



**LINCOLNSHIRE
ACTION TRUST**

LINCOLNSHIRE WOMEN'S ROUGH SLEEPING CENSUS 2025

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With thanks to our local and national partners:

- Solace Women's Aid & Single Homeless Project
- Making Every Adult Matter
- Basis Yorkshire
- Lincs Housing Partnership
- Office for the Lincolnshire Police and Crime Commissioner
- Probation Service – East and West Lincolnshire Local Delivery Units
- Lincolnshire County Council
- Futures 4 Me (LCC Children's Services)
- Lincolnshire Recovery Partnership
- Haven Domestic Abuse Service
- Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust
- Lincolnshire Police
- Lincolnshire YMCA
- NHS Lincolnshire Integrated Care Board
- Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
- Development plus
- Framework Housing Association Complex needs Team
- City of Lincoln Council Rough Sleeper Team
- Centrepont Outreach Team
- Every-One
- P3



INTRODUCTION

This census and subsequent insights meetings have provided, for the first time, a picture of how women experience homelessness in Lincolnshire, what is driving it and what we can do so that women can find a safe place to call home.

Thank you to Solace Women's Aid and the Single Homeless Project for all they are doing to raise awareness of the gendered difference in how women experience rough sleeping and why traditional forms of counting have been wrong. We also thank all our local partners in the 2025 census in helping to make sure the voices of the women facing homelessness in Lincolnshire are heard.

And thank you to the women that participated who continue to experience the complexity of a system that does not acknowledge them or provide for them - we see you and now we know your stories, we want to use them to change things for you and those coming after you.

We have an ambitious vision, that no woman in Lincolnshire should have to make the choice between staying with a perpetrator of violence and sex working to avoid rough sleeping as the only alternative. Our hope is that this report can go some way to changing that.

Claire Burton, Head of Community Services, Lincolnshire Action Trust

CASE STUDY

“ I was supported by my support worker as I had been receiving threats to kill/sexual assault from due to being a witness to a crime. The individuals were threatening to cause serious harm to me if I spoke with the police regarding the crime I witnessed.

I asked to be moved out of area as I feared for my safety/life. Support worker supported me in contact another council and to flee to that area. We were allocated with the homeless officer. After a lot of phone/email communication with homeless officer she made the decision that there was not risk to me and would not provide temporary accommodation and had made myself intentionally homeless.

I have had multiple calls with homeless officer to discuss the risks/incidents and homeless officer was very rude, cold, patronizing, lacked empathy and dismissive to me during these calls. I felt as though homeless officer was not listening to what I had to say and when I did try to explain the situation homeless officer repeatedly told me to 'stop right there' when disclosing that they had threatened to rape/kill me. I found this incredibly insensitive as this has been very traumatizing. Homeless officer ordered me to take my phone off speaker. Homeless officer demanded that I need a doctor's note to need support workers present with me and I must answer the questions until she receives that. Police CID team had already confirmed (that there was) risk to me.

If I was to have to go through a situation like this again, I feel like I would stay in the dangerous situation and keep my mouth shut if I knew I was to be treated like this. I wanted to flee and if it was not for my support workers in my corner I would probably have had to stay and be at serious risk of violence/harm.

”

Lincolnshire Women's Rough Sleeping Census 2025 Respondent

WOMEN'S ROUGH SLEEPING CENSUS

The Women's Rough Sleeping Census in Lincolnshire was conducted in one week in September 2025 in alignment with the national rough sleeping census led by Solace Women's Aid and The Single Homeless Project¹. For some time, those working with women have known that their experiences of rough sleeping are very different from those of men. They do not 'bed down' in the same way as men do. The design of rough sleeping services will depend on a rough sleeping count that is more likely to identify men than women. This means that women's needs are not seen in the data used to commission services and prioritise resources.

The definition of rough sleeping used for the Women's Rough Sleeping Census was as follows:

Having nowhere safe to stay at all, for example:

- sleeping outside on the ground or in a tent,
- sitting/sleeping in places which are open late or 24/7 (such as fast-food restaurants and hospitals),
- walking all night,
- sex working at night but not having anywhere to sleep during the day,
- using drugs in other people's accommodation at night but not having anywhere to sleep during the day.

It is recognised that women may not do this every night, and rough sleeping may be interspersed with other forms of hidden homelessness, such as staying in accommodation belonging to unsafe or unknown people, staying in 'cuckooed' flats, or staying with friends/family/associates on a very insecure and transitory basis (e.g., nightly or weekly, or regularly being forced to leave immediately).

The aims of the census were:

1. Establish the circumstances and characteristics of women sleeping rough within that timeframe.
2. Identify some of the places where women are rough sleeping so that outreach services and other homelessness services can tailor their support to women out of sight of existing services.
3. Refine the methods used for surveying women's rough sleeping (including hidden rough sleeping) by sharing the learning from participating local authorities across England.

The professionals who were engaged in the work of the survey committed to reviewing the results and incorporating the census learning into their strategic planning in a way that will develop services that are trauma informed, gender responsive and to work together to end women's homelessness in Lincolnshire.

¹ [Women's Rough Sleeping Census - Solace Women's Aid](#)

The following report consists of findings from two sets of data:

1. The results of the census that was conducted over 1 week by practitioners working with women experiencing homelessness across Lincolnshire and included Lincoln city outreach services.
2. Local Area Insights Meetings held where professionals working with vulnerable women came to share their local area intelligence. This data went through a process of verification to ensure that there was not double counting.

ROUGH SLEEPING IN LINCOLNSHIRE

Lincolnshire is a large, rural county with poor transport links and eroded public services, especially on the East coast. The survey captured the voices of women from all districts of Lincolnshire including the City of Lincoln.

The key themes that emerged that appeared to be driving homelessness and rough sleeping for women in Lincolnshire were:

1. Fleeing violence in some form (either from associates or domestic partners).
2. Having their property taken over by individuals or gangs (cuckooing) and themselves being penalised for this.
3. Inappropriate allocation of women to hostels or temporary accommodation which also housed known perpetrators.
4. Girls who were vulnerable but never went into care but were vulnerably housed with their families.
5. Criminal justice involvement.
6. Lack of appropriate accommodation.
7. Professional barriers.

Forty-seven women responded to the survey. The professionals who attended the insights meetings said they knew of many more who they were unable to see during the survey week. Three responses were excluded from the 47 by the national verification team as the surveys had been conducted outside of the census week. A further 76 were identified by initial and date of birth to prevent double counting through the Insights meetings.



ROUGH SLEEPING THEMATIC AREAS

VIOLENCE

“ Qualitative data from the women participating in the census affirm how domestic abuse is the leading cause of women’s homelessness. Rough sleeping places women at great risk of further exploitation, abuse and victimisation. The social isolation and feelings of distrust towards others that are generated by domestic abuse and other forms of gender-based violence mean that women are less likely to find out about or access sources of support. It is therefore vital that services collaborate across sectors to provide effective preventative strategies and adequately resourced, gender-informed services for women who experience rough sleeping.

”

National Rough Sleeping Census Report 2024

The survey and insights meetings found fleeing domestic and gang related violence to be the leading causes of homelessness for women. This aligns with the national data on women’s homelessness. Women were, overall, unlikely to identify or know about services that were available to them or that local authorities had a duty to support them to flee violence or the threat of violence. Domestic abuse remained the leading driver of women’s homelessness in the UK and yet there remained significant gaps in service to ensure that all women had access to safety when they flee.

In some cases, due to offence history, convictions (spent and unspent) or ‘complexity’ (undiagnosed and unmet mental health needs, acquired brain injury from abuse, substance use, challenges communicating etc), women fleeing violence could not be offered suitable accommodation as none existed that met their needs or satisfied the risk appetite of the housing provider who then refused them accommodation. Without advocacy and support, these women were those that ended up rough sleeping to survive, putting them in the way of further perpetrators of violence or returning to their abusers. Once this cycle had started, mental and physical health challenges, substance use, sex working and survival crime escalated, and it became more challenging to find solutions.

Women were also refused duty based on ‘lack of evidence’ although there was nothing in housing legislation that required an applicant to provide proof of violence, given the challenges that an authority might have in corroborating claims and the victim might have in providing evidence.

“ Currently rough sleeping. I have moved from another county and been in Lincolnshire for over 2 years, but the local authority will not support me with housing. Women's Centre are supporting me making housing referrals that do not require a local connection for me and my partner. We do not want to go back to where we are from because of the risks that happened there but because we have no evidence of this, we are expected to have no support.

”

Lincolnshire Women's Rough Sleeping Census 2025 Respondent

CUCKOOING

Cuckooing (or home invasion) can be linked to organised crime, often targeting people who are isolated or have support needs, and is a form of criminal exploitation. Victims have their homes used as a base for things such as storing weapons and drugs or as ‘trap houses’ where young people will come for distribution of drugs and activities such as prostitution. The cuckooed location may then be receiving multiple police and anti-social behaviour reports. Victims may be pressured or manipulated into letting others stay, then quickly lose control of their home and be vulnerable to criminal prosecution which would result in the loss of their home.

Professionals at the Insights meetings cited women that could not apply for housing as there was a judgment that they had made themselves intentional homelessness, due to a conviction, anti-social behaviour order or pending prosecution arising from their home having been cuckooed. For some women represented at the Insights Meetings, the impact of cuckooing had played a significant role in the fragility of their housing situation, creating barriers to safe housing for already vulnerable women.

Women who experienced cuckooing reported:

- Anti-social behaviour reports made to the police and receiving charges for behaviour that they did not perpetrate or have control over – limiting their future housing options.
- Damage to their property and theft of their belongings.
- Living in fear of punishment or reprisal from the gang if they called for help.
- Inability to surrender a tenancy agreement for a home they could no longer occupy because of cuckooing activity and damage, leading to delays in accessing housing support and leaving them homeless for months.

For one woman, a further unintended consequence of her homelessness because of cuckooing was the permanent removal of her children from her care.

“ I have been homeless since the 24th of November 2024 due to a violent attack in my home, I was being cuckooed and having to leave. The council was not supportive. ”

Lincolnshire Women’s Rough Sleeping Census 2025 Respondent

GENDER RESPONSIVITY

“ Women’s homelessness is often rooted in experiences of domestic abuse, exploitation, and systemic disadvantage. For women with children, housing insecurity carries intergenerational impacts, affecting children’s mental health, education, and future life chances. And yet, only 11% of emergency homelessness services offer single-sex accommodation, leaving women at risk of further or additional trauma. ”

Women’s Homelessness, why we need a Gendered Response Resonance UK ²

² [Women’s Homelessness: Why We Need a Gendered Response - Resonance](#)

Women in Lincolnshire retorted being penalised for refusing to accept temporary accommodation that would place them alongside those who had abused them. In situations where a woman has refused to attend or has left the accommodation that had been offered or has been involved in an altercation due to interactions with the perpetrators, she is considered to have refused the offer and therefore the authority no longer has a duty to house her. Decisions regarding the placement were made without consultation either with the women or with support agencies who were the specialists working with the woman.

Women are more likely to have low paying work and caring responsibilities. This has a direct impact on their housing situation meaning that they are:

- disproportionately dependent on the social housing sector and housing benefits.
- more likely to be paying a higher proportion of their income in rent than men.
- less likely to be able to access adequate standards of housing.
- more likely to be living in overcrowded housing or housing in poor condition.
- more vulnerable to housing insecurity.

Options for female-only shared housing are limited in Lincolnshire, with a concentration in Lincoln and little provision elsewhere. Once the location of female only housing became widely known, it could become a target for men who seek to exploit the women for sex or drugs. Supervised female only housing that can support a wide range of women is a critical but missing component of housing provision in Lincolnshire as a step towards successful independent living.

Telling the same story many times to different agencies can be a challenge for women experiencing homelessness and was an important theme in the Insights meetings. Women's homelessness often carries multiple incidents of trauma which can be retraumatising to tell time and again to each new agency. Women report editing their stories due to avoiding retraumatising themselves and lack of trust about what each professional is going to do with that information. Unfortunately, this means that local authorities and housing providers can miss critical information that would allow them to help a woman through one of their Priority Needs Groups.

High risk survival behaviour can include sex working and staying with unsafe individuals as a preferred alternative to temporary housing options, which the women reported as the option that felt least safe. This can be interpreted as problematic, challenging or defiant behaviour, rendering a decision of intentional homelessness and placing a woman beyond the scope of local authority support. Professionals felt that there was a lack of understanding or compassion in some services for such women and that there was a conflict between rigid interpretation and application of housing legislation and the professional safeguarding imperative to prevent harm.



GIRLS

National data from the Children's Commissioner's report into children's homelessness³ found that in the year 2022-23, 6,469 16- and 17-year-olds presented to their local authority for help with housing across England and only 59% were accommodated. Girls were overrepresented in this group (54%) and boys were more likely to be accommodated.⁴

Girls who have had contact with the criminal justice or care systems are more vulnerable to homelessness as their circumstances and needs have not been considered in system design. In many cases, housing teams assume that these young girls are the responsibility of someone else and therefore they fall through the gaps.

At the time of the Insights meetings, five girls under the age of 18 were homeless, sofa surfing or rough sleeping and had not been notified to the Lincolnshire County Council Children's Services Care Team. In some cases, these young girls disappeared. The key issues seemed to be the following:

- Young adults leaving NEST [3] at the age of 18 who are not care leavers are no longer eligible for that accommodation and are not afforded County wide 'local connection' and therefore may result in them returning to areas where abuse was formerly occurring to access accommodation.
- Those being supported to live with family by teams such as Family Help services, once the support withdraws in adulthood, the home situation may break down, leaving young women with very few options or nowhere safe to go.
- Offers of mixed sex or places shared with older residents as a form of temporary accommodation is not appropriate because of the risk of grooming and going missing altogether.
- Offences committed as children being used to refuse duty once the girls turn 18.

LEAP Housing[4] has been cited as a good option for non-care experienced young adults in Lincolnshire.

Further consultation identified that once agencies alert Children's Services when they become aware of girls facing homelessness, there is a comprehensive framework in place within the County Council that ensures they are thoroughly assessed, correctly supported and protected. Unless there is a referral and information shared with Lincolnshire County Council, there may remain a significant ongoing risk in supporting girls to secure appropriate accommodation.

³ [cco-bleak-houses-report-august-2019.pdf](#)

⁴ [cc-homeless-16-and-17-year-olds.pdf](#)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVEMENT

Women who have had criminal justice involvement at some point in their history reported this being used as a reason for being denied housing. This was prevalent for recent prison or hospital leavers from institutions out of county. Some women reported housing teams using previous convictions as a rationale for refusing access to accommodation as their offending had made them 'intentionally homeless', even when the convictions were 'spent' or committed as a child. Without a secure address, women cannot access even basic services such as registering with a GP, leaving them unable to meet their basic health needs.

Examples from the groups included general use of previous convictions as rationale for an intentionally homeless decision, incorrect information regarding previous convictions (such as arson) without verification, asking for information that is not relevant to the risk of holding a tenancy (there were reports of mining for reasons to exclude). This also included convictions that were to do with retaliatory violence when women had been protecting themselves from domestic abuse.

Three of the criminal justice involved women were pregnant during the census week, one in temporary accommodation, one who had lost their temporary accommodation and was sofa surfing and one who was due to be evicted before giving birth. For all women, they were at risk of losing custody of their baby unless their housing was resolved by the time they were due to give birth.

Six of the women were unsafely housed with families that consisted of perpetrators or suspected perpetrators of abuse.

Four of the women were moving between sleeping rough, exchanging sex for shelter and were at significant risk of harm.

LACK OF APPROPRIATE ACCOMMODATION

Risk was cited at the insights meetings as a reason that women were refused accommodation by housing teams. However, it was not clear what the risk was that had been identified, who was at risk or what the viable housing alternatives were for those considered to pose a risk. In some cases, risk was used as a catch all phrase to justify a refusal to house without a transparent assessment of what that meant or how this decision had been made. For those women who are considered high risk of harm towards others, it was observed by professionals that it is frequently the behaviour of others that causes those risks, not the women themselves.

Without accommodation, women cannot register with a GP to get their most basic health needs met which further drives their vulnerability.

Women may present with behaviour that professionals consider 'chaotic' and looks like substance use or aggression when what they are observing could be a disability, acquired brain injury, unmanaged complex mental health condition, response to complex trauma or response to abuse. With increased levels of awareness around neurodiversity and the inequalities faced by women because of underdiagnosis of conditions such as ADHD, autism and hormonal deficiencies, there are many women requiring support to obtain a correct diagnosis and treatment to manage symptoms.

Undiagnosed and unmanaged primary health and mental health conditions can impact on things such as executive function to organise and manage money, make sure rent is paid, manage any

arrears and keep their home tidy. Acquired brain injury can look like someone is under the influence of substances (which can result in an eviction from temporary accommodation), other mental health conditions can increase the desire to take risks, seeking some respite from low mood and chaotic thought patterns. For women that have turned to substance use to cope with unmanaged symptoms, there are no housing options in Lincolnshire. ‘Too high needs, too complex, and too risky’ are rationales cited at the insights meetings for refusing accommodation.

PROFESSIONAL BARRIERS

Lincolnshire comprises seven housing authorities, each with their own characteristics and approaches to housing. For most homeless women in Lincolnshire, the first port of call will be a referral to the local authority through a duty to refer which compels public bodies to take a multi-agency approach to prevention of homelessness.

Challenges with this first line of entry to support can arise from several sources:

Trauma Informed Approaches

In a trauma informed system, we ask ‘what has happened to you?’ rather than ‘what is wrong with you?’. The assumption is that it is the design of the systems that we work in that are flawed, not the people that struggle to navigate them that are at fault. Behaviour, risk and compliance with processes and rules are currently routinely weaponised to exclude women from the support that they need and are entitled to.

Decisions are made about women that they have not been consulted on or communicated with in a way that meets their needs, and they cannot comply with. Examples include sending notices by email to women who do not have digital devices or whose devices are controlled by a third party. The system then decides that they have self-excluded rather than recognising that ‘decisions made about me, without me’ have a high incidence of failing, further exacerbating vulnerability and placing women at significant risk of further harm.

The insights meetings found examples of non-trauma informed decision-making that drove further vulnerability and higher long-term costs, both personally to the women and to the system as their unmet needs increase in severity and complexity.

Information Sharing and Appropriate Consent

Practitioners working to support women come from a wide range of statutory and voluntary partners. Information sharing practices can be sporadic and the information requested from women applying for housing can be invasive, calling on them to share unnecessary and sometimes retraumatizing information that can be used in decisions against them.

Information sharing and consent was cited as being used to prevent support workers from advocacy, advice and appropriate support. Sometimes, this can result in failure to provide responses to housing providers request for information which can lead to a breakdown in the housing placement.

Duty to Prevent Homelessness

The collective responsibility to prevent homelessness through multi-agency working can be undermined by one agency working contrary to the advice of others. This can be particularly significant in eviction decisions made without understanding the context of incidents or the impact on the woman. Siloed decision making also increases a woman's vulnerability and reduces her trust in professionals. There is a wider responsibility for safeguarding that is ignored in poor professional decision making and the inability to challenge housing colleagues without drawing defensive lines.

The insights meetings identified decisions to evict or not to house can be made in line with the letter of the law on housing legislation but not in the spirit of it. Unnecessary stress and further risk for women can be the result of unchallengeable decision making that is directly at odds with our professional duty to prevent harm and homelessness.

Lack of coordinated multi-agency approaches can be stark across county boundaries. A woman rough sleeping in Lincolnshire and hospitalised in Grimsby lacked a cohesive multi agency approach that meant on release from hospital she had neither her physical nor psychological needs met. Agencies refused assessments until after her release. Appropriate housing for a woman in this situation did not exist and she was being supported to remain in temporary accommodation while the assessments were being undertaken.

Unrealistic Reliance on the Voluntary Sector

There is a dependence on the voluntary sector to pick up the pieces and hold the holistic needs of Lincolnshire women that is not reflected in how the sector is funded. Many voluntary sector agencies have faced significant financial challenges, and some long-standing charities have been forced to close. As the sector shrinks and we lose the vital diversity in the local landscape the sector is at risk of becoming less person centric.

Providers in the Insights meetings mentioned being squeezed out of their specialist areas by commissioning decisions and needing to diversify income streams meaning that advocacy and support work could be challenging to deliver. This was also in the face of a significant increase in the number of women across Lincolnshire accessing homelessness services.

Local Connection

“ I am not getting the support from the council that I expected, as I have been told that I have no local connection - I do not have a local anywhere. I am cold, I have a high blood pressure, and I seem to be left behind. ”

Lincolnshire Women's Rough Sleeping Census 2025 Respondent

Several survey respondents cited lack of local connection as being the barrier to being able to access housing, despite fleeing violence and being unable to return to their home location. The burden of evidence was too great to allow them to access housing through a local authority referral, leaving them to seek private rented or direct referral properties, frequently unsuccessfully.

RECOMMENDATIONS

VIOLENCE

Lincolnshire women would benefit from a housing-led multi – agency response for those experiencing homelessness and violence which would provide all women experiencing, or at risk of, homelessness who have experienced violence (currently or historically) with immediate, unconditional access to secure accommodation through:

- Rapid rehousing (through a Housing First style intervention).
- Help to remain in their current home by active and rapid removal of perpetrators from licences and tenancy agreements. This model offers a more inclusive alternative to temporary accommodation.
- An agreed trauma informed response from local authorities for women fleeing violence, that recognises the important role other agencies play in support of and advocacy for women and actively work to minimise further traumatisation, which could include an agreement about the limits of enquiry to establish a legitimate housing need.

CUCKOOING

Lincolnshire women would benefit from consideration by both housing providers and Lincolnshire Police when prosecuting crimes committed because of their accommodation becoming cuckooed. This would include not enforcing sanctions against women that are victims of cuckooing but supporting with planned moves rather than evictions. Further strategic conversations regarding a multiagency approach to problem solving and prevention followed by county wide training would support this aim.

GENDER RESPONSIVITY

Investment and commissioning that focus on evidence-based solutions and areas of greatest challenge are critical to ensure that services are gender responsive and therefore minimise the harm and disadvantage experienced by rough sleeping and homeless women.

This includes:

- Multi-skilled, flexible problem-solving teams that include adult social care, mental health and primary health professionals alongside women’s specialists, housing providers and substance recovery.
- Trauma informed, neurodiversity aware and executive function trained front line staff that recognise the impact that the intersection of complex trauma, neurodiversity and abuse linked to acquired brain injury can have on presenting behaviour and coping strategies such as drug taking.

- Preventative and multi-agency accountable 'intentional homeless' outcomes that prioritise safety and prevention with the women at the centre of decision making about her. Challenge all professional teams to 'meet' the woman and talk with her, rather than about her.
- Multi-agency commitment to breaking the cycles of homelessness that recognises the importance of harm reduction strategies and aligns all discipline decisions around shared values.
- Use of a single assessment tool and appropriate information sharing across all agencies.

GIRLS

- Priority for housing girls at risk of disadvantage or exploitation regardless of Local connection.
- Development of transitional housing resources for 18-year-old girls having to leave home that does not rely on the mixed temporary accommodation estate.

CJS INVOLVEMENT

- Training for all professionals about appropriate use of offending history as rationale for refusing housing, including spent and unspent convictions.
- A more nuanced approach to risk assessment that is led by Probation / Police in decision-making.
- Ceasing blanket intentionally homeless decision making because of convictions or time spent in custody.
- Prioritising safeguarding for those that are pregnant or at significant risk of harm and using other specialist support services to ensure safety and longevity in accommodation settings.
- Commitment to a multi-agency approach in supporting women that are justice involved, prioritising prevention and harm reduction.

LACK OF APPROPRIATE ACCOMMODATION

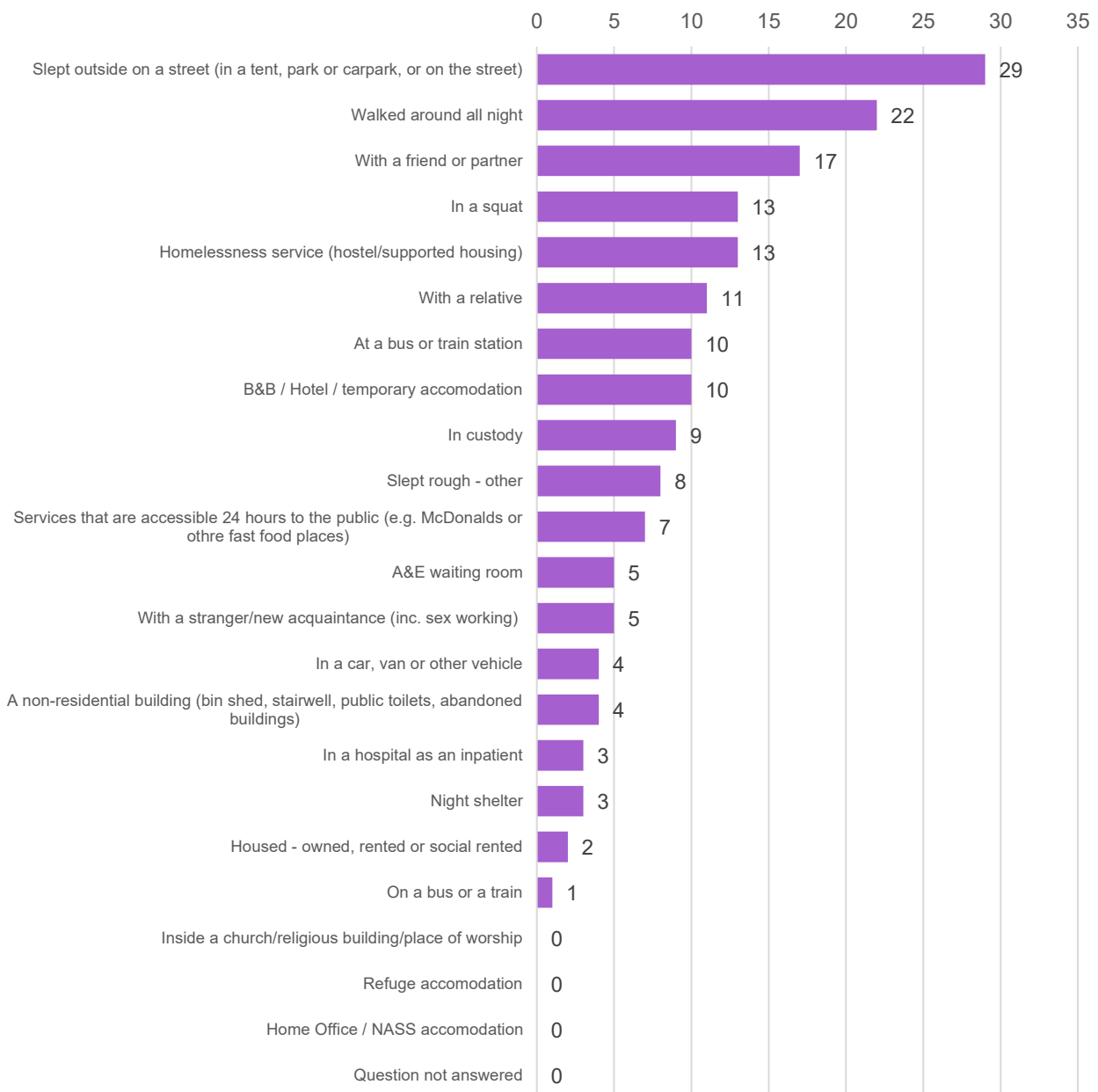
- In the light of the lack of specialist accommodation in Lincolnshire for women that may be substance dependent, fast track referrals to housing, mental health, primary health and substance use services are critical to preventing further harm and providing wrap around to support sustaining accommodation.
- Ceasing the use of mixed hostels.
- Preventing the use of bed and breakfast accommodation and hotels for women as it forces them to leave accommodation to eat hot food and increases risks of harm from others.

CENSUS FINDINGS 2025

Findings from The Women's Rough Sleeping Census in Lincolnshire.

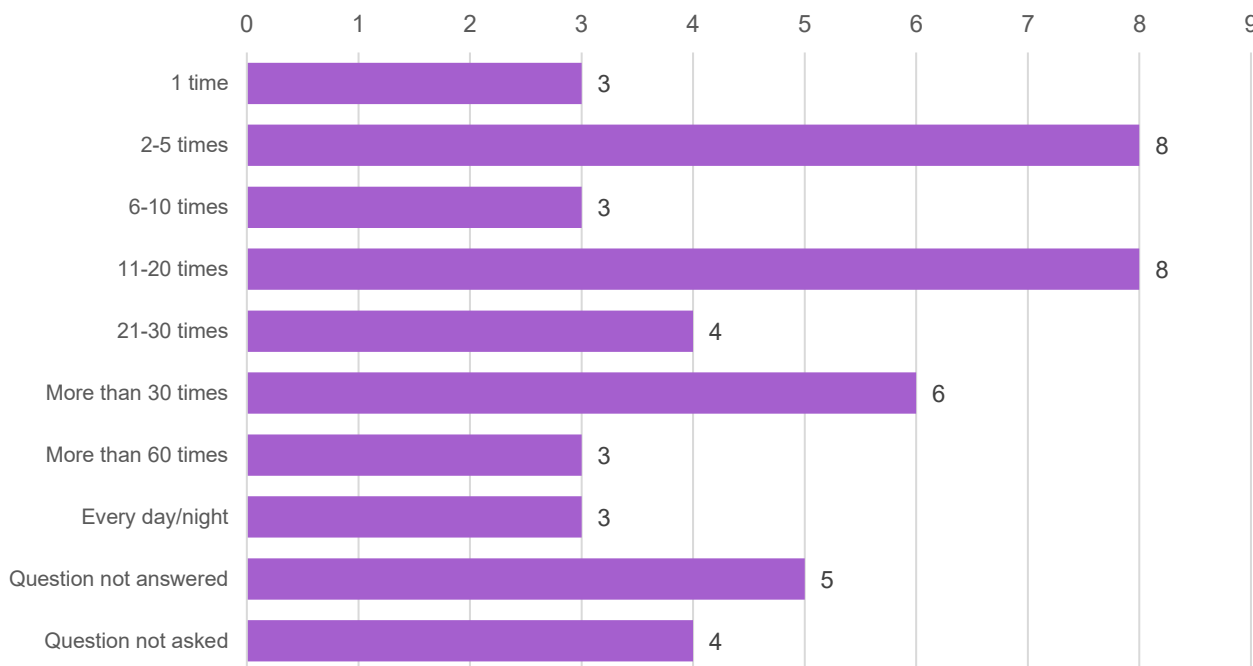
47 women responded to the census (three responses were excluded as they were outside of the census week). 29 women reported having slept outside and 22 having walked around all night as there was nowhere safe to sleep. 13 stayed in squats and 15 reported staying with a new acquaintance or stranger. One woman reported returning to the home where she was experiencing domestic violence to avoid sleeping rough.

Where have you stayed or slept in the last 3 months?



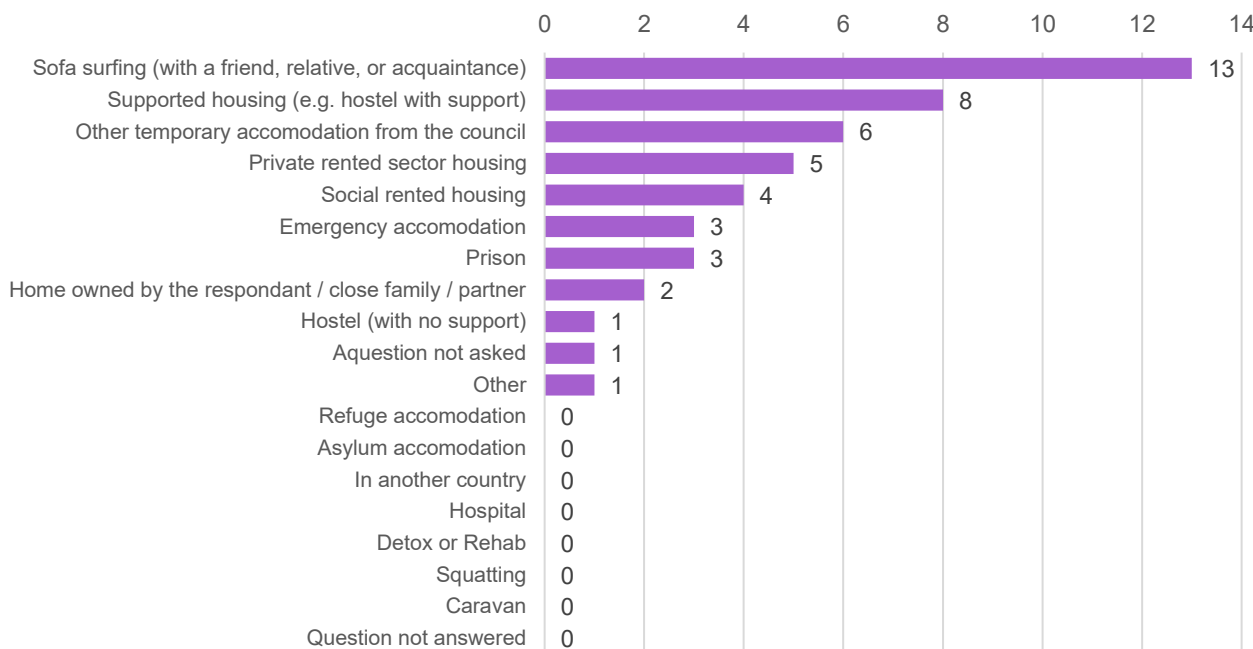
For the women that reported sleeping rough – three described sleeping in a tent and one in a caravan.

Approximately how many times have you slept rough in the last 3 months?



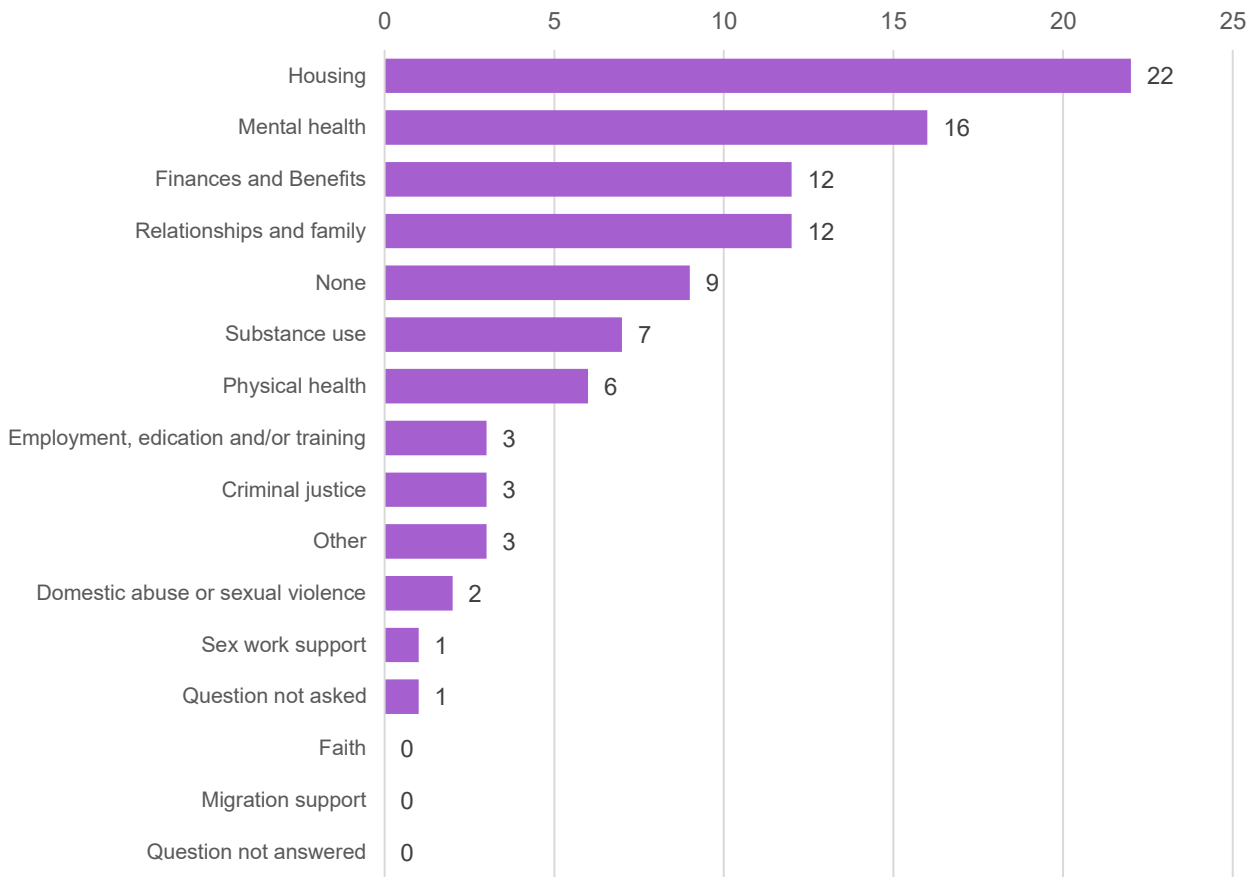
12 of the women reported sleeping rough for more than a month while 11 said they had slept rough for less than a week. Only three women had slept rough for just one night.

Where were you staying most recently before sleeping rough?



22 women were staying in some form of council or social housing prior to sleeping rough. This means that they will have been known to services in some capacity.

Are there any areas of your life where you'd like support or you're not currently getting the support you'd like?



How old are you?

