No Further Action, the RASSO NFA letter must be completed and authorised by a Detective Inspector. The rationale for the decision must be clearly recorded in Code Test terms. The decision must be communicated to the victim in person by the OIC, and, where appropriate, accompanied by an ISVA or other support professional. A copy of the letter must be attached to the occurrence, and an appropriate record made to confirm the attendance and delivery.

Special Measures

If the victim or a key witness is vulnerable under s.16 of the Youth Justice Criminal Evidence Act 1999 then they can give the evidence in Court as soon as possible under s.28 of the same Act. Further information is available here.

s.17(4) of the YJCEA (1999) states that all victims of RASSO will automatically be given Special Measures *unless* they opt out. This means that an MG2 must be completed for all victims of rape and serious sexual offences; if they do not want Special Measures an explanation must be provided on the MG6.

Reports of rape

All reported incidents of rape must immediately be either recorded as a confirmed crime or as an N100 record on the force crime system in line with HOCR guidance.

Reports of rape via 'Third Parties' (as specified in NCRS paragraphs 3.6i or ii) or from Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs):

A report of rape must be recorded as a crime in the following instances:

- The victim provides personal details and seeks a police investigation; or
- The victim (whether anonymous or not) provides details of the Report to be passed to the police but decides not to pursue the case; or
- The victim undergoes a forensic examination with samples submitted to the police for analysis (whether or not personal details are passed to the police); or
- The report is received from a parent, carer or professional third party and there is no reason to doubt the veracity of their report.

A report of rape received from a third party (other than specified in NCRS paragraphs 3.6i or ii) and including reports from SARCs must be recorded as a Reported Incident of Rape (Classification N100) in the following instances:

- The victim does not seek a police investigation but is happy for some depersonalised data to be passed to the police for intelligence purposes; or
- The victim wishes to remain anonymous and does not want details of the allegation passed to police (if any information at all received by police); or
- The victim undergoes a forensic examination and samples are frozen at the SARC in case the victim decides to pursue the case at a later date (forensic samples are not passed to the police).

Cancellation of reported incidents of rape

Once recorded a reported incident of rape or attempted rape can only be cancelled in cases where a genuine error has been made by the person taking the report.

Offences committed abroad

RASSO actions for offences committed abroad

Responsibilities

For stranger rapes (no previous contact between victim and suspect) or attempted stranger rapes contact should be made with a Senior Investigating Officer (SIO). They are responsible for taking overall control and providing direction of the investigation.

Role of the Detective Sergeant

The Detective Sergeant will review incoming RASSO occurrences and set an appropriate investigative plan. A Rape offence should always be allocated to a qualified PIP2 investigator as the officer in the case. The Detective Sergeant will assess the case based upon the vulnerability of the victim, the complexity of the investigation and the risk posed by the suspect to determine whether the case requires a PIP 1 or PIP 2 investigator, and any other specialist accreditation such as SSAIDP or SCAIDP.

The Detective Sergeant supervising the investigator will review the investigation within 24 hours of the crime being recorded. Following this it will be reviewed within every 28 days for the duration of the crime being open to ensure that an appropriate investigation plan has been set by the investigator (if PIP2 qualified) and that enquiries are progressing in a timely manner. They will identify if additional resources are required and ensure that the investigators welfare needs are met – this is particularly important where the investigation involves child sexual abuse.

Once the investigator has completed all aspects of the investigation, they will provide summaries on the OEL of:

- the victim VRI,
- statements from all key witnesses,
- suspect interview
- enquiries completed (as per the IMD),
- relevant third-party material
- their own assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the case.

Investigation templates within Niche will support this process.

The Detective Sergeant will then review the case to decide whether the Full Code Test (see above) has been met and provide their own reasoning for why the case should progress to the CPS for a charging decision as per the criteria set out on the RASSO MG3. Once the RASSO MG3 has been completed by the investigator and supervisors' comments have been added to it authorisation should be sought from a Detective Inspector for submission to the RASSO Case Quality Review Team (CQRT) for quality checking, advice, and transfer to the CPS.

If the test is not met, the rationale should be provided in writing on the OEL, and the investigation passed to the Detective Inspector for final review. If the decision remains to take no further action, then the investigator should be informed so that they can tell the victim in writing (see above RASSO NFA letter), as well as the suspect as soon as possible.

Role of the Detective Inspector

The Detective Inspector will be responsible for conducting their first review of the investigation, within seven-days of the crime being recorded. This will include a more detailed examination of the following points:

- Initial victim strategy and ongoing care
- Arrest and process of any suspects
- Forensic strategy and submissions covering 'wet' forensics e.g. fingerprints and DNA
- Digital devices and digital media strategy
- Ongoing lines of enquiry
- Strategic direction of investigation
- Intelligence strategy
- Use of media
- Resource levels

If the offence remains unresolved after a 28-day period, the Detective Inspector will conduct a further and ongoing reviews, being in receipt of an Evidential Review Report from the OIC. This report by the OIC will cover, in summary form:

- Circumstances of the allegation
- Victim care and risk assessments
- Arrests of any suspects
- Forensic strategy/submissions
- Ongoing enquiries
- Identified further enquiries
- Media
- Any recommendations

All rapes, including attempted rapes, must be reviewed and authorised by a Detective Inspector, prior to submitting to the CPS for charging advice. They will be responsible for making the decision in relation to whether the case should proceed to CPS, or No Further Action is to be taken.

Should the victim disagree with any Police disposal decision they should inform the OIC who will endeavour to resolve their concerns. If the victim has had their case reviewed and is still unhappy with the decision, then they will be referred to the VRR process.

If the CPS decide to take no further action and it is believed by the Police to be incorrect then the Detective Inspector has seven days from the date the decision is received to request it be re-reviewed by the CPS. This will be done directly with the CPS RASSO unit.

The area Detective Chief Inspector will regularly review all investigations of stranger rapes and will review any file where the decision to take no further action is made.

Staff who investigate RASSO are exposed to challenges and trauma in their daily work. To support them and encourage them to stay healthy, Supervisors are expected to conduct regular one to one meetings. Supervisors should make appropriate welfare referrals for the individual e.g. TRIM as well

as signposting and encouraging staff to take up well-being provision provided by NYP Health and Well-being team.

RASSO Case Quality Review Team (CQRT)

A RASSO Case Quality Review Advisor (CQRA), also known as RASSO gatekeeper, will review pre charge files to ensure compliance with the Full Code Test, as set out in the Director's Guidance, version 6 (DG6). This will include a review of the evidence, CPIA 1996 compliance and adherence to the National File Standards (NFS). This review may result in a re-work request to the investigator prior to submission to the CPS. The RASSO CQRA will submit DG6 compliant files to the CPS. The RASSO CQRA will also submit any files requesting Early Advice (EA) to CPS.

If the RASSO CQRA does not believe there is sufficient evidence to meet the Full Code Test, this will be raised with the reviewing Detective Sergeant and / or Detective Inspector. The rationale suggesting no further action is taken will be provided. The responsibility of making the final decision will lie with the reviewing Detective Sergeant or Detective Inspector, depending upon the offence under investigation.

Should the reviewing supervisor disagree with the RASSO CQRA, the RASSO CQRA will add relevant comments to the MG3 for CPS to assess.

The RASSO CQRA will also process pre charge file submissions in line with local agreements between NYP and CPS. If the OIC does not comply with these measures which will be communicated internally, the file may be returned for additional re-work.

If the RASSO CQRA identifies non-compliance with any of the RASSO policy or pre charge submission procedure, the case will be automatically rejected and returned to the OIC for rework.

The pre charge submission procedure is as follows:

OIC will raise a Niche task for the Case Progression Team to conduct a file triage

Accepted by triage, the file will be passed to a RASSO CQRA for review

Case will be submitted to CPS for charging advice or returned to OIC for rework with a numbered action plan on a RASSO Gatekeeper Memo, attached to Niche.

The OIC will be notified by Niche task and an e-mail, copying in direct supervision.

Re-submissions to RASSO CQRT can only be made once all rework actions have been addressed. The OIC should provide a response to each numbered action point and document where the relevant information and / or material can be found on the case file. The response must be done using the OIC Response to GK Memo template on Niche.

To ensure there is an audit trail and that tasks are dealt with expeditiously, the case should be re-submitted to the RASSO CQRT by Niche task to the RASSO Unit task box, not an individual CQRA.

CPS Action Plans:

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The RASSO CQRA will also manage allocation of pre charge Action Plans from CPS and the OIC. Only once all Action Plan points have been sufficiently addressed should the file be re-submitted. If the RASSO CQRA identifies an incomplete response, the case will be immediately rejected and returned to the OIC for further rework.

Failure to adhere to the processes outlined above will cause a delay to the criminal justice process. Therefore, should OICs repeatedly submit substandard files or fail to adhere to the re-submission process, the matter may be escalated to the area supervision. Should that be the case, it will also be necessary for the Detective Sergeant or Detective Inspector to sign off re-submissions to confirm all points have been sufficiently addressed and responded to, until the finalisation of the case file or another time agreeable between all parties.

Victims right to review (VRR)

Should the victim still be unsatisfied with the service they have received they can request a review under the Victims Right to Review procedure [here](#). The CPS run a similar scheme for their decisions with details available [here](#).

