

Agenda Item	11
Report No	HP/42/25

The Highland Council

Committee: **Housing and Property**

Date: **5 November 2025**

Report Title: **Domestic Abuse Housing Policy**

Report By: **Assistant Chief Executive – Place**

1 Purpose/Executive Summary

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek approval for the introduction of a Domestic Abuse Housing Policy for Highland Council. The policy sets out the Council's approach to assisting victims-survivors of domestic abuse in relation to their housing needs, in line with national legislation, guidance, and best practice.
- 1.2 The policy aims to ensure a consistent, trauma-informed, and person-centred response across all housing services, and to strengthen the Council's role in preventing homelessness caused by domestic abuse.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Members are asked to:-
 - i. **Approve** the Domestic Abuse Housing Policy as set out in **Appendix 2**;
 - ii. **Note** the alignment of the policy with the Council's statutory duties and expectations set out in the Housing Scotland Bill; and
 - iii. **Note** that implementation of the policy will be supported by staff training, service development and partnership working.

3 Implications

- 3.1 **Resource** - Implementation is expected to be delivered within existing resources. Training and service development will be supported by linking with partner services and organisations via the Highland Violence Against Women Partnership.
- 3.2 **Legal** - The policy supports compliance with legal duties and powers including legislation, and anticipated legislation, for domestic abuse, housing and homelessness. It recognises that new legal powers may be available once enacted.
- 3.3 **Risk** - The policy mitigates risks associated with inconsistent housing responses to domestic abuse and potential legal challenge.

- 3.4 **Health and Safety (risks arising from changes to plant, equipment, process, or people)** – The policy recognises and mitigates risks to victims and staff.
- 3.5 **Gaelic** - The policy will be made available in Gaelic if requested.

4 Impacts

4.1 In Highland, all policies, strategies or service changes are subject to an integrated screening for impact for Equalities, Poverty and Human Rights, Children's Rights and Wellbeing, Climate Change, Islands and Mainland Rural Communities, and Data Protection. Where identified as required, a full impact assessment will be undertaken.

4.2 Considering impacts is a core part of the decision-making process and needs to inform the decision-making process. When taking any decision, Members must give due regard to the findings of any assessment.

4.3 Integrated Impact Assessment - Summary

4.3.1 An Integrated Impact Assessment screening was undertaken on 26 September 2025. The conclusions have been subject to the relevant Manager Review and Approval.

4.3.2 The screening process has concluded that this policy increases positive options and outcomes for any individual, and their children, who is at risk of or experiencing domestic abuse. It does not introduce changes that directly or indirectly discriminate against those with protected characteristics; nor have any negative impacts on children rights and well-being; poverty; human rights; those living in rural and island communities; data protection nor climate change. Impacts are anticipated to be positive. Members are asked to consider the summary in **Appendix 1** to support the decision-making process.

4.3.4

Impact Assessment Area	Conclusion of Screening
Equality	Positive
Socio-economic	Positive
Human Rights	Positive
Children's Rights and Well-being	Positive
Island and Mainland Rural	Positive
Climate Change	No impact
Data Rights	No impact

5 Context and Background to the Proposed Policy

5.1 Evidence and research show that:-

- housing is a key resource enabling women to escape violence and abuse;
- a major reason women stay in or return to violent relationships is lack of access to suitable accommodation;
- supporting victim-survivors to stay in their home prevents the need for them to experience homelessness; and
- domestic abuse is a reason for many women becoming homeless.

- 5.2 The Highland Council is committed to the principle that all forms of domestic abuse are unacceptable and that everyone has a right to live free from fear and abuse.
- 5.3 Over 2,700 incidents of domestic abuse in Highland were recorded by Police Scotland in 2023/24.
- 5.4 On average, 167 households present in Highland as statutorily homeless as a result of a violent or abusive breakdown in a relationship. This equates to 12% of total homelessness presentations. Evidence shows that women make up the majority of these presentations.
- 5.5 Presenting as homeless can be traumatic. Victims may choose to stay in an abusive relationship or put themselves in a position of uncertainty and potential separation from their existing support networks in order to leave the perpetrator. Research indicates that the true extent of homelessness relating to domestic abuse is hidden.
- 5.6 The Council recognises that domestic abuse is serious, preventable and an important issue for the delivery of effective housing services. Housing's commitment to tackling domestic abuse is evident in the active involvement in the Highland Violence Women Partnership and in joint working (for example, as part of Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences) to help secure positive outcomes. Housing has also committed to the [Chartered Institute of Housing's Make a Stand campaign](#).
- 5.7 The Housing (Scotland) Bill 2024 puts forward a shift in how social landlords tackle domestic abuse issues, such as encouraging early intervention and ensuring they have a policy outlining how they will meet the housing needs of those experiencing domestic abuse. Whilst this new duty has not yet received royal assent, the Council had already recognised the need for such a policy to support meeting the housing needs of those experiencing domestic abuse.
- 5.8 This report introduces the draft Domestic Abuse Housing Policy. It is important to note that this policy focuses purely on addressing housing needs of individuals and not wider supports. Staff will refer and signpost to specific domestic abuse services as appropriate. As part of the policy development, there was consultation with tenant volunteers, individuals with lived experience of domestic abuse and services, Highland Council staff, and practitioners in partner services and organisations. Housing will continue to involve, and listen to, them in service developments arising from work to embed this.

6 Definition

- 6.1 The policy attached at **Appendix 2** applies when Housing responds to anyone who is experiencing domestic abuse including women, men, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender people and gender non-binary.
- 6.2 The policy uses the following Scottish Government and COSLA definition of domestic abuse and works within the [Highland Violence Against Women Partnership](#) and the Scottish Government's definition of domestic abuse as a form of gender based violence:-

"Domestic abuse (as gender-based abuse), can be perpetrated by partners or ex-partners and can include:-

- *Physical abuse (assault and physical attack involving a range of behaviour);*
- *Sexual abuse (acts which degrade and humiliate women and are perpetrated against their will, including rape); and*
- *Mental and emotional abuse (such as threats, verbal abuse, racial abuse, withholding money and other types of controlling behaviour such as isolation from family or friends)."*

7 Domestic Abuse Housing Policy

7.1 The full policy is set out at **Appendix 2**. This policy sets out how we will:-

- deliver services to meet the needs of households who we have reason to believe have experienced, are experiencing or are at risk of domestic abuse; and
- prevent homelessness.

The purpose of the policy is to make sure that anyone who needs or wishes to use our services knows what is available and what to expect and to set out clear messaging promoting equality and respect and rejecting all forms of domestic abuse.

7.2 The policy drafted at **Appendix 2**:-

- will improve the housing outcomes for victims, and their children, experiencing domestic abuse;
- will help ensure delivery of a sensitive and consistent approach to victims of domestic abuse, with regard to housing;
- builds on existing services, policies and approaches;
- builds on the views of people with lived experience of domestic abuse; representative organisations, partner services and staff;
- makes sure that anyone who needs or wishes to use housing services knows what is available and what to expect;
- sets out clear messaging promoting equality and respect and rejects all forms of domestic abuse;
- promotes proactive and preventative approaches;
- covers Highland's role as: the strategic housing authority (i.e. planning and facilitating housing solutions); social landlord duties and a homelessness service;
- reflects national guidance, good practice, research and evidence; and
- will be accompanied by training and service development activities to embed new approaches and improve the skills, knowledge and understanding of staff.

7.3 The principles that underpin the service approach are that anyone experiencing domestic abuse:-

- Will be listened to, treated sensitively, given non-judgemental assistance and choices;
- Will have their views, and safety, fully considered;
- Has a right to choose – and whether their choice is to remain in their home or move out, their wishes will remain at the centre of the approach to supporting and assisting them; and

- Will have access and support to maintain housing or appropriate accommodation.

7.4 To achieve this, Housing will ensure that anyone experiencing domestic abuse receives:-

- A consistent high-quality person-centred, trauma-informed, service.
- A thorough assessment of their housing and related support needs.
- Access to housing advice and support.
- Access to appropriate temporary accommodation.
- Advice and assistance with accessing specialist support services.
- Advice on how to access legal information regarding protection available to them.

7.5 Where a victim of domestic abuse chooses to leave their existing home, Housing recognise that collaboration is the most person-centred and outcome-focussed approach. The Policy explains that staff will:-

- provide high quality advice and information to help identify a range of appropriate housing options to best meet the person's needs;
- work with them to explore these options, linking with other services and organisations as appropriate;
- ensure their housing and support needs are fully considered; and
- jointly agree a plan on how to progress and meet their needs.

7.6 Housing options advice will include exploring suitable alternative accommodation that may prevent the need for temporary accommodation and/or prevent homelessness. Where required, emergency accommodation for people experiencing domestic abuse will be provided. The range of options are set out in the Policy.

7.7 The disruption and costs – financial, emotional, social, caused by 'having' to move can be greatly reduced where victims are able to remain in their homes safely. Where a victim chooses to remain at home, the Policy sets out how Housing will work collaboratively with them, and partner services, in a risk-based way to enable and support them to remain at home with additional safety measures in place.

7.8 The Policy sets out the actions Housing will take against perpetrators of domestic abuse within our tenancies. This includes setting out in the tenancy agreement that domestic abuse is considered to be a breach of tenancy.

7.9 The Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021 includes legal mechanisms to, once enacted, give the landlord control to transfer housing tenancies to a domestic abuse victim-survivor, should this be desired, reducing the risk of homelessness for women in this situation. The Policy highlights that Housing is committed to using these powers once the legal guidance is available.

8 Next Steps

8.1 An implementation plan is being taken forward to embed the policy. It includes:-

- training for Housing officers;
- awareness raising with tenants, service users and partner agencies;

- exploring and progressing service improvement activities; and
- further consultation with people with lived experience and with partner agencies who also provide services to inform this work and Policy.

Designation: Assistant Chief Executive - Place

Date: 30 September 2025

Author: Hilary Parkey, Housing Policy Officer

Background Papers: [Housing \(Scotland\) Bill | Scottish Parliament Website](#)
 Domestic Abuse: A Good Practice Guide for Social Landlords (2019)
 Chartered Institute of Housing (CIH), Association of Local Authority Chief Officers (ALACHO)
 The Scottish Federation of Housing Associations (SFHA), Shelter Scotland, Scottish Women's Aid and COSLA.

Appendices: **Appendix 1** – Integrated Impact Assessment
Appendix 2 – Domestic Abuse Housing Policy

Domestic Abuse Housing Policy – Impact Assessment (Screening)

This policy sets out how we will deliver our housing and homeless services where we believe someone has experienced or is at risk of domestic abuse - with the aim of preventing homelessness.

Anyone approaching us who is a victim, or potential victim of domestic abuse, their families and perpetrators will be affected by the policy.

This extended summary sets out ways in which domestic abuse impacts. It:

- highlights the extent to which there will be many positive impacts arising from Highland Council's implementation of this policy.
- helps to raise awareness, and understanding, of the impact of domestic abuse.

Protected characteristics

Research evidences the extent and nature of domestic abuse and related issues on people with protected characteristics. A summary is set out below. It highlights the extent to there will be a positive impact through the implementation of the proposed policy - and the training and other activities to embed it.

Age - While there is a lack of research on older people and domestic abuse, it is worth noting that the abuse they suffer is different from younger people and that older people are likely to under-report abuse they suffer. Older victims are more likely to have lived with the perpetrator for prolonged periods before getting help, which may create additional pressures to stay with an abusive partner. Also dependency issues: older people are more likely to suffer from health problems or disabilities which can exacerbate their vulnerability, especially if the perpetrator of harm is also their carer.

Older people are also at increased risk of abuse from an adult family member, for example their adult children

Disabilities - "Disabled people experience disproportionately higher rates of domestic abuse. They also experience domestic abuse for longer periods of time, and more severe and frequent abuse than non-disabled people." The 2015 report also noted that reliance on an abusive partner to meet housing needs can be a particular barrier for people experiencing domestic abuse who have a disability.

Religion - There is a lack of evidence and statistics are not collected. An Improvement Service briefing noted that "a ... study by the Equality and Human Rights Commission highlights that much domestic abuse is never reported, and under-reporting is a particular issue in women from religious and ethnic minority communities."

Race & Ethnicity - Hemat Gryffe Women's Aid, which provide specialist support to women from the Asian, Black and Minority ethnic (BAME) community who experience domestic abuse influenced by culture and tradition note that members of certain ethnic communities are at greater risk of experiencing 'honour' based abuse: a form of domestic abuse and a controlling mechanism which is perpetrated by immediate and extended family members mainly, but not exclusively, on women who are considered to have brought shame on themselves, their family and the community. They note that women will often experience isolation, threats, physical violence, extreme emotional pressure and may even be murdered to protect so called cultural and religious beliefs.

Evidence indicates that domestic abuse is a significant issue in the Gypsy/Traveller community, with some studies showing a prevalence of 60-80% of gypsy/traveller women affected, compared to 25% of the wider female population. Many women from the gypsy/traveller community 'accept' that domestic abuse might be part of life; due to fear and distrust of services, as well as the threat of separation from family and support networks, they are much less likely to report. Many of the issues affecting gypsy/traveller women overlap with those affecting BAME women.

Evidence shows that people with difficulties understanding or speaking English are more likely to rely on a third party to translate for them. This can create an imbalance of power between the person speaking and understanding English and the person relying on them for support. This also creates a lack of confidentiality, which reduces the chances of abuse or issues being disclosed.

One of the major barriers identified for minority ethnic women is language. Language barriers are a significant factor in women being able to access advice and support. Women from minority ethnic groups (including Gypsy Travellers) experience additional challenges when seeking support, as services can lack an understanding of the experiences and cultural practices of their communities. Many women from minority ethnic groups feel a lack of trust towards mainstream services and report that they would be unlikely to disclose or seek support from services such as social work, police and health.

People with insecure immigration status are less likely to contact the police for help. Dependency on spouses for the right to remain in the UK can fuel coercive and controlling behaviour, with perpetrators exploiting the situation to further the abuse. This is exacerbated when children are involved, as women fear being deported and separated from their children.

People may feel they have no choice but to remain in abusive marriages to avoid risking homelessness or deportation, especially if they do not have support networks outside of the household or community.

Sex - In 2022-23, four out of five (81%) victims of domestic abuse were female. 81% of incidents involved a female victim and a male accused. 16% of incidents involved a male victim and a female accused. In the remaining 3% of cases, the victim and accused were the same gender.

Homelessness caused by domestic abuse affects around three times as many women as it does men.

Gender reassignment - The UK Government Equalities Office estimates that there are approximately 200,000 to 500,000 trans people living in the UK. There is limited evidence concerning transgender people's experience of domestic abuse. LGBT Youth Scotland and the Equality Network carried out research into transgender people's experiences of domestic abuse. This was a small study of 60 people. That study found that 80% of those surveyed had experienced emotional, physical or sexual abusive behaviour by a partner or ex-partner. It is not clear if this study can be regarded as representative given the low numbers of the sample but if it were, it would indicate that transgender people are at much greater risk of partner abuse.

Pregnancy - There is limited evidence concerning the extent to which pregnant women and new mothers experience domestic abuse in Scotland. However, research quoted in the Scottish Government Pregnancy and Maternity Evidence Review (2013) found that "research highlights that pregnant women face an increased risk of domestic abuse, with domestic abuse estimated to occur in 5% to 21% of pre-birth cases and in 13% to 21% of post-birth cases" and that "evidence from Scotland and across the UK indicates that abuse often starts in pregnancy and gets worse when the first child is new-born."

Around 30% of domestic abuse begins during pregnancy, while 40–60% of women experiencing domestic abuse are abused during pregnancy.

Marriage / Civil Partnership -

50% of incidents in 2022-23 were between current partners and 49% between ex-partners. However, it is difficult to suggest that there is evidence that marriage or civil partnership status per se has any bearing on experiences of domestic violence.

Sources

These findings are from various pieces of research with this summary taken from various sources including

- www.slab.org.uk/app/uploads/2024/10/EqIADomestic-Abuse-Policy.pdf
- <https://www.gov.scot/publications/domestic-abuse-protection-scotland-bill-eqia/>
- <https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/31924/review-of-multi-agency-domestic-abuse-policyia>

Poverty and socio-economic

Positive impact anticipated.

Homelessness legislation ensures that everyone who does not have somewhere safe and secure that they can stay - and access to advice, information and emergency housing - this includes perpetrators who choose to leave the family home. The policy will continue to ensure that people access the services they need. Domestic abuse can affect anyone, regardless of their individual characteristics. This also applies to socio-economic disadvantage, as well as to socio-economic advantage, which brings with it unique challenges for victims to seek help. Poverty is both a cause and consequence of domestic abuse. It prolongs women's exposure to abuse by reducing their ability to leave, as well as making the poorer upon leaving the relationship.

Women in low-income households are 3.5 times more likely to experience violence than women in slightly better-off households. Economic abuse happens alongside other forms of abuse such as coercive control, employment abuse (e.g. Stalking and harassment at work), and financial exploitation.

Gendered assumptions about the allocation of household resources and caring responsibilities are central in shaping women's vulnerability to Domestic Abuse. These include:

- Gendered assumptions around shared access to household incomes and resources
- Situations of financial dependency which can put women at risk of poverty if they leave, including whether benefits are received as a dependent or in one's own right
- Gendered expectations regarding women's caring responsibilities which limit employment prospects
- Gendered expectations that benefits received by women are for the benefit of other family members
- Situations where male partners prevent women from working, claiming benefits, or leaving the house.
- 17% of women living in households with incomes of less than £10000 reported domestic abuse in the last 12 months compared with 4% of women in the highest incomes category (more than £50,000pa).

Research on poverty has consistently identified the systemic and structural roots of poverty arising from the distribution of resources and power in society. Domestic abuse also contributes to unemployment which in turns contributes to poverty.

Domestic abuse occurs in affluent communities as well, and at times the very structure and mentality of those communities contribute to the creation of barriers to reporting or seeking support for domestic abuse. Affluent families tend to have a lower tendency to depend on friends and neighbours, as they tend to live in larger properties set further apart from their neighbours. More affluent communities tend to adopt a culture in which ideas of 'affluence bringing happiness' are prevalent, as well as messaging that 'the rich have no right to feel depressed'. Affluent perpetrators often have some prominence within the community. Women from more affluent backgrounds are unlikely to have witnessed or experienced any kind of violence or abuse prior to their relationships with their partners/husbands and the 'cycle of violence' and accompanying contrition stage is unlikely to happen in this population. Affluent women tend to be highly educated and professionally accomplished, and more likely to believe that they will 'fix the situation'. They also tend to be more attached to their status rather than to their partner.

Perpetrators are also often more likely to be highly educated or highly influential, while those in a position to help often think that affluent women have easy access to the resources they need to stay safe or to leave the relationship.

The research findings and evidence base above reflects those set out in:

- the Scottish Legal Aid Board's impact assessments relating to domestic abuse.
- Joseph Rowntree Foundation research

Human rights

The proposed policy will have a positive impact on human rights.

We will carry out an impact assessment before making the policy decision to use the proposed legal ground which will enable perpetrators who have been prosecuted to be evicted from their tenancy.

Children's rights and wellbeing

Domestic abuse violates the most basic human rights of children by denying them access to a safe and stable home environment. It has a detrimental effect on their development and wellbeing and is a violation of their rights whether they are a victim themselves or they are a witness to domestic abuse within the family. It violates the child's right to live free from threat of violence (Article 19) - under this legislation the state is obliged to ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and bad treatment by their parents or anyone else looking after them. Children can experience domestic abuse in a number of ways, extending beyond direct observation of violent and abusive acts. It is not necessary for a child to directly witness or be subject to abuse to be affected by it. They may overhear incidents or, in other ways, be aware that violence or abuse has occurred.

A child's experience of domestic abuse may include:

- Being aware of the abuse – either witnessing it directly or overhearing it
- Being forced to watch the abuse/ confirm the abuse if justified
- Being forced to participate in the abuse and degradation of the mother
- Intervening to protect the mother
- Being blamed as the cause of the abuse
- Having their toys and possessions destroyed
- Having their pets hurt or killed
- Being told not to tell
- Trying to keep young siblings safe during violent episodes
- Having to leave home, friends, relatives and their school
- Being abducted and used as hostages in an attempt to get the woman to return
- Being threatened with death
- Being murdered
- Being abused separately from the abuse of their mother

This experience can result in disruption to the child's stability, impacting their physical, emotional and psychological wellbeing. It can lead to short and long term emotional, cognitive and behavioural difficulties, as well as physical symptoms associated with trauma and stress; the effects of which may last well into adulthood. Information on this website highlights the impact of domestic abuse on children and young people: <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/child-abuse-and-neglect/domestic-abuse> (includes video) -

Domestic abuse undermines a child's basic need for safety and security. It can have a serious effect on their behaviour, brain development, education outcomes and overall wellbeing (Holt, Buckley and Whelan, 2008; Stanley, 2011; Szilassy et al, 2017).

Psychological effects of experiencing domestic abuse can include:

- aggression and challenging behaviour
- depression
- anxiety - including worrying about a parent's or carer's safety
- changes in mood
- difficulty interacting with others
- withdrawal
- fearfulness, including fear of conflict
- suicidal thoughts or feelings (Diez, et al 2018).

Domestic abuse can cause confusing relationships with parents and carers. Children might experience conflicting feelings, including:

- not having a strong bond with their parents or carers
- hoping an abused parent will leave for safety reasons
- worrying about what might happen if their parents or carers separate
- being afraid of their parents or carers.

Traumatic childhood experiences such as domestic abuse can affect a child's brain development. This may impact:

- executive functioning skills
- brain architecture
- and lead to overactive stress responses (Shonkoff et al, 2008; Shonkoff et al, 2014).

Research shows that domestic abuse is also closely linked with repeat homelessness. Those leaving the family home because of domestic abuse will often return, only for further abuse to take place. Whilst obviously traumatising for the victim, this also has a detrimental effect on the development of any children involved, not least because we already know that children who have been brought up in an environment in which violence and temporary accommodation are the norm are more likely to be violent. (Violence Reduction Unit report 2020).

Conclusion

The policy proposed has potential to have a significant positive impact on the rights and wellbeing of children affected by domestic abuse.

- All decisions relating to preventing and responding to domestic abuse, in line with the Policy, will be taken in the best interests of children and young people, in the interests of their safety and in promoting their health and wellbeing.
- Through the Policy we will ensure that we provide an effective and trauma responsive service to women and children experiencing domestic abuse.
- We will tackle domestic abuse and the attitudes that pervade it by setting out a clear message that rejects all forms of domestic abuse.
- We will help prevent and reduce adverse childhood experiences by providing safe and nurturing accommodation and support which will allow children and families to thrive.

- The policy sets out a clear message, promoting equality and respect, and rejecting all forms of domestic abuse.
- In line with the proposed policy commitment for staff to be appropriately skilled, trained and work well and effectively with relevant services, staff will be expected to take part in Safe & Together training and help deliver that model in Highland <https://safeandtogetherinstitute.com/the-safetogether-model>

Island and mainland rural communities

People in island and mainland rural communities may be affected differently. In rural areas, access to the level of services (e.g. housing support; specialist services) and reasonable alternative housing options (e.g. travel time to work) can be more challenging to source. We will take account of this in the person-centred assistance we provide to people experiencing or at risk of domestic abuse.

Data protection

No significant change to current processing.

Climate change - No impact anticipated.

Appendix 2

Highland Domestic Abuse Housing Policy

Highland's Domestic Abuse Housing Policy

Background

1.1 Highland Council is committed to helping to prevent and eradicate domestic abuse and reducing its impact.

1.2 We are committed to doing this by:

- treating domestic abuse seriously and responding to it effectively and sensitively and consistently,
- providing a supportive and enabling environment which encourages people to seek support for their experience of domestic abuse, including reporting to the police;
- enabling anyone experiencing domestic abuse to access a range of housing options, advice and information and support options in line with their needs;
- supporting the principle that victims have a right to choose – and whether their choice is to remain in their home or move out, their wishes will remain at the centre of our approach to supporting and assisting them;
- addressing harmful behaviours appropriately;
- being sensitive to the diverse needs of victims, (including children), considering their age, disability, gender, race or ethnicity, religion or belief sexual orientation and needs related to gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity.

2 Purpose of Policy

2.1 This policy sets out how we will:

- deliver services to meet the needs of households who we have reason to believe have experienced, are experiencing or are at risk of domestic abuse and;
- prevent homelessness.

2.2 The purpose of this document is to

- make sure that anyone who needs or wishes to use our services knows what is available and what to expect;
- set out clear messaging promoting equality and respect and rejecting all forms of domestic abuse.

2.3 This Policy aims:

- To make sure that appropriate, sustainable housing solutions contribute to ensuring that violence and abuse are not tolerated and that the Highland area is a safe place for all in which to live.



- To ensure that anyone experiencing domestic abuse, receives timely and consistent assistance, information and advice on housing options and choice.
- To clearly set out the housing options for anyone experiencing domestic abuse and those who have perpetrated it.
- To prevent homelessness and its impact and address the housing needs of those who experience domestic abuse.
- To effectively signpost victims of domestic abuse, their children, and other dependents living with them, to specialist services.
- To promote a proactive approach to domestic abuse.
- To intervene appropriately with tenants who perpetrate domestic abuse.
- To help us work collaboratively and in partnership with other organisations and services.
- To support and enable staff, and those who work for us, to effectively identify, prevent and respond to domestic abuse.

2.4 We recognise that children and members of the wider family circle can be particularly affected by domestic abuse both directly and indirectly. It denies them access to a safe and stable home environment. It has a detrimental effect on their development and wellbeing. This Policy will help to make sure that when we are preventing and responding to domestic abuse, our decisions will be taken in the best interests of children and young people and, in promoting their health, wellbeing and safety.

2.5 We will make sure that this policy links with other key Highland Council policies and strategies including: homelessness; allocating housing; managing anti-social behaviour and; equalities and diversity. It links with [Highland Council's Gender Based Policy](#) and associated staff guidance.

2.6 Our policy is in line with legal powers and duties. These are set out in Appendix 1. It is also in line with expectations set out in paragraph 45 of the current [Housing \(Scotland\) Bill as Introduced](#) It reflects guidanceⁱ and research.

2.7 We have consulted with, and listened to, people with lived experience of domestic abuse, practitioners in partner services and our staff. We will continue to consult with, and involve, them as part of the work we do to embed this policy and deliver services.

2.8 We will deliver actions over the next 12 months to embed this policy into our day-to-day practice. This will include:

- Staff training.
- Clear practice guidelines / procedures for staff and others who work for us.



- Improving our service responses.

3 Who this Policy applies to

- 3.1** This policy applies when we are responding to anyone who is experiencing domestic abuse including women, men, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender people and gender non-binary. It also applies to [honour-based abuse](#).
- 3.2** This policy covers the services that we deliver ourselves. It also covers those who provide services on our behalf (such as our contracted tradespeople and housing support providers).

4 The definition ‘Domestic Abuse’ used in this Policy

- 4.1** Domestic abuse (as gender-based abuse), can be perpetrated by partners or ex-partners and can include:
- Physical abuse (assault and physical attack involving a range of behaviour)
 - Sexual abuse (acts which degrade and humiliate women and are perpetrated against their will, including rape)
 - Mental and emotional abuse (such as threats, verbal abuse, racial abuse, withholding money and other types of controlling behaviour such as isolation from family or friends)
- 4.2** This definition adopts the [national gender based definition](#) of domestic abuse¹ⁱⁱ. It is also used by our [Highland Violence Against Women](#) partners.
- 4.3** This Scottish Government definition defines domestic abuse as a form of gender-based violence (GBV). Such abuse is a function of gender inequality and mainly perpetrated against women and girls because they are female. Gender-based violence covers actions that result in physical, sexual and psychological harm or suffering to women and children, or affront to their human dignity, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether that is in their public or private life. It is men who predominantly carry out such violence, and women who are predominantly the victims of such violence.
- 4.4** This definition highlights the need to understand violence within the context of the norms and social structure and gender roles within our communities. These greatly influence women’s vulnerability to violence and abuse.
- 4.5** The impact assessment we carried out for this Policy highlights the evidence base which supports this definition.

¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/equally-safe-scotlands-strategy-preventing-eradicating-violence-against-women-girls/pages/4/>



5 Proactive Approaches

- 5.1** The prevention of domestic abuse, with its impact, on individuals, children, families and, communities and as a significant cause of homelessness is integral to our policy.
- 5.2** We will take part in awareness raising campaigns which seek to challenge attitudes and promote gender equality.
- 5.3** We will make all tenants aware of our commitments, including the support for victims and their families, and this policy.
- 5.4** We will promote our approach, including information on housing options, to all customers – including through social media, website and written information (e.g. handbook; newsletters).
- 5.5** We will require all employees and contractors to report any concerns to the relevant reportable Officer.

6 Multi-Agency Working

- 6.1** We recognise the importance of working with other agencies and services to make sure a co-ordinated approach is taken.
- 6.2** Research suggests that a significant number of those experiencing domestic abuse do not report it to anyone. However, they may still, for other reasons, come into contact with a wide range of service providers, including teachers, the police, courts, health professionals and social services. It is vital to the success of our approach that these agencies are open to the possibility of domestic abuse and are as approachable and accessible as possible so that victims can be given appropriate support. This will include recognition that victims may wish to access gender-specific support/officers.
- 6.3** We will work with the Highland Violence Against Women Partnership and the following to co-operate in assisting victims of domestic abuse:
 - Organisations providing specialist domestic abuse support and advice.
 - Police.
 - Fire Service.
 - Organisations providing advice, support and services around: housing; health; substance misuse; money and debt; legal rights; general advice.
 - Victim Support.
 - Public sector services such as Justice Services; Children's Services; Adult Services; Education Services.



- 6.4** We will work in partnership with specialist support providers to ensure that there are clear referral pathways, and our staff assist victims to access their services.
- 6.5** Training will be provided for our frontline employees on the services provided by these specialist support agencies, and how to supportively engage with these services.

7 Confidentiality and Information Sharing

- 7.1** We will ensure that we will respond in a confidential, non-judgemental and sympathetic way when dealing with domestic abuse. We are committed to maintaining the highest standards of confidentiality / information sharing and risk management to ensure the safety and well-being of both victims/children and staff in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018 and privacy statement on our Council website.
- 7.2** Any information disclosed will be treated in the strictest confidence. Integral to this, the health, safety and well-being of the victim will be paramount and will only be shared with external agencies with the proper consent.
- 7.3** In exceptional circumstances, where the health and safety of an individual is at risk, including children, and it is not feasible to obtain the individual's consent then information that would normally be considered confidential may be passed on to appropriate agencies. It would be reasonable to disclose information if:
- The victim is considered at risk
 - A vulnerable adult is considered at risk
 - A child is considered at risk
 - A member of staff is at risk
 - Information about the perpetrator could reduce risk
 - Where we are obliged by law to disclose the information.
- 7.4** In all circumstances where a child is considered to be at risk, staff will comply with [Highland's Child Protection Guidelines](#).
- 7.5** In all circumstances where an adult is considered to be at risk of harm, staff will comply with [Highland's Adult Protection Guidelines](#).
- 7.6** We will support the 'Power to Tell'. The [Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland \(DSDAS\)](#) grants Police Scotland the power to tell individuals about potential domestic abuse risks. They can proactively disclose information if they believe someone is at risk of harm from a partner and the disclosure is lawful, proportionate, and necessary to prevent further crime.
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- 7.7** We will promote 'Power to Ask'. When responding to incidents of domestic abuse, staff will signpost to the [Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland \(DSDAS\)](#).

8 Our Service Delivery Approach

- 8.1** The principles that underpin our service approach are that someone experiencing domestic abuse:
- Will be listened to, treated sensitively, given non-judgemental assistance and choice.
 - Will have their views and their safety fully considered.
 - Will have their housing and related needs assessed.
 - Will have access and support to maintain housing or appropriate accommodation.
 - Can be assured that the information they provide will be dealt with in the strictest confidence.
- 8.2** To achieve this, we will ensure that a person experiencing domestic abuse receives:
- A consistent high-quality person-centred, trauma-informed, service.
 - A thorough assessment of their housing and related support needs.
 - Access to housing advice and support.
 - Access to appropriate accommodation.
 - Advice and assistance with accessing specialist support services.
 - Advice on how to access legal information regarding protection available to them.
- 8.3** Staff will enquire, where appropriate, as to the person's experiences in their relationship to make sure they receive the right help and support.
- 8.4** Staff will know about the services available locally to support people who experience or perpetrate domestic violence or abuse and how to make a referral, whilst being aware of the potential impact of equality and diversity issues. They will consider the type of support needed, both immediately and longer-term.

9 Housing Options and preventing homelessness

- 9.1** We recognise that domestic abuse is one of the most common reasons for women to apply as homeless.



9.2 Staff will provide high quality advice and information to help identify a range of appropriate housing options to best meet the person's needs. Staff will work with them to explore these options, linking with other services and organisations as appropriate, to ensure their housing and support needs are fully considered, they are given choice and that a plan is jointly agreed on how to progress and meet their needs.

9.3 Staff will explore a range of options. Options may include (but are not limited to):

- Providing temporary respite accommodation until it is safe to return to home or until alternative permanent housing is available
- Providing temporary accommodation to remove the perpetrator (and make sure this is in line with any court interdict where relevant) until alternative permanent housing has been identified and made available
- Making effective use of priority points to achieve a move (via Highland Housing Register's housing list) and avoid homelessness.
- Making effective use of prioritised moves (via Highland Housing Register's transfer list) so victims can make planned moves and avoid homelessness.
- Supporting victim-survivors to remain in the home by providing security measures (via Safe @Home arrangements).
- Supporting victim-survivors to transfer the tenancy into their name (e.g. if the tenancy is in the name of the perpetrator).
- Engage with housing providers across, and outwith, Highland to explore and help access wider housing options.
- Support to secure a private rented tenancy (Rent Deposit Guarantee Scheme).
- Using housing processesⁱⁱⁱ to address the perpetrator's behaviour (e.g. tenancy conditions, housing legislation; anti-social behaviour orders).
- Potentially re-housing the perpetrator.
- Supporting victim-survivors to access specialist support.
- Supporting victim-survivors to access legal advice and representation.
- Support to sustain tenancy or resolve tenancy issues.
- Financial, debt and benefits advice and support.

This guide [explains some of the options available](#).

9.4 Where a victim of domestic abuse chooses to leave their existing home, we recognise that collaboration is the most person centred and outcome focussed approach.



- 9.5** Our options advice will include exploring options for suitable alternative accommodation that may prevent the need for temporary accommodation and/or prevent homelessness.
- 9.6** We will explain and make the offer of a formal statutory homeless assessment.
- 9.7** We will provide and source, emergency accommodation for people experiencing domestic abuse who require an urgent move away from their current accommodation.
- 9.8** Evidence shows that financial abuse is a significant element in domestic abuse. We will ensure that rent arrears due to domestic abuse do not prevent a person remaining at home, nor result in homelessness, nor act as a barrier to accessing social housing in the future. Where domestic abuse has had an impact on rent arrears, we will fully consider action to assist the victim-survivor before considering moving towards any legal action to evict. We will also offer housing support and assist with accessing specialist support services.

10 Relhousing

- 10.1** We receive applications from people wishing to be housed or who wish to be transferred to alternative accommodation for various reasons. This section outlines how our staff will respond in terms of applicants experiencing domestic abuse.
- 10.2** The circumstances of applicants who experience domestic abuse will be varied. Staff will recognise that a victim may not feel strong enough to leave the abuser imminently or that the safest option may be to remain in their home – leaving is a process.
- 10.3** Victims of domestic abuse can request that correspondence relating to their application be sent to a ‘care of’ address. Where this is the case, staff will ensure that the application is clearly marked showing this and will respect the need for sensitive handling of the application.
- 10.4** Victims of domestic abuse who make their application in person will be treated appropriately and as with other applicants interviewed in private. Where possible interview should be conducted by members of staff of the same gender if desired.
- 10.5** Victims of domestic abuse who require emergency accommodation will be assisted to contact other services e.g. housing support, Health & Social Care services, local Womens’ Aid services and local support services.
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- 10.6** An offer of referral will be made to 'housing support' services for both assistance in making an application and sustaining a tenancy once an allocation is made. This is in recognition that domestic abuse victims are looking for housing assistance at a difficult time and are particularly vulnerable.
- 10.7** An offer of referral will be made for assistance in making claims for benefits and other financial advice and assistance if this is appropriate.
- 10.8** Victims of domestic abuse may not wish to be visited at home and where this is the case, interviews in an alternative safe place such as an office will be arranged. Where home visits are carried out staff will be mindful of personal safety issues and make joint visits when deemed necessary.
- 10.9** Offers of rehousing will take account of the previous circumstances of the individual and any family, and to the whereabouts of the perpetrator where known.

11 Remaining at Home

- 11.1** The disruption and wide-ranging costs – financial, emotional, social, caused by 'having' to move can be greatly reduced where victims are able to remain in their homes safely and the perpetrator excluded/re-housed.
- 11.2** A co-ordinated approach will be taken involving Police and Fire Services, following a risk-based approach to enable and support those who have experienced domestic abuse to remain at home, with additional safety and security measures in place.
- 11.3** We will consider what action will maximise the safety of the victim and their family where appropriate. This may include additional work to the property to assist in making it more secure such as changing door and window locks, increased lighting outside the home, securing sheds etc. Staff will follow our Safe @Home Protocol.
- 11.4** We will consider ways to assist with accessing civil protection orders (e.g. interdict, exclusion order) which may enable those experiencing domestic abuse to remain in their home.

12 Action that will be taken against perpetrators

- 12.1** We will be consistent in our remedies and actions against perpetrators of domestic abuse within our tenancies, we will:



- State in new tenancy agreements that we regard domestic abuse as a breach of tenancy.
- Take a victim-centred approach to support any legal or other action necessary to transfer a tenancy to the victim and rehouse a perpetrator.
- Ensure that our response does not blame the victim for a perpetrator's behaviour.
- Take a risk-informed approach which avoids placing the victim at increased risk.
- Support police with preventative steps or otherwise appropriate action (e.g. as agreed at a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference ([MARAC](#))).
- Include information in tenancy handbooks, newsletters, websites and communication media on the action we will take against perpetrators.
- Ensure that staff are appropriately trained and have good working relationships with specialist domestic abuse services and an appropriate level of training.

12.2 The Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021 includes legal mechanisms to end and transfer joint tenancies. We are committed to using these mechanisms once we can legally do so (*the mechanisms are not yet legally available*). This will provide us with greater ability to transfer housing tenancies to a domestic abuse victim-survivor, should this be desired, reducing the risk of homelessness in this situation. Appendix 2 sets out more information.

12.3 In the interim, it is not possible to evict a perpetrator of domestic abuse when the tenancy is held in joint names. We will, however, support the victim, should they wish it, to seek legal advice to prevent the perpetrator remaining in the family home, and we will explore other options which include supporting Police Scotland in their activities to deal with perpetrators and rehousing a perpetrator.

13 Legal Rights and Options

13.1 Appendix 1 sets out the legislative context relating to domestic abuse.

13.2 We are committed to ensuring that staff are knowledgeable of the options available including interdict and exclusion orders and that these are fully explored.

13.3 Where someone feels unsafe in their home and would prefer their spouse/partner does not live in the property with them they will be assisted to access services providing support to apply to the court for a civil remedy such as an interdict or exclusion order.



13.4 Legal Aid may be available and victims will be directed to seek legal advice and/or support from the Police Domestic Abuse Liaison Officer (contact: HighlandIslandsDARIU@scotland.police.uk)

13.5 An [interdict](#) can:

- Restrain or prohibit conduct by one spouse against the other or any of their children.
- Prohibit one spouse from entering or remaining in the matrimonial home or in a specified area around the matrimonial home.
- Stop a partner/ex-partner making other forms of unwelcome contact such as phoning, texting or emailing or doing other things, for example taking items from the victim's home, where evidence of such harassment is available.

The court can also attach power of arrest.

13.6 An [exclusion order](#) can remove the person from the property.

14 Staff Training and Development

14.1 It is essential that staff have the awareness and training needed to recognise the difficulties facing those experiencing domestic abuse and to provide the necessary information and assistance. Domestic abuse is often hidden and unreported.

14.2 We will take an 'Eyes and Ears' approach. All staff will be alert to domestic abuse, when considering reports of neighbour nuisance and antisocial behaviour, repair requests, rent/arrears management, allocations and homelessness presentations in particular.

14.3 We will provide mandatory training on domestic abuse for all staff who come into contact with customers and all staff who are responsible for implementing this policy which will cover:

- This policy and related procedures
- Relevant legislation
- The services available from other agencies to support victims-survivors
- Understanding the "survivor" experience.
- Personal safety measures
- Supporting victims of domestic abuse and their children to provide feedback on their experiences of service provision, and encouraging, where appropriate victim-survivors to contribute to service policy and procedure reviews.

14.4 We will provide guidance and promote best practice and access to resources so that staff can easily access guidance and tools at the point they need it.



15 Risk Management

- 15.1** We are committed to ensuring that staff are confident and competent in responding to the potential, perceived or real risks associated with domestic abuse.
- 15.2** Our policy approach recognises that a major barrier to victims leaving an abusive partner is that it can be extremely dangerous. Victims are at most risk of serious harm when separating from an abusive partner.
- 15.3** Domestic abuse does not stop when a victim ends a relationship and/or leaves: abuse, stalking and harassment continue and often escalate. It may seem counter-intuitive, but it is often safer for victims to stay in a situation in which abuse occurs, but which is more predictable and in which they have some (albeit limited) control.
- 15.4** Staff will recognise that victims themselves are often best placed to understand the risk to them and their children. A victim's assessment of their safety balances several factors:
- Their knowledge of the perpetrator's behaviour
 - Their likely reaction
 - The law's ability to protect them from that reaction
- 15.5** Our staff will be trained to identify and assess risk factors relevant to domestic abuse. Risk assessment is vital in supporting victims of domestic abuse. It can help prevent domestic abuse from occurring and can ultimately save lives. Staff will use the [Safe Lives DASH Risk Checklist](#). This provides a useful tool to help understand risks, such as escalation, fear, isolation, and child contact, amongst others and can enable effective safety planning.
- 15.6** All staff will be provided with clear referral pathways; trained in referring onto services; supported to make effective, timely referrals where appropriate and record information effectively.
- 15.7** When staff identify risk, a specific domestic abuse housing pathway will provide them with a process to follow so they can deal with the risk according to the level of risk and the immediacy of the situation.
- 15.8** All relevant staff are trained to work within Highland's child protection and adult protection policies/ procedures.
- 15.9** We are committed to working with a range of partners and other Council services to achieve the best possible outcomes through MARAC which supports the highest risk domestic abuse victims. [Multi-Agency Risk](#)
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[Assessment Conferences \(MARACs\)](#) are confidential, regular, local meetings where information about domestic abuse victims at risk of the most serious levels of harm (including murder) are shared between representatives from local agencies (with representation across each organisation) to inform a coordinated action plan to increase the safety of the victim and their children, and reduce risk. This includes housing responses/solutions. Staff will follow [Highland's VAWP MARAC guidance](#).

15.10 For other victim-survivors who are not subject to these conferencing arrangements, we will by work with partners on a regular basis to improve safety, reduce the impact of domestic abuse and to prevent it from occurring or re-occurring.

15.11 We recognise that assisting victims of domestic abuse can be stressful and can impact on staff members so will provide, and enable access to, appropriate staff support and supervision - and specialist services.

16 Equalities

16.1 We will not discriminate in the operation of this policy on the basis of age, disability, gender assignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation.

16.2 Our responses to domestic abuse will be sensitive to issues related to protected characteristics (such as disabilities, race and ethnicity, sex and sexual orientation). And will recognise that issues can also, in combination, impact on disadvantage and risk. This will be underpinned by training and guidance.

17 Monitoring, Evaluation and Review

17.1 We are committed to monitoring and evaluating our effectiveness using a range of measures and performance indicators.

17.2 This information will be shared with strategic partnerships to provide evidence, data, and feedback on the coordinated, community approach to addressing domestic abuse in Highland.

17.3 Additionally, service user feedback will be gathered to inform changes to policy and practice.

17.4 This policy will be reviewed every three years or earlier due to changes in the law, regulation, best practice or our requirements.



Appendix 1 - Legislative context

Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2021/16/contents>

Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2018/5/contents/enacted>

Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2011

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2011/13/contents>

Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2007/10/contents>

Children (Scotland) Act 1995 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/36/contents>

Children's Hearing (Scotland) Act 2011

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2011/1/contents>

Forced Marriage etc. (Protection and Jurisdiction) (Scotland) Act 2011

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2011/15/contents/enacted>

Protection from Abuse (Scotland) Act 2001

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2001/14/contents>

Housing (Scotland) Act 1987 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1987/26/contents>

Homelessness etc. (Scotland) Act 2003

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2003/10/contents>

Disclosure (Scotland) Act 2020

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2020/13/contents>



Appendix 2 - Further Information on Tools & Approaches

Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland

The Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland (DSDAS) is aimed at tackling and preventing domestic abuse. The scheme has two main pathways for disclosure.

The **‘Right to Ask’** element, whereby an individual can ask if their partner has a history of domestic abuse and the **‘Power to Tell’** which is generated by Police and partners.

The Power to Tell gives Police the power to disclose information to a person they feel may be at risk in their current relationship. A Power to Tell application can be created by any police officer or partner agency who is in receipt of intelligence or information about an individual which indicates their domestic history may present a risk to an identified partner. The responsibility for generating a submission lies with us all. As agencies with differing interactions and engagement with individuals, we are all in receipt of varying levels of information which is not always necessarily shared across each organisation.

Officers or agencies wishing to make a [Power To tell application should complete the online form on the Police Scotland Website](#). A form can also be completed at a local Police Station.

When a Power to Tell application has been agreed as an appropriate course of action, information requests are sent to partner agencies and other Policing Divisions to collate any information held. An assessment is made on whether a Concern is highlighted and if it is to proceed to a multi-agency decision making forum (DMF). This forum will decide whether a disclosure will be made or not.

Disclosures will be made to the applicant by Police and agencies best placed to safeguard the individual at risk. Advocacy services will always be involved.

Disclosures allow individuals to assess the threat and risk their relationship represents to them and any children/wider family. They allow for an informed decision as to whether to continue in the relationship.

Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021

The following provisions cannot be used yet as they are still to be enacted. The Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021 includes legal mechanisms to end and transfer joint tenancies. The provisions on ending interest in sole and joint tenancies, contained in Part 2 of the Act, are explained in the [Act's Explanatory Notes](#)

In summary, the main factors are:

- a) For tenants who have engaged in abusive behaviour, a new ground enables recovery action to be taken against the perpetrator

- b)** Where the perpetrator is the sole named tenant, recovery action must be accompanied by the intention to offer the tenancy to the person who has suffered the abuse
- c)** Where the perpetrator is one of the joint tenants, the landlord will have the power to apply to remove that person from the tenancy, leaving the other joint tenant in the tenancy
- d)** The new ground defines the perpetrator to be either a spouse or former spouse, or civil partner or former civil partner, or a person with whom the abused person has lived with in the house to which the tenancy relates as if a spouse, for a period of at least six months in the twelve months prior to the proceedings being raised. This can include intermittent periods that amount to six months in total within the last twelve months
- e)** Landlords will be required to give the perpetrator, as well as any qualifying occupier, advice and assistance regarding alternative accommodation. This advice and assistance must be provided as soon as is reasonably practicable after raising the proceedings
- f)** In using any of these powers and duties, landlords must have regard to any guidance produced by the Scottish Government. This guidance must be the subject of consultation with the sector.

ⁱ [Domestic Abuse – A Good Practice Guide for Social Landlords](#)
[Domestic Abuse – A Reflective Toolkit SFHA](#)

ⁱⁱ National Strategy to Address Domestic Abuse in Scotland, Scottish Partnership on Domestic Abuse, Edinburgh, November 2000.

ⁱⁱⁱ [Shelter Legal Scotland - Harassment of tenants - Shelter Scotland](#)
[Domestic abuse – a civil law perspective – SPICe Spotlight | Solas air SPICe](#)
[72375 Scottish ASP 16 EN 2021 Cover.indd](#)

