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Policy:	Domestic Abuse
Legal Requirements:	Housing (Scotland) Act 2001; Housing (Scotland) Act 2014; Housing (Scotland) Act 2025; Homelessness etc. (Scotland) Act 2003; Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2011; Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018; Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021; Human Rights Act 1998; Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Act 1981; and Equality Act 2010
Regulatory Standards:	<p>The Scottish Housing Regulator has set out Regulatory Standards for all Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) to ensure that RSLs deliver good outcomes and services for its tenants and service users through good governance and financial management.</p> <p>This policy evidences that the following Regulatory Standards are being met:</p> <p>Standard 2. The RSL is open about and accountable for what it does. It understands and takes account of the needs and priorities of its tenants, service users and stakeholders. And its primary focus is the sustainable achievement of these priorities.</p> <p>Standard 5. The RSL conducts its affairs with honesty and integrity.</p>
Notifiable Events Guidance:	In compiling this policy, consideration has been given to the Notifiable Events Guidance issued by the Scottish Housing Regulator and the impact of that guidance on the policy.
Equality and Diversity:	<p>The Association is committed to Equal Opportunities and will endeavour to ensure that all services are carried out in an undiscriminating manner in line with the Association's Equality and Diversity Policy.</p> <p>In particular, the Association will not discriminate on the grounds of age, disability, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, gender, gender reassignment or sexual orientation.</p>
Human Rights:	<p>In compiling this policy, consideration has been given to "The Right to Adequate Housing" (Fact Sheet No. 21/Rev.1) published by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the impact of that guidance on the policy.</p> <p>In particular, the Association is satisfied that this policy promotes the key aspects of the right to adequate housing – that it contains freedoms; entitlements; provides more than four walls and a roof; and protects against forced evictions.</p>
Complaints:	Although the Association is committed to providing high levels of service, we accept that there may be occasions where customers may not be satisfied with the service they have received. The Association values all complaints and uses this information to improve the services that it provides. The Association's Complaints Policy describes our complaints handling procedure and how to make a complaint.
General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR):	The Association will treat all customers' personal data in line with its obligations under the current data protection regulations and our Privacy Policy. Information regarding how data will be used and the basis for processing data is provided in the Association's Fair Processing Notice.
Policy Author:	Kevin Freeman
Policy Review:	In order to ensure that any change in circumstances is accommodated this policy will be subject to review every three years in the month of May.
Policy Approval:	This policy was last reviewed / approved by the Management Committee of Yoker Housing Association Limited at its meeting held on Thursday the 28th of May 2026.



Introduction

This policy outlines the Association's approach to domestic abuse and applies to all tenants and non-tenants living within our properties. The Association recognises the detrimental effect that domestic abuse can have on residents, their families and communities. The Association understands that taking appropriate action in relation to domestic abuse is vital in its efforts to achieve the objective of creating and maintaining a stable community where people feel safe and secure.

The Association understands that anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse. Abusers and victims can be any gender, race and from any background.

Domestic abuse can be carried out by partners, ex partners, extended family, friends or carers. Examples of domestic abuse, which are detailed in Appendix 1, include:

- Intimidation, degradation, isolation and control with the use or threat of physical or sexual violence.
- Emotional or psychological.
- Physical.
- Sexual.
- Financial.
- Harassment or stalking.
- Online or digital abuse.

The Association recognises that domestic abuse presents one of the highest risks to personal safety and is unacceptable. The Association will therefore take the strongest action possible against perpetrators of domestic abuse where it has the power to do so and with the consent of the victim.

The Association will deal with all reports of domestic abuse as a matter of urgency and will assist the victim to reach a decision which they feel best secures their safety by:

- Reviewing their accommodation;
- Enabling the level of assistance they want; and
- Taking action against the perpetrator which the victim and the Association feels is most appropriate.

Statement of Policy Aims / Objectives

The aim of this policy is to ensure that the Association adopts a proactive and survivor-centred approach to dealing with domestic abuse. The main objectives of this policy are:

- Increase awareness and understanding of domestic abuse in order to help victims;
- Encourage the reporting of domestic abuse;
- Facilitate early identification of domestic abuse and offer supportive and effective intervention;
- Treat all reports of domestic abuse seriously and ensure a rapid, effective and consistent approach to all reports with the aim of improving the safety and welfare of those affected;
- Prevent homelessness and address the housing needs of those who experience domestic abuse;
- Empower victims by providing information on the options available to them, including external agencies; and
- Work collaboratively with external organisations such as Police Scotland, Women's Aid and Glasgow City Council to support victims of domestic abuse.

Legislation and Guidance

This policy has been written and aims to comply fully with the following legislation:

- Housing (Scotland) Act 2001
- Housing (Scotland) Act 2014
- Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2011
- Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Act 1981



Legislation and Guidance (continued)

- Equality Act 2010
- Homelessness etc. (Scotland) Act 2003
- Domestic Abuse: A Good Practice Guide for Social Landlords (August 2019) – CIH, SFHA, ALACHO, Shelter & Women’s Aid
- Policies Not Promises (April 2023) – CIH Scotland & Scottish Women’s Aid

Scottish Social Housing Charter

The Association has taken due consideration of the outcomes and standards within The Scottish Social Housing Charter (SSHC) in the development and implementation of this policy. The outcomes and standards that cover the remit of this policy are:

Outcome 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 and rights recognised, is treated fairly and with respect, and receives fair access to housing and housing services.

Outcome 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.

Outcome 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.

Policy Context

The police recorded 63,867 incidents of domestic abuse in Scotland during 2023 / 2024 which is an increase of 3% compared to the previous year. This is the first year this figure has shown an increase since 2020 / 2021.

In 2023 / 2024, 38% of incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police in Scotland included the recording of at least one crime or offence. The type of crime or offence that was most frequently recorded as part of a domestic abuse incident in 2023 / 2024 was common assault, accounting for 31% of all crimes and offences recorded. This was followed by threatening and abusive behaviour accounting for 20% of crimes and offences.

Following its enactment on 1 April 2019, crimes recorded under the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 accounted for 5% of crimes and offences recorded as part of a domestic abuse incident in 2023 / 2024.

There were 116 incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police in Scotland per 10,000 population in 2023 / 2024. At a local authority level, Dundee City (183), West Dunbartonshire (153) and West Lothian (149) recorded the highest incident rates per 10,000 population.

Where gender information was recorded, around four-in-five incidents of domestic abuse (81%) in 2023 / 2024 had a female victim and a male perpetrator. This was the same as on 2021 / 2022 and 2022 / 2023.

In 2023 / 2024, 15% of domestic abuse involved a male victim and a female suspected perpetrator. This decreased slightly from 16% in 2022 / 2023.

In 2023 / 2024, the 31 to 35 years old age group had the highest incident rate for both victims (267 incidents recorded per 10,000 population) and for the suspected perpetrators (233 incidents recorded per 10,000 population).

Just under a third of incidents (31%) occurred at the weekend in 2023 / 2024. This is a slight decrease from 32% in 2022 / 2023.

In 2023 / 2024, nine-in-ten (90%) of all domestic abuse incidents occurred in a home or dwelling.



Definition

The Association has adopted the Scottish Government definition of domestic abuse which is:

5 “Domestic abuse, as gender based violence, 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, with-holding money and other types of controlling behaviour such as isolation from friends and family). It can be characterised by a pattern of coercive control often escalating in frequency and severity over time”.

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

Controlling Behaviour

15 Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person reliant and / or dependent on another person by:

- Isolating them from sources of support;
- Exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain;
- 20 • Depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape; and
- Regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive Behaviour

25 Coercive behaviour is an act or pattern of acts of assaults, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish or frighten the victim.

30 The Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 made it an offence if someone engages in a course of behaviour which is abusive to their partner or ex partner and any children, which causes physical or psychological harm – including fear, alarm and distress, either by intention or reckless behaviour. Behaving in a violent (physically or sexually), threatening or intimidating manner constitutes abusive behaviour, whether its done with purpose or what would be considered by a reasonable person to have any of the effects listed below:

- Making the victim dependent on them.
- Isolating the victim from friends, relatives or other sources of support.
- 35 • Controlling, regulating and monitoring the victims day-to-day activities.
- Depriving or restricting the victims freedom of action.
- Frightening, humiliating, degrading or punishing the victim.

40 In the case of children, it is an aggravated offence if at any time:

- Behaviour is directed at a child.
- The child is made use of in direct behaviour towards the victim.
- 45 • A child sees or hears, or is present during an incident of behaviour that is directed towards the victim as part of a course of behaviour.



POLICY STATEMENT

Victim Responsibilities

5 There may be occasions when the Association becomes aware of domestic abuse when investigating a complaint of anti-social behaviour or neighbour nuisance such as noise complaints, police callouts or damage to property. In such instances, the Association's primary response will be to ensure that a victim of abuse is supported to take the appropriate action. While advice, support and assistance is being offered to the victim, it may not be appropriate to intervene in relation to the anti-social behaviour until it is deemed an appropriate time to do so.

10 The Association will provide support and assistance to victims. The Association acknowledges that domestic abuse itself and / or leaving the perpetrator can result in them lacking self-esteem and self-confidence. With this in mind, victims are still responsible for working with the Association and support agencies. However, where tenants fail to engage and show no signs of willingness to engage, and where the behaviour is having an impact on neighbours, the Association may consider addressing the behaviour in accordance with the Anti-social Behaviour & Neighbour Nuisance Policy.

15 **Confidentiality**

The Association recognises that incidents of domestic abuse are extremely sensitive for victims to report and will therefore ensure total confidentiality on any cases that are reported.

20 Victims of domestic abuse will be encouraged to allow the Association to share information with other agencies such as Police Scotland and Social Work Services. This will be encouraged to ensure that cases are dealt with more effectively, by either gathering extra evidence to carry out enforcement measures against the perpetrator or sharing information in the interests of the victim and / or their dependants to provide better or more effective support.

25 All information provided by the victim will be treated in confidence and only passed to external agencies with the victim's informed proper consent.

The exceptions to this are:

- 30 • Where the Association considers a child is at risk in any situation;
- If there is a high risk of serious harm to anyone involved; or
- If the Association is obliged by law to disclose information.

35 Information provided by a victim will be shared with Association staff on a strictly 'need to know basis'.

To ensure confidentiality, discussions at the Association's office will only take place in private interview rooms.

Prevention

40 To assist in the prevention of domestic abuse, the Association will undertake the following:

- 45 • Make all new tenants aware of our policies relating to domestic abuse, and where applicable, the implications for joint tenancies.
- Publicise this Domestic Abuse Policy to all tenants and employees highlighting the consequences for perpetrators.
- Provide information on our website on how we and other agencies can assist those experiencing domestic abuse.
- Provide staff training to increase awareness of domestic abuse so they can identify signs and provide more specialised support.

The Association's Approach to Domestic Abuse

50 The Association encourages all tenants and household members to report domestic abuse, whether they are either victims or witnesses of such incidents. The Association will deal with all reports of domestic abuse in a sensitive manner.

55 Staff members who come into contact with those affected by domestic abuse will be a supportive first point of contact. How victims are responded to at this point is crucial to what happens to them in both the short and longer-term and to their children. Those experiencing domestic abuse need assurance that they are being taken seriously, and any disclosure of domestic abuse will not be minimised.



The Association's Approach to Domestic Abuse (continued)

The Association will adopt a 'survivor-centred' approach to dealing with domestic abuse. If a person feels they are experiencing domestic abuse, the Association will deal with it in accordance with this policy and prioritise the rights, needs and wishes of the victim.

The Association will deal with all reports in confidence and in a non-judgemental manner. The Association will not require victims to take legal action or contact the Police before offering support and assistance.

The Association will only act with the victim's consent. The exception to this general rule is where it is considered that a child is at risk in any situation or there is a high risk of serious harm to any individual(s) involved. Where a person is identified as the victim of domestic abuse, any interaction with them will be guided by best practice guidelines.

Responding to Domestic Abuse

On receiving a report of domestic abuse directly from a tenant, if it is safe to do so a face-to-face meeting with the tenant will be offered within twenty-four hours. Same-sex meetings will be facilitated where requested by the person. Where this is not possible due to the weekend or public holiday, the person will be referred to a relevant support agency or a meeting will be arranged for the next available working day. Where requested, the discussion will be carried out over the telephone.

Where a report of domestic abuse is received via a professional third party such as Police Scotland, the Association will seek to establish from the third party what details have been taken from the tenant, what support is in place and what actions are required from the Association. The Association will then contact the tenant directly and offer a meeting. Details of all meetings will be recorded for future reference.

Discussions with the tenants will be carried out in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Confidentiality is paramount unless there are concerns about a child, young person or vulnerable adult – this must be explained to the tenant.
- A tenant experiencing domestic abuse will often expect to receive a negative response to their situation – don't make assumptions about them.
- Listen, believe, reassure and take what is said seriously.
- Provide information about options but never make choices for people – they will know the level of danger better than the Association.
- Use non-threatening open questions.
- Obtain permission to share information or approach other agencies unless there are concerns in relation to a child's safety.
- Establish safe contact telephone numbers / addresses.
- Never give out details to anyone else without the tenant's permission.
- Never act as a go-between, between a tenant experiencing domestic abuse and the perpetrator.
- Always allow time for the tenant to talk and express their feelings.

Face-to-face meetings will be carried out in a sensitive and supportive manner and immediate housing options and tenancy rights will be discussed. Contact with the police will also be discussed.

At the end of the meeting, staff will agree with the tenant what course of action should be taken. The tenant will then be contacted by their preferred means within five days with the agreed action plan. The staff member will ensure that contact is maintained with the tenant until they feel that support is no longer necessary.

Further contact with the tenant may need to include discussion on issues such as:

- Contacting the police if this has not already been done.
- Longer term housing options.
- Advice on welfare benefits and how to access legal advice and representation.
- Legal action to be taken against the perpetrator.
- Re-housing options.
- Additional security for the home.
- Referral to domestic abuse support services.
- Advice on how to self-refer for domestic violence support.
- A referral to Social Work Services if there is a child in the household.



Assistance for Victims of Domestic Abuse

5 The Association recognises that every reported case of domestic abuse will be different and that any responses will need to be tailored to the individual circumstances and needs of the victim. When a tenant or member of their household reports domestic abuse, all available options will be discussed and considered with them. The available options include:

- Making arrangements for their immediate personal safety.
- Reviewing and, where possible, improving the safety and security of their existing accommodation that would enable them to remain in their home.
- 10 • Assistance with access support from Women's Aid services.
- Referral to Glasgow City Council's Homelessness Casework Service.
- Reporting incidents to Police Scotland which may result in criminal action against the perpetrator.
- Where possible, take legal action against the perpetrator.

15 The safety of the victim and their dependants will be the Association's priority. The Association will look to develop an Action Plan setting out the further actions agreed jointly with the victim. The Association will maintain regular contact with the victim and keep them updated on progress with the Action Plan.

20 The Association will take a proactive and sympathetic approach. Each situation will have its own challenges and therefore the type and level of assistance offered will be catered to the victims needs. The options available may also depend on whether the victim is a tenant or member of their household.

Emergency Re-housing

25 Where a resident reporting domestic abuse needs emergency accommodation, the Association will provide the victim with advice and assistance on accessing temporary accommodation, provided by Glasgow City Council or a women's' refuge. The Association will make any necessary referrals on behalf of the victim.

Remaining in the Existing Property

30 The Association will advise victims who wish to remain in their own homes of any local 'sanctuary' schemes (i.e. funds available to improve the security of their existing accommodation).

Options for Victims of Domestic Abuse

35 The Association will consider both arranging and paying for additional security of a property in order that a tenant suffering domestic abuse feels safe to return home. This may include items such as lock changes or additional door and window locks.

40 Where the police wish to install additional security measures such as ring doorbells, the Association will grant permission subject to agreement on who will maintain such items.

45 In cases where the property has been damaged by a perpetrator of domestic abuse, repairs will be carried out by the Association in line with the relevant policy. Although a crime reference number is usually required, the appropriate staff member has the authority to waive this condition.

Any damage to property will be photographed and noted and, where possible, a rechargeable repair will be raised against the perpetrator. Where appropriate, the Association may take direct action against the perpetrator and report the damage to Police Scotland as a crime.

Permanent Re-housing

50 Where possible, the Association will assist and support victims with a view to enabling them to remain in their home. In some cases the victim may feel unable to return home in either the immediate or longer term (e.g. if the perpetrator remains in the property or resides in the locality of the property).

55 Where a victim feels they cannot return home in the immediate term, the Association will support them to find emergency re-housing in accordance with the 'Emergency Re-housing' section of this policy.



Options for Victims of Domestic Abuse (continued)

Permanent Re-housing (continued)

5 Where a victim requests permanent re-housing, the Association will prioritise their application form by awarding maximum 'social priority' points in accordance with the Association's Letting Policy. In cases involving domestic abuse, the Association's Housing Application Suspension and Cancellation Policy will not apply.

10 The Association will work closely with victims with a view to finding them alternative accommodation within its stock. However, a victim may consider housing within the Association's stock to be unsuitable given the proximity to the perpetrator. In such cases, the Association will support the victim with referrals to Glasgow City Council's casework team or by supporting a move to another Registered Social Landlord.

Action against Perpetrators

15 The Association will work with Police Scotland and other agencies in dealing with perpetrators of domestic abuse. Action against perpetrators will depend upon individual circumstances but may include legal action for recovery of possession against a perpetrator, where other members of the household have left the home because of domestic abuse.

20 The Association, subject to data protection requirements, will share information with other relevant agencies in order that serial perpetrators are identified and dealt with appropriately.

25 A victim of domestic abuse, with legal support, may give consideration to seeking an interdict / interim interdict, non-harassment order or exclusion order.

Multi-Agency Approach

30 The Association acknowledges that tackling issues of domestic abuse requires a multi-agency approach. The Association will work in partnership with the relevant agencies in individual cases to ensure that they are dealt with in the most effective and efficient way.

By adopting a multi-agency approach for dealing with victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse, the Association aims to ensure the safety of victims by accessing and co-ordinating specialist resources and services.

35 The Association will actively try to engage in good practice when dealing with domestic abuse which include making referrals to MARACs (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences) and following any recommendations or subsequent action plans that may arise.

Tenancy Agreements

40 In accordance with the terms of either a Scottish Secure Tenancy or Short Scottish Secure Tenancy, tenants, those living with a tenant and any visitors to a property, must not harass or assault any person in the house or neighbourhood for any reason.

45 If a tenant experiencing domestic abuse is named on the tenancy agreement, they may be able to transfer the tenancy solely into their name. Their ability to do this will depend on:

- The legal status of the relationship; and
- Which name is on the tenancy agreement.

50 If the tenant is married or has a registered civil partnership, the partner will have a right to live with the tenant within the home, even if they are not named on the tenancy agreement. The tenant will need to apply to the court for an exclusion order to suspend the partners rights to live in their home. The court will grant an exclusion order where it can be demonstrated that this is necessary for a tenants own protection or the protection of their children.



Training

The Association is committed to providing training to ensure that staff:

- 5
- Have an understanding of domestic abuse, coercive control and other forms of violence;
 - Can identify anybody at risk;
 - Can understand the behaviour and tactics of perpetrators; and
 - Can respond confidently and appropriately.



Appendix 1 – Forms of Domestic Abuse

Form of Abuse	Examples
<p>Physical (Physical Abuse is any violence or intentional and unwanted contact with your body)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scratching, punching, biting, strangling or kicking. • Throwing something at you such as a phone, book, shoe or plate. • Pulling your hair / pushing or pulling you. • Grabbing your clothing. • Grabbing you to prevent you from leaving or to force you to go somewhere.
<p>Emotional (Emotional abuse includes threats, insults, humiliation, intimidation, isolation or stalking)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calling you names / intentionally embarrassing you in public. • Preventing you from seeing or talking with friends and family. • Telling you what to do and wear. • Blaming your actions for their abusive or unhealthy behaviour. • Threatening to commit suicide to keep you from breaking up with them. • Threatening to harm you, your pet or people you care about. • Threatening to have your children taken away.
<p>Sexual (Sexual abuse refers to any action that pressures you to do something sexually you don't want to do)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwanted kissing or touching. • Unwanted rough or violent sexual activity. • Rape or attempted rape. • Restricting your access to birth control. • Using sexual insults towards you.
<p>Financial (Telling you what you can and cannot buy or requiring you to share control of your bank accounts)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving you an allowance and closely watching what you buy. • Placing your wages in their account and denying you access. • Forbidding you to work or limit the hours you work. • Maxing out your credit cards without your permission. • Refusing to give you money for food, rent or clothing,
<p>Coercive Control (A pattern of intimidation, degradation, isolation and control with the use or threat of physical or sexual violence)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreasonable demands. • Degradation. • Threats or intimidation. • Taking your phone away. • Deprivation.
<p>Digital (Digital abuse is the use of technologies such as texting and social networking to bully, harass, stalk or intimidate a partner. Often this behaviour is a form of verbal or emotional abuse perpetrated online)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tells you who you can and can't be friends with on Facebook and other sites. • Uses sites like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram to keep constant tabs on you. • Post negative things about you. • Steals or insists to be given your passwords. • Constantly texts you and makes you feel like you can't be separated from your phone for fear that you will be punished.
<p>Psychological (A person subjecting another person to behaviour which may result in psychological trauma including anxiety, chronic depression or post-traumatic stress disorder)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaslighting - manipulating you into doubting your own reality or sanity. • Denying that you or they said things. • Making derogatory jokes about you to others in front of you. • Name calling, telling you that you are stupid, worthless and mad.



Appendix 2 – Support Organisations

<p>Glasgow Women's Aid</p> <p>0800 027 1234 (24 hour service)</p> <p>Provides advice, support and safe accommodation for women (and their children) who have been abused by their partner or ex-partner.</p>	<p>Scotland's Domestic Abuse and Forced Marriage Helpline</p> <p>0800 027 1234 (24 hour service)</p> <p>Provides confidential information and support to anyone affected by forced marriage or domestic abuse.</p>	<p>Hemat Gryffe Women's Aid</p> <p>0141 353 0859</p> <p>Provides advice, support and safe temporary refuge accommodation for Asian, black and minority ethnic women and young people who are experiencing, or have experienced, domestic abuse.</p>
<p>Shakti Women's Aid</p> <p>0131 475 2399</p> <p>Help for black minority ethnic (BME) women, children and young people who are experiencing, or who have experienced, domestic abuse.</p>	<p>Galop</p> <p>0800 999 5428</p> <p>Provides help and support for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people who are experiencing, or who have experienced, domestic abuse.</p>	<p>AMIS (Abused Men in Scotland)</p> <p>0330 094 9395</p> <p>Supports men who are experiencing or have experienced domestic abuse. Call the confidential helpline which is free to call from landlines and most UK mobiles. Calls do not appear on itemised phone bills.</p>
<p>Scottish Women's Rights Centre</p> <p>0808 801 0789</p> <p>Free legal help for women affected by violence, such as domestic abuse, rape, stalking, forced marriage and human trafficking.</p>	<p>Rape Crisis Scotland</p> <p>0808 801 0302</p> <p>Provides a rape crisis helpline and email support for anyone affected by sexual violence.</p>	<p>Victim Support Scotland</p> <p>0800 160 1985</p> <p>Provides information and support for victims and witnesses of Crime.</p>
<p>SAY Women</p> <p>0141 552 5803</p> <p>Offers safe semi-supported accommodation and emotional support to young women aged 16 to 25 who are survivors of sexual abuse, rape or sexual assault, and who are homeless, or threatened with homelessness.</p>	<p>The Men's Advice Line</p> <p>0808 801 0327</p> <p>Offers advice and support to men who are experiencing domestic abuse.</p>	<p>Amina</p> <p>0808 801 0301</p> <p>Offers a range of support services to Muslim women. On Friday's there is an Imam you can speak to on the helpline.</p>



Appendix 2 – Support Organisations

<p>ManKind Initiative</p> <p>0808 800 1170 (24 hour service)</p> <p>Provides an information and signposting service to men suffering from domestic abuse from their current or former wife, partner (including same-sex partner) or husband. They support those suffering physical violence to abuse such as constant bullying or insults.</p>	<p>Purple Phone</p> <p>0343 841 0132</p> <p>A specialist project that supports women to recover from economic abuse — a controlling and often hidden form of gender-based violence. The service provides expert, trauma-informed money advice to help women navigate complex financial systems, access their rights, and rebuild independent, secure lives.</p>	<p>Refuge</p> <p>0808 200 0247 (24 hour service)</p> <p>A specialist domestic abuse organisation that supports survivors, helping them to overcome the physical, emotional, financial and logistical impacts of abuse and rebuild their lives.</p>
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<p>THE DAISY PROJECT</p> <p>0141 634 4053</p> <p>The Daisy Project (Domestic Abuse Integrated Support for You) provides an integrated domestic abuse and advocacy support service.</p>
