ACCUSED.SCOT

Accused of a sexual offence in Scotland

A plain guide for you, your family and the people supporting you

From first contact with the police to what follows the verdict

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I am supporting someone who has been accused page 11

EDITION 1

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Information only. This is not legal advice. Please speak to a qualified Scottish solicitor.

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Before you read this

This guide is for people in Scotland who have been accused of a sexual offence, and for the family and friends who are standing beside them. It explains in plain English what usually happens, one stage at a time, and what to ask your solicitor at each point.

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS NOT

We are not lawyers, and nothing here is legal advice. Every case is different, and both the law and court practice change. This guide cannot tell you what will happen in your case. A qualified Scottish criminal defence solicitor can. Please speak to one as early as you can, and treat this guide as a way of understanding what they tell you.

How to use it

You do not need to read it from start to finish. Turn to the stage you are at now, and put the rest down until you need it. Each stage opens with the one thing worth doing first, explains what is happening, and ends with questions to take to your solicitor. There is a notes page near the back for dates, names and anything you want to remember. On a screen, the stage names, page numbers and web addresses are clickable, and the PDF has bookmarks.

A few words you will meet

The accused is the person facing the allegation. **The complainer** is the word Scottish courts use for the person who made it. The word carries no judgment either way. **The Crown** means the prosecution. An allegation is not proof: in a criminal trial it is the prosecution that has to prove its case. A short list of other terms is on page 12.

This guide is written for adults. If the person accused is under 18, different protections apply, including that a person under 18 cannot agree to be interviewed without a solicitor present. See the Scottish Government guide for children and young people at gov.scot/publications/rights-police-station-guide-children-young-people and ask a solicitor.

About this guide

It is published by accused.scot, an independent, non-commercial Scottish website that explains criminal procedure and the rules of evidence. It is free. It applies to Scotland only. It was written by accused.scot from official sources, not by a solicitor, and it has not been reviewed by a solicitor. Use it to prepare your questions, then take advice from a qualified Scottish solicitor. Laws and court rules change, so check that you have the latest version at accused.scot before you rely on any detail. The sources used are listed at the back. © 2026 accused.scot: you may share it free of charge, unaltered, with credit. The terms are on the last page.

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START HERE

If this has just happened

If the police have contacted you, or someone has told you an allegation has been made, these are the things that matter most in the first hours and days.

DO THESE FIRST

1. Get a Scottish criminal defence solicitor as soon as you can. Ideally before you speak to the police at all. Tell them what the police have asked you to do.

2. Do not talk to the police about the allegation without legal advice, however informal or friendly the conversation sounds. Asking for a solicitor is your right. It is not an admission of anything, and it is not a sign you have something to hide.

3. If you are arrested, you have the right to free legal advice, in private, before you are questioned. If you do not have a solicitor, the police will arrange the duty solicitor (a 24-hour service).

4. Write things down. Dates, times, who said what. Keep every letter, notice, text message and email you are given or sent.

5. Do not contact the person who made the allegation, or any witness, to talk about the case. Conditions or an order may forbid it, and breaking one without reasonable excuse can be an offence. If unsure, ask your solicitor.

6. Tell someone you trust, if it is safe to do so. Going through this alone makes it harder. There is help for families too, set out on page 11.

Finding a solicitor

The Scottish Legal Aid Board (SLAB) has a Solicitor Finder at slab.org.uk/find-a-solicitor. Choose criminal law. The Law Society of Scotland runs another at FindaSolicitor.scot. SLAB can answer questions about applying for legal aid on 0131 226 7061, but it cannot give legal advice about your case.

Legal aid depends on the stage. The police consultation in custody and attendance at a qualifying interview are free whatever your means. Before charge, further advice may depend on your means. Once you are charged, criminal legal aid (summary or solemn) depends on your means and the type of case, and some first appearances in custody are covered automatically. Ask your solicitor early what applies and how to apply, and do not assume you will have to pay privately. More at mygov.scot/legal-aid/criminal-cases.

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THE ROUTE

The five stages at a glance

Not every case goes through every stage. A case can end without a charge, or at several points along the way. This is the general shape.

Stage	What is happening	Your first step	Page
1 Police contact	The police want to interview you, or you have been arrested.	Get a solicitor before any interview.	5
Waiting	The police may still be investigating, or the prosecutor may be deciding. You may have been released, with or without conditions. Often nothing visible happens for a long time.	Keep to any conditions. Ask your solicitor to check in on your behalf.	6
2 First court date	You have been charged and must appear in court.	Keep every notice and send it to your solicitor.	7
3 Preparing for trial	Your solicitor reviews the material the Crown has disclosed. There may be hearings.	Keep your papers and dates together.	8
4 Attending trial	The case is heard, usually by a judge and jury in a serious case.	Confirm the date, the court and where to meet your solicitor.	9
5 After the verdict	The outcome, and what follows it.	Ask your solicitor what it means and which dates matter.	10
Family and supporters	Help and information for the people standing beside you.	Look after yourselves too.	11

Two things apply at every stage

Your solicitor is the person to ask. If something in this guide does not match what your solicitor tells you about your case, go with your solicitor and ask them to explain the difference.

Keep a single folder. Put every paper, date and note in one place, paper or digital, and take it to every meeting.

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STAGE 1 OF 5

Police contact

1 Police contact | 2 First court date | 3 Preparing for trial | 4 Attending trial | 5 After the verdict

DO THIS FIRST

Contact a Scottish criminal defence solicitor promptly. Tell them what the police have asked you to do. Use the Solicitor Finder on page 3 if you do not have one.

What is happening

An allegation has been made to the police. Police Scotland will decide whether to investigate. You may not know it is happening.

At some point the police will want to speak to you. They may ask you to come to a police station for an interview, or they may arrest you. Interviews are held under caution: you do not have to answer questions about the allegation, and what you do say can be used as evidence. If asked, you must give your name, address, date of birth, place of birth and nationality (section 34 of the 2016 Act). Have a solicitor with you first.

If you are arrested

Arrest is not a charge or a finding of guilt. In custody you can consult a solicitor in private at any time. Police cannot start an interview until your solicitor is present unless you agree (a person under 18 cannot agree), and that right also covers voluntary interviews, with a narrow exception. Both are free. If you do not have a solicitor, ask the police to arrange the duty solicitor. You can change your mind if you first say no.

If you have not been charged, the normal limit is 12 hours from when custody is formally authorised. An inspector (a chief inspector if you are believed to be under 18) not involved in the investigation can extend it by up to a further 12 hours, but only if conditions are met, including that the offence is indictable (more serious), the investigation is diligent and holding you is necessary and proportionate. Some hospital and travel time is excluded, though interview time counts. If custody is authorised again for the same or a related offence, the earlier time is deducted. Many people are released without a charge.

If you need an interpreter, or a mental disorder makes it hard to understand, say so. Interpretation help covers custody and voluntary interviews, and in custody a suitable person can support you if you are 16 or over. Phones are often taken for examination, which can take many months. Tell your solicitor if you need yours.

When the interview ends

The police may release you with no conditions or on investigative liberation while they continue (page 6), or charge you. If you are charged, they may then release you on an undertaking, release you while the fiscal decides whether the case will go to court, with a court date to follow by letter if it does, or hold you in custody until you appear in court. The police can charge you while the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS), Scotland's prosecution service, is still deciding whether to prosecute. The fiscal decides whether there is enough evidence, whether prosecution is in the public interest and which court hears the case. That can take months. The papers you are given show which of these has happened to you.

QUESTIONS TO TAKE TO YOUR SOLICITOR

1. What should I expect at the interview?
2. Can you attend with me, and what will you advise me about answering questions?
3. If my phone or computer is taken, how do I deal with work or family needs?

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BETWEEN STAGES 1 AND 2

The waiting period

What happens, and what does not, while the police and prosecutor decide

Back to the five stages, page 4

IF THIS IS WHERE YOU ARE

Released and hearing nothing? That is common at this stage, not unusual. Waiting for months is not itself a sign of how seriously the matter is being treated, and silence is not necessarily a problem. Ask your solicitor when to check again.

Released with conditions, on investigative liberation or an undertaking? They are binding even though the allegation is unresolved. Keep to them exactly. If you have been charged, you may be waiting for the fiscal's decision with a court date to come.

Why is nothing happening?

For many people this is the hardest part: not the dramatic moments but the silence between them. Gathering statements, forensic results and digital evidence is rarely quick, particularly in cases involving sexual offences. There is no fixed timetable: straightforward matters can take weeks, complicated ones many months or longer.

What your paperwork may say

Release does not mean the matter is over, and it does not tell you whether you will be charged. Look at what you were given and match it to one of these. If it is not clear, ask your solicitor to confirm in writing which applies and what the conditions are.

Released with no conditions. No conditions were imposed as part of this release. The police may still be investigating.

Investigative liberation. You are released before any charge on conditions the police consider necessary for the investigation, such as staying away from a place or not contacting someone. They last up to 28 days, or end sooner if you are charged with the same or a related offence, are arrested again for it, or the conditions are removed. You can ask the sheriff to review them. Breaking a condition without reasonable excuse is an offence.

Undertaking. Usually given when you are charged and released. You signed a paper promising to attend a named court at a named time and to keep to conditions, which usually include not committing an offence and not interfering with witnesses or evidence. The fiscal can change the court or time, or remove or alter a condition, by notice.

Bail. This is decided by a court, not by the police at the station. The court considers it at your first appearance. If it is refused, ask your solicitor when you can apply again or seek a review. See page 7.

Will anyone tell me if something changes?

Do not assume that you will be told promptly. Ask your solicitor to make regular enquiries of the police and the procurator fiscal, so that you do not have to chase them yourself.

Is there anything I should be doing?

Beyond proper legal representation, very little. Do not investigate the allegation, and do not contact witnesses unless your solicitor says it is safe. Look after yourself and your family; support is on page 11.

If the case ends here

The prosecutor may decide not to prosecute. That is called no further action. It means no trial is going ahead at that point. It is not a finding of innocence, as there has been no trial. A decision not to prosecute can sometimes be reviewed or reopened, for example if an eligible victim asks Crown Office for a review, normally within a month of being told, or new evidence appears. Ask your solicitor whether anything in writing prevents that.

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STAGE 2 OF 5

First court date

1 Police contact	2 First court date	3 Preparing for trial	4 Attending trial	5 After the verdict

DO THIS FIRST

Keep any written notice or paperwork you are given and send it to your solicitor straight away.

What is happening

The police may already have charged you, and the procurator fiscal then decides whether to prosecute. If the case goes ahead, you will be told to attend court, perhaps on an undertaking you signed, by a letter giving a court date, or, in a more serious case, after being held in custody until you are brought before a court. The papers you hold show which route you are on. From this point your solicitor does the formal work of reviewing the case and advising you.

Which court

A serious case is prosecuted under what is called solemn procedure, before a judge or sheriff and a jury. A less serious case is dealt with under summary procedure, by a sheriff or justice of the peace without a jury. Rape and murder cases are heard in the High Court at present. Your solicitor will tell you which applies to you. A court date is an appointment with a process, not a verdict on you.

The first hearing

In a serious case the first appearance is usually on petition. It is usually brief, you are not asked to plead, and the hearing is held in private. The usual outcome is that the case is continued while the prosecution prepares it (the papers may call this being committed for further examination), and the court considers bail at that hearing. The bail decision may follow by the end of the next court day. You are then either released on bail or held in custody. If you are released on bail, it can be several months before the next main court hearing. Your solicitor can explain what will happen at the hearing, what any conditions mean in practice and, if bail is refused, when you can apply again or seek a review.

Bail and conditions

If you are granted bail, it comes with conditions. They bind you, and breaking them can lead to arrest. Make sure you understand each one. If anything is unclear, such as whether you can live at a particular address or contact a particular person, ask your solicitor before you act.

QUESTIONS TO TAKE TO YOUR SOLICITOR

1. Which court do I attend, when should I arrive, and where will we meet?
2. Do I have to attend the next hearing as well?
3. What conditions apply in the meantime, and what do they mean day to day?
4. Will I be told in writing what each condition says?

Sources: mygov.scot, being charged with a crime; Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service, solemn and summary procedure.

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STAGE 3 OF 5

Preparing for trial

1 Police contact | 2 First court date | 3 Preparing for trial | 4 Attending trial | 5 After the verdict

DO THIS FIRST

Keep the dates and papers your solicitor gives you together, in one place.

What is happening

Before a trial the Crown has legal duties to share material with your defence, which is called disclosure. It must disclose material that meets the legal test, namely material that would materially weaken the evidence the Crown is likely to lead, would materially strengthen your case, or is likely to form part of the Crown's evidence. The duty starts as soon as practicable after your first appearance on petition. Your solicitor reviews what arrives, may ask for more, and will tell you what has been received and what is still being sought. The court usually holds hearings to check that both sides are ready and to deal with questions that need to be settled before the trial starts. Your solicitor will tell you which ones you must attend.

This stage can be long, and dates can change. Ask your solicitor how they will tell you about any change, and how to reach them if you need to.

Your own material

You may have messages, records or other material that you think matters. Do not delete or alter anything. Ask your solicitor what to keep and how to pass it on.

Special rules about evidence

There are special rules about what evidence or questions about a complainer's sexual history or character are allowed (sections 274 and 275 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995). An application to the court to allow such questions must normally be made in advance: at least seven clear days before the preliminary hearing in the High Court, or fourteen clear days before the trial in other courts. A later application is allowed only for special cause. If a section 275(1) application or a section 275A(2) objection is considered during the trial, the court must deal with it without the jury, the complainer, any cited witness or the public present. Ask your solicitor whether any are being made.

Looking after yourself

Months of preparation can wear anyone down. Keep routines, keep in touch with people you trust, and use the support on page 11. Your solicitor needs you to be well enough to take decisions, so asking for help is part of preparing.

QUESTIONS TO TAKE TO YOUR SOLICITOR

1. What has the Crown disclosed, and is anything still outstanding?
2. What should I read or prepare before we next meet?
3. When will I next hear from you, and what could change the court date?
4. Who will represent me at trial, and will it be the same people throughout?
5. Are any section 274 or 275 applications being made, and have the court ruled on them?
6. Are any witnesses, including family or friends, likely to be needed by either side?

Sources: COPFS Disclosure Manual; Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, ss.274 and 275.

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STAGE 4 OF 5

Attending trial

1 Police contact | 2 First court date | 3 Preparing for trial | 4 Attending trial | 5 After the verdict

DO THIS FIRST

Confirm the date, the court and where you are meeting your solicitor. Trial dates can move at short notice, so ask how you will be told and how quickly you need to be able to attend.

Your first day

Check the venue on your citation. Allow time to get through court security, and agree beforehand where you will meet your solicitor. You usually sit in the dock, in the courtroom and near your defence lawyer. If you give evidence you move to the witness box.

The jury and the order of the trial

In a solemn trial the jury starts with fifteen members of the public, chosen by ballot and sworn in before the evidence begins. The Crown presents its evidence, the defence may present evidence, the lawyers address the jury, the judge explains the law and the jury considers its verdict.

Witness evidence and cross-examination

Witnesses give evidence from the witness box, or sometimes by video link. The side that calls a witness asks questions first. The other side may then cross-examine, which means testing the account by questioning it. It can feel hard to sit through. Write notes for your solicitor rather than speaking out.

The verdict

The not proven verdict no longer exists for trials that began on or after 1 January 2026. In a jury trial, that means the jury was sworn on or after that date. The verdict is guilty or not guilty, and a guilty verdict needs a set majority: at least 10 jurors where there are 14 or 15, 9 where there are 13, and 8 where there are 12. If that majority is not reached, the verdict is not guilty. Your solicitor will confirm which rules apply to your trial.

Do I have to give evidence?

No. An accused person does not have to give evidence, and whether to do so is a decision to take with your solicitor. If you do give evidence you can be cross-examined. Special rules limit questions about your record, with exceptions, and your solicitor will explain whether giving evidence could open the door to them.

If you are charged with certain listed sexual offences, you cannot conduct your own case in person at a hearing where a witness is to give evidence. A solicitor must act for you, and the court must appoint one if you have none and it is not satisfied you will engage one (sections 288C and 288D of the 1995 Act).

QUESTIONS TO TAKE TO YOUR SOLICITOR

1. What are the dates of any preliminary hearing and the trial, and what if the date moves?
2. Where do I wait, and who do I contact if I need an interpreter or another adjustment?
3. Do I have to give evidence, and what are the risks and benefits in my case?
4. If the verdict is guilty, what happens that day, and how will sentencing be handled?
5. How can my family reach you during the trial?

Sources: legislation.gov.uk, asp 2025/12 sections 62, 65 and 66; SSI 2025/393 regulation 3; 1995 Act s.288C.

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STAGE 5 OF 5

After the verdict

1 Police contact | 2 First court date | 3 Preparing for trial | 4 Attending trial | 5 After the verdict

DO THIS FIRST

Ask your solicitor to explain the outcome and the immediate next steps. If the verdict is guilty, ask straight away about an appeal and the deadline that applies to you.

If the verdict is not guilty

A not guilty verdict means the prosecution did not prove its case. It ends the criminal proceedings, and only in very narrow circumstances can a person be tried again for the same offence. It is not a finding about what actually happened, which is one reason it can feel unfinished.

Many people feel exhausted or flat after a verdict, not triumphant. Their families do too. That is a common reaction and it does not mean something has gone wrong. The law cannot repair what the process cost you in work, relationships or reputation, and those things can take a long time. See page 11 for support, and talk to a solicitor if you need advice about a particular consequence, such as employment.

If the verdict is guilty

Sentencing may happen on a later date, after reports are prepared, and a person may be taken into custody at the verdict, so ask your solicitor what to expect. A conviction can also have consequences beyond the sentence, such as notification requirements and effects on work and housing. Ask on the day of conviction whether notification applies and when to report. Your solicitor can explain what applies and for how long.

Appeals

You can seek to appeal against conviction, sentence or both, and you usually need permission first. Appeals from a jury trial (solemn procedure) go to the High Court of Justiciary. Appeals from summary cases, which are heard without a jury, ordinarily go to the Sheriff Appeal Court. The time limits are strict, and missing one can lose the right to appeal, so do not wait. Ask your solicitor on the day of the verdict what deadline applies and who will act for you, as in some cases the first step is due within a week. We have deliberately not printed a number here: the time limit depends on the type of case and the steps taken, so your solicitor must confirm it.

The Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission

The SCCRC is an independent public body that reviews cases where it is alleged a miscarriage of justice may have occurred. It normally expects any appeal to have been decided first, and if you have not appealed you are asked to explain why and give a good reason. Its service is free. You can reach it on 0141 270 7030 or at sccrc.co.uk. Talk to your solicitor before applying.

QUESTIONS TO TAKE TO YOUR SOLICITOR

1. What does this outcome mean for me now?
2. What dates do I need to act by, and who is acting for me?
3. Which court papers should I keep?
4. If it is a conviction: are there grounds for appeal, and what is the deadline?
5. If sentencing is put off, or our family member is taken into custody, who will tell us what happens next?

Sources: SCCRC, making an application; Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, Parts VIII, X and XA.

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FOR FAMILIES AND SUPPORTERS

Supporting someone who has been accused

Back to the five stages, page 4

A criminal case reaches well beyond the person accused. Partners, parents, children, siblings and friends carry their own strain, and they need information and support in their own right.

What helps in practice

- Ask the person what help they want, and agree what you will tell other people.
- Plan time off work and childcare around a trial date, and expect long waits. Ask the solicitor how and when you will be told if the date changes.
- Keep track of court dates and travel arrangements. Confirm attendance arrangements with the solicitor.
- Ask in advance: if sentencing is put off, or your family member is taken into custody, who will tell you what happens next?
- Do not investigate, and ask your solicitor before contacting any witness.
- Expect the waiting to be hard. It is not a sign that something has gone wrong.

Where to find support

Samaritans	Free, confidential emotional support at any hour, every day.	116 123 samaritans.org
Breathing Space	A free, confidential NHS 24 phone service for anyone in Scotland aged 16 or over who is feeling low or anxious. Weekdays Monday to Thursday, 6pm to 2am. Weekends from 6pm Friday to 6am Monday.	0800 83 85 87 breathingspace.scot
Next Chapter Scotland	For anyone in Scotland affected by the criminal justice system, including an investigation or the impact on a loved one. Self-referral. Helpline Monday to Friday, 10am to 2pm; it may not answer, so leave a message.	0330 355 7145 nextchapterscotland.org.uk
Families Outside	Scotland's national charity for families affected by imprisonment, with a helpline and local support. Mainly for families where the person is, or may be, in prison. Helpline Mon to Thu, 10am to 4pm; hours can change.	0800 254 0088 familiesoutside.org.uk
SAMH	Mental health information and guides. Its information service is not a crisis line.	samh.org.uk
MOJO Scotland	Works with people in Scotland who say they have been wrongly convicted, and runs an aftercare and reintegration service.	mojoscotland.org

IN AN EMERGENCY

If someone is in immediate danger, call 999. If you are ill and it cannot wait for your GP, call NHS 24 on 111.

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REFERENCE

Words you may hear

Accused	The person against whom the allegation has been made, once they are being prosecuted.
Acquittal	A not guilty verdict, which ends the case except in very narrow circumstances.
Advocate	A lawyer, like a barrister elsewhere in the UK, who often presents serious cases in the High Court.
Bail	Release from custody until the case is dealt with, on conditions you must follow.
Citation	A written notice telling you to attend court, for example for a trial.
Complainer	The person who made the allegation. The word is used in Scottish courts and carries no judgment.
Corroboration	Supporting evidence. Scots law generally requires evidence from more than one source before a charge can be proved.
COPFS	The Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, Scotland's prosecution service. It is separate from the police.
Crown	The prosecution.
Disclosure	The Crown sharing material with the defence where the legal test is met.
Dock	The place in the courtroom where the accused sits.
Investigative liberation	Release by the police on conditions while an investigation continues.
Macer	The court officer in the High Court who calls people into the courtroom.
Petition	The document used for the first appearance in a serious case. The hearing is usually brief, held in private, and no plea is entered.
Productions	Items put forward as evidence, such as documents, messages or other records.
Solemn procedure	The process for serious cases, before a judge or sheriff and a jury.
Summary procedure	The process for less serious cases, before a sheriff or justice of the peace without a jury.
Undertaking	A promise to attend a specified court at a specified time, which may carry conditions.

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KEEP THIS PAGE

Your notes and dates

Fill this in as you go and take it to every meeting. A page you fill in is a page you do not have to carry in your head. You can type into the boxes on a computer and save the file, or print the page and write on it. Keep it somewhere private, as it may hold sensitive details.

People

Solicitor	
Firm and phone	
Email	
Out of hours contact	
Investigating officer	
Who to tell if the date changes	

Court and dates

Court	
Next hearing (date and time)	
Where to meet my solicitor	
Trial date	
Conditions I must follow	

Questions and things to remember

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REFERENCE

Sources and checking

This guide is drawn from the accused.scot guide pages. On 15 November 2026 some legal points (the jury majorities and when they apply, section 288C, section 275 timing, criminal legal aid) were checked against legislation and official pages. It has not been reviewed by a solicitor. Please check any point that matters to you against the source or with your solicitor, because laws and court practice change.

- mygov.scot, Legal advice at a police station: mygov.scot/arrested/legal-advice-at-police-station
- mygov.scot, How long you can be held in custody: mygov.scot/arrested/how-long-you-can-be-held-in-custody. Being charged: mygov.scot/charged-crime
- Scottish Government, Rights at the police station (Letter of Rights): gov.scot/publications/rights-police-station-easy-read-version
- Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, sections 9, 11, 27 and 34: legislation.gov.uk/asp/2016/1
- Scottish Legal Aid Board, Find a solicitor: slab.org.uk/find-a-solicitor. Legal aid: mygov.scot/legal-aid
- Law Society of Scotland, Find a solicitor: FindaSolicitor.scot
- Scottish Government, Abolition of not proven verdict: gov.scot/news/abolition-of-not-proven-verdict
- Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (sections 22A, 23, 24, 86, 266, 270, 274, 275, 288C): legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/46
- Criminal legal aid: mygov.scot/legal-aid/criminal-cases. Jury majorities: legislation.gov.uk/asp/2025/12/section/65. Transition: legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2025/393/regulation/3
- Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service, guide to criminal appeals: scotcourts.gov.uk/appeals/criminal-appeals/guide-to-criminal-appeals
- Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, review of a decision not to prosecute: copfs.gov.uk/publications/lord-advocate-s-rules-review-of-a-decision-not-to-prosecute/html
- mygov.scot, Where criminal cases take place: mygov.scot/criminal-court-case/where-cases-take-place
- Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission: sccrc.co.uk
- Breathing Space: breathingspace.scot. Samaritans: samaritans.org
- Next Chapter Scotland: nextchapterscotland.org.uk. Families Outside: familiesoutside.org.uk. SAMH: samh.org.uk. MOJO Scotland: mojoscotland.org

NOT LEGAL ADVICE

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