

Domestic Abuse Services Impact Report

Six month reporting period

During the last six months, the outreach team helped survivors overcome immediate safety risks and housing barriers so they could avoid homelessness or move to safer accommodation.

Recorded activity shows 66 housing-stabilising outcomes or interventions across legal protection, home security, emergency housing, managed moves, immigration support and specialist care.

The strongest impact was achieved by combining practical housing support with safety planning, legal remedies and advocacy. This enabled survivors to remain safely at home where possible and secured appropriate alternatives where staying was unsafe or psychologically untenable.

66	35	19
recorded outcomes or interventions	home safety and civil protection measures	moves into safer accommodation

Reporting note The figures represent recorded outcomes or interventions. As one survivor may receive several forms of support, they should not be read as a count of unique clients.

Impact at a glance

Outcome	Number	Contribution to housing stability
Target hardening completed	21	Homes made safer through practical security
Emergency accommodation or refuge	15	Survivors moved away from immediate risk and homelessness.
Civil protective orders	14	Non molestation or occupation orders used to remove or restrict perpetrators.
Perpetrators remanded or convicted	7	Criminal justice outcomes increased safety and created time for housing action.
Managed moves	4	Survivors stayed near local support networks while leaving homes that were no longer viable.
Immigration support through MVDAC	2	Eligible survivors gained immigration related protection and support.
Perpetrator electronically tagged	1	Electronic monitoring strengthened protection.
Residential detox placement	1	A three month placement supported recovery and helped preserve a tenancy.
Warden assisted accommodation	1	A survivor at risk of suicide moved into supported

How the service prevented homelessness

Making it possible to remain at home. Target hardening and civil orders were the most frequently recorded interventions. Together, these measures helped address the immediate danger posed by perpetrators while allowing survivors to retain their homes, routines and community connections where it was safe to do so.

Creating safe routes out. When remaining at home was not safe or sustainable, the team secured emergency accommodation, refuge, managed moves and longer term housing. Support included referrals, liaison with housing providers, help to access deposits and grants, and practical assistance with establishing a new home.

Coordinating protection across systems. The outreach team worked across housing, criminal justice, civil law, immigration, health and care services. This coordination reduced gaps in protection and created the time and stability survivors needed to make sustainable housing decisions.

Survivor journeys

The following anonymised examples illustrate how multiple interventions worked together. Details are limited to protect confidentiality.

Immediate refuge from a risk of death

A survivor facing a risk of death at her home address was supported to move into refuge. The intervention provided immediate physical safety and prevented homelessness at a point of acute crisis.

A safe return home through legal and practical protection

A survivor could not access her home because the perpetrator, who had an extensive history of domestic abuse and substance misuse, remained there. The team supported her to secure a non molestation order and an occupation order, alongside target hardening. The perpetrator was removed and the survivor was able to return safely to her home.

Criminal justice action created time for a housing solution

The team supported a survivor through the criminal justice process and helped secure the perpetrator's arrest. Bail conditions remained in place for six months, creating a window in which the survivor could obtain an occupation order and remain in her property.

From emergency accommodation to a settled home

A survivor was unable to remove the perpetrator from the property and could not afford an alternative. The team helped her access emergency accommodation and then permanent social housing. A grant for white goods and carpets helped make the new tenancy viable.

A new home for a parent and three children

After being forced out of her property with three children, a survivor received a housing referral and financial support that released funds for a deposit on a flat. This helped the family move from immediate housing insecurity toward a stable home.

Housing despite no recourse to public funds

A survivor on a low income had the right to work in the UK but no recourse to public funds. She had been living with the perpetrator, who ended the tenancy. The team secured affordable private accommodation, preventing homelessness despite significant financial and eligibility barriers.

What the evidence shows

- Housing prevention is inseparable from survivor safety. Legal protection, security measures and perpetrator management can be as important as securing a new property.
- Survivors need different routes to safety. Some can remain at home after risk is reduced; others need refuge, emergency accommodation, a managed move or permanent rehousing.
- Flexible advocacy matters for people facing additional barriers, including low income, immigration restrictions, substance dependency, mental ill health and responsibility for children.
- Sustained casework improves the chance that an emergency intervention becomes a stable housing outcome, particularly where legal, financial and practical needs overlap.

Conclusion

The outreach team's impact extends beyond crisis response. By combining safety planning, legal advocacy, home security, housing access and specialist referrals, the service helped survivors retain or regain a safe home. The six month evidence demonstrates a flexible prevention model that responds to both immediate danger and the practical barriers that can otherwise lead to homelessness.