

Domestic Abuse (Tenancies) Policy and Procedure

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Scottish Social Housing Charter Relevant Standard Outcomes

STANDARD

Section:- The customer/landlord relationship

1. Equalities: Social landlords perform all aspects of their housing services so that:
 - *They support the right to adequate housing*
 - *every tenant and other customer has their individual needs recognised, is treated fairly and with respect, and receives fair access to housing and housing services.*
2. Communication: Social landlords manage their businesses so that:
 - *tenants and other customers find it easy to communicate with their landlord and get the information they need about their landlord, how and why it makes decisions and the services it provides.*

Section:- Estate Management, Anti-Social Behaviour, Neighbour Nuisance And Tenancy Disputes

6. Estate management, anti-social behaviour, neighbour nuisance and tenancy disputes: Social landlords, working in partnership with other agencies, help to ensure as far as reasonably possible that:
 - *tenants and other customers live in well-maintained neighbourhoods where they feel safe.*

Section:- Housing Options

- 7, 8, 9 Social landlords work together and to ensure that:
 - *people looking for housing get information that helps them make informed choices and decisions about the range of housing options available to them.*
 - *tenants and people on housing lists can review their housing options.*Social landlords have a role to prevent homelessness and ensure that:
 - *people at risk of losing their homes get advice on preventing homelessness.*
- 10 Access to Social Housing: Social landlords ensure that:
 - *people looking for housing find it easy to apply for the widest choice of social housing available and get the information they need on how the landlord allocates homes and on their prospects of being housed.*
- 11 Tenancy Sustainment: Social landlords ensure that:
 - *tenants get the information they need on how to obtain support to remain in their home; and ensure suitable support is available, including services provided directly by the landlord and by other organisations.*
- 12 Homeless People: Councils perform their duties on homelessness so that:
 - *people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness get prompt and easy access to help, advice and information; are provided with suitable, good-quality temporary or emergency accommodation when this is needed; and are offered continuing support to help them get and keep the home they are entitled to.*

DOMESTIC ABUSE (TENANCIES) POLICY & PROCEDURE

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Lochalsh and Skye Housing Association (LSHA) may receive reports of suspected, actual or alleged incidents of domestic abuse from tenants, household members or people in the community. We will react to these responsibly and appropriately to maximise the safety and wellbeing of the persons affected and reduce the risk of harm.
- 1.2. This policy will set out how LSHA will work closely with those affected by the abuse (the victim) and in collaboration with specialist agencies to meet any housing or support needs.

2. LINKS TO OTHER STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

- [Antisocial Behaviour Policy](#)
- [Adult Support and Protection \(Scotland\) Act 2007](#)
- [Children \(Scotland\) Act 1995](#)
- [Children's Hearing \(Scotland\) Act 2011](#)
- [Child Protection and vulnerable adult policy and procedure](#)
- [Data Protection Act 2018](#)
- [The Domestic Abuse \(Scotland\) Act 2018](#); creates a specific statutory offence of domestic abuse and makes a number of associated changes to criminal procedure, evidence and sentencing in domestic abuse cases
- [Domestic Abuse: a good practice guide for social landlords' report \(2019\)](#)
- [Domestic Abuse, Housing and Homelessness in Scotland \(2010\)](#)
- [Domestic Abuse \(Protection\) \(Scotland\) Act 2021](#)
- [Equality Act 2010](#)
- [Equally Safe: Scotland's strategy for preventing and eradicating violence against women and girls \(2008\)](#)
- [Forced Marriage etc. \(Protection and Jurisdiction\) \(Scotland\) Act 2011](#)
- [Housing \(Scotland\) Act 1987](#)
- [Housing \(Scotland\) Act 2001](#)
- [Housing \(Scotland\) Act 2014](#)
- [Housing \(Scotland\) Act 2025](#)
- [Homelessness etc. \(Scotland\) Act 2003](#)
- [Human Rights Act 1998](#)
- [Protection from Abuse \(Scotland\) Act 2001](#)
- [Protection from Harassment Act 1997](#) as amended through the [Domestic Abuse \(Scotland\) Act 2011](#)
- [Make A Stand – Chartered Institute of Housing Campaign](#)
- [National Care Standards](#)
- [Scottish Social Services Council \(SSSC\) guidelines](#)
- [The Serious Crime Act 2015](#); conditions for exercise of restraint order powers.
- [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child \(Incorporation\) \(Scotland\) Act 2024](#)

[The White Ribbon Campaign](#)**Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021**

This introduces a new tenancy ground relating to abusive behaviour and amends the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 to allow social landlords, in appropriate cases, to seek recovery of possession or termination of a joint tenant's interest in a tenancy where the statutory conditions are met. The policy also takes account of the Scottish Government's statutory guidance, [Domestic Abuse – Social Housing Tenancy Provisions: Statutory Guidance for Social Landlords, published in June 2026](#), including guidance on identifying cases, considering housing options, gathering evidence, data protection, notices, court action, advice and assistance, and the streamlined process available in appropriate cases.

Housing (Scotland) Act 2025

The Housing (Scotland) Act 2025 introduces further duties and safeguards relevant to tenants affected by domestic abuse, including provisions requiring domestic abuse to be considered in social housing rent arrears cases, supporting tenants affected by domestic abuse through the Scottish Social Housing Charter, and strengthening approaches to housing applications, homelessness and access to housing where abuse is a factor. This policy will be reviewed – and, where appropriate, updated - as those provisions are commenced and further guidance is issued.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

- 3.1 This policy aims to raise awareness of domestic abuse and help staff to take ownership and responsibility by being able to recognise different forms of abuse and act on any suspicion, allegation or disclosure. Domestic abuse can be more than physical violence; it can be emotional/psychological, financial or sexual including any kind of controlling, isolating, manipulating, gas lighting or dominating behaviour.
- 3.2 LSHA will actively encourage tenants, applicants and shared owners to report incidents or concerns, so that together with relevant departments and specialist agencies, we can make appropriate interventions. Any disclosure will be responded to quickly and with discretion to minimise any risk to the persons experiencing or reporting the abuse.
- 3.3 LSHA will fully collaborate with and participate in any partnership working initiatives to ensure a joined-up approach is taken. We will contribute resources, skills and expertise where this is required and work closely with others to ensure the relevant strengths and powers available to each partner can be used most effectively to address the situation. LSHA commits to:
- raising awareness of all forms of domestic abuse; so that staff recognise the signs or risk factors which will be done through information-sharing and staff training;
 - working to empower and equip staff to 'ask and act' safely and sensitively if abuse is suspected or known;
 - planning early check-ins with new tenants who choose to enter into a joint tenancy: before sign-up we will explain the rights and responsibilities of joint tenants, and at the new tenancy visit can request to meet with joint tenants separately in order to ask if it was a joint and healthy decision to have a joint tenancy or whether it was not a choice and the new tenant was coerced into this arrangement;
 - responding to suspected, alleged or known incidents of domestic abuse involving victims or perpetrators in a timely manner;
 - adhering to data protection regulations and information sharing protocols;
 - focusing on the impact the domestic abuse has on the victim, taking a person-centred approach (ensuring their needs and preferences are met as far as possible);
 - support any persons affected in a trauma-informed way: providing choice, collaboration, creating safety and trust and empowering individuals at every opportunity;
 - following relevant adult, young person or child protection and safeguarding procedures;
 - rigorously enforce the tenancy agreements, which cover issues of antisocial behaviour;
 - completing risk assessments and associated MARAC referrals where the risk level is met, and fully cooperating with MARAC meetings and resulting delegated actions;

- taking all the interventions and measures available to support and protect customers associated with incidents of domestic abuse including;
 - ensuring domestic abuse is reported, recorded and monitored appropriately;
 - ensuring persons experiencing domestic abuse are signposted to the appropriate services as soon as possible, and are given accurate advice and support to assist them in making informed decisions of what to do next – this could include calling a service provider while with the person if they accept a referral;
 - preventing homelessness and enabling persons experiencing domestic abuse and their children to remain in their home by facilitating the implementation of increased security measures (Safe At Home plans);
 - meeting communication and cultural needs of persons associated with the domestic abuse in relation to any special requirements; obtaining advice from specialists as necessary. This can also include having a password or safecode for staff to use with the person as a way to verify that the contact is safe;
 - meeting any access needs of the person experiencing domestic abuse, for example providing an interpreter or assisting those with limited literacy or disabilities;
 - working in partnership with other services recognising our role in dealing with domestic abuse in a multi-agency context;
 - helping the victim to remain in the family home if it is safe to do so, to minimise further distress; or
 - helping the victim or perpetrator to transfer or move to alternative accommodation if that is considered to be the most appropriate solution;
 - using any legal powers available to landlords to make tenancy changes.
- ensuring staff are supported and managed on dealing with domestic abuse cases during one to one supervisions and appraisals; and
- complying with all relevant legislation in relation to domestic abuse. The legal structure around domestic abuse is complex and professional advice must be sought where we are unclear on the housing implications of domestic abuse.
- Use our office premises in emergencies, so that any victim/survivor can access a telephone to call a helpline, or contact support services or a family member/friend for help. We will offer the opportunity for that person to speak to a trained staff member or contact the local police if necessary. We will advertise in our office window where people can find their nearest [Safe Space](#).

3.4 LSHA will work in partnership with other organisations to ensure that all available measures are used effectively to tackle domestic abuse, regardless of tenure. This includes Local Authorities, Police Scotland other local landlords and appropriate community-wide initiatives. Where there are local strategies in place to tackle domestic abuse, we will cooperate with these. Where a case presents serious risk, we will consider referral to appropriate

local risk management arrangements in accordance with local protocols and the victim-survivor's safety needs.

- 3.5 Housing and support teams will refer cases to any specific projects or services provided locally where it is considered that this will be of benefit, such as Womens Aid and welfare rights services.
- 3.6 Information sharing protocols will be established within LSHA and with external partner organisations who are willing. Protocols will list all the organisations involved in sharing the data, name the officers responsible for ensuring compliance, identify the information authorised to be exchanged, set out the process for exchange and agreed timescales, outline how the data will be held securely, explain the reasons for sharing the data, and must be signed by all the parties involved. (See the [Safe Lives guidance for further information](#)).
- 3.7 Staff will follow the procedures outlined in **Appendix 1** for an effective response to domestic abuse incidents that are witnessed or disclosed.

4. **DEFINITIONS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE**

For the purposes of this policy, domestic abuse includes behaviour which is abusive and is likely to cause physical or psychological harm. Abuse may include physical violence, threats, intimidation, coercive or controlling behaviour, isolation from family or support, monitoring day-to-day activities, restricting freedom, financial abuse, emotional abuse, harassment, damage to property, abuse through children or third parties, and behaviour intended to frighten, humiliate, degrade or punish.

Domestic abuse may be a single incident or a course of conduct. It may occur regardless of gender, age, disability, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender identity, immigration status, income or tenure. We recognise, however, that domestic abuse disproportionately affects women and children, and that children who see, hear or experience the effects of domestic abuse may be victims in their own right.

5. **IDENTIFYING DOMESTIC ABUSE**

We may become aware of domestic abuse through a direct disclosure, reports from neighbours or family members, police or social work involvement, repairs records, rent arrears, complaints, anti-social behaviour reports, homelessness or transfer applications, contact with support agencies, or staff observations during home visits or other contact.

Staff will be trained to recognise possible indicators of domestic abuse, including unexplained arrears, repeated damage to doors or windows, frequent emergency repairs, a tenant appearing unable to speak freely, withdrawal from services, threats from a partner or ex-partner, repeated

complaints linked to the household, or a sudden request to leave or remain in the home.

6. RESPONDING TO DISCLOSURE

Where someone discloses domestic abuse, staff will respond calmly, respectfully and without judgement. Staff will seek assistance from the HSM or TESM and ask about immediate safety, agree safe methods of contact, avoid contacting the alleged perpetrator without considering risk, and explain what information may need to be shared where there is a safeguarding concern or serious risk of harm.

We will not require a victim-survivor to take criminal, civil or tenancy action before support is offered. Where a victim-survivor does not want action taken, we will respect that choice unless there is a legal duty or safeguarding reason to act. We will keep decisions under review where risk changes.

7. SUPPORT AND SIGNPOSTING

We will offer practical housing support and signposting based on an individual's circumstances, needs and wishes. This may include safety planning, arranging emergency repairs, seeking legal advice before changing locks where appropriate (in this scenario, standard conditions will be exempt and any work should take priority and be treated as an emergency repair), improving home security (through for example, permitting CCTV), discussing transfer or management move options, making homelessness referrals, supporting applications for benefits or financial assistance, and signposting to specialist domestic abuse, legal, money advice, mental health, children's services and advocacy organisations.

We will maintain up-to-date local and national signposting information, including specialist domestic abuse services, Police Scotland, social work, child protection services, adult support and protection services, homelessness services, legal advice.

8. SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND ADULTS AT RISK

We recognise that domestic abuse can cause serious harm to children and adults at risk. Where we believe a child or adult may be at risk of harm, we will follow our [safeguarding, child protection and adult support and protection procedures](#). We will share information with statutory agencies where required or justified by risk, while keeping the victim-survivor informed where it is safe and appropriate to do so.

We will consider the impact of domestic abuse on children when making housing management decisions, including decisions about tenancy action, transfers, repairs, anti-social behaviour, arrears and support needs. The safety and welfare of children will be central to our assessment.

We also use the DASH risk checklist which can be found on the SafeLives web site at www.safelives.org.uk/resources-library/dash-risk-checklist-for-scotland/

Appropriate indicators and information should be added to HomeMaster as a matter of urgency, with detailed notes of any concerns of harm/risk of harm as per operational procedures.

9. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

We are committed to respecting, protecting and helping to fulfil the rights of children and young people, and to embedding a child rights-based approach across relevant areas of policy, decision-making and service delivery. Where our decisions, actions or services may affect children directly or indirectly, we will have regard to the requirements of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. We will seek to ensure that relevant decisions are informed by consideration of children's rights, that the views of children and young people are considered in a way that is appropriate to their age and circumstances, and that our practice supports fair, transparent and child-conscious decision-making.

10. HOUSING OPTIONS AND TENANCY REMEDIES

We will discuss housing options with the victim-survivor, including whether they wish to remain in the home, move temporarily, move permanently, and/or access other support. We will consider emergency accommodation, management transfers, mutual exchanges, allocations, homelessness duties and partnership working with other landlords or local authorities.

In scenarios where disclosures are made by multiple tenants that they are both victim-survivor and perpetrator, we will treat these on a case-by-case basis on how to respond and provide support. We will liaise with the Police and any specialist agencies and take legal advice if there are any tenancy implications.

10.1 The Abusive Behaviour Ground for Repossession

Where the statutory conditions are met (awaiting further guidance from the Scottish Government, we may consider using the abusive behaviour ground (ground 15A) introduced by Part 2 of the Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021. This may allow us to seek an order for recovery of possession or, in the case of a joint tenancy, termination of the abusive tenant's interest in the tenancy, with the aim of allowing the victim-survivor to remain safely in the home where that is appropriate.

Before deciding whether to use this ground, we will consider the victim-survivor's wishes, safety risks, available evidence, the position of children, any relevant criminal, civil, family or protective proceedings, whether the property is the only or principal home of relevant parties, proportionality,

equality and human rights considerations, and whether there are safer or more suitable alternatives.

Any notice of proceedings that we may serve with a view to commencing repossession proceedings in terms of this ground, will only be served following notification of the decision to serve such notice being given to the victim-survivor, with a clear indication of timing of delivery of the notice to them, the perpetrator tenant/ joint tenant and any others. This is to ensure that the victim-survivor has prior notification to allow them to ensure their safety, the safety of others, and have sufficient time to engage further with their support network, including organisations supporting them. We will offer support and signposting again at this stage to appropriate organisation is such organisations are not already part of the victim-survivor's network.

We will at all times take into account the views of the victim-survivor and any others adversely impacted by domestic abuse, including children, throughout the process for seeking a repossession Order.

10.2 Housing Options – Advice and Assistance to Perpetrators

Where proceedings for recovery of possession are raised using the abusive behaviour ground, we will provide advice and assistance to the tenant / joint tenant and any relevant qualifying occupier(s) about finding alternative accommodation, in line with statutory requirements and guidance. In doing so, we will ensure such advice and assistance is provided in a manner that does not compromise the safety, confidentiality or support needs of the victim-survivor and any children or others who may be adversely impacted.

Alternatives

Where we cannot, or do not feel in a position to, proceed with seeking a court Order to recover possession of, or their interest in (if a joint tenant), the house from the perpetrator, using the abusive behaviour ground, we will consider other options available to us in accordance with relevant policies and procedures, including management transfers and allocation of properties. Where appropriate, we may support the victim-survivor to obtain independent advice on their own options in addition to those alternatives we can consider.

11. RENT ARREARS, PROPERTY DAMAGE AND OTHER HOUSING MANAGEMENT ISSUES

We recognise that domestic abuse can directly contribute to rent arrears, rechargeable repairs, property damage, missed appointments, complaints, neighbour reports or other tenancy issues. Examples may include financial control, interference with rental payments, damage caused by the perpetrator, forced absence from the home, or the victim-survivor being unable to engage safely with staff.

Where domestic abuse is known or suspected, we will consider whether the housing management issue has arisen because of abuse before taking enforcement action.

We will consider reasonable adjustments to our usual housing management approach, including pausing or tailoring arrears action, agreeing safe and affordable repayment arrangements, signposting to money advice, reviewing rechargeable repair decisions, considering whether damage should be treated as abuse-related, and avoiding correspondence or visits that may increase risk. The tenancy sustainment extra help fund may be used to support the victim-survivor where damage has been caused, and options explore for victim support funds to cover costs.

Where court action for rent arrears is being considered and domestic abuse may be a factor, we will follow all applicable pre-action requirements, including any additional requirements introduced by the Housing (Scotland) Act 2025 and any related guidance. We will ensure the court is provided with accurate information about compliance where required.

We will not treat a victim-survivor as responsible for the perpetrator's behaviour without first fully considering the circumstances, evidence, safety risks and legal duties. We will balance support for the victim-survivor with our responsibility to manage tenancies, protect neighbours, recover rent lawfully and maintain our housing stock.

12. EVIDENCE AND RECORD KEEPING

We will gather and record information sensitively, lawfully and only where necessary. Evidence may include information from the victim-survivor, police, social work, health professionals, specialist domestic abuse services, court orders, repairs records, photographs, tenancy records, reports from neighbours, staff observations and other relevant sources.

We will not place unnecessary evidential burdens on victim-survivors when offering support. Where tenancy action is being considered, we will assess whether there is sufficient evidence to meet the relevant statutory and court requirements, and we will seek legal advice where appropriate. Each case will be determined on its own merits, taking into account the specific circumstances of that case.

13. EQUALITY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESSIBILITY

We will deliver this policy fairly and without discrimination. We will make reasonable adjustments for disabled people, provide interpretation or translation where needed, and consider barriers linked to language, culture, disability, age, immigration status, digital exclusion, geographical location or isolation.

We will act compatibly with human rights and equality duties, including the right to respect for home and family life, the right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions where relevant, protection from discrimination, and the need to protect life and prevent inhuman or degrading treatment where serious risk is present.

14. COMMUNICATION AND PUBLICITY

We will publicise our approach to domestic abuse through appropriate channels, including our website, tenant information, staff guidance and partnership networks.

We will make clear that domestic abuse is not tolerated, support is available, and tenants can contact us safely to discuss their housing options.

15. GENERAL DATA PROTECTION LEGISLATION

The Association will handle personal data, special category data and criminal offence data in line with data protection law and our privacy procedures. Information about domestic abuse will be shared only where there is an emergency/immediate threat to life and it is necessary, proportionate and safe to do so. Information may require to be shared for a number of reasons, including ensuring appropriate safety measures are in place, obtaining updates regarding ongoing issues, and ingathering evidence from third parties such as Police Scotland, Social Work or other supporting agencies (e.g. Women's Aid).

We will agree safe contact arrangements with the victim-survivor, including preferred telephone numbers, email addresses, postal addresses, times of contact and whether voicemail, text messages or letters are safe. We will take care not to disclose a victim-survivor's location or personal information to the perpetrator.

In line with our obligations under the current data protection regulations (UK GDPR Article 6.1(d)) *"processing is necessary in order to protect the vital interests of the data subject or of another natural person"* and our own policies and procedures we can share your data under the lawful basis as 'vital interests'.

16. REVIEW OF POLICY

This policy will be reviewed at least every three years by the Senior Management Team in accordance with the requirements of the Association's Register of Policies and Procedures or earlier if there are changes in legislation, statutory guidance, regulatory standards, good practice or organisational learning.

Where required, the policy will be updated to reflect commencement and implementation of relevant Housing (Scotland) Act 2025 provisions and any further Scottish Government or Scottish Housing Regulator guidance.

Appendix 1 - Domestic Abuse Flowcharts:

1. Receiving a report/disclosure from victim or third party:

IMMEDIATELY

Assess any immediate danger to the victim/any other persons such as household members. If yes call Police Scotland on 999. If the report confirms that someone is injured, ask for an ambulance as well



If no immediate danger, advise the reporter (victim/ third party) to contact the Police themselves and record details of the report (unless reporter is Police). If conversing with the victim/third party, facilitate a safe enquiry to establish the facts of any incident(s). If the disclosure is from a professional agency, confirm the circumstances: what details have been taken from the victim, what support is in place and what is required from LSHA



If information or reports are required from the police, ensure you know:

- Who was the complainant
- Has the criminal case been actioned and if yes what is the date of the court hearing
- What was the outcome of the case
- Do the police now have an alert attached to specific individuals or addresses



Talk to the victim/survivor to discuss the report/disclosure, assess their needs and safety. Complete safety planning including DASH (risk assessment can be done by HSM/TESM or Womens Aid), & discuss realistic and appropriate measures and interventions. Signpost to specialist services. Identify any repairs; raise these as emergencies. Agree an action plan. Explain information sharing protocols.



WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY

Complete a safeguarding contact item on Homemaster within 'Person' records, any Safe At Home forms can be uploaded to files here as well. Complete Social Work referrals or any local authority reporting requirements. Complete MARAC referral if DASH outcome requires. Follow Safeguarding Adult procedures.



Assess staff safety – complete a risk assessment with Line Manager. Contact specialist agencies/advice providers for any support and guidance. Update Homemaster for safety/person Warnings.



If the perpetrator is a tenant/household member, discuss options with Line Manager and the victim/survivor to ensure their safety. Liaise with Solicitors, Police or specialist agencies as appropriate.

ONGOING

Participate in MARAC referral/ local partnerships or initiatives. Inform external agencies about any risks and safety alerts when referring/ sharing information so they can implement their own personal safety policies.

Revise/update safety plan or Safe At Home with the victim/survivor and any support relevant for the perpetrator to avoid future incidents. Keep under regular review.

Employee to talk to manager about support for themselves as required.

2. Adults involved in a physical assault
(Staff witness or arrive at the scene immediately after an assault)

IMMEDIATELY

Remove yourself from any danger and report to Police Scotland 999

Are there serious injuries?
Yes No

Call for an ambulance

Call local domestic abuse unit
(Police).

Assess the danger. If there is immediate threat of harm then leave the scene without tampering with or discarding any evidence. Where possible, and as long as you are safe, try to restrict access to any areas that the Police may need to investigate and to help prevent other people from being at risk of harm.

If staff member is with a victim/survivor, ask them if they would like you to stay with them until Police arrive or seek to remove them to a safe location if risk of the perpetrator returning/causing further harm is high. If requested by the victim and if appropriate, support them during any statements required by the police. Be sensitive to any cultural or religious practices particularly where the staff member may be of the opposite sex to the victim.

WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY

Talk to the victim/survivor to assess their needs and safety. Complete safety planning including DASH (risk assessment can be done by HSM/TESM or Womens Aid), & discuss measures and interventions. Signpost to specialist services. Identify any repairs and raise these as emergencies. Agree an action plan. Explain information sharing protocols.



Record safeguarding concern on Homemaster within 'Person' records, any Safe At Home forms can be uploaded to files here as well. Complete Social Work referrals or any local authority reporting requirements. Complete MARAC referral if DASH outcome requires. Follow Safeguarding procedures.



Confirm investigation lead – which agency or organisation will be doing this.



Assess staff safety – complete a risk assessment with Line Manager. Contact specialist agencies/advice providers for any support and guidance. Update Homemaster with any safety or person warnings.



If the perpetrator is a tenant/household member, discuss options with Line Manager and the victim/survivor to ensure the victim's/survivors' safety. Liaise with Solicitors, Police or specialist agencies as appropriate.



ONGOING

Participate in MARAC referral/ local partnerships or initiatives. Inform external agencies about any risks and safety alerts when referring/ sharing information so they can implement their own personal safety policies.

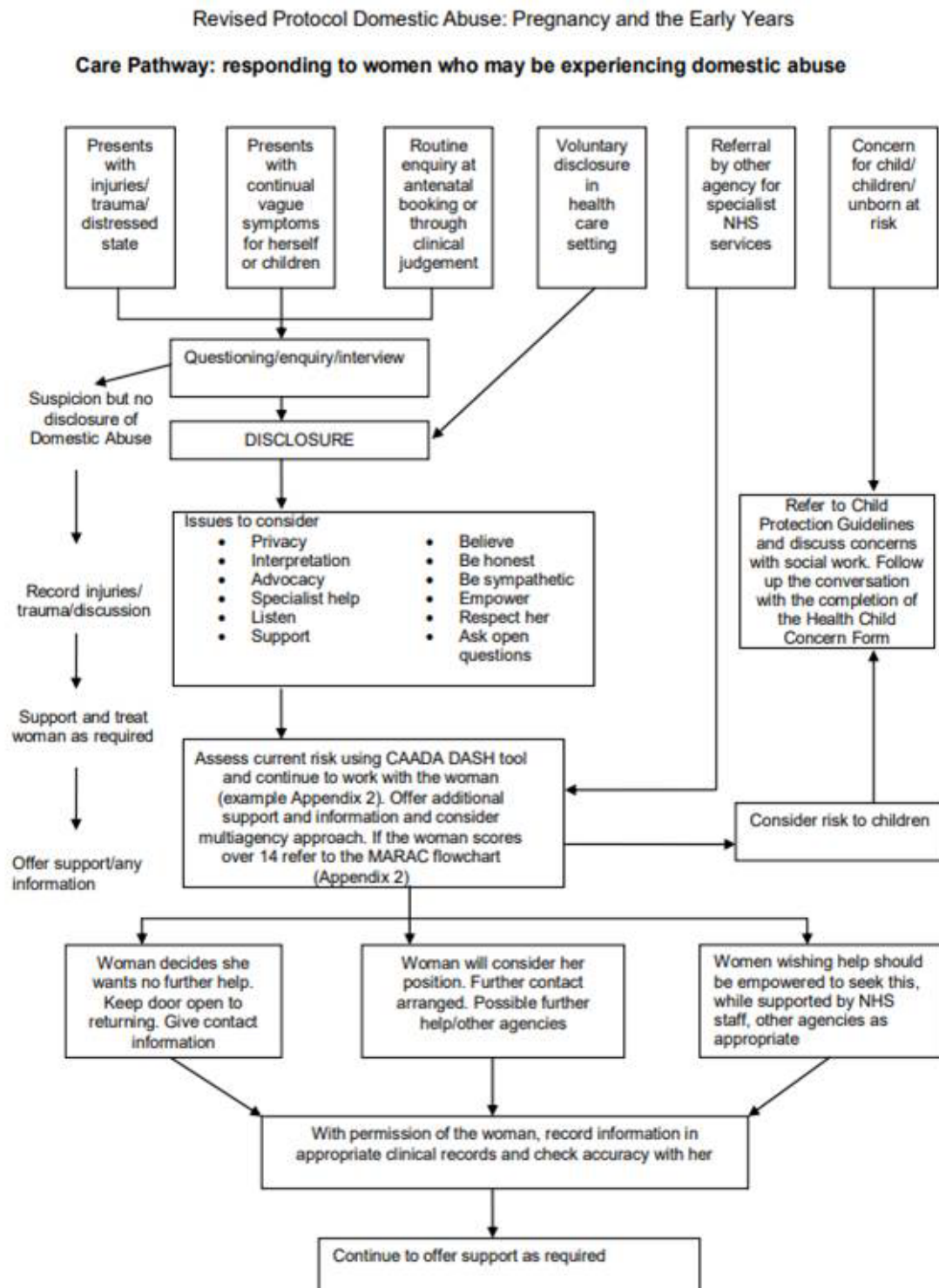


Revise/update safety plan with the victim/survivor and any measures on the perpetrator to avoid future incidents. Keep under regular review.



Employee to talk to manager about support for themselves as required.

3. Concern for children/unborn child <https://hcpc.scot/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Domestic-Abuse-Pregnancy-and-the-Early-Years.pdf>



SCHEDULE OF REVISIONS		
DATE	REVISION No.	DETAILS
03/08/26	2.0	POLICY UPDATED FOR TENANTS WHO ARE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE DUE TO THE NEW LEGISLATION FROM THE HOUSING SCOTLAND ACT 2025 and DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2021