Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment Refresh

Report
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and methodology

This report aims to update the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) undertaken for the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland authorities and published in 2007. The GTAA in 2007 is a robust and extensive piece of work which this report does not seek to replace, but instead offers up-to-date primary research findings to refresh the evidence base on need for Gypsy and Traveller sites in the area.

The study is for the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland authorities, but it must be noted that Rutland council and Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council undertook their own separate GTAA studies and are not, therefore, included in this report; those councils will separately be able to advise on the need identified in their own GTAAs. Eighty-seven (87) surveys were undertaken with Gypsies and Travellers in the study area (excepting Rutland and Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council) representing just under 20% of the estimated population of 468 families. The methodology also included interviews with 48 stakeholders across the authorities and partner agencies, as well as desk-top review of existing data such as planning permissions and unauthorised encampments.

Key findings

Since the 2007 GTAA was published there has been a mixed response by councils with some local authorities meeting the recommended provision of pitches, while others have had seemingly little progress.

The majority of survey respondents were Romany Gypsy (75%), with Irish Travellers representing 14%, Showmen were 5%; those defining as both English and Irish were 2% and New Travellers 1% of the survey population. Of the 87 (eighty-seven) respondents, 82 (eighty-two) said that the study area was their main base. A number of travel patterns emerged from the survey findings, with some Gypsies and Travellers saying that they were moved on from place to place, when the need was for a place to settle.

Not all respondents provided detail on accommodation preference with many just saying they needed a settled place in the area. However, the answers did show that the preferred size of site would be for approximately 5-6 pitches. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of respondents said they would not be able to afford to buy their own land to develop a private family site. More said that they could possibly afford private rented, but 58 respondents said they felt they needed affordable sites. This led to the study team revising the assumption that 25% of site delivery should be affordable (as suggested in the 2007 GTAA) and instead recommending that 50% of

sites should be affordable. The small number of Showmen surveyed in the study also identified an accommodation need but made clear they had different culture and accommodation preferences, for example one family with two adult sons each wanting to gain planning permission to build a house on their yard for the future viability of their family business.

A number of health and education questions were asked in the survey. Forty of the respondents noted health problems. Of those respondents who had children of school age, 27 sent their children to school and 8 home-schooled them. Many respondents noted the link between having settled accommodation and the ability to register with a doctor, or get children settled in school.

The surveys with Gypsies and Travellers and the interviews with key stakeholders found real value in the work of the Multi-Agency Traveller Unit and the study team recommended the continued collaborative approach taken to meet need. The work of the health team and the housing related support service was also noted in the impact it had on the lives of Gypsies and Travellers.

Key facilitators and barriers were discussed in interviews with stakeholders, including the views of elected members. There are challenges in delivering Gypsy and Traveller sites and the study team recommend a collaborative approach with the need for strong leadership and good communication with residents.

Pitch requirements.

Across the Leicestershire and Leicester study area (excepting Rutland and Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council) this GTAA research has found that 113 pitches are required in the period from 2012 to 2017. This based on need 'where it arises' and is shown in detail below, with future requirements for the period up to 2031 following thereafter. Details for pitch requirements per council area are included in the main report and in more detail in the annex which includes separate council reports on pitch requirements. When developing planning policies, authorities will, under their duty to co-operate obligations, need to discuss the distribution of pitch provision across administrative boundaries where need cannot be fully met in the district where it arises.

Local Authority Pitch Requirement 2012 - 2017

- Blaby 13 (plus 0 transit pitches and 3 plots for Showpeople)
- Charnwood 3 (plus 10 transit pitches and 9 plots for Showpeople)
- Harborough 27 (plus 5 transit pitches and 2 plots for Showpeople)
- Leicester 35 (plus 20 transit pitches and 5 plots for Showpeople)
- Melton 8 (plus 2 transit pitches and 0 plots for Showpeople)
- N W Leicestershire 27 (plus 20 transit pitches and 0 plots for Showpeople)
- Oadby & Wigston 0 (plus 0 transit pitches and 0 plots for Showpeople)

Local Authority Pitch Requirement 2017 - 2022

- Blaby 23 (plus 1 plot for Showpeople)
- Charnwood 1 (plus 2 plots for Showpeople)
- Harborough 16 (plus 7 plots for Showpeople)
- Leicester 19 (plus 2 plots for Showpeople)
- Melton 1 (plus 0 plots for Showpeople)
- N W Leicestershire 11 (plus 3 plots for Showpeople)
- Oadby & Wigston 0 (plus 0 plots for Showpeople)

Local Authority Pitch Requirement 2022 - 2027

- Blaby 26 (plus 1 plot for Showpeople)
- Charnwood 2 (plus 3 plots for Showpeople)
- Harborough 19 (plus 8 plots for Showpeople)
- Leicester 22 (plus 2 plots for Showpeople)
- Melton 3 (plus 0 plots for Showpeople)
- N W Leicestershire 14 (plus 3 plots for Showpeople)
- Oadby & Wigston 0 (plus 0 plots for Showpeople)

Local Authority Pitch Requirement 2027 - 2031

- Blaby 24 (plus 1 plot for Showpeople)
- Charnwood 2 (plus 2 plots for Showpeople)
- Harborough 18 (plus 8 plots for Showpeople)
- Leicester 21 (plus 2 plots for Showpeople)
- Melton 3 (plus 0 plots for Showpeople)
- N W Leicestershire 16 (plus 3 plots for Showpeople)
- Oadby & Wigston 0 (plus 0 plots for Showpeople)

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Chapter One
Introduction

1.1 A number of the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland local authorities (Leicestershire County, Leicester City, Blaby District, Charnwood Borough, Harborough District, Melton Borough, North West Leicestershire District and Oadby and Wigston Borough) commissioned De Montfort University in partnership with John Bloxsom and Bob Line, to undertake a 'refresh' of the Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs in the area.

1.2 Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and Rutland County Council separately commissioned individual Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (GTAAs) in their areas. The study for Rutland County Council has been completed and should be referred to separately. The study for Hinckley and Bosworth is in a draft stage and has not been shared, there is no reference to pitch requirements for Hinckley and Bosworth made in this report. In respect of both councils, their separate GTAA reports should be referred to.

1.3 This report is a 'refresh' of the 2007 GTAA study published by the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland authorities. It does not attempt to replace the valuable qualitative data in the original GTAA, instead it seeks to update the findings on accommodation need in light of primary and secondary data collected from September to early December 2012. It sets out the progress made on site provision since 2007 and highlights any changes in the key issues facing Gypsies and Travellers whilst also considering the key facilitators and barriers to site provision.

1.4 The report firstly sets out the methodology for this research (chapter two) and then goes on to provide a background and context of recent planning policy changes which effect planning for Gypsy and Traveller sites (chapter three). Information provided in interviews with key representatives from the councils and from secondary data such as planning permission data, forms the basis of an assessment of progress on site provision in the area since the 2007 GTAA (chapter four). An estimation of the population and key characteristics are included in chapter five based on primary and secondary research findings.

1.5 The findings from the survey used to collect primary data in this research are included in chapter six to nine. The information within these chapters includes unauthorised encampments and travel patterns, accommodation need and preference for Gypsies and Travellers, Health and education issues, and finally accommodation needs and preferences for Travelling Showpeople.

1.6 Findings are analysed in chapter ten to twelve and a presentation of refreshed accommodation requirements are presented for residential site pitches (social and private), transit sites, housing requirements for Gypsies and Travellers, and finally accommodation requirements for Showpeople. Analysis is provided across the study area as a whole, with pitch requirement information also stratified by district, based on need 'where it arises'. Separate district level summaries are also provided in an appendix document.

1.7 Qualitative research was undertaken as part of this study to examine housing related support need and provision in the area; and this is discussed in chapter thirteen. The councils also asked for the study to try to understand the reasons for success and failure to deliver sites in the area (chapter fourteen). Issues around collaboration and multi-agency working are emerging from national policy and legislation (duty to co-operate under The Localism Act, 2011) and from local practice (the work of the Multi-Agency Unit); these are discussed in chapter fifteen, before final refresh recommendations are made for future site provision in the study area (chapter sixteen).

Definitions

1.8 Definitions for Gypsies and Travellers vary across pieces of legislation for housing, equalities and planning. The definition used for the purposes of planning is in the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) published by Government in March 2012:

> *Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own of their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.*
> (CLG, 2012: pg 8)

1.9 PPTS similarly sets out a planning definition for Travelling Showpeople:

> *Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.*
> (CLG, 2012: pg 8)

1.10 Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012) states that "For the purposes of this planning policy, "pitch" means a pitch on a "gypsy and traveller" site and "plot" means a pitch on a "travelling showpeople" site (often called a "yard"). This

terminology differentiates between residential pitches for “gypsies and travellers” and mixed-use plots for “travelling showpeople”, which may/will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment”.

1.11 There are also Gypsies and Travellers who live in housing, broad national estimates suggest that two-thirds of Gypsies and Travellers live in housing. Romany/English Gypsies, Irish Travellers and Scottish Travellers are recognised ethnic groups under Equalities legislation and case-law. Ethnicity is the basis of definitions including that in the Housing Act (2004) which was referred to in previous guidance on undertaking GTAAs. Whilst the policy framework for planning sites has moved on since the revocation of Circular 1/06 and GTAA guidance, there is an argument that the accommodation needs of housed Gypsies and Travellers should still be included. Housed Travellers were included in the 2007 GTAA and in all other GTAAs of which this study team knows of; there is therefore an element of consistency in continuing with this approach in this refresh study.

1.12 There is a linked debate on the definition of ‘need’. Doyal and Gough (1991) discuss the connection between need and the avoidance of harm; harm being understood as “... significantly impaired pursuit of goals which are deemed of value by individuals” (pg 50). Maslow (1943) refers to a hierarchy of needs from physiological and safety needs (food and shelter) to self actualisation needs. Doyal and Gough also refer to notions of fulfilment beyond basic needs and suggest that:

> ... *harm in this sense is not just to have one’s desires satisfied less than before the harm occurred. It is to be disabled to a degree which blocks new achievements which would otherwise have been real possibilities for the individual concerned*. (pg 51)

1.13 ‘Need’ then extends beyond very basic physiological needs and shelter; although there is evidence from the survey that for some Gypsies and Travellers even these most basic needs are not met. Additionally, findings from some housed Gypsies and Travellers are included, in this report, which show isolation from community and a desire to return to sited accommodation. Where this is found, it is counted as need, but as explained within the method for the calculation assumptions are made on the number of people who would actually move from housing to sites if the opportunity arose, in order that need is not overstated in the figures.

Chapter Two
GTAA Refresh Methodology

2.1 The methodology for this refresh GTAA includes a mixed approach use of primary and secondary data analysis. It aims to refresh and update the evidence, not to replace the very detailed qualitative findings in the 2007 GTAA report. The original GTAA in 2007 includes findings on employment in the Gypsy/Traveller communities as well as health and education. Questions on employment and detailed income were not asked in this study. A few questions are asked on health and education in the Refresh. For these reasons the 2007 GTAA should still be used as a key point of reference on these qualitative issues for councils in the area. This refresh updates pitch requirements and provides qualitative findings on accommodation preference with some findings too on health and education based on a robust study of 87 surveys; but there is still relevant information in the GTAA from 2007 that should be utilised by the councils as appropriate. For Rutland County Council and Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council there are separate GTAAs that have been conducted in 2012 and these should be referred to in respect of pitch requirements for those two authorities.

2.2 The study team was commissioned to undertake the GTAA refresh from the beginning of September 2012 until mid-December 2012. The collection and analysis of secondary data was the starting point in the methodology but, due to the short time-frame for the research, was also conducted in parallel with the primary data collection. Surveys, focus group and stakeholder interviews were undertaken in the months of September, October and November, with writing-up achieved in early December. The focus group and interviews were undertaken by the project lead at De Montfort University; and she also achieved a handful of surveys with Gypsies, Travellers and Showmen residing on sites and on the roadside.

Secondary data

2.3 Secondary data analysed includes:

- 2007 GTAA
- Regional Strategy for East Midlands
- Unauthorised encampment data – Multi Agency Traveller Unit (MATU)
- Council site waiting list data – MATU
- Planning permissions granted since 2007 – individual councils and cross-referenced with MATU data
- Showmen's Yard data – individual councils and Showmen's Guild and cross-referenced with MATU data

- Estimations of housed Gypsies and Travellers – individual councils and cross-referenced to school rolls data in city and county
- Council strategies and policies – Core strategies, housing strategies, homelessness strategies, sustainable urban extension plans and policies
- Rutland County Council GTAA which is referred to at key points in this study and for which a separate GTAA research study is available from Rutland County Council

2.4 The research team had been asked by the commissioning client councils at the outset of the research to incorporate the separate study undertaken for Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The GTAA for this Borough Council is still at draft stage, and will be available from the Borough Council at a future date. Therefore, the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council GTAA is not incorporated in this study, or included in the Appendix.

Primary data

2.5 Primary data was collected in the following ways:

- 87 surveys with Gypsies, Travellers and Showmen across the study area (excepting Rutland County Council Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council)
- Face-to-face interviews with 48 stakeholders (see appendix 2 for list)
- Telephone interviews with 9 people (see appendix 2 for list)
- Focus group with Gypsy women 31st October 2012

2.6 The focus group and stakeholder interviews helped to inform the qualitative findings in this report. The surveys with Gypsies and Travellers provide rich qualitative information, but in addition, data on household size, current accommodation needs, health and affordability questions are also analysed as part of the quantitative pitch requirement refresh across the study area.

2.7 Chapter three in this report provides some information on the Gypsy and Traveller estimated population in the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland study area. An estimate calculated from population growth on the findings of the 2007 GTAA suggests there are 588 families in the area. The areas of Rutland and Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council each undertook their own GTAAs which involved surveys in their area; leaving an estimate population for the rest of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland authorities of 468. A reasonable and appropriate sample size to ensure a valid picture of need for this refresh study is 87. This allows for a 95% confidence level with a confidence interval of +/-9.5 in the analysis of responses across the whole study sample; it also represents 19% of the total population in the study area (excepting HBBC and Rutland).

2.8 The target sample of 87 surveys was not further stratified across the study area except to ensure that each council involved in the study (excepting

Hinckley Bosworth Borough Council and Rutland County Council who commissioned separate GTAAs) was represented in the survey response, that different types of accommodation were included, and that English Gypsies, Irish Travellers and Showmen (the predominant communities in the study area) were represented in the responses.

2.9 The actual sample achieved the target and the study team obtained 87 surveys (which gives a 95% confidence level with a confidence interval of +/- 9.3). A further three surveys were undertaken in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council upon request of Gypsy and Traveller residents which took the total sample to 90; however these have been discounted because Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council have commissioned their own separate study which will be available from that council. This sample population is shown in table 2.1

Table 2.1: Survey Sample Achieved

	English Romany Gypsy	Irish Traveller	Both Romany and Irish	Showman	New Traveller	All
Blaby	28	2	0	1	0	31
Charnwood	4	1	0		1	6
Harborough	8	1	0	2	0	11
Melton	5	0	0	0	0	5
North West Leicestershire	7	0	0	1	0	8
Oadby and Wigston[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leicester City Council	13	10	2	1	0	26
	65	14	2	5	1	87

2.10 The number of surveys achieved during the three-month period provides a robust evidence base on which to assess need over the whole study area population (excepting Rutland and Hinckley and Bosworth Borough); however it should be noted that the short timeframe meant that not all Gypsy and Traveller families known to resort to the area will have been captured. For example, those travelling through the county in the Summer months have not been surveyed as this was outside the timeframe of the research brief.

[1] There are no official sites, no data on housed Travellers was made available to the team by the councils or MATU and there were no unauthorised encampments occurring during the period of study.

Design of surveys

2.11 Two surveys were designed, one for Gypsies and Travellers and one for Showmen (examples are included in the Technical Appendix). The surveys were designed to 'refresh' the data and did not have the aspiration to replicate the same breadth of areas in the original GTAA. Nevertheless, on issues linked strongly to accommodation, such as health and access to education, questions were included in the survey. Questions were also asked about design and location of sites, ideal number of pitches, appropriate rent, facilities needed and finally, whether there was a need for social sites.

2.12 Lessons highlighted by the 2007 GTAA on aspects of their methodology were considered and, based on this and our experience on similar projects, information on income and employment was not sought. Instead two questions around affordability to purchase and affordability to rent privately were asked.

2.13 The two surveys included a number of open and closed questions, with room for respondents to expand on key points and provide explanation where they wished to do so.

Method of survey administration

2.14 The majority of the surveys were administered by Gypsy Liaison Officers and Advocacy/Support staff at the Leicestershire Multi-Agency Traveller Unit (MATU). A key reason for administering surveys through MATU staff was the short time-frame allowed for the research and the rapidity and reach of MATU. The Unit employs liaison officers, advocacy and support staff, Police and has strong links with health. Particularly for the liaison officers and advocacy staff there is an element of trust which allowed access and achieved the necessary response rate to the target survey sample.

2.15 Another main reason for administering the majority of surveys through MATU staff was their ability to respond rapidly to new unauthorised encampments and to undertake surveys with roadside Gypsies and Travellers who may have moved on before staff from the University would be able to get out to them.

2.16 This methodology of utilising MATU expertise was successful in gaining access to sites and some households in bricks and mortar; but this does also mean that particularly for Gypsies and Travellers in housing who are not known to MATU may not have been selected in the survey. There were questions in the survey which asked about family members living elsewhere in Leicestershire, and this allowed for some referral between Gypsies and Travellers.

Analysis of data and calculation of pitch requirements

2.17 A variety of data was used in the pitch requirement methodology. The assumptions used in the analysis of data and pitch requirement calculation are set out very clearly in chapter ten and in appendix one. The 2007 GTAA took a broad approach to allocating pitch requirements across Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland and this became a policy requirement when the Regional Policy Plan 16 was set. This 2012 GTAA refresh has undertaken a rebased calculation of the position as it is now, from the primary data from surveys and from district and county councils, based on need 'where it arises'. When developing planning policies, authorities will, under their duty to co-operate obligations, need to discuss the distribution of pitch provision across administrative boundaries where need cannot be fully met in the district where it arises.

Assumptions used in pitch requirement calculation analysis: population growth

2.18 For calculations looking beyond 2017 up to 2031 an assumed rate of household growth of 3% per annum compound for the later 5-year tranches appeared in the illustration contained in *Guidance on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments* (Communities and Local Government, 2007). The footnote to this illustration stated "The 3% family formation growth rate is used here as an example only. The appropriate rate for individual assessments will depend on the details identified in the local survey, information from agencies working directly with local Gypsy and Traveller communities, and trends identified from figures previously given for the caravan count" (p.25). The forecast date to 2031 was not used in the Rutland GTAA report and it may be appropriate for the authorities to agree a policy for agreeing an extension of the existing needs requirement from 2026 to 2031 in the Rutland study using a consistent methodology of applying a 3% compound growth on the assumed population base figure for Rutland, if appropriate. The research for Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council is still in a draft stage. Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council has made clear to the research team that its plan period is up to 2026 and not to 2031.

2.19 The 2007 LLR GTAA report considered the characteristics of the local Gypsy and Traveller population and commented that the assumption of 3% per annum compound seemed appropriate given the ethnic composition of the Study Area which included a mix of Gypsies, Irish Travellers and (small numbers of) New Travellers" (Paragraph 11.13). The subsequent East Midlands Regional Plan (2009) stated the assumption of 3% per annum compound should be applied beyond 2012.

2.20 The Report on *Preparing Regional Spatial Strategy Reviews on Gypsies and Travellers by Regional Planning Bodies* (Communities and Local Government, 2007) stated "at present, the best assumption to be made for a period when

the current backlog of site need has been cleared is household growth rate of 3 percent a year compound. This would give an indication of long-term requirements and would counter any perception that Gypsy and Traveller need can be met on a once-and-for-all basis in a way that is not assumed for the settled community. Household growth should be monitored in order to form improved assumptions for the future" (Paragraph 3.3, p.42).

2.21 Household growth rates of 2 per cent and 3 per cent a year were previously suggested as appropriate in Niner, *Local Authority Gypsy/Traveller Sites in England* (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2003). The 2007 Regional Plans report also noted that in the Republic of Ireland a 4 per cent family growth rate assumed had proved very accurate between 1997 and 2004 (*Review of the Operation of the Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998*, Ministry for Housing and Urban Renewal, 2004). The 2007 CLG report on preparing regional plans commented that given the differences between Irish Travellers and other Gypsy and Traveller groups, 3 per cent assumption was reasonable.

2.22 Guidance has suggested that the rate of household formation amongst Showpeople is 1.5% per annum compound[2]. Social, economic and demographic patterns in Gypsy and Traveller communities are distinct from those of travelling Showpeople. If, however, the client local authorities were to decide apply that rate to the assumptions in respect of Gypsies and Travellers then the accommodation requirement in future tranches would be correspondingly reduced.

2.23 From information provided by MATU on their understanding based on working closely with the Gypsy and Traveller communities, data on site provision by councils since 2007 and average household size in the survey of 90 families this study tested whether the 2007 GTAA assumption that a 3% compound growth per annum for Gypsies and Travellers was reasonable; and it found that it was. The 2011 Census included ethnicity information with a Gypsy and Traveller category. The first data in December 2012 will provide information on household composition, from which an assessment could be made based on assumptions, although the extent to which the data captured may be full and accurate may be problematic.

[2] East Midlands Regional Plan para 3.1.18. The latest guidance from government in Planning Policy for Traveller Sites does not include a forecast figure. An example of recent discussion of this figure can be found, for example in the Salford Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2012 which included a forecast figure of 2% compound interest. However, from discussions with Showmen's Guild and the county council the rate of growth in population in the study area does not appear to have changed significantly since the 2006 GTAA and a 1.5% growth rate, common to the experience of the study team and many other GTAAs, seems reasonable.

Chapter Three
National Planning Policy Context

3.1 There has been a significant political and economic shift in the context for planning Gypsy and Traveller sites since the 2007 study was published. The Conservative-led Coalition Government announced changes in 2010 that were implemented in 2011 (Localism Act) and 2012 (National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Policy for Travellers Sites).

3.2 The Secretary of State announced in 2010 that Regional Strategies would be revoked, and this set out in the Localism Act 2011, which also allows communities to design their own Neighbourhood Plans should they choose to. Whilst the Localism Act seemingly puts the power of strategic planning in the hands of local people, councils should be aware of the Growth and Infrastructure Bill (2011) currently making its way rapidly through Parliament, and anticipated to be statute by April 2013. Aspects of the Growth and Infrastructure Bill (2011) have a seemingly centrist tendency which can see decisions being taken directly by the Planning Inspectorate (not at appeal but in the first instance) where the Secretary of State has deemed that a local planning authority is failing. There are also proposals in the Bill to strengthen the power of the Secretary of State to 'call in' planning cases for his decision.

3.3 In March 2012 the policy vacuum that had been apparent since announcements in 2010, was filled with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and an accompanying document Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS). NPPF sets out the position for planning accommodation for communities more generally and PPTS directs it focus on Gypsy and Traveller sites in particular. Collectively these will replace the position under Regional Strategies and Circular 1/06 revoked by the Localism Act (2011). Whilst Regional Strategies will be abolished, there is still a need to refresh the evidence base to inform Local Plans beyond 2012. Indeed, the Government has also reiterated in its guidance that evidence of need must be collected to inform Local Plans.

3.4 PPTS does not set out directives on assessing need, but it makes clear that the plan-led system we have is still based on evidence; and therefore information collected and analysed for a GTAA or a similar type of study, can provide a picture of that need. PPTS also goes further than previous guidance in specifically requiring councils to include a five-year rolling supply of land in their plans for Gypsy and Traveller sites where there is evidenced need. Indeed in paragraph 25 PPTS makes clear that where councils do not achieve this in a period twelve months from the publication of PPTS (March 2013) then there will be consequences in the consideration of planning applications in the council area:

... if a local planning authority cannot demonstrate an up-to-date five-year supply of deliverable sites, this should be a significant material consideration in any subsequent planning decision when considering applications for the grant of temporary planning permission.
(Paragraph 25, PPTS, 2012)

3.5 Bearing in mind the potential impact of the Growth and Infrastructure Bill (2011) on planning decision powers there are implications for councils who do not make good progress on including sites in plans by March 2013. Additionally there are court cases which may have a future impact, for example the O'Connor case heard in the High Court in October 2012 where leave to appeal previous planning decisions has been given because the appellant had an 'arguable point' in suggesting a Planning Inspectorate had not given due weight to the fact that there was unmet need in the area (Inside Housing, 2012: pg 4).

3.6 Some of the planning officers interviewed in districts and boroughs across the Study area suggested that their approach would be to have a separate policy or Development Plan Document to include the requirement for a five-year rolling land supply for future sites. Information emerging from Planning Inspectorate meetings with individual councils seems to be that this is not the required action under the new planning framework and that Gypsy and Traveller site policy should be incorporated into the main Core Strategy document. From interviews with stakeholders, this may be a challenge and there are concerns that lack of progress on Gypsy and Traveller sites policy may hold up Core Strategy progress. However from emerging information from the Inspectorate, and from an equalities angle where other BME groups would not be discussed in a separate housing and planning policy document, the national framework points towards the need to include sites in the Local Plan for each local authority where need has been identified.

Chapter Four
Progress on Site Provision for Gypsies and Travellers since the 2007 GTAA

4.1 There has been a mixed response from councils in the study area to the requirements set out in the 2007 GTAA. Some councils have provided more pitches than required by 2012, and others have not made any provision against GTAA requirements.

4.2 Table 4.1 shows the provision of pitches, stratified by council, against the pitch requirement in the 2007 GTAA (this table excludes Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and Rutland County Council; the original GTAA figures and the regional plan should be referred to for the requirements for both of these local authorities).

Table 4.1: Provision of Pitches Since 2007

	Permanent pitches required by 2011	Permanent pitches required by 2017	Permanent pitches provided	Transit caravan capacity required by 2011	Transit caravan capacity provided	Showmen's yard plots required by 2011	Yard plots provided
Blaby	13	13	52	Up to 10	28	1	0
Charnwood	9	2	0	Up to 10	0	4	0
Harborough	19	11	32	Up to 10	4	24	25
Melton	6	2	2	Up to 10	3	0	0
North West Leicestershire	32	11	10	Up to 20	0	8	11
Leicester city	24	15	0	Up to 20	0	3	0
Oadby and Wigston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**104**	**54**	**96**	**Up to 80**	**35**	**40**	**36**

4.3 Some of the councils, notably Blaby and Harborough have exceeded pitch requirements to 2011 and have already provided permanent pitches up to the requirement to the year 2017. Blaby district council has also exceeded its requirement for up to 10 transit pitches by 2011 and has met its 2017 target in this type of accommodation too. There will still be a need for councils to respond to population growth from this additional provision; and this is demonstrated in the future pitch requirements for the study area detailed in chapter ten of this report.

Social accommodation

4.4 None of the councils have made any provision for social rented affordable sites for Gypsies and Travellers in the area since 2007. The GTAA in 2007 made a recommendation that 25% of provision should be on social sites, and this has not been achieved by any of the councils. There has been nil provision of social rented sites since the 2007 GTAA recommendation.

4.5 The findings from the survey data show perceptions on ability to afford sites and need for social sites in the Gypsy and Traveller population and this is discussed in more detail in chapter seven later. However, for an initial barometer of need arising for social rented sites in the study area it is appropriate to examine the waiting lists for the two existing sites.

4.6 Aston Firs situated in the district of Blaby and managed by the County council, was built in 1973 and has 20 double pitches (room for two units on each pitch). It is undergoing refurbishment to replace the utility blocks (or 'sheds') and this is partially complete on one row of the site. On a visit to the site on the 24th October a resident was spoken to and a new block was viewed. Residents are seemingly very satisfied with the quality of the refurbishment but perhaps with some concern over the cost of heating the new unit.

4.7 On Aston Firs there are no vacant pitches. There is a waiting list with 77 families on it.

4.8 Meynells Gorse site was built in 1972 it is located in the city of Leicester and recently the management of the site has transferred from the City Regeneration and Culture Department to the Housing department. There are 21 double pitches on the site (extensions to the original site of 15 pitches were undertaken in the mid and late 1980's). In the mid 1990's the site was entirely re-built as a refurbished 20 pitch site, and one further pitch was added in 2003. There is no further room for expansion on this site. The site has not recently had refurbishment. There are some issues related to anti-social behaviour on the site which are known to the site manager and which emerged from some of the surveys and a site visit by the research team leader.

4.9 On Meynells Gorse site there are no vacant pitches. There is a waiting list which also has 77 families on it.

4.10 The third social site in the study area is in North West Leicestershire and is managed by the county council. There is room for 3 pitches but only 1pitch is currently used because the land is contaminated and not fit for children to live on (information provided by MATU) and as such the room for 2 pitches should not count as vacant and potentially usable by those on the waiting list for a site. One small family unit, an elderly couple, reside on the one pitch which is in use.

4.11 The waiting list for Meynells Gorse has 77 families, as does the waiting list for Aston Firs. Details of those waiting have been double-checked and there are only three families who are on both lists. This equates to a total of **151** families currently waiting for social site provision in the study area.

4.12 In the context of a poor result in allocations to the East Midlands Region under the Affordable Housing Programme, the Leicestershire authorities have been very successful in the award of Homes and Communities Agency grant funding to build new Traveller sites. In the last bidding round the county was granted £4.58 Million in total. This money is to be spent by 2015. The funding allocations are shown below, there may yet be a need to look at where in the county pitches are delivered and so the funding may move from one area to another to meet need and deliverability issues.

Harborough/Framework	5 pitches	£440,000
Leicester City	6 pitches	£270,000
Leicester City/Framework	15 pitches	£1,305,000
Melton/Framework	15 pitches	£1,290,000
North West Leicestershire/Framework	15 pitches	£1,275,000
Total	**56 pitches**	**£4,580,000**

4.13 Funding is therefore in place for the provision of new Gypsy/Traveller sites. The next step to actually delivering sites is land identification and consultation with communities as part of the planning process. The City council has already consulted widely on three potential sites and an announcement from the Mayor with the final decision is expected by Christmas 2012. Melton Borough Council has consulted on its Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) which has two potential locations earmarked in the SUE; every effort is being made by the council to deliver some pitches before the funding deadline, but the current potential locations are dependent on infrastructure and particularly a road to be built which does create a possible barrier to delivery before the budget spend deadline in 2015. Harborough District Council has consulted on the development of a social site for an extended Gypsy and Traveller family to live on; with a location identified and consulted on, and with funding to build, this is most likely to be the first new social site built in the county.

4.14 When sites do begin to be built from 2013, councils and their partnership housing association Framework will need to adhere to the requirements of the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 to ensure that the £4.58 million that has been granted by the Homes and Communities Agency is spent with social value in mind. There may be opportunities to engage with the Gypsy and Traveller communities and with apprenticeship schemes to ensure that the process of constructing sites can be utilised to work with apprenticeship schemes and maximise social value.

4.15 It should be noted that the Rutland GTAA published in May 2012 found that there was no need in that area for a social site.

Chapter Five
Gypsies and Travellers in Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland in 2012 – population estimate and characteristics

5.1 Using the baseline data from the 2007 GTAA, caravan count data and information provided by the councils, the estimation of the number of Gypsies and Travellers in the study area in 2012 is 588 families.

Table 5.1: Population Estimates in Study Area and all LLR

Authority	Social Rented[3]	Private Sites[4]	Unauthorised Developments[5]	Housing[6]	Long Term Encampments[7]	All
Blaby	20	102	0	6	0	128
Charnwood	0	0	0	6	0	6
Harborough	0	70	7	18	4	99
Leicester	21	0	0	137	3	161
Melton	0	2	0	6	3	11
NW Leics	1	33	11	18	0	63
Oadby & Wigston	0	0	0	0	0	0
Study Area	42	207	18	191	10	**468**
Hinckley & Bosworth	0	87	4	18	0	109
Rutland	0	5	1	5	0	11
All LLR	42	299	23	214	0	588

5.2 This GTAA refresh research undertook a survey with a sample of 87 Gypsy, Traveller and Showmen families. The survey data from the 87 responses provides some more detailed information. Figures 5.2 and 5.3 below show

[3] Gypsy/Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites provided by Local Authorities and private Registered Providers in England on 19 January 2012 (CLG)
[4] Base estimates in GTAA 2006 plus additional provision reported by local planning authorities and MATU
[5] Tolerated unauthorised sites on Gypsies own land from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household
[6] Base estimates in GTAA 2006 (185) plus 50% of the need for additional arising in 2006 -11 (57) identified in that report p. 91
[7] Tolerated unauthorised sites not on Gypsies owned land from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household

the respondent characteristics of the sample surveyed according to self ascribed ethnicity and to gender.

Figure 5.1: Population Stratification by Ethnicity

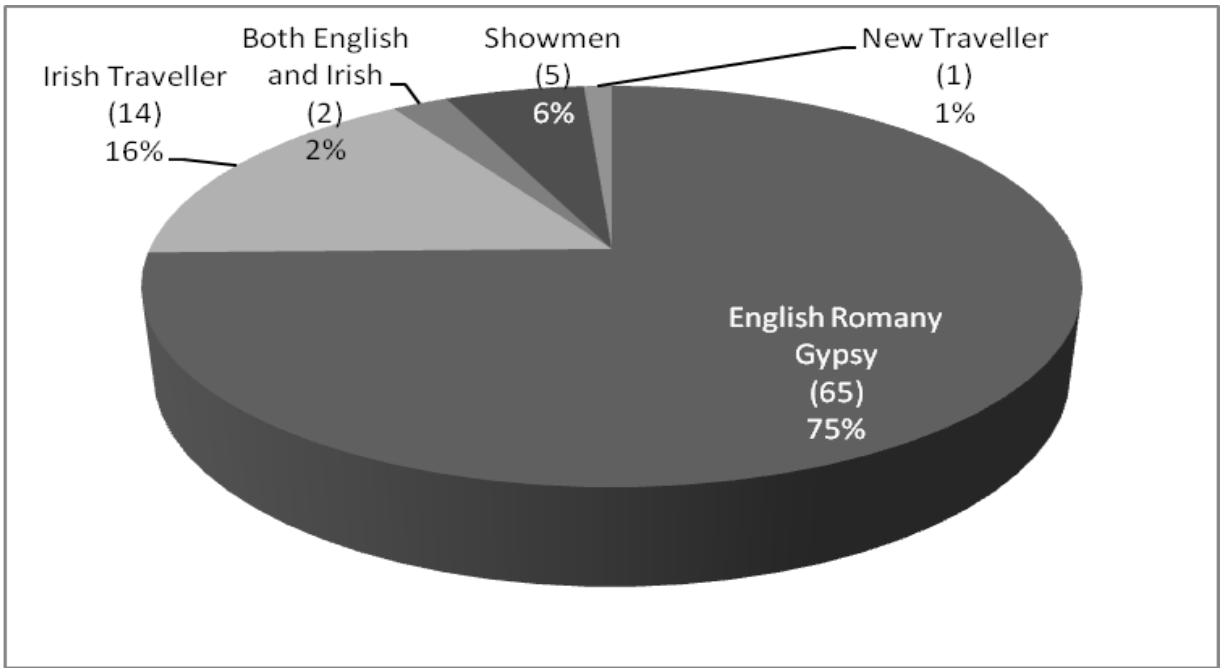
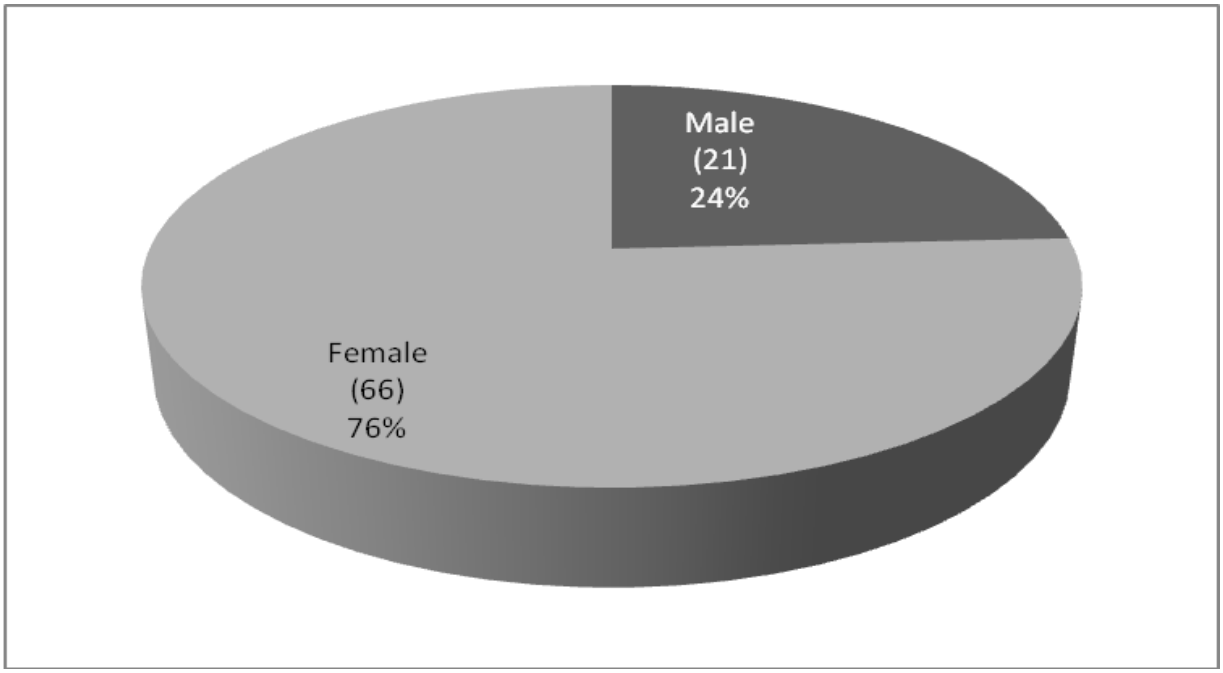


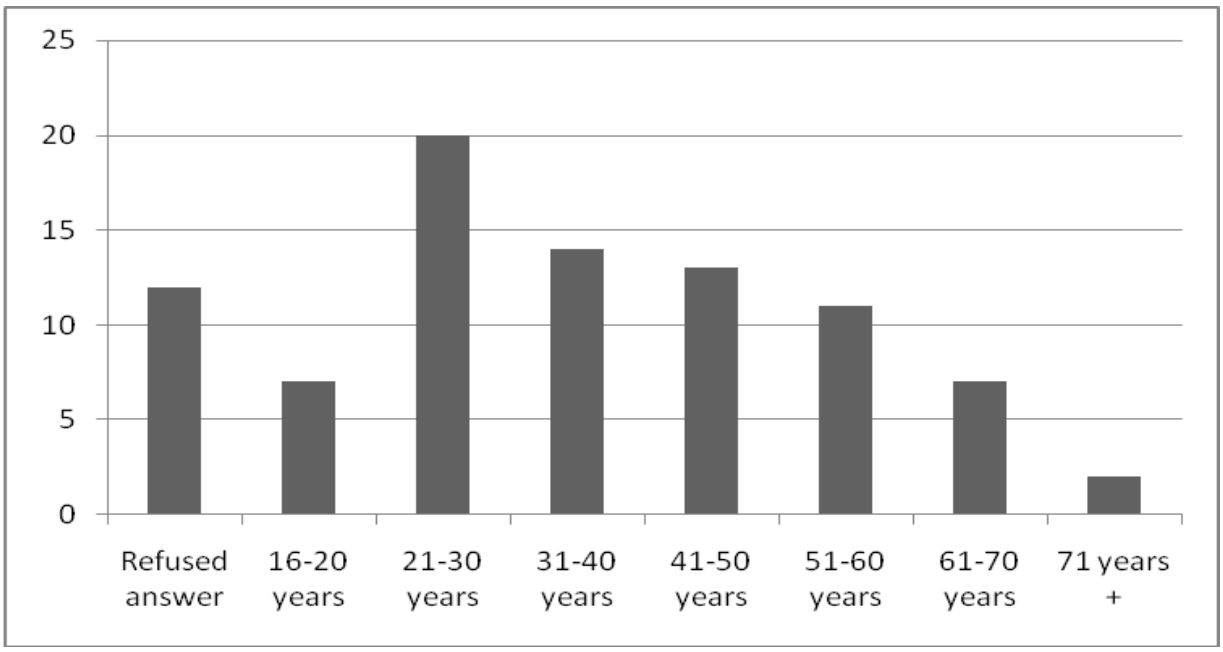
Figure 5.2: Population Stratified by Gender



5.3 It is usual in Gypsy and Traveller research for there to be more women respondents than men. Often men are away from the home during the day

and traditionally do not engage with talk about the home and accommodation needs. Each respondent in the survey was talking on behalf of their household so information on the spouse/partner and children were included whether the primary respondent was male or female. The size of families varied across the sample; the average size was 4 (rounded from 3.9).

Figure 5.3: Population Stratified by Age



5.4 Eighty-two (82) of the 87 respondents replied that the study area was their main base. One of the five who didn't answer yes to this said "My base is my wagon and whichever lane I am in". He was an older Romany Gypsy gentleman living a very traditional life in a horse-drawn wagon and stopping on the green lanes and verges, but it was clear from other answers to the survey that he had travelled through Leicestershire all his life but that he didn't want to be forced into categorising a geographical space as his base; he didn't want to be tied down. A second respondent lived on an unauthorised site in London with her new husband, but prior to her recent marriage she had lived her whole life in Leicester and wanted to return here. The third of these five responses was a man stopping on his mother's private pitch to support her for a short while during her illness and he stated that he would like to return to the area permanently if he could find a site. There were only two of these five respondents who seemed to be traditional transitory Gypsies and Travellers on their way through the county. One man was from Galway in Ireland and came to Leicestershire quite regularly to visit family and had to stay in the trailer outside his mother's house because there were no other places to stop while visiting. The other, a woman, had been on a private transit pitch for over a week and replied that she was not sure if she considered Leicestershire to be her main base.

5.5 The overwhelming finding from the survey responses is that 94% of the respondents see themselves as Leicester/Leicestershire people and consider this area to be their main base.

5.6 When the sample population of 87 households is stratified by accommodation type, the results are shown in the chart below:

Figure 5.4: Population Stratified by Accommodation Type

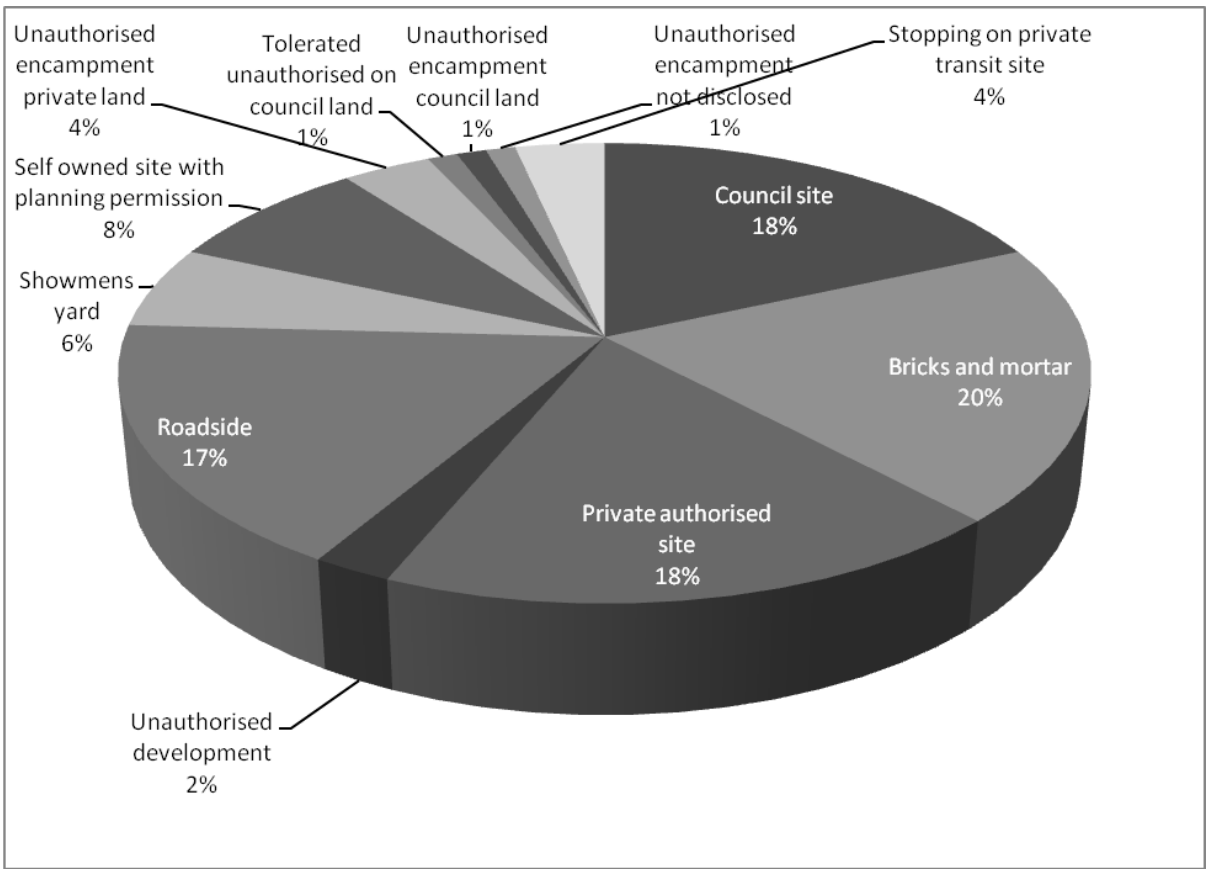
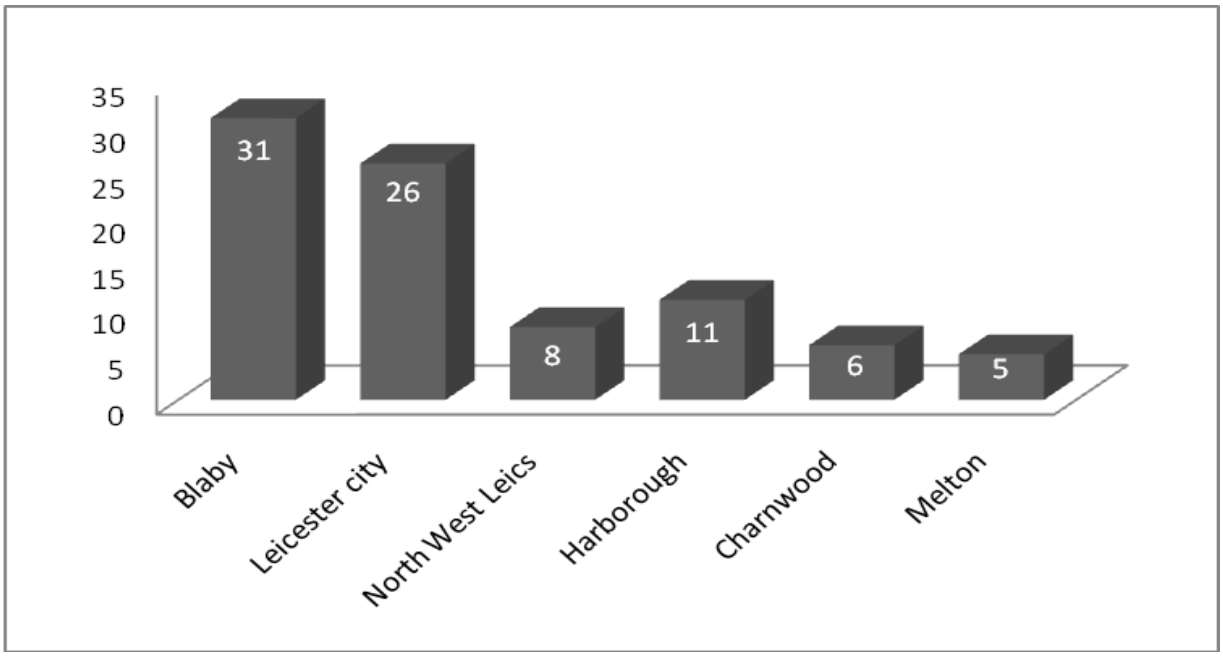


Figure 5.5: Population Stratified by District



5.7 The study did not survey in the Rutland area or in Hinckley and Bosworth borough as they undertook their own GTAAs[8], and there were no unauthorised encampments recorded in Oadby and Wigston, so no surveys were undertaken in that district.

[8] Rutland County Council commissioned ORS to undertake their study and this was completed and published in May 2012. Hinckley and Bosworth also separately commissioned their own GTAA study.

Chapter Six
Findings – Unauthorised encampments and patterns of travel

6.1 There are patterns of travel through the study area where transitory need arises. There is also a pattern of wider cross-county travel. For example, the A50 route down from Derbyshire through North West Leicestershire. The A1 is another key route on the boundaries of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire with families tending to travel through Grantham in Lincolnshire and then up to Nottinghamshire or across to North West Leicestershire. Gypsies and Travellers also go down the M1 to travel to Northampton, and there are instances of unauthorised developments from Travellers who are coming from Leicestershire to reside near Kettering in Braybrooke.

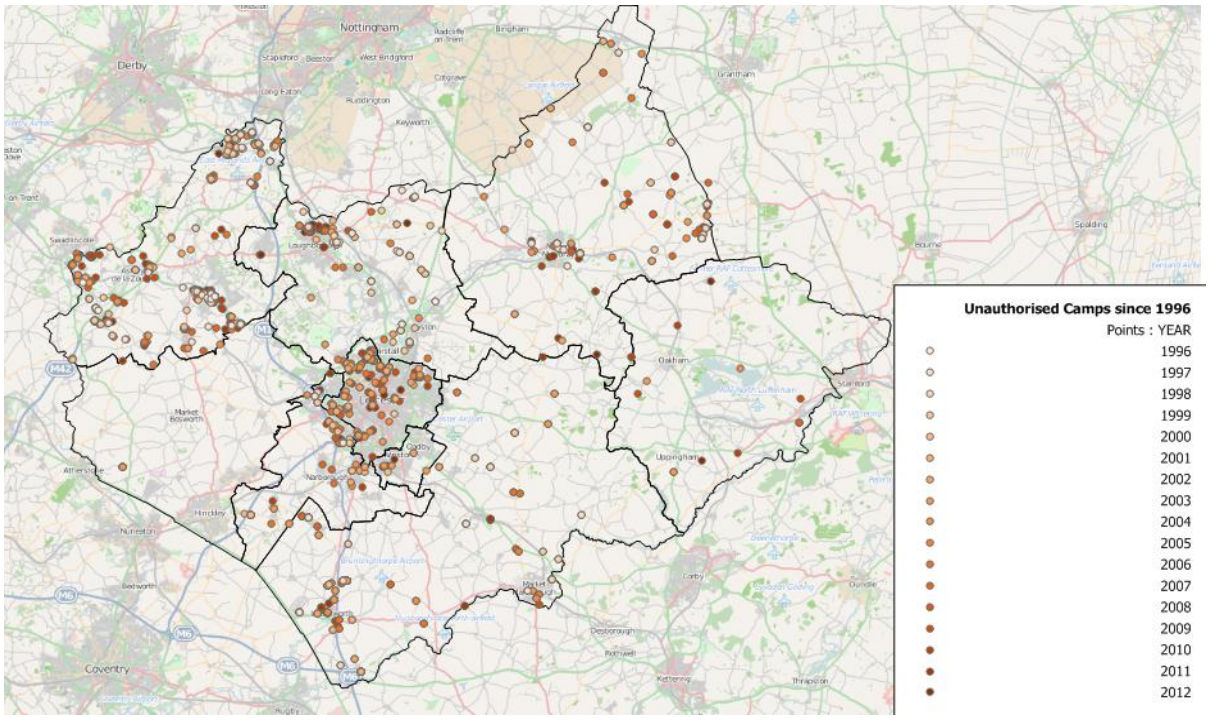
6.2 It is also possible to see from waiting list data, information from MATU and findings from the surveys that there are a number of families who continually travel around the city and near surrounding area because they do not have a place to go. They are not transitory in the sense that they are passing through Leicestershire, but their accommodation is of a temporary nature, on roadsides or doubled-up on relatives pitches. The solution for this need cannot be met through transit site accommodation; indeed the majority of surveys from roadside encampments in the city stated that their need was for permanent accommodation. Should the survey had been carried out in the summer months there may have been findings to show more transient need for transit provision.

6.3 The survey did manage to capture information from two people who replied that they did not consider this area to be their main base and that they were only looking for provision of transit accommodation for them to stay when they were on their regular travels through the area en route or to visit family or friends in the county.

6.4 A series of maps[9] is included in this chapter to show (a) history of unauthorised encampments in the study area and (b) the possible effect of recent provision of authorised sites on unauthorised encampments.

[9] All maps have been produced by Bob Line

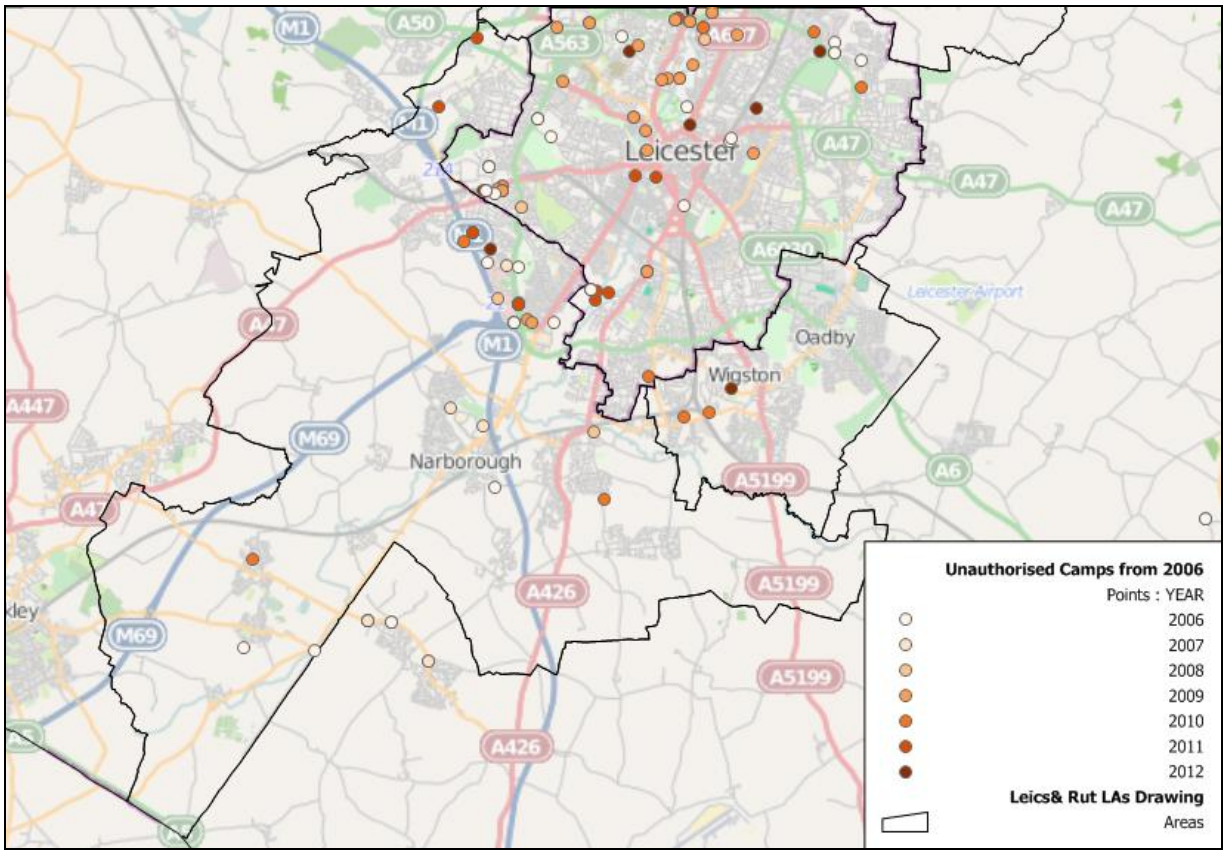
Map 1: Unauthorised encampments since 1996 to 2012



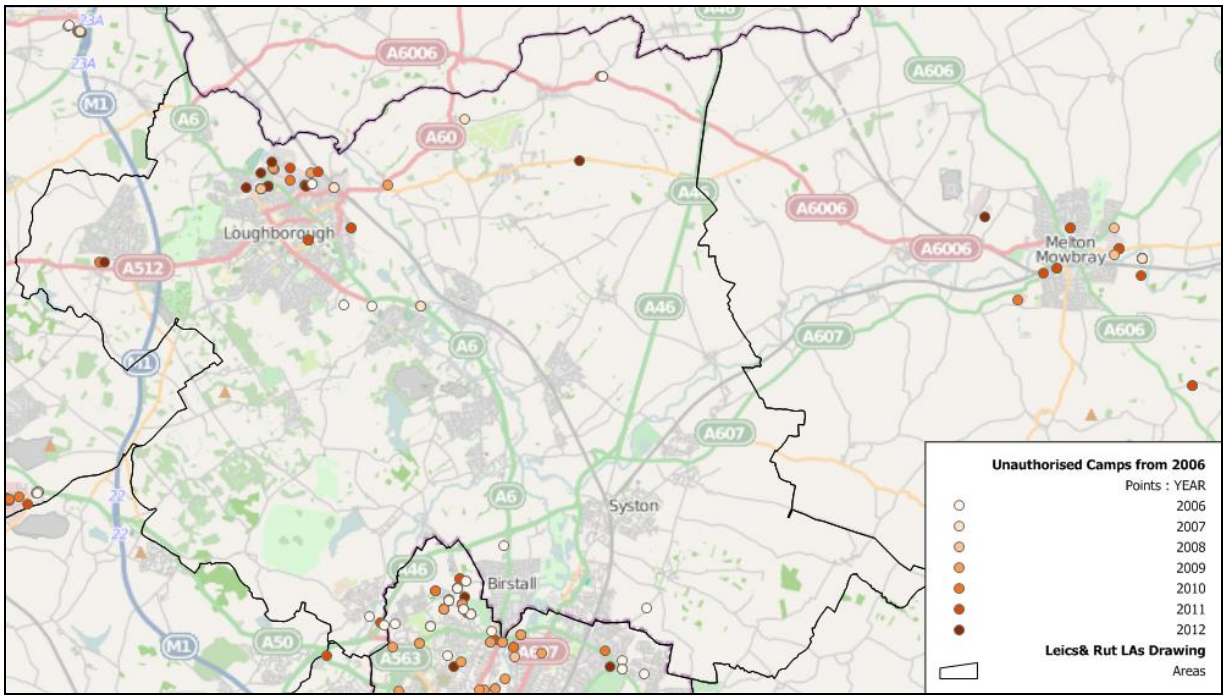
Source: MATU Unauthorised Encampments database
NB some locations have had more than one camp.

6.5 The following series of maps show the locations of unauthorised encampments since 2007. Some points have had more than one or sometimes multiple camps over the period.

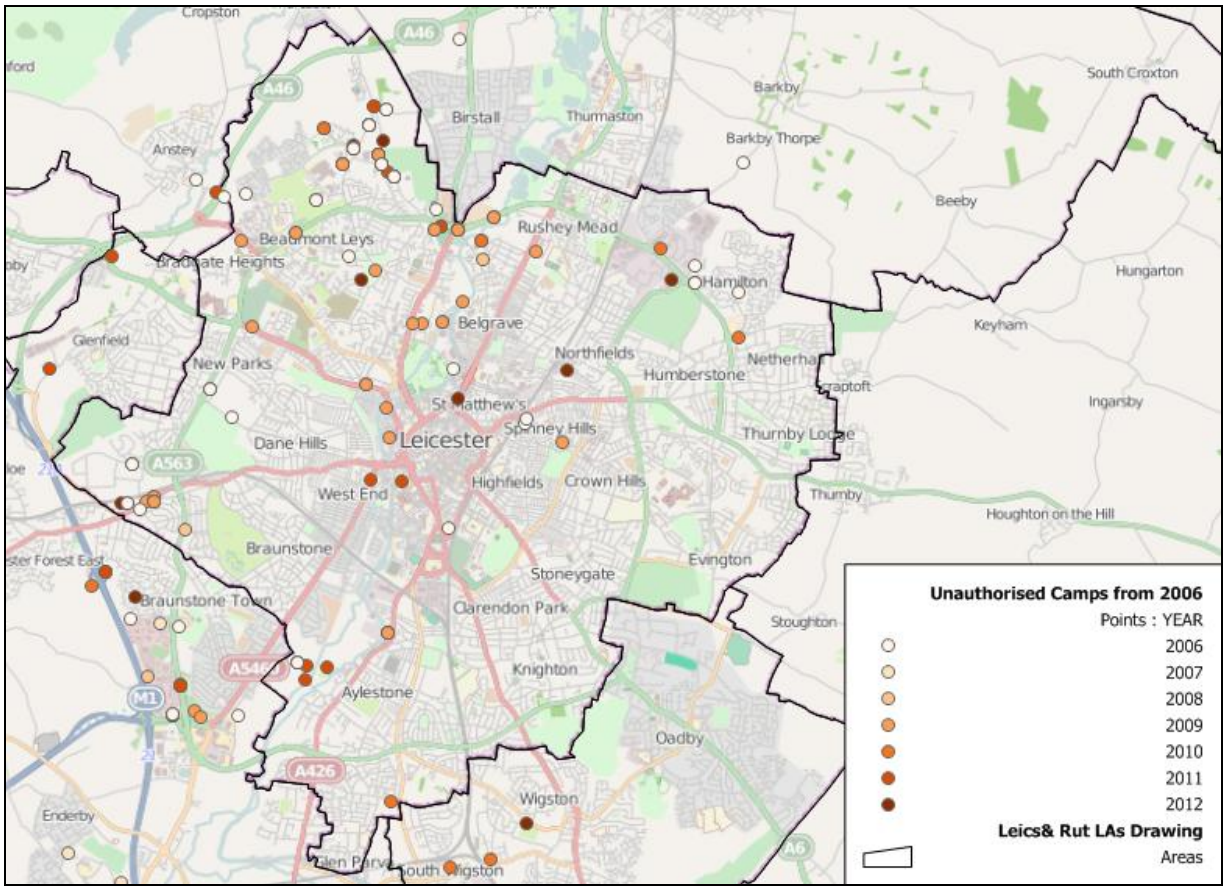
Map 2: Blaby – unauthorised encampments since 2006



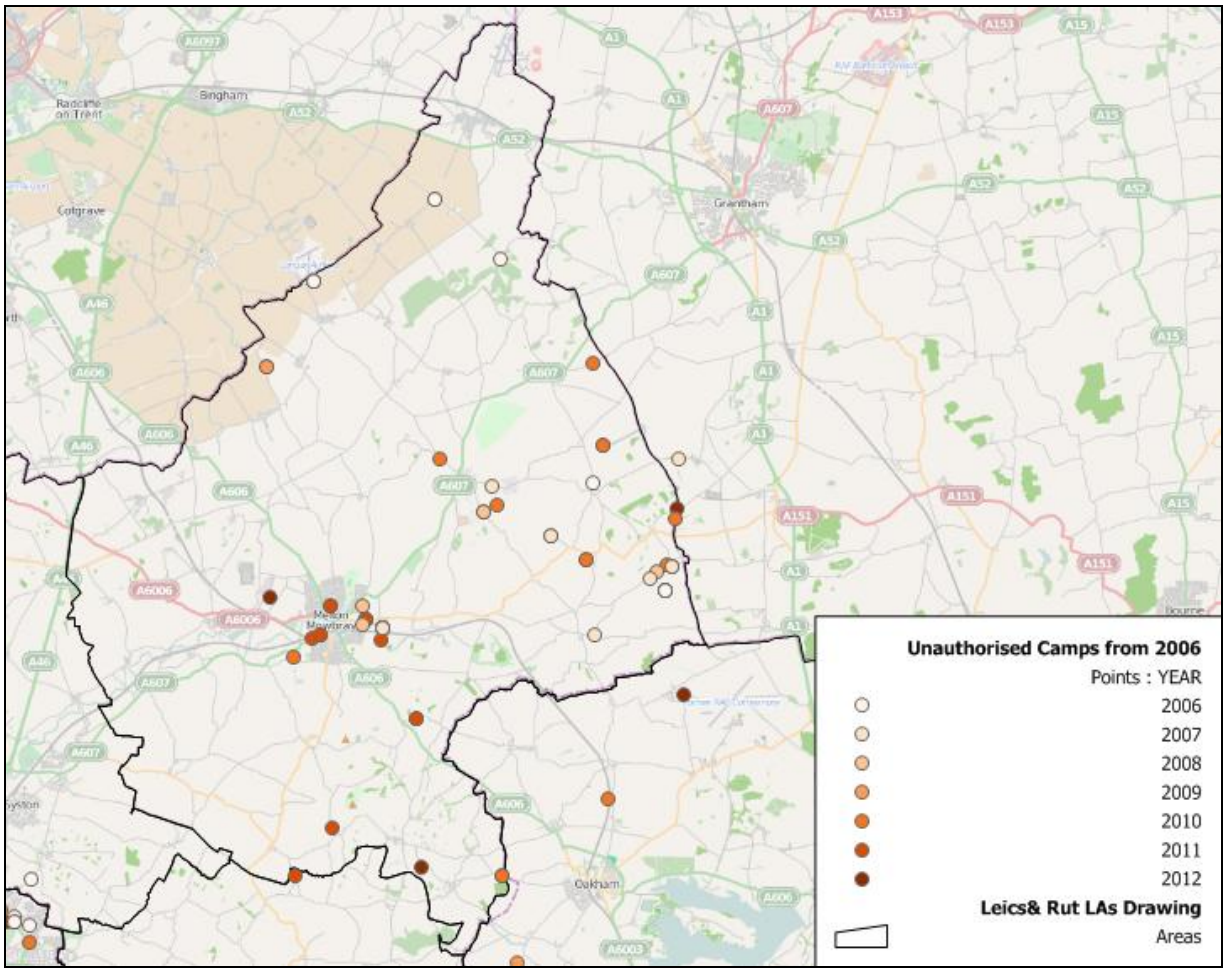
Map 3: Charnwood – unauthorised encampments since 2006



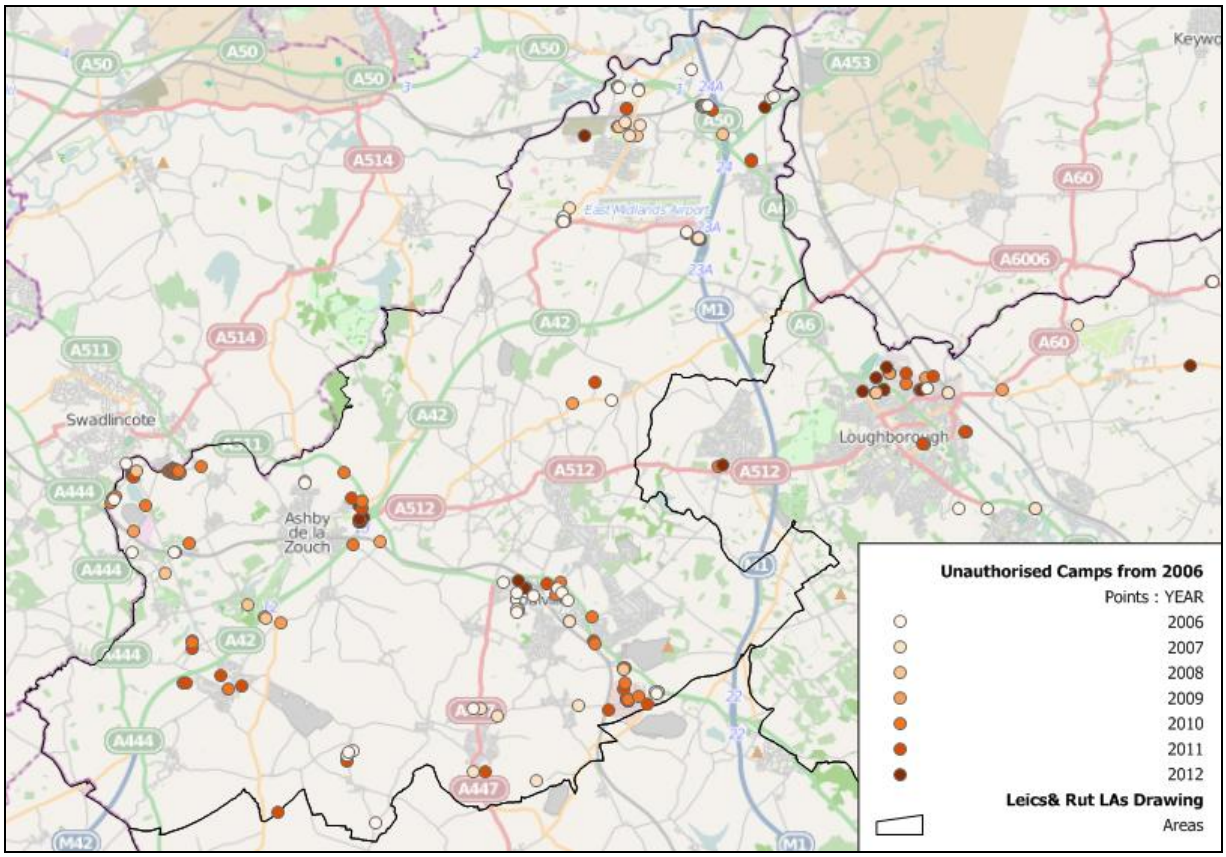
Map 4: Leicester City – unauthorised encampments since 2006



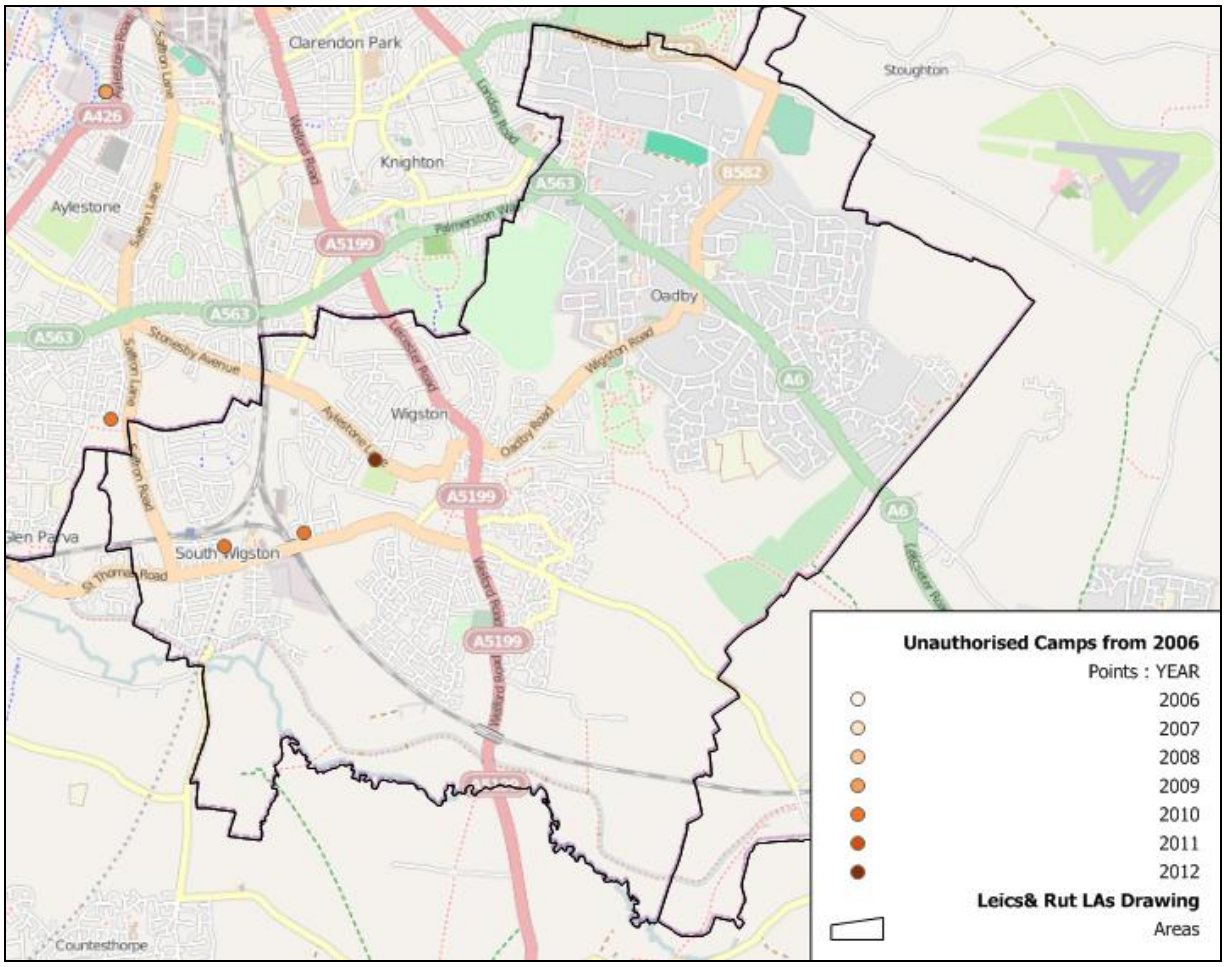
Map 5: Melton – unauthorised encampments since 2006



Map 6: North West Leicestershire – unauthorised encampments since 2006

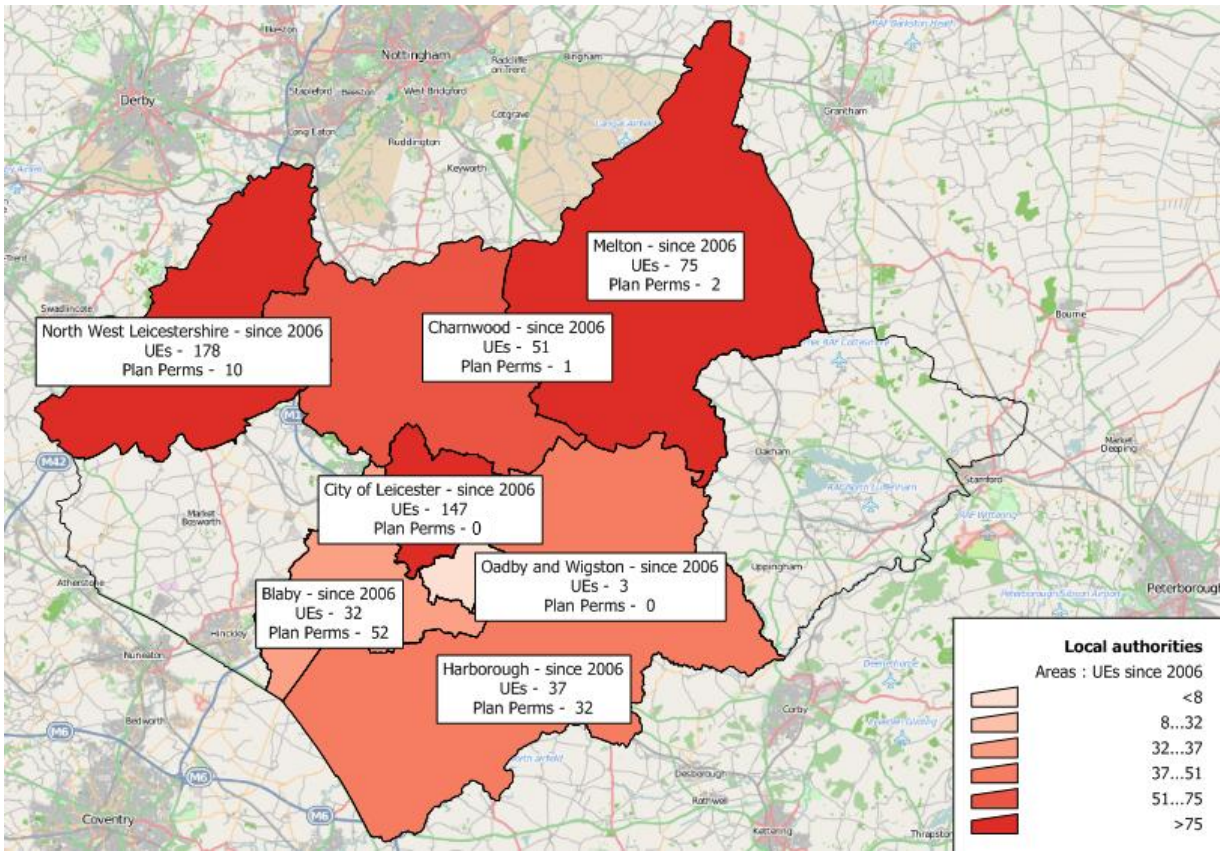


Map 7: Oadby & Wigston – unauthorised encampments since 2006

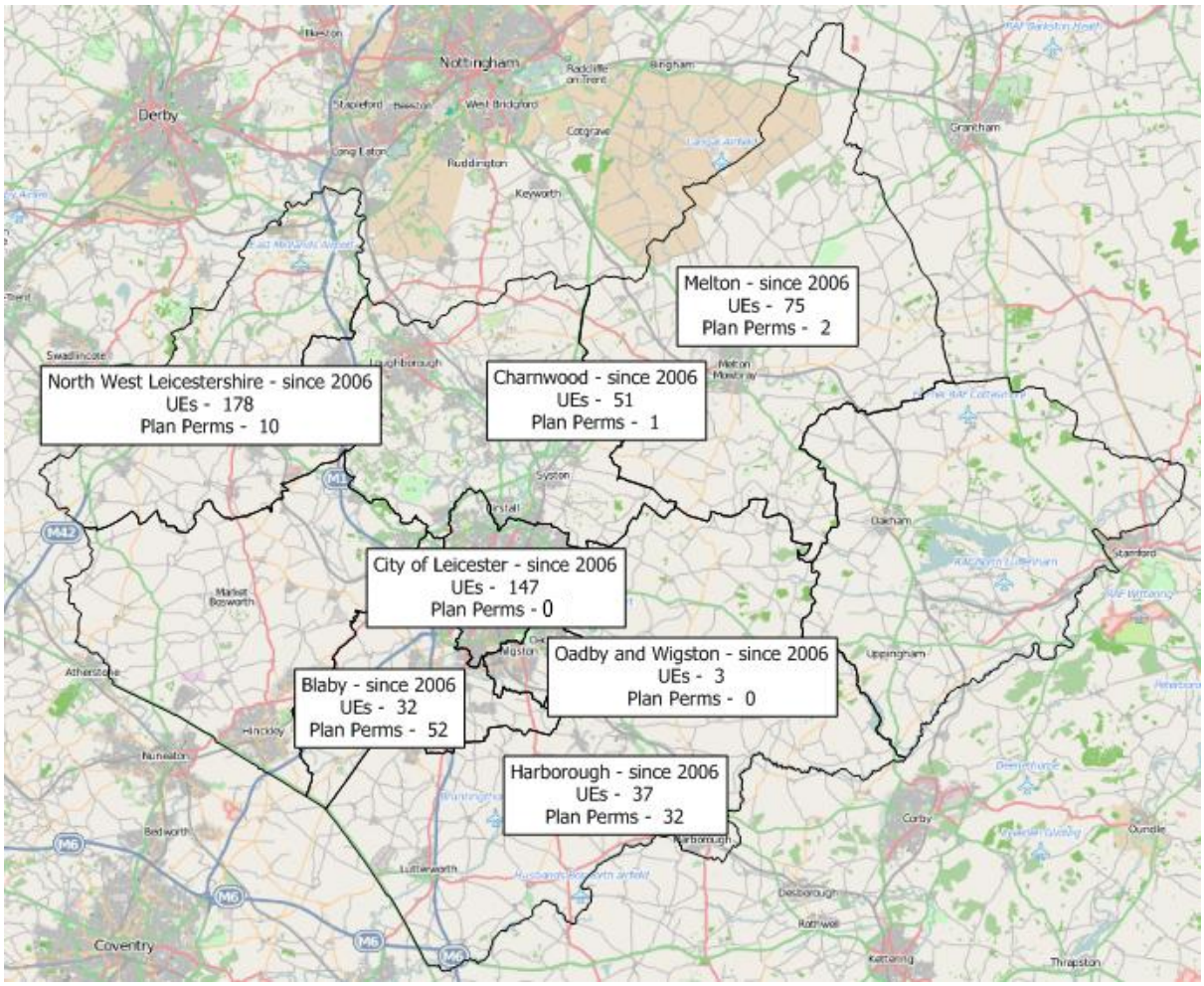


6.6 The following maps show the numbers of unauthorised encampments since 2006 by local authority and number of Planning Permissions for Authorised Sites granted by each local authority over this period. However grant of Planning Permission does not mean that the site was actually provided, or that it is still used for Gypsies and Travellers.

Map 8: Unauthorised Encampments and Planning Permissions for authorised sites since 2006

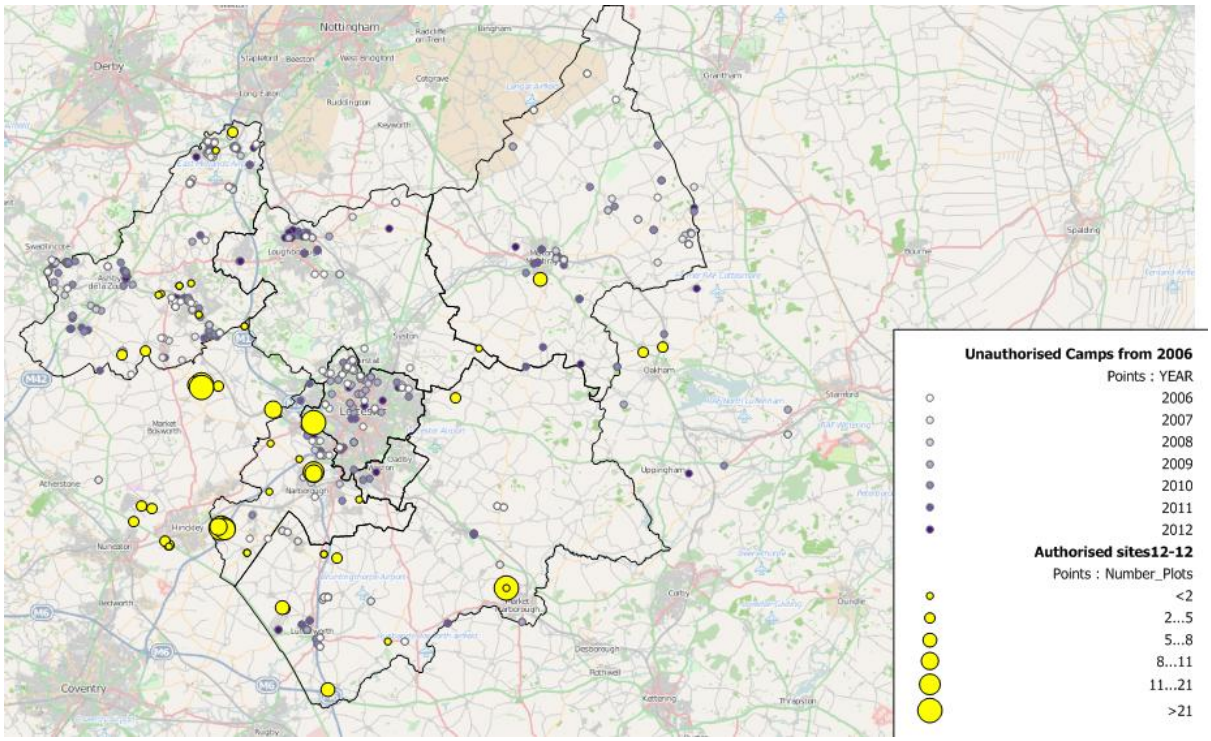


Map 9: Unauthorised Encampments and Planning Permissions for authorised sites since 2006 showing district area



6.7 There is some slight correlation between the number of Planning Permissions granted and a reduction in the number of unauthorised encampments, but this is very small (-0.23) and not statistically significant. There are also many other differences and variations between the local authorities, and indeed in the extent and reliability of the data collected on unauthorised encampments, that this kind of test is not really statistically valid. It does give an emerging pattern of data though and the research team would urge MATU and the councils to continue to monitor and map this data very carefully from now, as there may be stronger evidence emerging in the coming years to suggest that where provision is made that fewer unauthorised encampments might occur.

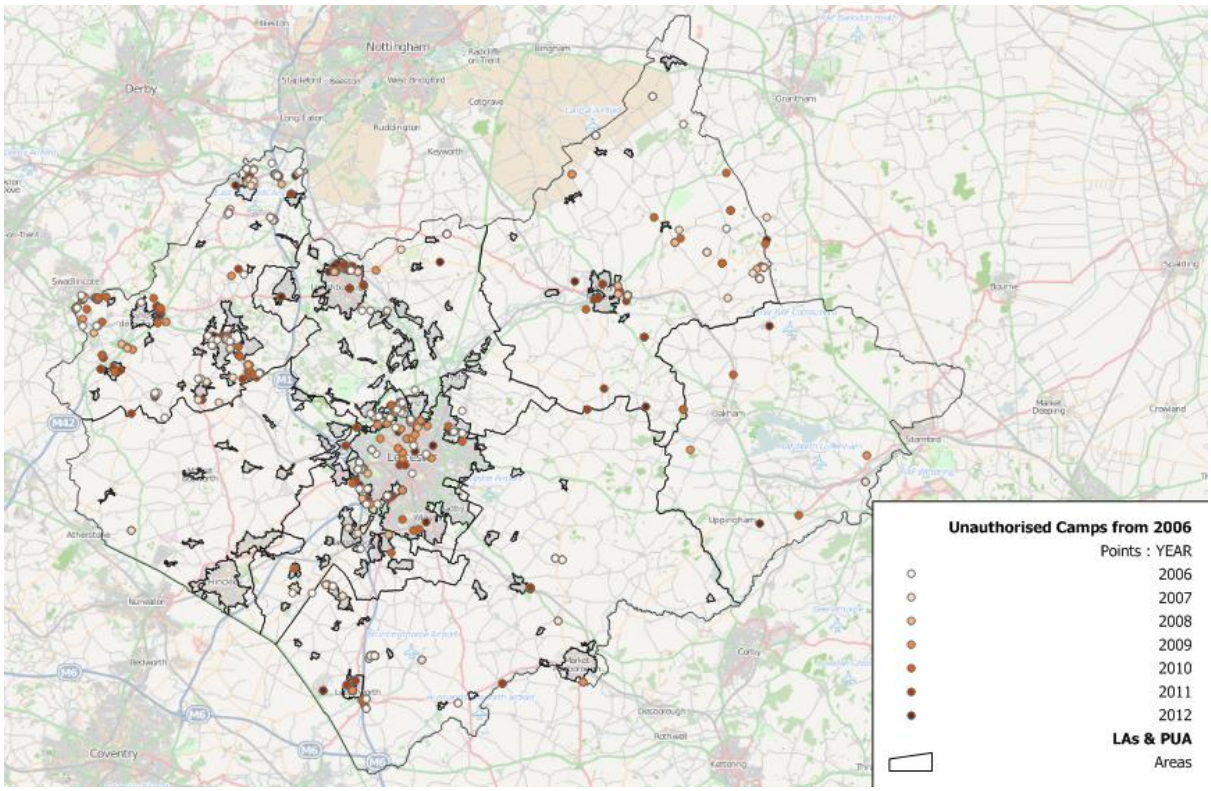
Map 10: Unauthorised Encampments since 2006 and Authorised Sites[10]



6.8 A more revealing pattern is suggested by including the Principal (Leicester City conurbation) Urban Area and other settlements, which shows how many unauthorised encampments are clustered around the city and larger towns, which appears to be less reduced by authorised provision in rural areas away from these.

[10] Mapped data on authorised sites is subject to confirmation and change by the local authorities. The latest data was mapped at 14th December 2012.

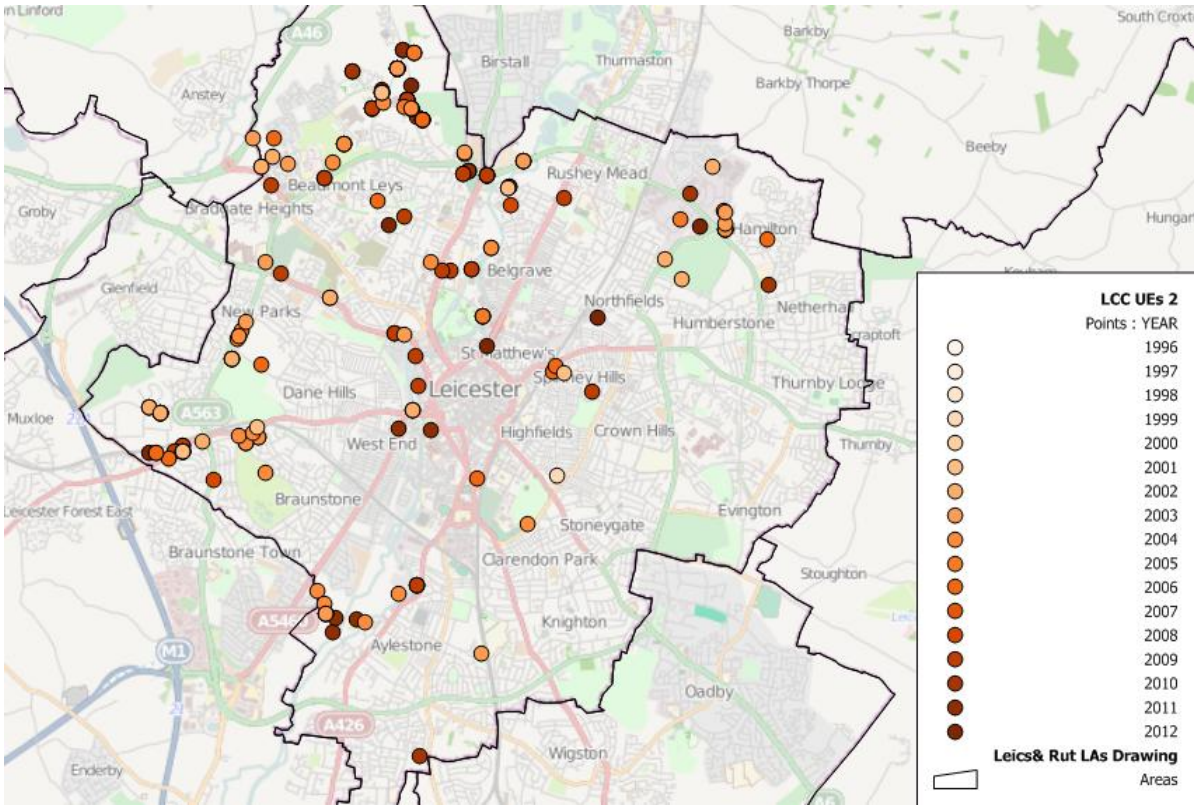
Map 11: Local Authority areas, Principal Urban Area and settlements and numbers of Unauthorised Encampments



Source: MATU Unauthorised Encampments database

6.9 The councils with the most significant number of unauthorised encampments are Leicester city and North West Leicestershire. There have been 145 unauthorised encampments since 2006 in Leicester city and 178 in North West Leicestershire; and the locations of these are shown in the map below:

Map 12 Leicester City Unauthorised Encampments since 1996



6.10 The maps used to illustrate unauthorised encampments so far in this chapter are a helpful tool to get an overall picture of where Gypsies and Travellers are stopping. In some of the maps there is a possible early indication of a link between provision of sites and reduced encampments; but as explained this is not statistically valid based on the data supplied and is, instead, an illustration of emerging patterns. The maps are more useful as an interactive tool and there is an offer for the study team member who undertook the mapping to visit MATU and talk to them and other interested councils in what the maps show on an interactive level.

6.11 The remainder of this chapter looks at the findings from the surveys looking particularly at the questions around travel and use of transit sites.

6.12 The survey asked respondents whether they travelled regularly. 32 (37%) said that they did.

6.13 Those who replied that they did travel regularly were asked to explain a bit about patterns of travel. Some who answered that they didn't travel said that this was down to ill health and an inability to tow the caravans anymore. A number of respondents chose not to answer this, but of those that did answer, a summary of key place names where travelled, or information on routes, is listed below:

- In Leicestershire
- In summer to the fairs [locations not stated] need to keep culture alive
- No choice [but to travel] within a ten mile radius [of Leicester]
- No pattern, I stay near family and friends until evicted
- Coalville, Derby, Chesterfield, Cambridge, Northampton
- Brighton, London, Bournemouth, Biggleswade
- Horsefairs – Appleby, Stowe, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire
- Northamptonshire to Manchester to Bristol to Oxford to London to Sligo, Ireland
- Only in the city of Leicester around Beaumont Leys
- Round the Beaumont Leys and Abbey Ward. Don't leave the area but stopping places are hard to find so use the same stopping places (Twelve responses suggested this constrained pattern of travel in close proximity to the city)
- Stay anywhere we can. Want to return to Leicester as soon as possible.
- Travel around the UK to meet the family and for seasonal work for example to Doncaster
- All over on [Christian] missions, London, Scotland
- Travel in summer to Swansea, Wales
- South of Ireland (a handful of respondents mentioned travel to Ireland)
- Used to travel all over – Peterborough, Northampton
- Visit family in Birmingham, Leicester city, London and Glasgow
- Usually go April time to Newcastle then on up to Scotland to visit wife's family and for work
- Travel between Norfolk and Leicestershire. I would dearly love to return to Leicestershire to be near family but there are no council sites available.

6.14 Respondents were also asked if they had been evicted or moved on in the last five years. 27 said they had been evicted in the last five years, 62 said they had not, and one person did not disclose an answer. 28 respondents said they had been moved on (without eviction) with 60 saying they had not and again one person not disclosing. 25 respondents answered yes to both questions – they had faced requests to move on and they had been evicted in the last five years. The picture broadly reflects a policy of toleration on encampments and sites where the location is appropriate and where there is no harm being done to the environment or property.

6.15 The types of places where Gypsies and Travellers in the survey said they had stopped included:

- Council transit site
- Private land
- Public land (e.g. car parks, playing fields)
- Public open land (commons)
- Deep highway verges
- Green lanes
- Lay-by

- Derelict industrial land.

6.16 Gypsies and Travellers who said they no longer travelled still answered this question on type of stopping places, so some responses were historical rather than current. Indeed some respondents referred to being unable to stop on green lanes and deep verges these days. One respondent in particular had very traditional views on travelling. An elderly gentleman identifying as an English Romany Gypsy said of his travel patterns:

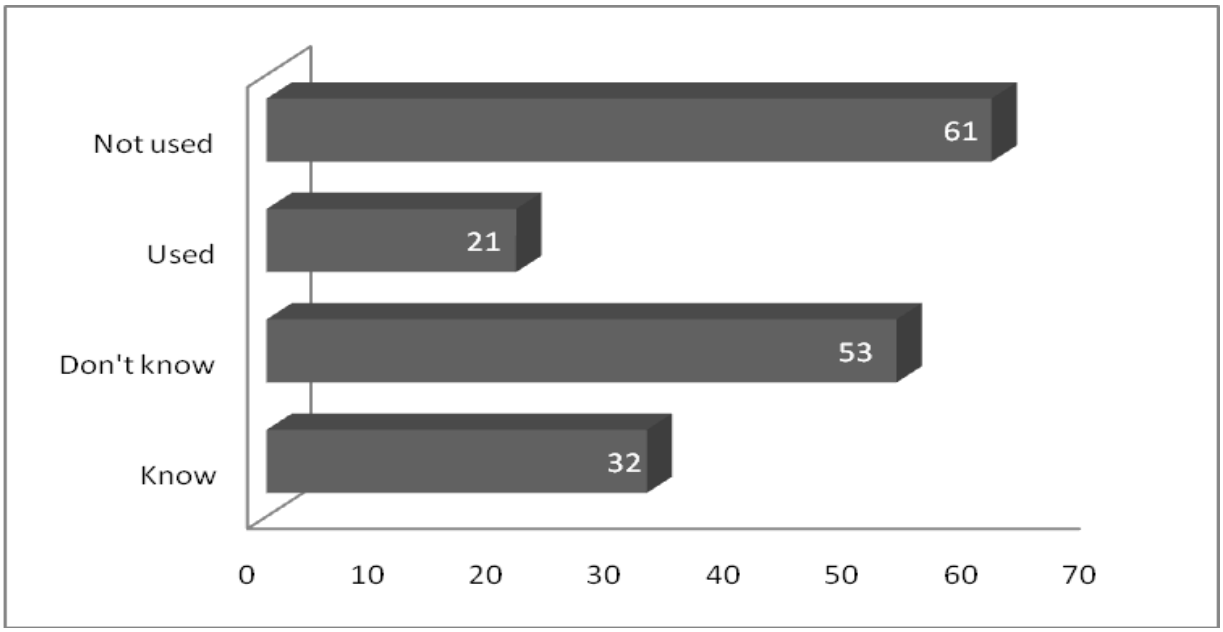
> "From country lane to country lane, where the mood takes me to. Horse fairs – Appleby – Stowe – Yorkshire – Lincolnshire. I cause problems to no one. I leave not mess, I'm polite and courteous to locals, associate with locals in pub, no one minds me being there." [ERGM 61]

In response to the question asking about provision of future sites, he said:

> "For me [I need] nothing. I want to live as I have always done on the green lanes." [ERGM 61]

6.17 The final two questions on the survey related to travelling asked respondents whether they knew where the nearest transit site was, and secondly whether they or their family had ever used a transit site. 31 of the 83 Gypsy and Traveller (non Showmen) respondents said they knew where the nearest transit site was, but only a handful actually named a geographical place. Only one respondent referred to a site in the study area, and this was private transit provision. 21 respondents said that they had stayed on a transit site; with only one again referring to in-county, private provision.

Figure 6.1: Use transit site



6.18 As illustrated in the chart above 25% of Gypsy and Traveller respondents have stayed on a transit site anywhere. Although there was a prompt to ask respondents where they had stayed on a transit site, many did not answer or said "a long time ago" and "I can't remember where". Where specific locations were given, these included:

- Southampton
- Brighton
- Peterborough
- Bagworth
- Mere Farm
- Lincolnshire
- Newport Pagnell
- Brigg
- North London
- Great Yarmouth
- Tamworth
- Westfield Stables

6.19 There were two respondents for example who were currently on a private transit site in Harborough. In the most part though, it appears that Gypsies and Travellers have a fixed idea of what a transit site is like and they do not want to stop on what they perceive to be a place where different families have to mix and where there might be anti-social behaviour. Individual additional comments to these questions included, for example:

- "My Dad would not let us stay on there"

- "NO transit site"
- "Build permanent sites first and worry about transit sites later"
- "Would not pull on to a transit site as facilities provided are shared with other family and are not permanent places to stay"
- "Would only stay on site with people I know"

6.20 It would seem that the image of transit sites is similar amongst Gypsies and Travellers as it is to concerns voiced by the settled community. The idea of large, "concrete jungle" places where residents don't know each other, is not a popular proposal. There needs to be some work done during consultation to ensure that the image of transit sites is improved. Smaller sites on key travel routes will be easier to 'sell' to all communities in the area.

6.21 Transit accommodation is necessary for those travelling through, and there are respondents in the survey who are currently in need of transit accommodation whilst they are visiting the area. It is also necessary to have transit accommodation in the event that inappropriate unauthorised encampments which cannot be tolerated for a specific reason needs to be 'directed' under Section 62 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act (1994) to move on.

6.22 Examples of recently provided council transit sites were sought from outside the Leicestershire area as there are no local examples; although there are private transit pitches in both Blaby and Harborough. In a telephone interview with Environmental Protection in a district council outside of this county, it was revealed that two sites have been built to meet need in the last two years. Basic facilities are provided in the form of a hard-standing pitch and a stop-tap. Toilets are brought onto site when they are needed, there is no electricity but Travellers bring their own generators. Rent is approximately £40 a week. Like Leicestershire there is a policy of 'toleration' so Travellers are only 'directed' to the transit site if their preferred stopping place is unsuitable; so whilst there is the ability for police to direct Travellers to the site, it is not an automatic policy in every instance.

6.23 In an interview with a Police Sergeant based in MATU the question was asked on what would be deemed as 'suitable' transit accommodation in the event of the need to use the power under Section 62 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act (1994). The response clarified that the policy was to tolerate where no harm was being done and that there was a need to be 'reasonable' in the direction to move on where that was necessitated. So it was made clear that, for example, if there was an unauthorised encampment in, say, Melton, it would not be 'reasonable' to direct them to a transit site in, say, Charnwood. This example was purely illustrative but made the case that if there were transit sites in just one location, it might not be reasonable to expect to direct families to one location only.

6.24 The Police Sergeant suggested that the following facilities would need to be on a transit site for him to consider it suitable in terms of 'directing' under Section 62:

- Hard standing
- Washing facilities (not necessarily individual wash blocks, but reasonable facilities)
- Toilets
- Electric (generators might be too noisy for some locations).

6.25 It was suggested that there was more need for communication between councils and the Police on the location and facilities on a transit site. Whilst transit sites must clearly be consulted on with Gypsies and Travellers or there is a danger they might be built in place where Gypsies and Travellers would not want to go, if councils want to provide sites that can be used for the purposes of Police powers under Section 62 then they need to consult with the Police who will be making these decisions on whether a site is appropriate and reasonable on a day-to-day basis.

Chapter Seven
Findings – Accommodation need and preference for Gypsies and Travellers

7.1 In the survey and in a focus group, Gypsy and Traveller respondents were asked for their opinions on location of sites, site design, ideal size of site and appropriate rent levels for a social site. This chapter presents the findings from the responses.

7.2 The overwhelming finding from the surveys is that there is a need for more sites; this is particularly acute for Leicester city council as has already been noted in the previous chapter on unauthorised encampments.

Need for accommodation now and need for accommodation for family members in next 5 years

7.3 Fifty-two (52) respondents said they were currently looking for accommodation. Fifty-two respondents said there would be a need for accommodation emerging from their household in the next five years; the majority of answers referred to older children who in five years time would be marrying and setting up their own household. Thirty-six (36) respondents answered that they were both looking for accommodation now and that there would be an additional accommodation need emerging from their household in the next five years.

Type of accommodation

7.4 Fifty-four (54) respondents said they wanted to live on a permanent Gypsy/Traveller site. Of these 54 thirty-one (31) said their preference was for a local authority site, eight (8) said their preference was for a private site and the remaining fifteen (15) said either local authority or private site.

7.5 Two respondents said they did not want to live on a site or in bricks and mortar. One wanted to travel or live on their own land; not a site; another wanted to travel as he had always done, stopping on green lanes. One respondent said they would like to live in either a flat or on a permanent local authority site. Two others said they would live in a bungalow or on a site, but would not be able to live in a flat. Another respondent said they would like to live in a bungalow or on a non-Traveller site (e.g. a mobile home park). Four further respondents said they would live on either a permanent local authority site or in bricks and mortar in the area.

7.6 One more respondent answered “Local council site; house as a very last resort”. Although this was in response to the question on accommodation

preference, it is clear that bricks and mortar would be acceptable only in the absence of all else – the primary aim of this respondent was to have a place to live, but it was made explicitly clear that bricks and mortar was last resort.

7.7 Three respondents didn't give details on their preferred type of accommodation or location. One respondent who was clearly travelling through and did not see the area as a main base, said he would prefer a stopping place to use on the way through.

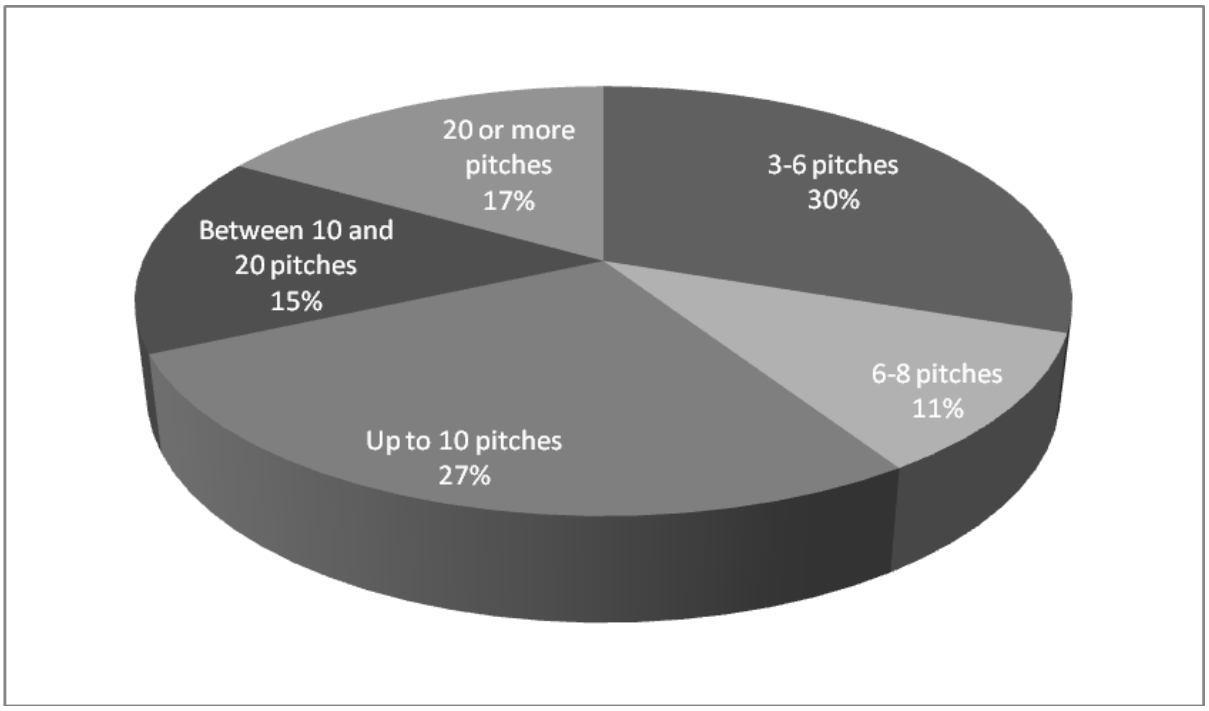
Area preference

7.8 The majority of respondents did not give precise locations instead suggesting they just wanted somewhere to settle in the broad area. Some of these gave specific locations:

- Leicester city x 13 specific mentions
- Coalville x3 specific mentions
- Beaumont Leys x3 specific mentions
- Groby
- Ansty
- Ratby
- Aston Firs
- Ashby
- Braunstone
- Scraptoft
- North West Leicestershire
- Enderby

7.9 The majority of respondents in the survey suggest that the preferred type of accommodation type is a small, permanent (average 5-6 pitches) family site. People on the roadside, on existing sites and in housing suggested this as their preferred accommodation type.

Figure 7.1: Ideal number of pitches on a site



7.10 There are exceptions to the small site model shown by a small proportion of respondents who prefer larger sites, often with the reason given that they do not want to be on a site dominated by one family. A number of surveys were undertaken on a social site at Meynells Gorse, there seem to be issues coming out of these surveys and from a site visit undertaken by the research team to talk to residents, related to anti-social behaviour. There were physical issues on the site in connection with an incident know to the site managers. Residents were hesitant to talk officially about anti-social behaviour and it is not in the remit of this report to discuss this in detail. However, it is a recommendation of this report that this situation is monitored on the site; a number of survey respondents on this site said they wanted to move to alternative accommodation – not because of the physical amenities on site, but because of the issues related to anti-social behaviour.

7.11 One note of caution that the client councils should take heed, is that whilst there may be a majority preference for a type of accommodation, there is no one-size-fits-all approach to Gypsy and Traveller site design and delivery. As with the wider population a mixed type of accommodation will be needed to suit a range of differing needs. Indeed, Doyal and Gough (1991) remind us of the importance of understanding this diversity of accommodation need:

> *Adequate housing is the next important intermediate need [after food and water] which must be satisfied if illness is to be avoided. On the face of it, what constitutes adequacy here is more open to cultural relativity than food. It might be argued that given the wide social*

variation in what is regarded as a 'dwelling'... any attempt to find a common yardstick of adequacy must be doomed from the start. (Pg 196)

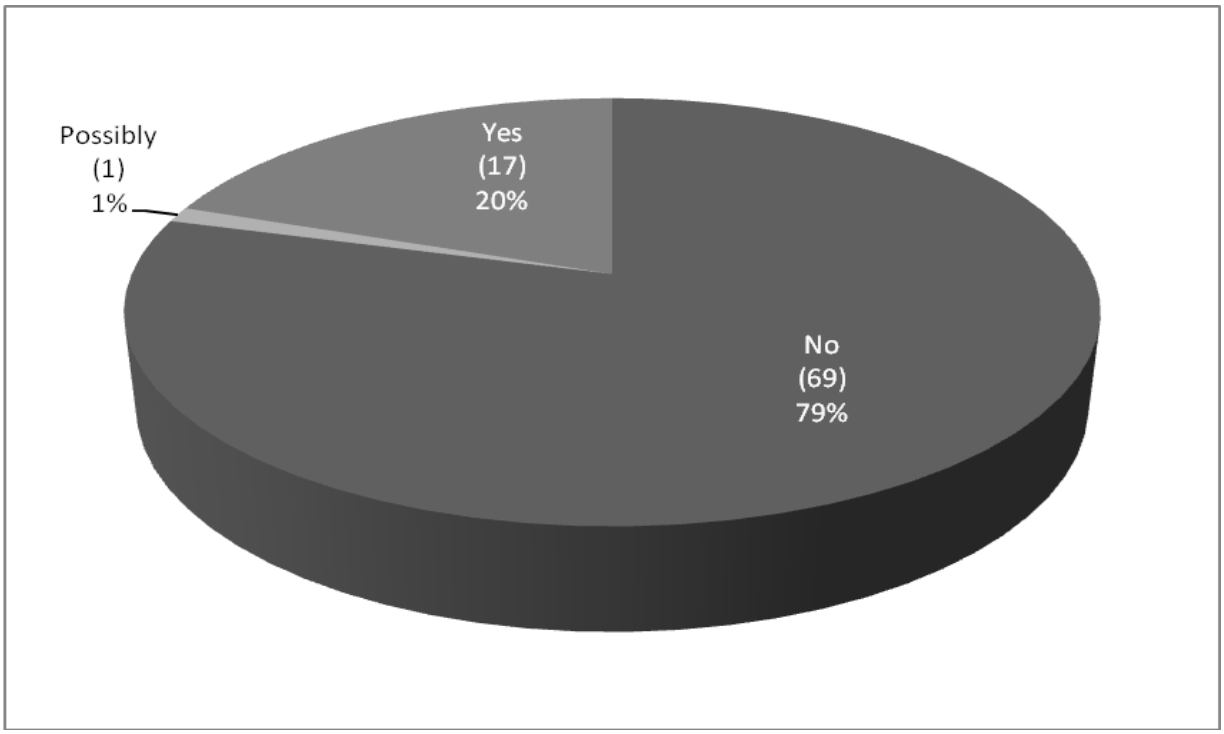
7.12 Doyal and Gough note the links between accommodation and health and the survey did ask this question of respondents. The findings are dealt with separately in chapter eight of this report.

Need for a social rented site

7.13 A series of three questions was asked (1) If own private site preferred and planning permission obtainable, could the respondent and/or their family afford to buy the land; (2) If private rented site preferred could the respondent afford the rent; and (3) Is there a need for respondent or members of household to live on a social site. This is different to the question asking preference for type and location of site; it is a specific question designed to test affordability to provide accommodation and subsequent need for a social site. Each of these answers is illustrated in more detail below, but the intention of these questions was to build a cumulative picture of need for social provision.

7.14 Respondents were asked whether they could afford to buy land. 70, said no (this included one showman), 1 said possibly, and the remaining 19 respondents said yes they could afford to buy land to build a site.

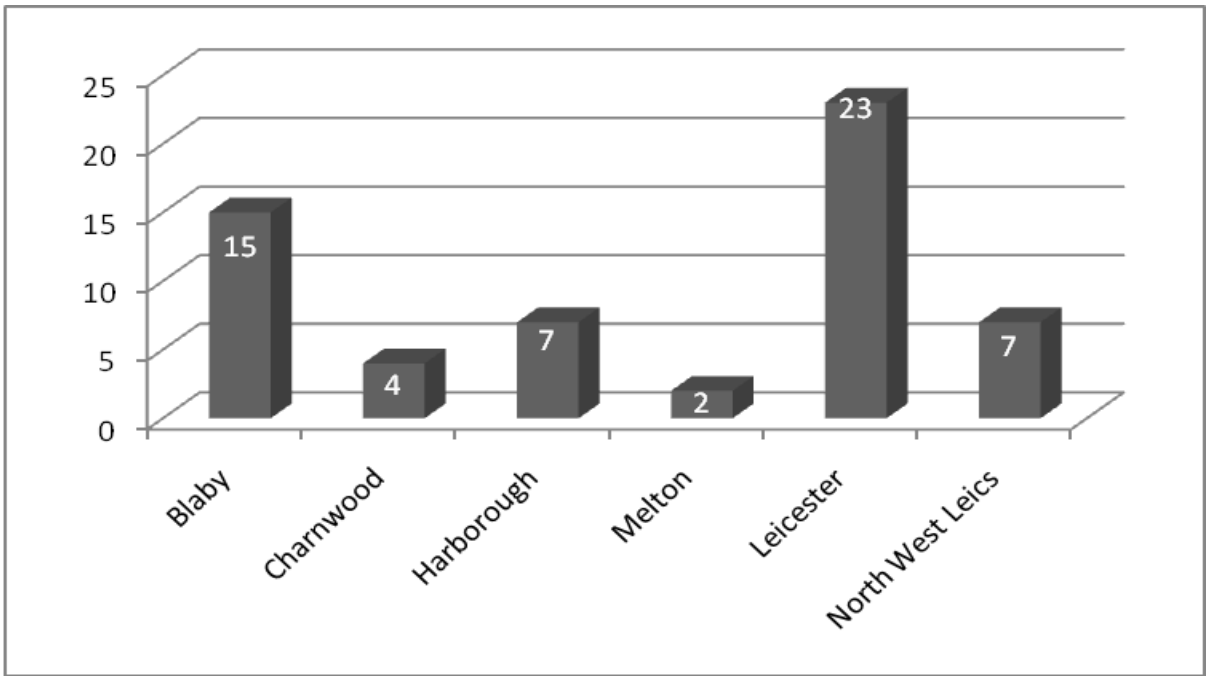
Figure 7.2: Can Respondents Afford to buy land to build a site?



7.15 Respondents to the survey were also asked if they could afford to rent privately. 59 respondents said they could not. Responses in other questions in the survey suggest that owners of private rented sites will not accept housing benefit, and so this may be a factor in the responses to this question.

7.16 People were also asked in the survey directly whether they felt they needed affordable provision such as on a social rented site. The majority of respondents said yes they did. This is stratified by district in the figure below.

Figure 7.3: Respondents saying they needed a social rented site, by district



Issues for newly emerging households

7.17 There were a few respondents who, before they were married lived with their parents on their site or in their house. However, upon marriage they were suddenly without accommodation for their new household; there was no room for their trailer. One young woman [ERGW 77] was surveyed whilst stopping temporarily with her Mother who is now in a house in Leicester. The young woman says: I was born and lived in Leicester all my life until I married a couple of months ago. Mother lives in a house in Leicester. I was brought up on Meynells Gorse...We live in a trailer and moved to London as there was no sites in Leicester [but] no sites in London either so on roadside..." This respondent said that she was looking for site accommodation in Leicester to be near her family.

7.18 The scenario in the case above is not an isolated example, and it echoes views on the need for sites and their importance for familial support, as discussed in the women's focus group, discussed further on in this chapter.

Site design

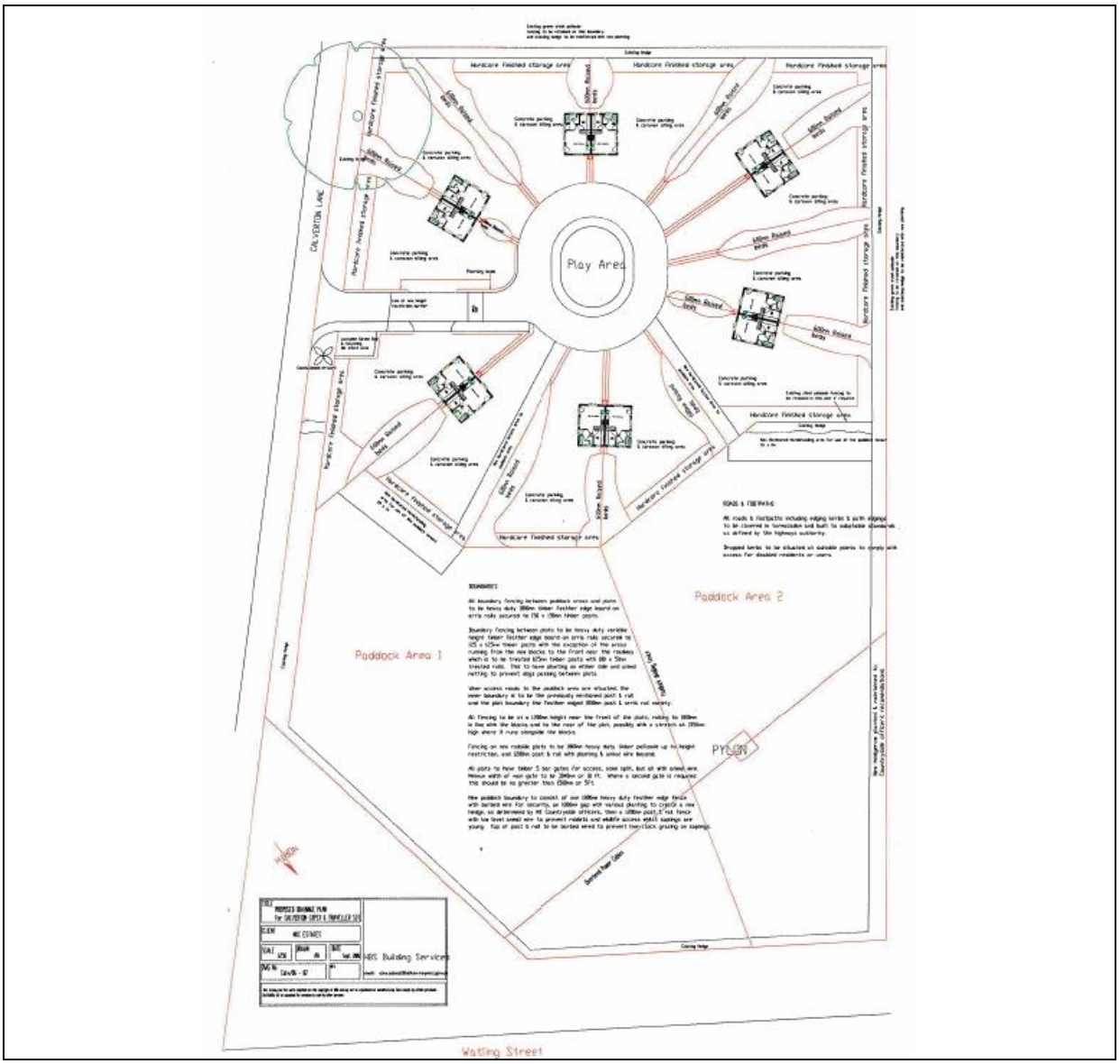
7.19 In a focus group, discussion turned to ideal site design. Focus group participants suggested that a circular design was favourable with sufficient room for a play area. Such a design, used in a case study report for Joseph Rowntree Foundation research (Richardson, 2007) is shown in Figure 7.1 overleaf.

7.20 The discussion in the focus group picked up on qualitative issues not drawn out in the survey responses. One very strongly voiced need was for room on sites for growing families where young people got married and needed their own accommodation as a new family unit. Also though, was the need for room to look after elderly family members, for example where a parent was ill or bereaved and needed to be with their adult children and extended family for support. One of the participants of the focus group who currently resides in a house said that if anything were to happen to her husband in the future then she would need to move back onto a site with her adult children for support and care; she would not be able to remain on her own in the house.

Site facilities

7.21 Gypsy and Traveller respondents were asked what sort of facilities they would need on a site. All respondents said that basic facilities like toilets and showers were needed along with electric. The majority of respondents said that a utility block for personal use to each pitch was needed with some saying that they would like a small kitchen in the utility block. Some respondents said a play area for children would be ideal, but one respondent said this would not work. There was a mixed response to the need for grazing for horses with some saying it was essential to way of life and culture, with a few saying livestock should not be on site. This was certainly not shown as an essential facility for site design; although a small number had a strong preference for grazing for horses.

Figure 7.4 Ideal site design



Chapter Eight
Findings – Health and Education issues for Gypsies and Travellers

8.1 From the survey findings 40 respondents said they had health problems. This is most likely to be an under-estimate of need as in other parts of the survey respondents might refer to stress or other health issues, but still respond 'Yes' to the statement 'I am in good health'. There may be an element of 'making do' and accepting certain health issues as part of the lifestyle and culture of being a Gypsy or Traveller, particularly for those on the roadside.

8.2 The survey asked respondents if they were registered with a doctor and a dentist. Three respondents all on the roadside (two Irish Travellers and one English Romany Gypsy) said they were not registered with a GP. Two of these respondents considered Leicester as their main base, and the third was just visiting the area and said that he used his family GP at home or went to A&E in an emergency when he was away travelling. The majority of respondents were registered with both GP and dentist, but there were quite a number (19) who say they are not registered with a dentist.

8.3 Eleven (11) respondents specifically referred to help they had received from members of the Gypsy/Traveller health team either in getting them registered with health services, or in helping them to attend specialist appointments. This was not in response to a direct question or prompt, so the number of people in the sample surveyed who received help from the Traveller Health Team is likely to be significantly higher.

8.4 The Travelling Families Service for health is an outreach service where a number of agencies or liaison officers, or Travellers themselves can refer. The strength of such a service is the multi-agency approach it takes in its links with Gypsy liaison officers at MATU and with education.

8.5 Work is being undertaken by the specialist health registrar to examine a proposal for enhancing the healthcare services of Gypsies and Travellers in Leicestershire and Rutland. A report has been written for consideration by the clinical commissioning group (CCG). It is proposed that a 'whole system approach' is taken to healthcare for Gypsy and Traveller communities, that capacity is built for example through health promotion and screening, and that local services are enhanced. The report suggests that resources could be made for those practices registering Gypsies and Travellers on their permanent register and providing a 'level 2' enhance service including screening prompts, collection of data, summarising medical records and providing additional medication for travelling purposes. The report makes

reference to the good practice in health care provision by GPs in the Market Harborough practice.

8.6 The CCG report also refers to the Health Ambassadors programme which was initiated by Lynne Hartwell, nationally recognised for her good practice in this area, under a Department of Health Pacesetters programme. Continuation of this health ambassadors programme would meet the aims of the CCG report, particularly in reference to capacity building.

8.7 There is a specialist health service for Travellers based out of the New Parks Health Centre which is referred to in very positive terms by Gypsies and Travellers and professionals at MATU. The health service works in collaboration with other agencies to ensure the links between health and housing are made. Gypsies and Travellers in the survey referred to the help they had received from the Traveller Health team in getting them registered with doctors, understanding appointment letters and helping them through sometimes complex processes. This response from one respondent in the survey is echoed across a number of surveys:

> "Traveller health team have always helped us with any problems."

8.8 Gypsies and Travellers were also asked what impact their accommodation had on their health. Some responses are detailed below:

- "Being able to have a doctor [on a settled site] is good"
- "Being moved on and on a regular basis means we miss appointments on a regular basis"
- "Better health because of private facilities" [utility block per family pitch]
- "Due to lack of basic facilities children constantly have infections this would improve with permanent place to stay"
- "Feel very isolated especially when we are not well No one near to discuss anything with who understands us Travellers" [in bricks and mortar]
- "Health issues caused by being moved on and uncertainty surrounding site provision ever being made available in this area"
- "Healthier because not on road having to beg for water"
- "I feel isolated as no family close by would like to be on a site with other family members"
- "It is very difficult as we only have a toilet that we have to share"
- "Mental health issues caused by constantly moving and no facilities"

8.9 Education issues are discussed in a little more detail in chapter twelve on housing related support in this report. The survey asked very basic questions to find out how children were educated. Not all respondents had children living with them in their current household. Of those that did have school-age children 27 said they attended school and 8 said they home-schooled. One respondent gave another answer saying that her children would not be able to be registered until she had settled accommodation. Another respondent said

that her child had been pulled out of school because of bullying and they were now attending STRIDE[11].

[11] STRIDE is a social enterprise which trains and trades for community benefit. See further www.leicesterstride.co.uk

Chapter Nine
Findings – Travelling Showpeople Accommodation needs and preferences

9.1 Five survey respondents in the population sample self-defined as Showmen and completed the bespoke survey. This information was supplemented by a more detailed interview with a Showman family in the Blaby district, and with information in a brief telephone interview with a member of the Midlands Section of the Showmen's Guild.

9.2 There was specific accommodation need found in two of the six surveys for this group. Two said that they were looking for accommodation now, and three of the surveys found there to be additional need in the next five years, one for a brother, and the other two Showmen surveys identified need for two family members in each household in the next five years.

9.3 In one case the Showmen family surveyed showed two adult sons living on the yard owned by their parents in touring caravans who wanted to build more permanent accommodation for themselves for the future so they could continue in the business and live on the family business yard. Both young adult men in their 30's wanted to apply for planning permission to build a house each on the yard to secure their future accommodation needs so they could continue to work in their family business in the future with a sense of stability.

9.4 As part of wider discussions with a support worker who had administered two surveys and talked to two Showmen families, there was evidence that a number of issues were negatively impacting on the Showmen's trade in fairs. The weather in recent years has resulted in cancelled fairs and impacted on business viability for some. There is diversification into catering at events and festivals for some Showmen, rather than continuing to focus on fair rides.

9.5 Accommodation needs preference for Showmen was for:

- Yes looking for self now - Permanent private owned yard preferred
- Yes looking for self now - House on this yard
- Need in household for two family members in next five years - House bungalow or flat permanent private owned yard or permanent private rented site

9.6 Three of the Showmen respondents could afford private owned-provision; one suggested that they would not be able to afford to buy their own place and one further did not answer this question.

9.7 Showmen respondents wanted to make their distinct needs and culture known. One respondent who needs permanent accommodation for himself (and who has a brother who also needs permanent accommodation) said that he wanted to build himself a house on the yard, that the family could afford to do this, that there was sufficient space on the yard to do this, and that for the future of the family business it was important for the next generation to feel stability in their accommodation. This respondent said “Please tell them [the councils] that Showmen like living in houses”. There was a concern that councils assumed provision for Showmen was the same as for Gypsies and Travellers, but they wanted to make clear that for this family, mobile homes and chalets were not preferred, instead the stability of bricks and mortar was the preferred type of home.

Chapter Ten
Refresh Assessment of requirements for residential site pitches – social rented and private

Introduction

10.1 The calculation of pitch requirements for this study is based on the methodology which appeared in the CLG guidance on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments. The calculation draws on secondary information about the Gypsy and Traveller population and provision; survey data; and reasoned assumptions made in order to interpret the survey findings and make the pitch requirement estimates realistic. These assumptions are in line with the professional experience of the Study Team and approaches taken in similar studies elsewhere. The assumptions used are made transparent as they are set out in full.

10.2 Separate calculations are undertaken for:

- Residential pitch requirements for Gypsies and Travellers, Transit requirements for Gypsies and Travellers and residential pitch requirements for Travelling Showpeople
- Periods covering 2012 – 2017, 2017 – 2022, 2022 – 2027 and 2027 – 2031
- Each year begins 1st April, so the first tranche is for five years from 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2017, and so on. The final tranche contains only 4 years (rather than 5 years in the preceding tranches), in recognition that the study period requested by the clients ends 31st March 2031.

10.3 In line with CLG guidance and the client brief this study includes the housing requirements of housed Travellers. Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments – Guidance, CLG 2007 includes Gypsies and Travellers living in bricks and mortar defines these as [Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar] "whose existing accommodation is overcrowded or unsuitable ('unsuitable' in this context can include unsuitability by virtue of proven psychological aversion to bricks and mortar accommodation). (Paragraph 15, page 8).These needs contribute to pitch requirements for sites. GLG guidance adds that local authorities will wish to satisfy themselves that this aversion is of sufficient severity to constitute a need rather than a preference.

10.4 The Study Team has applied assumptions to the interpretation of survey and secondary data. We have not applied raw data from survey responses directly and, in order not to skew the assessment of pitch requirements based on

aspirational responses, we have adjusted survey findings to reflect our professional opinion on what is likely to happen. These assumptions are spelt out in detail within our calculations at Appendix A They are line with the approach set out within published guidance, other studies and are drawn from our professional experience. These assumptions are designed to eliminate double counting and inclusion of aspirational responses and to produce a set of estimates that are robust and reflect what practitioners would reasonably expect is likely to happen.

10.5 The GTAA methodology requires a number of calculations to be undertaken which draw upon an estimate of the Gypsy and Traveller population as a whole. The Study Team has estimated this by using the 2007 base figure estimated in the GTAA, more recent CLG Caravan Counts, data from the Multi Agency Traveller Unit (MATU) and local planning authorities in order to develop the estimate set out at Table 10.1. The estimates of future pitch requirements do not include Rutland County Council and Hinckley & Bosworth Borough which are been the subject of separate GTAAs. The impact of requirement arising in these areas is discussed at section 10.5.

Table 10.1: Estimated Gypsy and Traveller Households in Study Area 2012

Local Authority	Social Rented[12]	Private Sites[13]	Unauthorised Developments[14]	Housing[15]	Long Term Encampments[16]	All
Blaby District	20	102	0	6	0	128
Charnwood	0	0	0	6	0	6
Harborough	0	70	7	18	4	99
Melton Borough	0	2	0	6	3	11
NW Leicestershire	1[17]	33	11	18	0	63
Oadby & Wigston	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leicester City	21	0	0	137	3	161
All	42	207	18	191	10	468

10.6 The estimate of the number of households relates to the residential Gypsy and Traveller population that normally live in the Study Area. The number of

[12] Gypsy/Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites provided by Local Authorities and private Registered Providers in England on 19 January 2012 (CLG)
[13] Base estimates in GTAA 2006 plus additional provision reported by local planning authorities and MATU
[14] Tolerated unauthorised sites on Gypsies own land from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household
[15] Base estimates in GTAA 2006 (185) plus 50% of the need for additional arising in 2006 -11 (57) identified in that report p. 91
[16] Tolerated unauthorised sites not on Gypsies owned land from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household
[17] These figures are published by CLG as "Gypsy/Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites provided by Local Authorities and private Registered Providers in England on 19 January 2012 (CLG)". The published figure for NWLDC is 3. We have adjusted this to 1 to reflect the fact that 2 pitches are not available due to contamination. This is referenced in Table 10.7 footnote 71 which states "Gypsy/Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites provided by Local Authorities and private Registered Providers in England on 19 January 2012 (CLG) minus two pitches reported as unusable"

household shown as living in encampments only relates to tolerated encampments. Study evidence is that these households have local connections and are seeking to continue to live in the Study Area.

Residential Pitch Requirements 2012 – 17

10.7 Table 10.2 sets out the calculation of pitch requirements for 2012 – 17 across the Study Area. This includes Leicester and all districts in Leicestershire apart from Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council and Rutland County Council; both of these authorities have separately commissioned studies which will be available from those councils.

10.8 Table 10.2 is supported by notes explaining how each element of the calculation has been determined. Where assumptions are made these reflect the experience of those working with Gypsies and Travellers in the study area and the assessment of the research team. This suggests that there is a need for 113 pitches in the Study Area in the period 2012 – 17.

10.9 This estimate compares to the previous GTAA requirement for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland of 104 pitches in the period 2006 – 2011. The subsequent East Midlands Regional Plan expressed this requirement as relating to the period 2007 – 2012. From MATU data there are estimated to have been 119 additional private authorised pitches and nil additional social rented pitches provided to date since 1 January 2007.

10.10 This revised assessment of need arising from new data collection, survey work and assumptions carried out or applied as part of the 2012 GTAA refresh. Factors giving rise to change may include

- Changed housing market, employment and economic conditions
- Increased growth from household formation
- The planned end of temporary permissions which would add to need
- The absence of additional social rented pitches required by the those not able to buy land or access private rented pitches
- The importance of social rented pitches to meet the needs of the housed population which is nearly 40% of the estimated total
- The lack of any further social provision since the opening of Meynells Gorse (Leicester) and Aston Firs (Blaby) in the 1970's

10.11 The publication Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites: Good Practice Guide (CLG, 2008) states that "there is no one-size-fits-all measurement of a pitch as, in the case of the settled community, this depends on the size of individual families and their particular needs" (Paragraph 7.9, page 40). It adds, however, that "as a general guide, it is possible to specify that an average family pitch must be capable of accommodating an amenity building, a large trailer and touring caravan, (or two trailers, drying space for clothes, a lockable shed (for bicycles, wheelchair storage etc), parking space for two vehicles and a small garden area. Smaller pitches must be able to

accommodate at least an amenity building, a large trailer, drying space for clothes and parking for at least one vehicle)" (Paragraph 7.12 – 7.13 pages 40 – 41). This guidance provides detailed information on site location, layout, access and orientation, site services and facilities and health, safety and accessibility.

10.12 The calculation below makes a number of assumptions which, at the time of writing, have to be confirmed with the local authorities as they make no allowance for the future supply of pitches relating to:

- Planning applications pending
- New pitches planned
- LA pitches not utilised
- Authorised pitches undeveloped

10.13 The figures for current supply assume that the residential provision identified in 2007 and additional permissions since that time have been developed and continue to be available. In instances where a permission was never developed, and has now lapsed, or a site has been closed to Gypsies and Travellers then supply will have been lost and allowance would need to be made for this. There may be a need for councils who know where sites in their area are not currently open for use by Gypsies and Travellers to review and enforce planning conditions to ensure sites given permission for Gypsy and Traveller pitches are actually open to Gypsies and Travellers. Where the research team has been alerted to possible such sites, they have highlighted this through draft and interim reports to MATU and individual councils. These sites have been retained in the estimation of current supply on the basis that they are anticipated to revert to use by Gypsies and Travellers.

10.14 Table 10.2 shows the calculation of pitch requirements across the Study Area. The derivation of each row is described at the end of this section. There are separate calculations shown for each local planning authority in Tables 10.3 – 10.11 using the same methodology. It should be noted that the requirements show need where it arises based on primary and secondary data as evidence; when developing planning policies, authorities will, under their duty to co-operate obligations, need to discuss the distribution of pitch provision across administrative boundaries where need cannot be fully met in the district where it arises.

Table 10.2: Residential Pitch Requirements 2012 – 2017 (in GTAA 2012 Study Area)

Element in the calculation:	**Pitches/families**
Current residential supply	
1. Socially rented pitches November 2012[18]	42
2. Pitches on private authorised sites November 2012[19]	207
3. Total pitches/households November 2012 (rows 1+2)	249
Additional need in July 2012 and arising 2012- 2017[20]	
4. Overcrowding on LA sites November 2012[21]	0
5. Net movement from housing to sites 2012-2017[22]	14
6. Unauthorised development November 2012[23]	18
7. Unauthorised encampment November 2012[24]	41
8. End of temporary permissions 2012-2017[25]	0
9. New household formation 2012-2017[26]	58
10. Additional need 2012-2017 (rows 4 – 9)	**131**
Additional supply 2012-2017	
11. LA pitches not utilised November 2012[27]	0
12. Authorised pitches undeveloped November 2012[28]	1
13. Planning applications pending November 2012[29]	7
14. New pitches planned November 2012[30]	0
15. Vacancies on socially rented sites 2012-2017[31]	10
16. Additional Supply 2012-2017 (rows 11 – 15)	**18**
Additional residential pitch requirements	
17. Requirement for extra residential pitches 2012-2017	**113**

[18] Gypsy/Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites provided by Local Authorities and private Registered Providers in England on 19 January 2012 (CLG)
[19] Base estimates in GTAA 2006 plus additional provision reported by local planning authorities and MATU There is one pitch which has been given permission in Charnwood but which it has been reported is still undeveloped this pitch shows as additional supply in row 12 of this table and is not included therefore in this figure of current supply in row 2.
[20] Although this first tranche is shown from April 2012 to March 2017 the data used and embedded in the assumed baseline figure as at April 2012 includes all data and planning permission information provided up to early December 2012, the date of the first draft of the report published to client councils.
[21] Study Team assumption in the absence of any such data from Leicester City Council or Leicestershire County Council
[22] Study Team estimate based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[23] Tolerated unauthorised sites on Gypsies own land from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household
[24] Study Team calculation based on MATU data and stated assumptions
[25] There are no temporary permissions in the Study Area. Outside the Study Area there are temporary permissions due to expire in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough and Rutland
[26] Study Team estimates based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[27] Information provided by MATU shows zero vacant pitches
[28] Information provided by MATU showed the 1 pitch given permission in Charnwood was still undeveloped
[29] NWLDC has confirmed that two applications for a total of seven pitches are pending appeal (07/01129/FUL) and (12/00003/RET)
[30] Whilst there are ideas being discussed and HCA funding awarded there are no official plans for pitches ready to submit for planning application
[31] Study Team calculation based on an assumed 5% vacancy rate per year over 5 years

Table 10.3: Residential Pitch Requirements 2012 – 2017 in Blaby District

Element in the calculation:	**Pitches/families**
Current residential supply	
1. Socially rented pitches November 2012[32]	20
2. Pitches on private authorised sites November 2012[33]	102
3. Total pitches/households November 2012 (rows 1+2)	122
Additional need in July 2010 and arising 2012- 2017[34]	
4. Overcrowding on LA sites November 2012[35]	0
5. Net movement from housing to sites 2012-2017[36]	0
6. Unauthorised development November 2012[37]	0
7. Unauthorised encampment November 2012[38]	3
8. End of temporary permissions 2012-2017[39]	0
9. New household formation 2012-2017[40]	15
10. Additional need 2012-2017 (rows 4 – 9)	**18**
Additional supply 2012-2017	
11. LA pitches not utilised November 2012[41]	0
12. Authorised pitches undeveloped November 2012[42]	0
13. Planning applications pending November 2012[43]	0
14. New pitches planned November 2012[44]	0
15. Vacancies on socially rented sites 2012-2017[45]	5
16. Additional Supply 2012-2017 (rows 11 – 15)	**5**
Additional residential pitch requirements	
17. Requirement for extra residential pitches 2012-2017	**13**

[32] Gypsy/Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites provided by Local Authorities and private Registered Providers in England on 19 January 2012 (CLG)
[33] Base estimates in GTAA 2006 plus additional provision reported by local planning authorities and MATU
[34] Although this first tranche is shown from April 2012 to March 2017 the data used and embedded in the assumed baseline figure as at April 2012 includes all data and planning permission information provided up to early December 2012, the date of the first draft of the report published to client councils.
[35] Study Team assumption in the absence of any such data from Leicester City Council or Leicestershire County Council
[36] Study Team estimate based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[37] Tolerated unauthorised sites on Gypsies own land from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household
[38] Study Team calculation based on MATU data and stated assumptions
[39] There are no temporary permissions in the Study Area. Outside the Study Area there are temporary permissions due to expire in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough and Rutland
[40] Study Team estimates based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[41] Information provided by MATU shows zero vacant pitches
[42] The council has not reported any undeveloped pitches
[43] The council has confirmed there are no pending applications
[44] No formal plans for pitches identified
[45] Study Team calculation based on an assumed 5% vacancy rate per year over 5 years

Table 10.4: Residential Pitch Requirements 2012 – 2017 in Charnwood Borough

Element in the calculation:	**Pitches/families**
Current residential supply	
1. Socially rented pitches November 2012[46]	0
2. Pitches on private authorised sites November 2012[47]	0
3. Total pitches/households November 2012 (rows 1+2)	0
Additional need in July 2010 and arising 2012- 2017[48]	
4. Overcrowding on LA sites November 2012[49]	0
5. Net movement from housing to sites 2012-2017[50]	0
6. Unauthorised development November 2012[51]	0
7. Unauthorised encampment November 2012[52]	3
8. End of temporary permissions 2012-2017[53]	0
9. New household formation 2012-2017[54]	1
10. Additional need 2012-2017 (rows 4 – 9)	**4**
Additional supply 2012-2017	
11. LA pitches not utilised November 2012[55]	0
12. Authorised pitches undeveloped November 2012[56]	1
13. Planning applications pending November 2012[57]	0
14. New pitches planned November 2012[58]	0
15. Vacancies on socially rented sites 2012-2017[59]	0
16. Additional Supply 2012-2017 (rows 11 – 15)	**1**
Additional residential pitch requirements	
17. Requirement for extra residential pitches 2012-2017	**3**

[46] Gypsy/Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites provided by Local Authorities and private Registered Providers in England on 19 January 2012 (CLG)
[47] Base estimates in GTAA 2006 plus additional provision reported by local planning authorities and MATU
[48] Although this first tranche is shown from April 2012 to March 2017 the data used and embedded in the assumed baseline figure as at April 2012 includes all data and planning permission information provided up to early December 2012, the date of the first draft of the report published to client councils.
[49] Study Team assumption in the absence of any such data from Leicester City Council or Leicestershire County Council
[50] Study Team estimate based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[51] Tolerated unauthorised sites on Gypsies own land from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household
[52] Study Team calculation based on MATU data and stated assumptions
[53] There are no temporary permissions in the Study Area. Outside the Study Area there are temporary permissions due to expire in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough and Rutland
[54] Study Team estimates based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[55] Information provided by MATU shows zero vacant pitches
[56] MATU reported to the study team and the council that the one pitch given permission in the borough has not yet been developed
[57] The council has confirmed there are no pending applications
[58] No formal plans for pitches identified
[59] Study Team calculation based on an assumed 5% vacancy rate per year over 5 years

Table 10.5: Residential Pitch Requirements 2012 – 2017 in Harborough District

Element in the calculation:	**Pitches/families**
Current residential supply	
1. Socially rented pitches November 2012[60]	0
2. Pitches on private authorised sites November 2012[61]	70
3. Total pitches/households November 2012 (rows 1+2)	70
Additional need in July 2010 and arising 2012- 2017[62]	
4. Overcrowding on LA sites November 2012[63]	0
5. Net movement from housing to sites 2012-2017[64]	2
6. Unauthorised development November 2012[65]	7
7. Unauthorised encampment November 2012[66]	6
8. End of temporary permissions 2012-2017[67]	0
9. New household formation 2012-2017[68]	12
10. Additional need 2012-2017 (rows 4 – 9)	**27**
Additional supply 2012-2017	
11. LA pitches not utilised November 2012[69]	0
12. Authorised pitches undeveloped November 2012[70]	0
13. Planning applications pending November 2012[71]	0
14. New pitches planned November 2012[72]	0
15. Vacancies on socially rented sites 2012-2017[73]	0
16. Additional Supply 2012-2017 (rows 11 – 15)	**0**
Additional residential pitch requirements	
17. Requirement for extra residential pitches 2012-2017	**27**

[60] Gypsy/Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites provided by Local Authorities and private Registered Providers in England on 19 January 2012 (CLG)
[61] Base estimates in GTAA 2006 plus additional provision reported by local planning authorities and MATU
[62] Although this first tranche is shown from April 2012 to March 2017 the data used and embedded in the assumed baseline figure as at April 2012 includes all data and planning permission information provided up to early December 2012, the date of the first draft of the report published to client councils.
[63] Study Team assumption in the absence of any such data from Leicester City Council or Leicestershire County Council
[64] Study Team estimate based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[65] Tolerated unauthorised sites on Gypsies own land from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household
[66] Study Team calculation based on MATU data and stated assumptions
[67] There are no temporary permissions in the Study Area. Outside the Study Area there are temporary permissions due to expire in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough and Rutland
[68] Study Team estimates based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[69] Information provided by MATU shows zero vacant pitches
[70] The council has not reported any undeveloped pitches
[71] The council has confirmed there are no pending applications
[72] No formal plans for pitches identified
[73] Study Team calculation based on an assumed 5% vacancy rate per year over 5 years

Table 10.6: Residential Pitch Requirements 2012 – 2017 in Melton Borough

Element in the calculation:	**Pitches/families**
Current residential supply	
1. Socially rented pitches November 2012[74]	0
2. Pitches on private authorised sites November 2012[75]	2
3. Total pitches/households November 2012 (rows 1+2)	2
Additional need in July 2010 and arising 2012- 2017[76]	
4. Overcrowding on LA sites November 2012[77]	0
5. Net movement from housing to sites 2012-2017[78]	0
6. Unauthorised development November 2012[79]	0
7. Unauthorised encampment November 2012[80]	6
8. End of temporary permissions 2012-2017[81]	0
9. New household formation 2012-2017[82]	2
10. Additional need 2012-2017 (rows 4 – 9)	**8**
Additional supply 2012-2017	
11. LA pitches not utilised November 2012[83]	0
12. Authorised pitches undeveloped November 2012[84]	0
13. Planning applications pending November 2012[85]	0
14. New pitches planned November 2012[86]	0
15. Vacancies on socially rented sites 2012-2017[87]	0
16. Additional Supply 2012-2017 (rows 11 – 15)	**0**
Additional residential pitch requirements	
17. Requirement for extra residential pitches 2012-2017	**8**

[74] Gypsy/Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites provided by Local Authorities and private Registered Providers in England on 19 January 2012 (CLG)
[75] Base estimates in GTAA 2006 plus additional provision reported by local planning authorities and MATU
[76] Although this first tranche is shown from April 2012 to March 2017 the data used and embedded in the assumed baseline figure as at April 2012 includes all data and planning permission information provided up to early December 2012, the date of the first draft of the report published to client councils.
[77] Study Team assumption in the absence of any such data from Leicester City Council or Leicestershire County Council
[78] Study Team estimate based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[79] Tolerated unauthorised sites on Gypsies own land from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household
[80] Study Team calculation based on MATU data and stated assumptions
[81] There are no temporary permissions in the Study Area. Outside the Study Area there are temporary permissions due to expire in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough and Rutland
[82] Study Team estimates based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[83] Information provided by MATU shows zero vacant pitches
[84] The council has not reported any undeveloped pitches
[85] The council has confirmed there are no pending applications
[86] Whilst 2 sites are shown on plans for the SUE these are not sufficiently well developed as to be considered deliverable as a certainty in the immediate future as they will be dependent on roads and other infrastructure to be planned and built first
[87] Study Team calculation based on an assumed 5% vacancy rate per year over 5 years

Table 10.7: Residential Pitch Requirements 2012 – 2017 in NW Leicestershire

Element in the calculation:	**Pitches/families**
Current residential supply	
1. Socially rented pitches November 2012[88]	1
2. Pitches on private authorised sites November 2012[89]	33
3. Total pitches/households November 2012 (rows 1+2)	34
Additional need in July 2012 and arising 2012- 2017[90]	
4. Overcrowding on LA sites November 2012[91]	0
5. Net movement from housing to sites 2012-2017[92]	2
6. Unauthorised development November 2012[93]	11
7. Unauthorised encampment November 2012[94]	13
8. End of temporary permissions 2012-2017[95]	0
9. New household formation 2012-2017[96]	8
10. Additional need 2012-2017 (rows 4 – 9)	**34**
Additional supply 2012-2017	
11. LA pitches not utilised November 2012[97]	0
12. Authorised pitches undeveloped November 2012[98]	0
13. Planning applications pending November 2012[99]	7
14. New pitches planned November 2012[100]	0
15. Vacancies on socially rented sites 2012-2017[101]	0
16. Additional Supply 2012-2017 (rows 11 – 15)	**7**
Additional residential pitch requirements	
17. Requirement for extra residential pitches 2012-2017	**27**

[88] Gypsy/Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites provided by Local Authorities and private Registered Providers in England on 19 January 2012 (CLG) minus two pitches reported as unusable
[89] Base estimates in GTAA 2006 plus additional provision reported by local authority and MATU.
[90] Although this first tranche is shown from April 2012 to March 2017 the data used and embedded in the assumed baseline figure as at April 2012 includes all data and planning permission information provided up to early December 2012, the date of the first draft of the report published to client councils.
[91] Study Team assumption in the absence of any such data from Leicester City Council or Leicestershire County Council
[92] Study Team estimate based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[93] Tolerated unauthorised sites on Gypsies own land from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household
[94] Study Team calculation based on MATU data and stated assumptions
[95] There are no temporary permissions in the Study Area. Outside the Study Area there are temporary permissions due to expire in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough and Rutland
[96] Study Team estimates based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[97] Information provided by MATU shows zero vacant pitches
[98] The council has not reported any undeveloped pitches
[99] The council has confirmed that two applications for a total of seven pitches are pending appeal (07/01129/FUL) and ((12/00003/RET)
[100] No formal plans for pitches identified
[101] Study Team calculation based on an assumed 5% vacancy rate per year over 5 years

Table 10.8: Residential Pitch Requirements 2012 – 2017 in Oadby & Wigston Borough

Element in the calculation:	**Pitches/families**
Current residential supply	
1. Socially rented pitches November 2012[102]	0
2. Pitches on private authorised sites November 2012[103]	0
3. Total pitches/households November 2012 (rows 1+2)	0
Additional need in July 2012 and arising 2012- 2017[104]	
4. Overcrowding on LA sites November 2012[105]	0
5. Net movement from housing to sites 2012-2017[106]	0
6. Unauthorised development November 2012[107]	0
7. Unauthorised encampment November 2012[108]	0
8. End of temporary permissions 2012-2017[109]	0
9. New household formation 2012-2017[110]	0
10. Additional need 2012-2017 (rows 4 – 9)	**0**
Additional supply 2012-2017	
11. LA pitches not utilised November 2012[111]	0
12. Authorised pitches undeveloped November 2012[112]	0
13. Planning applications pending November 2012[113]	0
14. New pitches planned November 2012[114]	0
15. Vacancies on socially rented sites 2012-2017[115]	0
16. Additional Supply 2012-2017 (rows 11 – 15)	**0**
Additional residential pitch requirements	
17. Requirement for extra residential pitches 2012-2017	**0**

[102] Gypsy/Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites provided by Local Authorities and private Registered Providers in England on 19 January 2012 (CLG)
[103] Base estimates in GTAA 2006 plus additional provision reported by local planning authorities and MATU
[104] Although this first tranche is shown from April 2012 to March 2017 the data used and embedded in the assumed baseline figure as at April 2012 includes all data and planning permission information provided up to early December 2012, the date of the first draft of the report published to client councils.
[105] Study Team assumption in the absence of any such data from Leicester City Council or Leicestershire County Council
[106] Study Team estimate based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[107] Tolerated unauthorised sites on Gypsies own land from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household
[108] Study Team calculation based on MATU data and stated assumptions
[109] There are no temporary permissions in the Study Area. Outside the Study Area there are temporary permissions due to expire in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough and Rutland
[110] Study Team estimates based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[111] Information provided by MATU shows zero vacant pitches
[112] No pitches have been authorised
[113] The council has reported there are no pending planning applications
[114] No formal plans for pitches identified
[115] Study Team calculation based on an assumed 5% vacancy rate per year over 5 years

Table 10.9: Residential Pitch Requirements 2012 – 2017 in Leicester

Element in the calculation:	**Pitches/families**
Current residential supply	
1. Socially rented pitches November 2012[116]	21
2. Pitches on private authorised sites November 2012[117]	0
3. Total pitches/households November 2012 (rows 1+2)	21
Additional need in July 2010 and arising 2012- 2017[118]	
4. Overcrowding on LA sites November 2012[119]	0
5. Net movement from housing to sites 2012-2017[120]	10
6. Unauthorised development November 2012[121]	0
7. Unauthorised encampment November 2012[122]	10
8. End of temporary permissions 2012-2017[123]	0
9. New household formation 2012-2017[124]	20
10. Additional need 2012-2017 (rows 4 – 9)	**40**
Additional supply 2012-2017	
11. LA pitches not utilised November 2012[125]	0
12. Authorised pitches undeveloped November 2012[126]	0
13. Planning applications pending November 2012[127]	0
14. New pitches planned November 2012[128]	0
15. Vacancies on socially rented sites 2012-2017[129]	5
16. Additional Supply 2012-2017 (rows 11 – 15)	**5**
Additional residential pitch requirements	
17. Requirement for extra residential pitches 2012-2017	**35**

[116] Gypsy/Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites provided by Local Authorities and private Registered Providers in England on 19 January 2012 (CLG)
[117] Base estimates in GTAA 2006 plus additional provision reported by local planning authorities and MATU
[118] Although this first tranche is shown from April 2012 to March 2017 the data used and embedded in the assumed baseline figure as at April 2012 includes all data and planning permission information provided up to early December 2012, the date of the first draft of the report published to client councils.
[119] Study Team assumption in the absence of any such data from Leicester City Council or Leicestershire County Council
[120] Study Team estimate based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[121] Tolerated unauthorised sites on Gypsies own land from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household
[122] Study Team calculation based on MATU data and stated assumptions
[123] There are no temporary permissions in the Study Area. Outside the Study Area there are temporary permissions due to expire in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough and Rutland
[124] Study Team estimates based on survey findings applied to the estimated Gypsy and Traveller population
[125] Information provided by MATU shows zero vacant pitches
[126] No pitches have been authorised
[127] The council has reported there are no pending planning applications
[128] The Mayor is consulting on potential locations for sites but plans with pitch numbers have not been sufficiently detailed to count these as certain deliverable supply in the immediate future
[129] Study Team calculation based on an assumed 5% vacancy rate per year over 5 years

Tenure

10.15 The 2007 GTAA quantified pitch requirements without reference to the tenure of that provision; but with a recommendation that 25% should be for social rent (Paragraph 17.3, p. 123). Table 10.10 below shows the additional provision made since 2007 all of which has exclusively been in the private sector. Data in Table 10.10 in respect of Hinckley & Bosworth and Rutland is as supplied by MATU.

Table 10.10: Comparison of GTAA Requirement and Delivery 2006 – 2011

Local Authority	Total Required 2006-11	Delivered 2006-11	Difference
Blaby District	13	52	+39
Charnwood	9	1	-8
Harborough	19	32	+13
Hinckley & Bosworth	26	18	-8
Melton Borough	6	2	-4
NW Leicestershire	32	10	-22
Oadby & Wigston	1	0	-1
Leicester City	24	0	-24
Rutland County	2	5	+3
2007 Study Area	132	120	-12
of which number in 2012 Study Area	104	97	-7

10.16 The 2007 Study also made recommendations regarding the period 2011 – 2016 which it stated was “much more problematic because so much could change in terms of Gypsy and Traveller demographics, lifestyle and accommodation preferences” (paragraph 11.12). The requirements for 2011 – 2016 are set out in Table 10.11.

Table 10.11: 2007 GTAA Requirement in 2011 – 2016

Local Authority	Total Required 2011 - 2016
Blaby District	13
Charnwood	2
Harborough	11
Hinckley & Bosworth	16
Melton Borough	2
NW Leicestershire	11
Oadby & Wigston	0
Leicester City	15
Rutland County	1
2007 Study Area	71
of which number in 2012 Study Area	54

10.17 The brief for this 2012 GTAA refresh sought numbers of additional pitches required by tenure. The finding of the Gypsy and Traveller surveys conducted

in 2007 was that only 10% of respondents preferred social rented sites and that 53% said that they would prefer to develop a site of their own (Paragraph 10.26). In addition 35% of those who at that time lived on local authority sites in the Study Area said they would prefer to develop their own site.

10.18 These responses can be aspirational since households may lack the income or capital with which to secure a private pitch. In the 2012 Refresh respondents in all type of accommodation were asked if there was a need in their household for affordable rented provision, such as a council site. Table 10.12 shows the findings that groups in all types of accommodation said that they had a need would be for affordable rented provision such as a council site.

Table 10.12: Is there a need for you or members of your family that live with you, for affordable rented provision, such as a council site?

Current accommodation	No	Yes
Council site	44%	56%
Private site	32%	68%
Housed	11%	89%
Encampments	24%	76%
All	27%	73%

This preference was strongest amongst those in housing (89%) and weakest amongst those already living on council sites (56%).

10.19 Based on these responses we have applied an assumption that 50% of the future requirement should be for social rented pitches and 50% private pitches. This would better reflect need as it is arising in the changed economic conditions of 2012 and as compared to the more aspirational position that 75% of additional provision should be on private sites.

10.20 It would be good practice to achieve additional social rented provision through a range of small to medium sized sites. Residents at existing social rented sites are reported not to favour their expansion, so we would reaffirm the recommendation of the GTAA 2007 that additional social provision should take the form of new sites (Paragraph 17.3, p. 123).

10.21 Table 10.13 shows the balance of social rented and private rented pitches previously set out at Table 10.2 and the distribution of these on the basis of need where it arises. Estimates regarding future years also follow a 50:50 split in further tranches to 2031. Local authorities will need to, however, consider their obligations under the duty to co-operate, taking into account matters such as differences in land availability, suitable assets in public sector ownership, the terms of grant availability and housing market conditions across partner authorities to this study or more widely to Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

Table 10.13: Tenure of Provision required 2012 - 2017

Local Authority	Social Rented	Private	All
Blaby District	7	6	13
Charnwood	1	2	3
Harborough	13	14	27
Melton Borough	4	4	8
NW Leicestershire	13	14	27
Oadby & Wigston	0	0	0
Leicester City	18	17	35
All	56	57	113[130]

10.22 The recommendation on tenure split for pitches to 2017 is based on preference and need coming out of the 87 surveys undertaken. There will clearly be a need for councils to co-operate with one another and a degree of flexibility will be required. Some councils have a number of social pitches required where one or two sites within their council area are viable. For others where the social requirement is low there will perhaps be a need to link with other neighbouring councils and consider where social sites might meet need coming out of more than one area.

Need in Future Years

10.23 The study brief seeks information on the expected rate of household formation and advice on pitch requirements in five year tranches for planning purposes to 2031. The paragraphs below set out the basis on which GTAAs have applied an assumed rate of household growth of 3% per annum compound.

10.24 An assumed rate of household growth of 3% per annum compound for the later 5-year tranches appeared in the illustration contained in *Guidance on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments* (Communities and Local Government, 2007). The footnote to this illustration stated "The 3% family formation growth rate is used here as an example only. The appropriate rate for individual assessments will depend on the details identified in the local survey, information from agencies working directly with local Gypsy and Traveller communities, and trends identified from figures previously given for the caravan count" (p.25)

10.25 The 2007 LLR GTAA report considered the characteristics of the local Gypsy and Traveller population and commented that the assumption of 3% per annum compound seemed appropriate given the ethnic composition of the Study Area which included a mix of Gypsies, Irish Travellers and (small numbers of) New Travellers" (Paragraph 11.13). The subsequent East Midlands Regional Plan (2009) stated the assumption of 3% per annum compound should be applied beyond 2012.

[130] Includes a total of 36 pitches with temporary permissions which are due to expire in the period

10.26 The Report on *Preparing Regional Spatial Strategy Reviews on Gypsies and Travellers by Regional Planning Bodies* (Communities and Local Government, 2007) stated "at present, the best assumption to be made for a period when the current backlog of site need has been cleared is household growth rate of 3 percent a year compound. This would give an indication of long-term requirements and would counter any perception that Gypsy and Traveller need can be met on a once-and-for-all basis in a way that is not assumed for the settled community. Household growth should be monitored in order to form improved assumptions for the future" (Paragraph 3.3, p.42).

10.27 Household growth rates of 2 per cent and 3 per cent a year were previously suggested as appropriate in Niner, *Local Authority Gypsy/Traveller Sites in England* (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2003). The 2007 Regional Plans report also noted that in the Republic of Ireland a 4 per cent family growth rate assumed had proved very accurate between 1997 and 2004 (*Review of the Operation of the Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998*, Ministry for Housing and Urban Renewal, 2004). The 2007 CLG report on preparing regional plans commented that given the differences between Irish Travellers and other Gypsy and Traveller groups, 3 per cent assumption was reasonable.

10.28 The Study Team has sought evidence concerning future rate of household formation. Survey findings have informed calculations made of the need arising in 2012-16. Thereafter, in the absence of accurate Census data in this area, the generation of measurements is difficult to achieve. In this report a rate of growth of 3% per annum compound continues to be applied.

10.29 The East Midlands Regional Plan states that "evidence from the Showmen's Guild suggests a growth rate of 1.5% should be assumed for travelling showpeople" (Paragraph 3.1.18). This has been applied as the rate of household formation amongst Showpeople of 1.5% per annum compound. A recent study of the need for Showpeople plots applied an annual compound increase of 2% (Salford Infrastructure Delivery Plan, 2012 para 3.5, February 2012). These approaches reflect the fact that social, economic and demographic patterns amongst Showpeople are distinct from those of Gypsies and Travellers.

10.30 Estimates of future housing need are set out below to 2031 as required by the client authorities. This is subject to the need to note that such estimates are more problematic than for the next 5 years since there may be significant changes in the population, lifestyles and preferences for location and accommodation types. There are also expected to be policy impacts arising from changes in provision, planning consent and enforcement, the management of unauthorised encampments and legislative changes. Our estimates for 2017 – 2031 do not take any such factors into account. They draw upon the findings for 2012 - 16 and have applied a less detailed approach based simply on estimated household growth. The tables below

exclude Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and Rutland County Council; they have undertaken separate studies and these should be referred to.

10.31 The results are set out in Tables 10.14 – 10.16 are based on the following assumptions:

- The number of pitches will be as at the beginning of the previous tranche plus the net additional pitch requirement in that tranche
- That the pitches identified as need in each tranche will have been provided and hence contribute to future household growth
- Temporary planning permissions in the first tranche do not count towards future household growth as they have already been counted as provision
- The number of the estimate housed Gypsy and Traveller population in the period 2012 – 2017 is assumed to be constant across the Study Area
- The assumed rate of household growth in 2017 – 2031 is 3% per annum compound as used in the illustration in CLG guidance
- That the need for sites amongst new households on sites is in line with the preferences and assumptions applied in calculation of the 2012 -17 requirement
- That the need for sites amongst those in new households in houses is in line with preferences and assumptions applied in calculation of the 2012 - 17 requirement
- That the distribution of pitches and houses across the Study Area throughout the period is as in 2012 subject to an assumption of growth having arisen in line with the needs identified in respect of each tranche
- That the proportion of household increase which requires a pitch is
  - 100% of growth on sites are assumed to need pitches
  - 50% of growth from families in housing is assumed to need pitches

10.32 The methodology follows that used to calculate requirements for 2012 – 17 which appeared in the GTAA 2007. This refresh has reassessed that requirement in light of provision made to date and survey data collected in 2012. The main assumptions and methodology are, however, similar to those used previously. The requirement now identified is higher than previously estimated because there is an element of backlog in the first tranche

Table 10.14: Additional Residential Pitch Requirements in 2017[131] - 2022[132]

	Study Area	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Melton	NW Leicestershire	Oadby & Wigston	Leicester
Baseline information								
Housed	190	6	6	18	6	18	0	136
Pitches 2012	249	122	0	70	2	41	0	21
Net Pitches Added 2012 - 17	113	13	3	27	8	27	0	35
Total pitches 2017	369	135	3	97	10	68	0	56
Additional households formed								
From housed families	31	1	1	3	1	3	0	22
From families on sites	56	22	0	15	1	10	0	8
Additional Pitch Requirement								
From housed families (50%)	15	1	1	1	0	1	0	11
From families on sites	56	22	0	15	1	10	0	8
Total Requirement 2017 - 2022	71	23	1	16	1	11	0	19
of which								
Private pitches	36	12	0	8	1	6	0	9
Social rented pitches	35	11	1	8	0	5	0	10

[131] 1st April 2017
[132] 31 March 2022

Table 10.15: Additional Residential Pitch Requirements in 2022[133] - 2027[134]

	Study Area	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Melton	NW Leicestershire	Oadby & Wigston	Leicester
Baseline information								
Housed	205	7	7	19	6	19	0	147
Pitches 2017	368	135	3	97	10	68	0	56
Net Pitches Added 2017 - 22	71	23	1	16	1	11	0	19
Total pitches 2022	440	158	4	113	11	79	0	75
Additional households formed								
From housed families	34	1	1	3	1	3	0	25
From families on sites	67	25	1	17	2	12	0	10
Additional Pitch Requirement								
From housed families (50%)	19	1	1	2	1	2	0	12
From families on sites	67	25	1	17	2	12	0	10
Total Requirement 2022 - 2027	86	26	2	19	3	14	0	22
of which								
Private pitches	43	13	1	10	1	7	0	11
Social rented pitches	43	13	1	9	2	7	0	11

[133] 1st April 2022
[134] 31 March 2027

Table 10.16: Additional Residential Pitch Requirements in 2027[135] - 2031[136]

	Study Area	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Melton	NW Leicestershire	Oadby & Wigston	Leicester
Baseline information								
Housed	225	8	8	21	7	22	0	159
Pitches 2022	440	158	4	113	11	79	0	75
Net Pitches Added 2022 - 27	85	26	2	19	3	14	0	21
Total pitches 2027	525	184	6	132	12	93	0	96
Additional households formed								
From housed families	40	1	1	4	1	4	0	29
From families on sites	78	29	1	20	2	14	0	12
Additional Pitch Requirement								
From housed families (50%)	21	1	1	1	1	2	0	15
From families on sites	69	23	1	17	2	14	0	12
Total Requirement 2027 - 2031	84	24	2	18	3	16	0	21
of which								
Private pitches	42	12	1	9	1	8	0	11
Social rented pitches	42	12	1	9	2	8	0	10

10.33 The methodology used applies data on need at district level and draws upon the survey findings of this study. The resultant pitch calculations therefore reflect need where it arises following the existing distribution within the study area and reinforce existing settlement patterns. In practice determination of where need should be met involves a range of factors including capacity, resources, sustainability and policy choice around equity. Decisions on where need should be met are policy choices having regard to guidance, best practice, neighbourhood management considerations and site management considerations of optimum size. There may also be scope for authorities to work together to best meet need through shared provision and the planning of site allocations across the study area. There are elements of the calculation which take into account need arising from occupants who will have previously been outside of the Study Area such as those in unauthorised encampments. In respect of these, the residential pitch requirement calculation only takes into account those who are estimated to give rise to the need for a residential

[135] 1st April 2027
[136] 31 March 2031

site in the Study Area. No separate allowance has been made for new households likely to arrive from elsewhere as, in line with other studies and practice of the Study Team, we have assumed that this can be expected to be balanced by pitches that become available when existing households move out of the study area. The need for transit provision, Showpeople provision and housing has been calculated separately.

Neighbouring Authorities

10.34 The methodology for this GTAA does not contain a specific element relating to movement between the Study Area and adjacent areas. This reflects the difficulty in measuring such numbers and a research assumption that any such movements would be reciprocal - thus having no net effect on the overall requirement for the Study Area.

10.35 It should be noted, however, that there may be a specific impact in relation to particular authorities. Both Harborough District and Rutland County share a boundary with Northamptonshire. This includes a large private authorised site, Justin Park, is located immediately south of Market Harborough, off the Northampton Road (Daventry District). The Northamptonshire GTAA (2008) reported that this contained 24 pitches. The same study identified four separate sites in and around Braybooke (Kettering Borough) with a total of 14 pitches. The 2007 LLR GTAA stated that residents of Justin Park used local private and public services in Market Harborough and that was clear that there was movement from Justin Park into the Study Area.

10.36 In 2009, residents of Justin Park and their extended families submitted an unsuccessful planning application to Rutland County Council in respect of land to the south of the A47 located in between Belton-in Rutland and Uppingham (FUL/2009/0533). This application was for 16 pitches on former agricultural land purchased by the applicants and subject to previous stalled attempts to develop on an unauthorised basis which the local authority had stopped.

10.37 Rutland County Council commissioned a GTAA which was published in May 2012. This states that the requirement “now and in the immediate future” is for five pitches on two sites that are subject to temporary permissions due to expire in 2014 (paragraph 7.21). It does not quantify pitch requirements arising from any other needs but comments “over a longer period of time, it is possible that other households will come forward seeking to develop new sites in Rutland. It is therefore important that Rutland have clear criteria based planning polices through which to assess future planning applications” (paragraph 7.23). Partner authorities to the 2012 Refresh will wish to take this finding into account.

10.38 Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council has commissioned a GTAA. At the time of writing the results have not been published nor made available to the Study

Team. Partner authorities to the 2012 Refresh will wish to take its findings into account when they are made available.

10.39 The Leicestershire County Council site at Aston Firs, together with the further private sites in that area; are close to the boundary between Blaby District and Hinckley & Bosworth Borough. This gives rise to movement between these districts.

10.40 Analysis of 2007 – 2017 pitch requirements in authorities in parts of Staffordshire and Warwickshire shows proportionately larger requirements in Rugby Borough Council, with a need for more than 42 pitches in that period. Rugby was characterised as having an above average pitch requirement and being a 'net exporter' of pitch requirements (Interim West Midlands Regional Gypsy and Traveller Policy Statement, 2007). This authority is adjacent to Hinckley & Bosworth.

10.41 South Derbyshire District shares a boundary with North West Leicestershire District. The Derbyshire GTAA 2008 reported that South Derbyshire contained 60% of the public provision in that county (33 pitches) and 53% of its private authorised provision (9 pitches). It estimated that 33% of the provision required in the county should be in South Derbyshire (19 pitches) in 2008 – 2012 but commented that some of the need arising in South Derbyshire could be met in other districts.

10.42 Melton Borough shares boundaries with Rutland, Rushcliffe Borough (Nottinghamshire) and South Kesteven (Lincolnshire). The Nottinghamshire GTAA reports that Rushcliffe had six pitches with a requirement of nine additional pitches in 2007 – 2012. The Lincolnshire GTAA 2007 reported that there was an established public site in Grantham and a requirement for an additional 21 – 33 pitches in South Kesteven.

Chapter Eleven
Refresh Assessment of requirements for transit sites for Gypsies and Travellers

11.1 The 2007 GTAA found that up to 100 transit pitches were required across the study area by 2011. 43 transit pitches have been provided since then. A number of local authorities have not made any transit provision since the 2007 study.

11.2 The survey responses discussed in chapter six shows that Leicester City Council has the most unauthorised encampments. This supports the suggested requirement for up to 20 transit pitches to be provided in the city. No pitches have been provided and there is nowhere to direct unauthorised encampments to should the need arise under Section 62 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act (1994).

11.3 There was no population growth assumed for the purposes of transit site requirements in the 2007 GTAA between 2011 and 2016. Similarly no growth is assumed in this refresh. Transit pitches are specifically to allow families travelling through Leicestershire to stop for a maximum period of three months. They should be located on main travel routes, and Gypsies and Travellers stopping in Leicestershire and Leicester on their way through the area should be consulted on the traditional stopping places.

11.4 There is a current deficit of 66 transit pitches in the 2012 Study Area compared to the 2007 GTAA requirement and this need should be addressed. The table below at Table 11.1 shows the councils in the Study Area where there is still a need for transit provision.

Table 11.1: Comparison of Transit Requirement and Transit Provision

	Transit pitch requirement in 2007 GTAA	Transit pitch provision since 2007	Outstanding transit pitch requirement
Blaby	Up to 10	28	0
Charnwood	Up to 10	0	Up to 10
Harborough	Up to 10	4	Up to 6
Hinckley & Bosworth	Up to 10	8	Up to 2
Melton	Up to 10	3	Up to 7
North West Leicestershire	Up to 20	0	Up to 20
Leicester City	Up to 20	0	Up to 20
Oadby and Wigston	0	0	0
Rutland	Up to 10	0	Up to 10
2007 Study Area	Up to 100	40	**Up to 75**
of which number in 2012 Study Area	Up to 80	Up to 32	**Up to 63**

11.5 In those areas where the 2007 requirements have been met or exceeded, this is entirely through private provision. There has not been any social provision of transit site accommodation. Whilst it is assumed that each local planning authority monitors the planning conditions in the permissions for transit pitches; provision met will need to be reviewed to ensure that transit pitches on private sites are being used for transit purposes and are open for use by people travelling through the area. There is a significant risk that pitches on privately owned and managed transit sites are made available to those known to site owners/managers or families from particular groups and may not necessarily be available to all those in need of a transit pitch.

11.6 Private transit provision that receives planning approval may not be developed and retained. Since 2007 two private transit sites have been approved, not developed and the permissions for those sites has now expired. These two approvals were for 12 transit pitches at Oakthorpe in North West Leicestershire and 10 transit pitches at North Kilworth in located in Harborough District.

11.7 The column on the right hand side in Table 11.1 shows that the outstanding deficit of transit pitches which comprise the future requirement comes to 63 when adding up each of the requirements by district. If the total figure for the study area is examined then 52% of the requirement has already been met; however on a per district basis there is still the outstanding need from the 2007 GTAA. It might be possible for the districts and the city unitary authority to agree to collaborate across local planning administrative borders to share the transit need. However, although this need is clearly transitory and less constrained by planning boundaries as perhaps permanent pitch requirements, it is unlikely that the total transit pitch need of up to 20 in say Leicester City Could be met through the over-provision of transit pitches in

Blaby. This is because the pitches in Blaby are entirely on private sites and may not be open to transitory need passing through the city area; equally it may not be on preferred travel routes and may not fulfil the city's transit accommodation needs.

11.8 MATU keeps a record of unauthorised encampments on all land in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. The Study Team have compared the average number of encampments each year, before and since the GTAA, and distribution of encampments in across LLR. The Table 11.2 below indicates that the annual average number of encampments has been virtually static when comparing the period 1997 – 2006 and the period from 2007 onwards. There have been changes in the distribution of encampments with the proportion taking place in Melton and Leicester increasing and the proportion in other areas having declined. Encampments in the city have risen from an average of 12 per year before 2007 to 22 per year since. The proportion of encampments taking place in the city has risen from 16% before 2007 to 28% since. Much of this has taken place in the areas in the north of the city, reflecting a lack of provision, including locations where the City Mayor has recently consulted on proposals to establish sites.

Table 11.2: Number of Unauthorised Encampments 1997 – July 2012

Local Authority	Annual Average 1997 - 2006	Percent	Annual Average 2007 – July 2012	Percent
Blaby District	6	8.3%	4	5.2%
Charnwood	10	13.9%	6	7.8%
Harborough	8	11.1%	6	7.8%
Hinckley & Bosworth	7	9.7%	5	6.5%
Melton Borough	7	9.7%	11	14.3%
NW Leicestershire	20	27.8%	21	27.3%
Oadby & Wigston	1	1.4%	1	1.3%
Leicester City	12	16.7%	22	28.6%
Rutland County	1	1.4%	1	1.3%
All	72	100%	77	100%

11.9 MATU analysis of the length of encampments at Table 11.3 shows that over half last for two weeks or less but that 9% last for 3 months over more. The average number of families in encampments is three with the average number of caravans per family being two.

Table 11.3: Length of Stay

No of Wks	% Total
< 1 Week	17.04%
1 Week	20.49%
Up to 2 Weeks	20.99%
Up to 3 Weeks	10.62%
Up to 4 Weeks	7.65%
Up to 5 Weeks	2.22%
Up to 6 Weeks	3.95%
Up to 7 Weeks	0.74%
Up to 8 Weeks	3.46%
Up to 9 Weeks	0.00%
Up to 10 Weeks	0.49%
Up to 11 Weeks	0.25%
Up to 12 Weeks	2.96%
> 12 Weeks	9.14%

11.10 MATU has also provided analysis of the ethnicity of families involved in encampments as follows. Table 11.4 shows that half of all encampments are by English Gypsies and nearly on third by Irish Travellers. Outside of these statistics encampments have also been reported by Slovak Travellers.

Table 11.4: Ethnic Status of Encampments in LLR

Ethnic Status	Percent
English Gypsies	53.0%
Irish Travellers	29.2%
New Travellers	13.3%
Scottish Travellers	3.4%
Not Travellers	0.6%
French Algerians	0.6%
All	100%

11.11 Monitoring has also taken place of the size of encampments in terms of the numbers of caravans present (Table 11.5) and the numbers of children present (Table 11.6)

Table 11.5 Numbers of Caravans Present at Encampments (MATU)

No. Caravans	No. Camps	
1	62	11.21%
2	83	15.01%
3	57	10.31%
4	62	11.21%
5	66	11.93%
6	50	9.04%
7	31	5.61%
8	15	2.71%
9	18	3.25%
10	29	5.24%
11	10	1.81%
12	11	1.99%
13	2	0.36%
14	5	0.90%
15	14	2.53%
16	4	0.72%
17	3	0.54%
18	2	0.36%
19	3	0.54%
20	9	1.63%
21 - 100	17	3.07%
	553	

Table 11.6 Numbers of Children Present at Encampments (MATU)

No. of Children	No. of Camps	
1	17	6.25%
2	21	7.72%
3	25	9.19%
4	21	7.72%
5	21	7.72%
6	40	14.71%
7	13	4.78%
8	12	4.41%
9	11	4.04%
10	10	3.68%
11	7	2.57%
12	10	3.68%
13	2	0.74%
14	6	2.21%
15	2	0.74%
16	1	0.37%
17	2	0.74%
18	2	0.74%
19	0	0.00%
20	8	2.94%
>20	6	2.21%
Some Seen	35	12.87%
	272	

11.12 In chapter six the findings on unauthorised encampments and patterns of travel was discussed. The survey findings, analysis of unauthorised encampment data, and review of provision against the 2007 GTAA requirements show that there is a current deficit of up to 63 transit pitches across the 2012 study area. It is a recommendation of this study that not all of these pitches can be met through over provision of private transit pitches in one district area and that some social transit sites are needed. The councils will need to collaborate on a policy response on how best to meet need across the study area. Chapter six discussed the sort of facilities needed on a transit site if they are to be used under direction from the Police in unauthorised encampment cases. However, there may be possibilities to look at multi-use sites where facilities can be brought to a site when in use, but at other times when not in demand it could be used for other purposes as needed by councils.

Chapter Twelve
Refresh Assessment of requirements for accommodation for Travelling Showpeople

Introduction

12.1 Travelling Showpeople are included in the brief for the GTAA 2012 refresh which requires district level information that will be used to inform and support planning policy development which meets the requirements of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (GLG, 2012) and *Planning Policy for Travellers* (CLG, 2012). The brief therefore requires an assessment of the needs of Travelling Showpeople in the same way as for Gypsies and Travellers.

12.2 Planning Policy for Travellers states that "For the purposes of this planning policy, "pitch" means a pitch on a "gypsy and traveller" site and "plot" means a pitch on a "travelling showpeople" site (often called a "yard"). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for "gypsies and travellers" and mixed-use plots for "travelling showpeople", which may/will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment".

12.3 Accommodation need for this group is expressed in terms of Plots and refers to mixed-use areas which may/will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment. These plots will be located in areas often known as yards rather than sites. Showpeople typically have a static caravan/mobile at their yard and a separate caravan used to travel together with trailers, rides and equipment.

Needs of Travelling Showpeople

12.4 This 2012 GTAA refresh has carried out five interviews with Showpeople located in Blaby, Harborough, Leicester and North West Leicestershire. The months of study (September to November) are very busy for Showpeople and it was not possible to undertake any more surveys during this short and busy timeframe. The research team were also able to speak to a member of the Showmen's Guild in a telephone interview to ask their opinion on wider levels of need for accommodation in the study area. The GTAA in 2007 undertook 16 surveys with Showpeople and interviews with 3 representatives of the Showmen's Guild; basing future population growth and needs on the 2007 GTAA findings is a more robust approach than on a smaller sample of five surveys achieved in the refresh. The findings from the refresh surveys (discussed in chapter nine) still showed those who said they needed accommodation now and in the future, along with other qualitative findings. However, for the purposes of the projection of future population growth the

original 2007 GTAA undertaken over a longer period captured more surveys on which to base population calculations for future need.

Baseline Information

12.5 The 2007 GTAA included an estimate of the number of Showpeople plots in all local authorities spread across 20 sites, not all of which had planning permission at that time. The 2007 GTAA estimates of the number of Showpeople families were less specific than the pitch estimates provided in respect of Gypsies and Travellers. Subsequently, data for all authorities has been published by CLG from an experimental count of Showpeople caravans in January 2011[137]. This gives data for authorised provision. There were no reported unauthorised developments or encampments by Showpeople. Data from the GTAA and the 2011 CLG Count appear at Table 12.1 below.

Table 12.1: Baseline information on Showpeople

	Plots/Families (GTAA, 2007)	Caravans (CLG, 2011)
Blaby	10+	15
Charnwood	23+	35
Harborough	62	33
Hinckley & Bosworth	9	13
Leicester	15+	12
Melton	0	0
NW Leicestershire	Not Stated	47
Oadby & Wigston	0	0
Rutland	16+	0
All		155

12.6 The CLG count for North West Leicestershire stated that 7 caravans are the subject of temporary planning permission (these now have permanent permission).

GTAA Requirements 2006 - 16

12.7 The GTAA identified a shortfall in the number of Showpeople plots available in the LLR Study Area and the need for additional provision distributed on the basis the location of 'need where it arises'. There were 65 additional plots stated to required by 2016 in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland as set out in Table 12.2

[137] A further count was undertaken in January 2012, but during fact-checking exercises with councils it transpired that some counts had not been undertaken or some yards had been missed from the figures. The January 2011 count was a more accurate reflection of the current provision of Showpeople yards.

Table 12.2: Estimate Requirement for Additional Plots for Travelling Showpeople (GTAA 2007)

	2006 - 11	2011- 16
Blaby	1	2
Charnwood	4	5
Harborough	24	5
Hinckley & Bosworth	2	1
Leicester	3	2
Melton	0	0
NW Leicestershire	8	2
Oadby & Wigston	0	0
Rutland	3	3
Study Area	45	20

Regional Plan Requirements

12.8 The subsequent East Midlands Regional Plan (2009) Policy 16 (Annex 2, page 168) included minimum additional requirements in for Showpeople plots in 2007 – 12 as follows at Table 13.3

Table 12.3: Regional Plan Requirements for Additional Showpeople Plots (2007)

	2007 - 12
Blaby	1
Charnwood	4
Harborough	24
Hinckley & Bosworth	2
Leicester	3
Melton	0
North West Leicestershire	8
Oadby & Wigston	0
Rutland	3
All	45

12.9 The Regional Plan stated that assessments should be updated beyond 2012 with an ongoing increase of 1.5% compound growth per year for household formation assumed for travelling Showpeople (Paragraph 3.1.18, page 47). Social, economic and demographic patterns of travelling Showpeople are distinct from those of Gypsies and Travellers for whom a rate of household growth of 3% compound per year is assumed.

Provision from 2007

12.10 The Study Team for the 2012 refresh has been supplied with information on the following 38 additional approvals since 2007:

Kelham Bridge, Ravenstone (NW Leicestershire)	4 plots
Hemmington Park, Rycroft Road, Hemington (NW Leicestershire)	7 plots
Moorbarns Lane, Lutterworth (Harborough)	7 plots
Fairacres, Coventry Road, Lutterworth (Harborough)	18 plots
Bowden Lane, Welham (Harborough)	2 plots

The 7 plots at Hemmington previously had temporary planning permission, permanent approval being granted in February 2012. The 18 plots at Lutterworth relate to an extension of an existing site.

12.11 Other local authorities have reported no additional provision to the Study Team. There is no data available to the Study Team from Hinckley & Bosworth. The Rutland GTAA identified yards for both Showpeople and Circus Performers. The report concluded that there is no clear evidence of extra provision being necessary in the future (Paragraphs 7.26 – 7.28) but it did anticipate that the current Showmen's yard would seek to expand in the near future in order to reduce overcrowding without increasing the number of families living at the site or impact on the number of plots it contains (Paragraphs 6.10 – 6.14)

Delivery to meet 2017 Requirement

12.12 The 36 additional approvals reported compares to the GTAA requirement of 65 to be achieved by the end of 2016, giving a net requirement that 29 plots to be provided between now and 31 March 2017. The part of these requirements falling in the period 2006 – 2011 was reiterated in the Regional Plan 2009. The distributed is shown in Table 13.4 below.

Table 12.4: Comparison of Additional Showpeople Provision to date to the GTAA and Regional Plan Requirement

	GTAA Requirement 2006 - 2011	Delivery to Date	Difference
Blaby	1	0	-1
Charnwood	4	0	-4
Harborough	24	27	+3
Leicester	3	0	-3
Melton	0	0	0
NW Leicestershire	8	11	+3
Oadby & Wigston	0	0	0
Study Area	40	38	- 2

Household Growth to 2031

12.13 The client brief for the GTAA 2012 Refresh requires figures to be provided on future requirements in tranches to 2031. This requires this Study Team to estimate the baseline number of Travelling Showpeople families/plots. The methodology to achieve this has been to calculate an assumed position as at 31 March 2017 based upon

- The baseline set out in the GTAA, where numbers such as 10+ have been calculated on the basis of 10 (with no allowance for +)
- In the absence of an robust, detailed methodology, we have used the unmet requirement for 29 additional plots between now and 31 March 2017
- Inclusion of one additional plot provided in Harborough and three plots in NW Leicestershire as being over and above the requirement of 29 additional plots across LLR
- Assumption of no further approvals over and above these numbers by 31 March 2017.

12.14 In the case of North West Leicestershire the GTAA provided no baseline figure and only stated the additional plots required. This required the 2012 GTAA study team to estimate the number of Travelling Showpeople families/plots in NWLDC as no figure was provided in the 2007 study. This has been estimated to be 24 families/plots consisting of 11 approved since 2007 and 13 estimated to have been present before then. This has been calculated as follows:

There were 47 Showpeople caravans in the January 2011 CLG Count. There are 11 additional plots approved since 2007. Assuming 2 caravans per plot, this = 22 caravans.

The 47 caravans in 2011 CLG Count minus 22 assumed to relate to approvals since 2007, means that the assumed base as at 2006 was 25 caravans. Assuming that there are 2 caravans per plot it is the rounded estimate that there were 13 families/plots as at 2006.

12.15 The Table 12.5 below shows the remaining requirement to 31 December 2016, incorporating the backlog against GTAA and Regional Plan requirements, and thereafter the application of an assumed rate of household growth of 1.5% per annum compound.

Table 12.5: Showpeople Requirements in 5-Year Tranches

	Requirement based on GTAA	Growth based on 1.5% compound		
	2012 - 17	2017 - 22	2022 - 27	2027 - 31
Blaby	3	1	1	1
Charnwood	9	2	2	2
Harborough	2	7	8	9
Leicester	5	2	2	2
Melton	0	0	0	0
NW Leicestershire	0	3	3	3
Oadby & Wigston	0	0	0	0
Study Area	19	15	16	17

Chapter Thirteen
Housing Related Support

13.1 Information on Gypsy and Traveller needs and perceptions of support was gained through a series of interviews with support staff. There was information coming out of the survey, particularly on support in accessing health and education, which are touched upon in each of those respective chapters of this report. This chapter aims to analyse richer data resulting from a number of the staff interviewed who work in these support services.

13.2 Support workers at MATU, including education access officers, housing support link workers and liaison officers were interviewed to better understand the focus of their role. Secondary data on number of support clients in the Gypsy and Traveller community was provided by MATU and the individual services themselves.

13.3 A number of support services are provided for Gypsies and Travellers. At MATU there is the core service for councils which consists of support for Gypsies and Travellers from the three liaison officers (one full-time and two part-time) along with action on unauthorised encampments. A Sergeant sits in the MATU office to work on unauthorised encampments and this full-time post is funded by the police. In addition there is the education access officer service (three part-time officers) which is funded by the county. There is also a county funded youth-worker (part-time) working with the Gypsy and Traveller community and this service is based from the MATU office. Housing related support is also provided through a city and a county key link worker.

Youth work support

13.4 This part-time post provides support to young people across the county (excluding the city). One key aim is to support children to stay in, or return to, education. This need not be in a standard school, but opportunities have been found in STRIDE for children to undertake training in hairdressing, beauty therapy, mechanics, construction and catering and a number of the students at STRIDE are young people from the Gypsy and Traveller community. Funding to access alternative curriculum provision is possible where children are coming from school, but budget is not there for young people who have been home-schooled.

13.5 The youth support worker also runs one-to-one advice and youth clubs where children can learn social and health skills, for example young women might learn more about how the human body works, and understand, for example, the health concerns of using sun-beds. Young people also learn to cook and in looking at recipes there is an opportunity to increase literacy skills and following written instruction.

13.6 Gypsies and Travellers who have children at schools in the city would like to be able access the support available from the youth support worker and don't readily understand the distinction between the boundaries and the availability of the support. In the recommendations of this report it is suggested that for a more equable service a similar model of dedicated support is considered for young people in the city to improve their access to education and to improve social skills.

13.7 There is a positive impact from the support for young Gypsy and Traveller people. The youth support worker reported that in the last twelve months at least five (5) young people had been supported to continue their education or return to education. In addition to this young people were also attending short block training courses to enhance their skills.

Education Access Support

13.8 The role of education access officers is to work with children and to support the family, the child and the school; additionally there is a role to link with elective home-school education services and with other multiple agencies working with Gypsies and Travellers.

13.9 In an interview with one of the Education Access Officers with responsibility for two district areas: North West Leicestershire and Charnwood data on the number of children supported found that 100 children who attended school were supported to stay in school. Of these 100, 79 children were in key stages one and two at primary school, and 21 children had been supported to transfer to key stage three. In addition to these 100 children of local Gypsy and Traveller families in the study area, 30 children in families travelling through Leicestershire had been supported to access schools for the time they were stopping in the county.

13.10 MATU data for the Autumn term 2012 shows that across the whole county – all three patches - 309 children were supported to stay in or return to school. This figure consists of 232 Gypsy & Travellers and 77 children from fairground/circus families. This is the autumn term figure and there is usually an increase in the spring term and quite often a drop in the summer term.

13.11 In the wider context of cuts to Traveller Education Services (TES) having an impact across the country, MATU have done well to continue providing an education access and support service for Gypsies and Travellers. This is noticeably appreciated by respondents in the survey who referred to the positive effect TES had had on them and their families in the past; and who praised the work of the education access support officers with comments including:

- "We are glad to have support from our access mentor. Her role is very helpful she knows our way of life and we trust her."
- "Sad that teachers and other [TES] support is gone but very relieved that access mentor is still helping communicating with schools."

Housing Related Support Service

13.12 This service works with a number of agencies to provide a holistic advice and support service to Gypsies and Travellers in need. The model of service is through one key link worker who helps clients manage often complex multiple needs. Support provided might include how to manage money (including dealing with debt, accessing benefits and budgeting), accommodation and staying safe (accessing and maintaining accommodation, help with managing a home e.g utility companies and bills, resettlement), accessing education, accessing leisure activities, promoting healthy lifestyle and making a positive contribution through enhancing skills and employment.

13.13 There are two housing related support link workers. One based in the city and one covering the county. The county link worker is funded by a £30,000 Supporting People fund awarded to the city council's STAR (Supporting Tenants and Residents) service who manage the service for the county. The fund of £30,000 is to allow for 20 open cases based on 2 hours per person per week. However, this is not considered sufficient time for each case as there are some complex issues faced by individuals who use the service. Additionally, there is hidden need for the service and it is a challenge for the link worker to turn down an application for help from someone in need even if there is already a caseload of 20 or more currently open.

13.14 The city housing support link worker is not funded from Supporting People, indeed there is no ring-fenced budget for this support and money comes instead from housing revenue. There is a risk that without ring-fenced dedicated fund for this support service in the city that complex problems faced by Gypsy and Traveller people could go unresolved. This would have a social cost for the community, but also a longer term financial cost for local authorities.

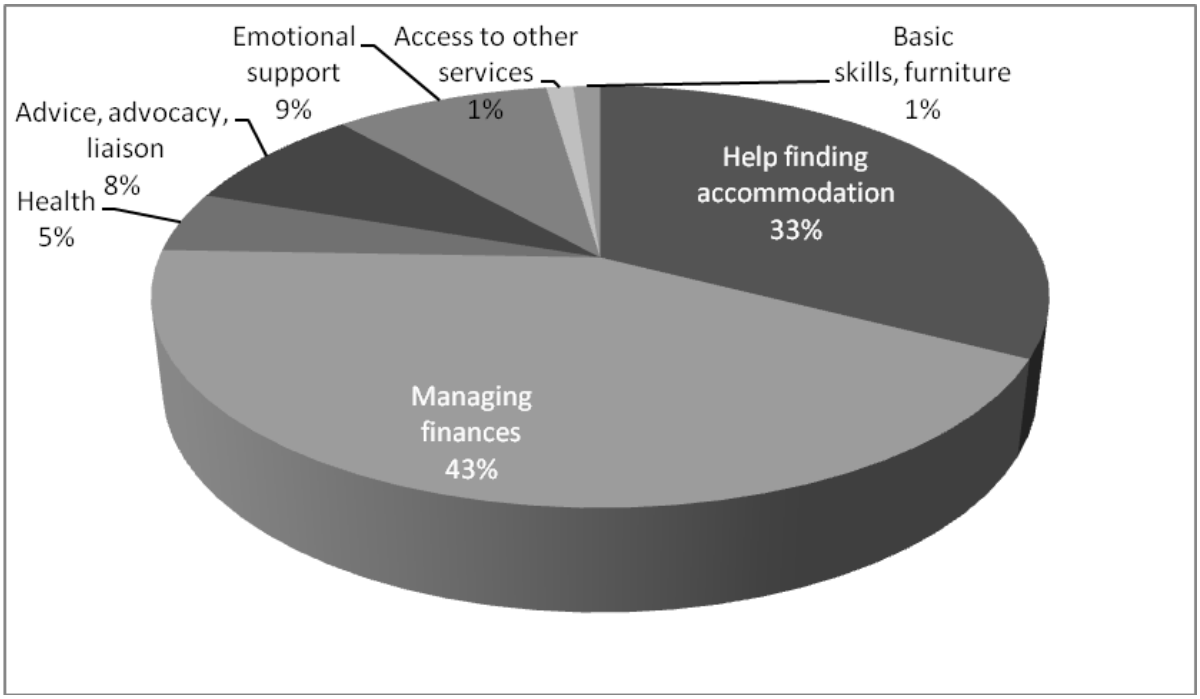
13.15 Since April 2011 the housing related support service has worked on a total of 87 cases: 34 in the county and 53 in the city. Of these, for the period April 2011 to April 2012 in the county there were 14 successfully completed cases and in the city there were 35. Thirty-eight (38) cases are currently open: 18 in the city and 20 in the county. In addition to this caseload, since April 2011 the service has worked on 125 short-term advice cases with Gypsies and Travellers through community based offices to access services to facilitate advice and help from other agencies.

13.16 Each case has individual issues to help resolve and support. The predominant reason for case referral is shown in the chart below across all

cases (closed and open) for the city and the county since April 2011. This shows that the predominant four reasons for needing housing related support are:

- Managing finances
- Help finding accommodation
- Emotional support
- Health

Figure 13.1: Housing related support case referral reason



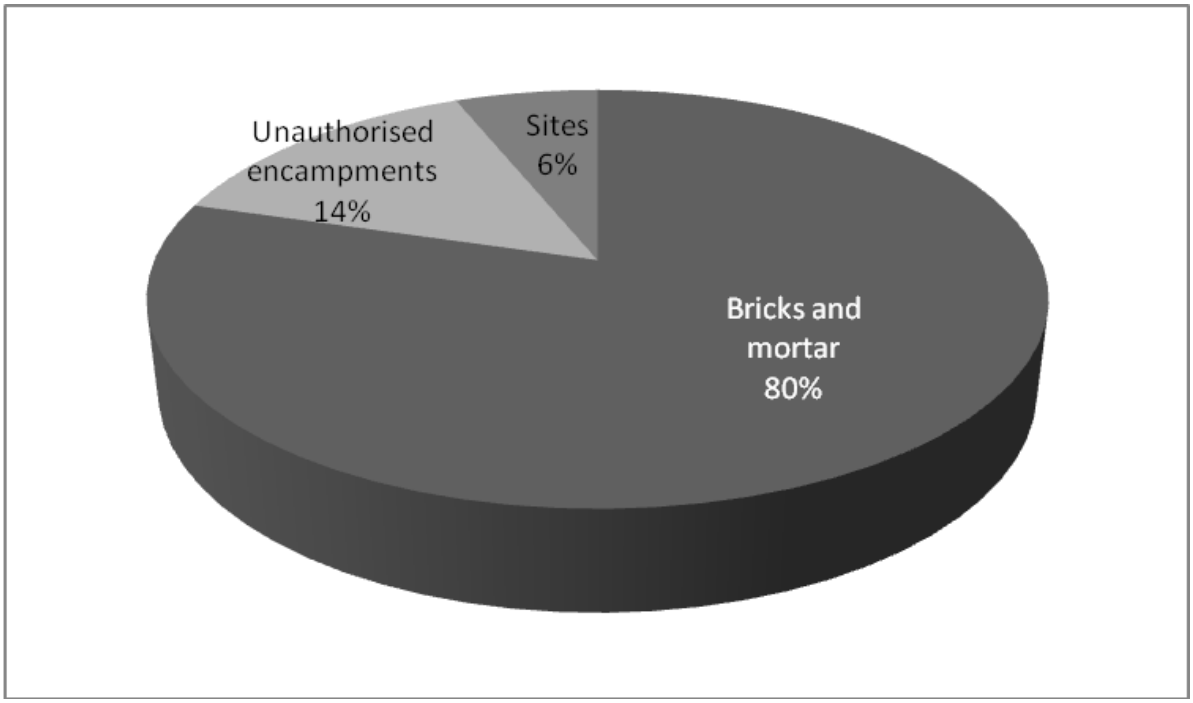
13.17 The reason for referral for housing related support is shown as a single issue, however within that there are multiple complex needs in many of the cases and it is for this reason that the STAR service suggests that the model of a 'link worker' is the most efficient and appropriate; where Gypsy and Traveller clients, and indeed public agencies, know the one person to contact to help resolve a number of different issues.

13.18 There are clear social benefits from this support service, but there are financial benefits too. One example was given of a woman who in a previous tenancy without support accrued rent arrears of £4,500 (much of which was court costs for eviction and recharge for removal of furniture) and it is unlikely that this could be retrieved because she is on benefit. In her current home the tenancy has been maintained for 18 months with no arrears. If the accrual of arrears can be prevented then this saves public authorities money in addition to facilitating the social benefits of supporting Gypsies and Travellers in a number of ways.

13.19 The housing related support service has helped to reduce debt and arrears incurred by councils. It has also helped to maximise individual income for Gypsies and Travellers through analysis of their benefit entitlements. In the closed cases to April 2012 the financial gains for clients through income maximisation came to £170,177 across the city and the county.

13.20 In the period April 2011 to April 2012 thirty-nine (39) of the 49 completed cases where for Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar, 3 were on sites and 7 on unauthorised encampments.

Figure 13.2: Closed support cases type accommodation



13.21 31 of the Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar were in the city where there is an acute shortage of site accommodation. If tenancies in houses and flats can be maintained successfully, again this has a better social outcome for the client, but it also prevents Gypsies and Travellers leaving accommodation and returning to the roadside on unauthorised encampments in the city.

13.22 The housing related support service, along with education access and youth-work make a positive impact. On social and financial measures these services represent good value for the local authorities and excellent contribution to wider community cohesion.

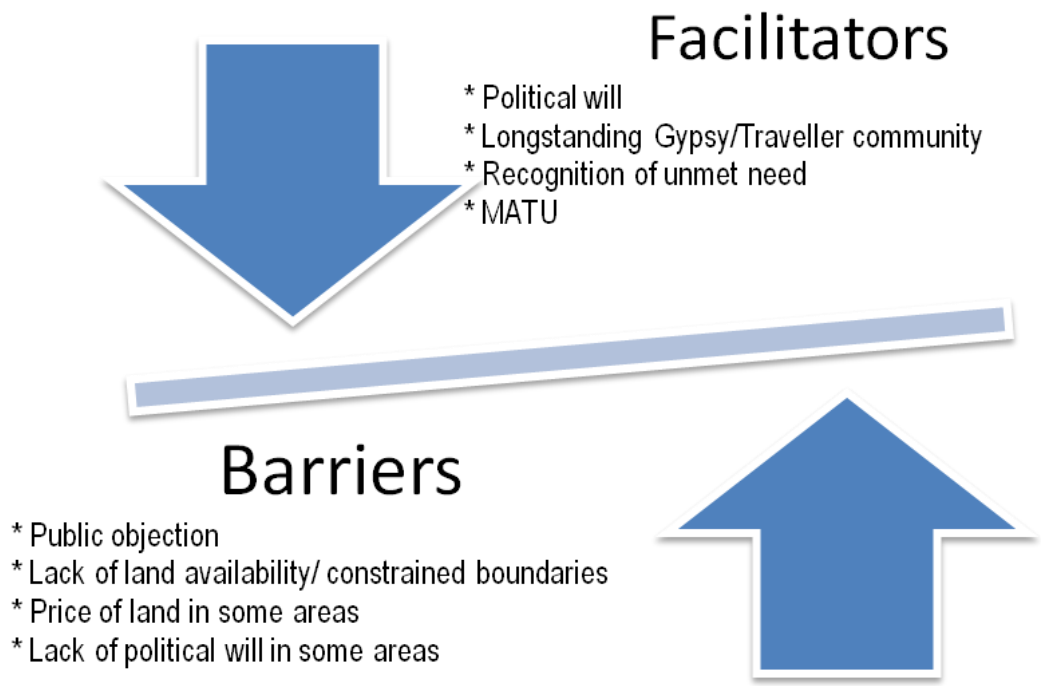
Chapter Fourteen
Facilitators and Barriers to Site Provision

14.1 Interviews with key stakeholders included a question on facilitators and barriers to site provision in the area to date. Elected members in particular were asked in some detail what they thought helped and hindered them in their decision-making processes at council in getting sites delivered. Planning and housing officers, as well as a stakeholder from Framework Housing were also asked about this.

14.2 Interviewees were asked what they thought were the facilitators and barriers, but there was also an analytical judgement made, particularly on political will amongst councillors, by the interviewer. In the majority of interviews with councillors the answers given gave the impression of measured political will to address a 'problem' where there was unmet need, particularly where there were a number of unauthorised encampments. Some respondents seemed proactive to embrace the issue of accommodation need and to look to the planning system to address the issue. Some councillor respondents were cautious in their answers, particularly where they said they did not have the length of experience and expertise needed to consider the issue. There was one respondent who said in the interview: "Could tuck a couple of pitches away behind employment land... [It would] take a braver man than I [to suggest sites]... If there was another member then it may be easier; otherwise it's just me."

14.3 In addition to political will there are a number of levers necessary to actually deliver sites, including land, funding, public support and good consultation arrangements. These themes came across again and again in the stakeholder interviews.

Figure 14.1: Facilitators and Barriers to Site Delivery



14.4 As discussed in chapter four, there has been a mixed picture on identification and delivery of sites since 2006. Some areas have delivered beyond their requirement of pitches to date, others have made some progress and a few have made none. All councils have failed to deliver social sites. Councils are looking at publicly owned and privately owned land for future sites and some are looking to include sites in mainstream policies such as in sustainable urban extensions. It has been suggested in previous research (Richardson, 2007) that tools such as Section 106 agreements might be a mechanism to lever in pitch delivery as part of wider housing development in an area. However, with the recent announcements made by the Secretary of State in connection with debate on the Growth and Infrastructure Bill (2012) it is likely that councils across the country will reduce the percentage requirement of affordable homes from private developers in a bid to stimulate growth in house-building. It is unlikely therefore that any serious gain will be made in the near future on site delivery in Leicestershire through mechanisms such as Section 106 agreements; but the possibility should still be examined where appropriate. Additionally there may be opportunities to facilitate delivery and funding through the New Homes Bonus and perhaps Community Infrastructure Levy.

14.5 There may be a perception, particularly amongst councillors, that social sites are difficult to manage and this may have resulted in lack of political will to deliver social sites since the 2007 GTAA recommendations. Social sites, when managed well, can deliver much needed affordable accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and there is a real need for such accommodation

identified in this 2012 GTAA refresh. Whilst there has been a seeming challenge to delivery of social sites, the evidence of need, combined with the HCA grant funding awarded should act as a facilitator in some areas. There are of course still barriers such as availability and affordability of land, particularly in council areas where land is constrained by tight boundaries, but in these cases there is a recommendation for councils to co-operate across borders and look to pool resources and expertise to provide sites that might meet the need of a number of councils.

14.6 In addition to the information from interviews with key stakeholders, the responses to the consultation process on the three sites proposed by Leicester City Council in 2012 were examined. The LE4 action group submitted a letter from their Chair along with individual letters from concerned residents to the city council. These submissions were publicly released as part of the scrutiny process on the proposal and consultation. One of the key concerns from the local residents who submitted a letter to the council was that there had been a lack of consultation. Indeed the City Council did need to extend the consultation period to take this point into account. A letter from a county councillor, separate to the LE4 action group submissions also noted surprise at the lack of consultation prior to the Mayor's announcement.

Figure 14.2: Word illustration: concerns raised in city consultation on sites

14.7 Ability to take part in consultation was a key issue for residents, others referred to the seeming unfairness that all three proposed sites were in the same area. There were issues of untidiness on the existing 'tolerated'

encampment currently at one of the three proposed sites; and there were concerns about the impact of new sites on house prices, saleability of houses in the area, and a potential increase in crime. The city council received a large amount of individual responses which have not yet been released into the public domain and have not been able to be analysed for this GTAA refresh; only the submissions released as part of the scrutiny process have been viewed for this research. However, in reading a number of public representations online, in comments at the end of local newspaper articles online and in interviews with council professionals who have been involved in the consultation process, it would appear that two of the main concerns that have been repeated in objections to new sites are: (1) fear of increase in crime in the area (2) reduced house price and saleability.

14.8 One of the publicly released letters as part of the scrutiny process was from a Leicestershire Constabulary Superintendent, and it stated that "Examination of our records would lead us to the opinion that the level of crime and other demand for policing services associated with fixed sites is broadly similar to that of an equivalent community" (Letter from Temporary Superintendent, City BCU Operations, 3rd May 2012). This evidence-based opinion was also reflected in an interview with a Police Sergeant based at MATU as part of the primary research for this GTAA refresh.

14.9 In relation to the second issue of house value and ability to sell, three estate agents operating in the LE4 were asked about the impact of the Mayor's announcement on the site proposals on values and ability to sell properties in the LE4 area. All three agents suggested that whilst the proposals may have been a talking point, there was no visible impact on the level of sales and the value of properties sold in the period since. This can be seen also in the house price data for the area from the Land Registry website data and on a website www.home.co.uk which allows analysis on smaller geographical areas (see appendix three). House prices for the LE4 area were more stable than those for the city and for the wider county and there is no visible dip in recorded house prices or sales in the period following the Mayor's announcement earlier in 2012.

14.10 The themes that emerged again and again in interviews with officers and with councillors included concern about public objection to proposals, difficulty in identifying suitable land for sites, high land value in some areas making purchase for private provision seemingly unaffordable, constrained geographical boundaries in some areas and difficultly co-operating across district boundaries to see where need could be met. On facilitator themes though, there seemed to be an engagement from all parties on the imperative to deliver against unmet need in the study area; although practical deliverability of sites, particularly social sites, seemed to remain an issue as is seen too in the lack of such provision since the 2007 GTAA.

Chapter Fifteen
Consultation, Co-operation and Multi-agency Working

15.1 There is a need for councils to co-operate on the delivery of Gypsy and Traveller sites. All councils do subscribe to the services of MATU, except one which has not formally subscribed to the service yet; and there were real benefits discussed in some of the stakeholder interviews.

Figure 15.1: Perceptions of contribution of MATU

- "Pretty much invaluable; we don't have any dedicated resources at the district council for Gypsy/Traveller issues." (Housing professional)
- "Don't know anything about them." (Borough councillor)
- "It's not clearly defined what their role is. Generally if you ask them to do something they'll do it." (Planning professional)
- "They do a good job" (Gypsy man, site owner)
- "MATU is very good, it's something that should be replicated in every authority. So valuable, they talk to Travellers – problem resolved." (Councillor)
- "Bouncing policy ideas with MATU is useful." (Planning professional)

15.2 The Localism Act contains a duty to co-operate and on mainstream housing allocations in some areas, lack of collaboration in other areas of the country has held up strategies. Councils will need to consider the implications of their duty to co-operate on delivery of Gypsy and Traveller sites. This will be especially important where areas like the City have a reasonably large identified need for sites and yet are relatively constrained by their boundaries and their existing levels of development.

15.3 In telephone interviews with county liaison officers in Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire there was a desire to consolidate the already good working relationship between officers in those counties and in Leicestershire into something at a level between councillors and on issues such as transitory unauthorised encampments too.

15.4 There are several areas where counties meet and a couple of recent unauthorised encampments cited by liaison officers in neighbouring counties serve to illustrate the need for collaboration. One encampment near Buckminster was attended by the liaison officers from both Lincolnshire and Leicestershire because it was not easily apparent exactly which county the camp was in. Similarly one near Sawley Marina was attended by Leicestershire staff which had to liaise with Nottinghamshire staff for housing

and someone from Derbyshire for school places because the area is on the border of those three counties.

15.5 There are routes that form the basis of liaison officers' knowledge of the communities in their areas. For example there is the A50 route down from Derbyshire through North West Leicestershire. The A1 is another key route on the boundaries of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire with families tending to travel through Grantham in Lincolnshire and then up to Nottinghamshire or across to North West Leicestershire. There are also links between families more permanently situated in each county. In Lincolnshire the example was given of families on the site in Lincoln having family connections to residents on sites in Market Harborough; each visits the other at various points in the year. Families on the site in Gainsborough also have connections to families in Leicestershire; these are just two examples. There is also an area near Market Harborough where residents on a site just over the border in Northamptonshire see Market Harborough in Leicestershire as their home town.

15.6 Data is not collected between counties to show broader regional and sub-regional patterns of travel. This is a recommendation of this report to work more closely on data collection beyond the existing good working relationships between the county liaison officers. Police could share data across county borders to reflect patterns of travel which could then be reflected in location, where appropriate, of new transit provision.

15.7 There is clearly a need to co-operate between districts, boroughs and the city within the study area. When asked about barriers to delivering sites two councils in particular discussed constrained geographical boundaries (Oadby and Wigston and the City) and the difficulties in meeting need in their areas. There is a need for wider debate between the councils on where sites should be provided to meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers and this may require some cross-boundary co-operation in some instances.

15.8 There is already a multi-agency approach between councils in the area through participation in the services of the Multi-Agency Traveller Unit. This is an area of good practice and was specifically mentioned in a number of interviews as a potential facilitator to delivery. More collaboration is needed though for the future not just on the issue of unauthorised encampments, but strategically on building sites to meet identified need.

Chapter Sixteen
Recommendations for Future Site Provision

16.1 The study has identified that across the study area 113 pitches need to be provided between 2012 and 2017.

16.2 Evidence in this study shows that there is a higher need for social sites and an assumption of 50% based on this evidence has been used to make recommendations for pitches split by tenure. There will need to be a degree of flexibility and co-operation between councils on meeting this need.

16.3 Where opportunities arise for a social rented site to be delivered in the study area then this should be widely supported by the councils in the study area. The methodology used in this research applies data on need at district level and draws upon the survey findings of this study. The resultant pitch calculations therefore reflect need where it arises following the existing distribution within the study area and reinforce existing settlement patterns. In practice determination of where need should be met involves a range of factors including capacity, resources, sustainability and policy choice around equity. Decisions on where need should be met are policy choices having regard to guidance, best practice, neighbourhood management considerations and site management considerations of optimum size. The research team recommend that councils co-operate in their policy response to establish where need should best be met, and in consultation with Gypsies and Travellers to ensure sites are built where they are wanted.

16.4 The 2007 GTAA took a broad approach to allocating pitch requirements across Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland and this became a policy requirement when the Regional Policy Plan 16 was set. This 2012 GTAA refresh has undertaken a rebased calculation of the position as it is now, from the primary data from surveys and from district and county councils, based on need 'where it arises'. When developing planning policies, authorities will, under their duty to co-operate obligations, need to discuss the distribution of pitch provision across administrative boundaries where need cannot be fully met in the district where it arises.

16.5 The authorities should consult widely with Gypsies and Travellers on location and design of future sites; both permanent and transit.

16.6 Collaboration within the study area is essential and with bordering counties on establishing patterns of travel and response to unauthorised encampments and transit site provision; as well as in delivering permanent sites to meet need.

16.7 There is a need to monitor and review the provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites, including review of existing private sites which may fall out of use for Gypsies and Travellers. Planning conditions on such sites should be monitored and enforced to ensure sites are open to Gypsies and Travellers where that is the stated intention in the planning permission condition.

16.8 There are some issues of anti-social behaviour identified by residents and professionals working on the Meynells Gorse site; these need to continue to be addressed.

16.9 Resource time at the County Council to allow a concerted effort over the next twelve months to locate sites and help councils through planning and consultation stage to delivery. HCA money has been awarded; this must be spent by 2015. Councils will diminish their future chances of accessing grant money if they do not use what has already been given by 2015. There are other opportunities that should be followed up too, for example the potential use of New Homes Bonus as part of a package of measures to facilitate funding for sites.

Facilitate MATU to provide training to councillors in each of the local authorities (and open this up to officers too where appropriate) so that they can respond to objections to site proposals and better understand the needs and culture of the Gypsies and Travellers who are constituents in their area.

16.10 Education access, youth-work and housing related support at MATU is essential and the positive social impact can be measured. To continue the positive impact funding needs to be permanent with points of review, rather than shorter term funding periods. Funding for the support services is essential.

16.11 City council need to consider the perceived disparity in levels of support with the wider county, particularly the impact on education and helping support children to return to, or stay in schools. Budgets for youth work, education access and housing related support should be ring-fenced and permanent.

In developing new social sites with HCA funding, councils will need to take heed of requirements in the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 and consider capacity building and skills in the Gypsy and Traveller communities in the development process.

16.12 Evidence of need should be reviewed and refreshed on a five-yearly basis. Predictions of future need in this refresh have been explained in the context that there may be changes to situations which affect the projection of need. It is important then that the evidence base is refreshed on a regular basis, using a survey with Gypsies, Travellers and Showmen. It is recommended that for future refreshes that a longer time-frame is allowed to allow for a sample to be captured over summer and winter months.

References

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Inside Housing (2012) 'Gypsy challenges land right ruling', *Inside Housing*, 19th October, pg 4

Maslow, A (1943) 'A Theory of Human Motivation', *Psychological Review* 50(4): 370-96

Richardson, J (2007) *Providing Gypsy and Traveller Sites: Contentious Spaces*, York: JRF

Salford Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2012 at www.salford.gov.uk

APPENDIX ONE
Derivation of entries in Tables 10.2 – 10.11

Row 1: Gypsy/Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites provided by Local Authorities and private Registered Providers in England on 19 January 2012 (CLG)

Row 2: Base estimates in GTAA 2007 plus additional provision reported by local planning authorities and MATU

Row 3: Sum of Rows 1 and 2

Row 4: Study Team assumption in the absence of any such data from Leicester City Council or Leicestershire County Council

Row 5: This figure represents the flow from sites to houses and from houses to sites 2012 - 2016

Sites to houses:

Survey: 2% of respondents on authorised sites expressed interest in moving to a house in the Study Area

Assumption: All need to move to a house

Calculation: 2% grossed to population = 2% of 249 = 5 families

Houses to sites

Survey: 47% of respondents in housing expressed an interest in a site within LLR

Assumption: 47% is unrealistic because:

- The sample may be biased to the less settled Gypsies and Travellers who keep in touch with professionals and simply grossing up to the estimated total population would over-state need
- The proportion stating that there current accommodation was suitable was high and consequently firm intentions to move may be relatively low
- Experience suggests that particularly attractive sites provision would be required to encourage Gypsies and Travellers to actually move from housing

Bearing these points in mind, we assume that 10% of Gypsies and Travellers in

housing need site accommodation

Calculation: 10% of the housed population = 10% of 190 = 19 families/pitches

The net figure in row 5 is 19 minus 5 = a net requirement for 14 pitches.

Row 6: Tolerated unauthorised sites on Gypsies own land from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household. 100% assumed to be in need = 18

Row 7: This factor takes into account the need for residential pitches arising in families involved in unauthorised encampments in LLR. This involves estimating the number of families involved in unauthorised encampments and how many of these require a residential pitch in LLR.

Families involved in unauthorised encampment:

Basic Information: MATU records show an annual average of 68 encampments a year between 2007 and mid 2012-11-26

Assumptions:

- 80% of those involve new groups, as opposed to groups moving between locations in the Study Area
- 3 families on average in each encampment. The average encampment size was 4 caravans

Calculation: 80% of average encampments times average encampment size = 80% of 68 times 3 = 165 families

Need for residential pitches

Survey: 86% or roadside respondents were interested in moving to a residential pitch in LLR

Assumptions:

- 86% is high because of over-claiming and likelihood of interest in other areas outside GTAA
- 25% assumed to need a residential pitch
- This is a single year element rather than a flow of new families repeated each year

Calculation: 25% of families involved in unauthorised encampment = 25% of

165 families = 41 families/pitches

Row 8: Temporary planning permissions from Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on 19 January 2012: The last five counts (CLG) divided by 1.6 for estimate of caravan number per household.

Row 9: Estimate for new household formation which requires estimates of:

- The number of new households likely to form
- The proportion of those who will need a pitch in LLR

New Households forming on sites
Survey: the number of individuals requiring their own accommodation in the next 5 years was equivalent to 45% of respondents
Assumptions: treating all individuals as requiring separate accommodation will overstate need:

- There will be some inter-marriage
- There may be some over-claiming

Assume that requirements will be equivalent to 40% of individuals likely to require their own accommodation on the basis of what seems reasonable and practice likely
Calculation: 40% of 45% grossed to total on sites of 249 = 45 families/pitches

Pitch requirement from new households formed on sites

Survey: 100% of individuals requiring their own accommodation need a trailer and pitch and

95% of individuals requiring their own accommodation want to stay in LLR

Assumptions: These percentages are somewhat high and it would be more realistic to assume to 90% need their own trailer and pitch and 90% of individuals requiring their own accommodation want to stay in LLR

Calculation: base is 45 new families (see above) times 90% = 90% of 90% of 45 = 37 families/pitches

New households forming in housing

Survey: the number of individuals requiring their own accommodation in the next 5 years was equivalent 58% of respondents

Assumptions: treating all individuals as requiring separate accommodation will overstate need:

- There will be some inter-marriage
- There may be some over-claiming

Assume that requirements will be equivalent to 40% of individuals likely to require their own accommodation on the basis of what seems reasonable and practice likely

Calculation: 40% of 58% grossed to total population in housing = 40% of 58% of 190 = 44 families/pitches

Pitch requirement from new households formed in housing

Survey: 100% of individuals requiring their own accommodation need a trailer and pitch

95% of individuals requiring their own accommodation want to stay in LLR

Assumptions:

- 100% is unrealistically high as a proportion of new households from housing who will actually require site provision. 50% is a more realistic assumption in line with the GTAA 2007
- Survey findings for 90% remaining in LLR accepted

Calculation: base is 44 families (see above) times 50% times 90% = 90% of 50% of 44 = 20 families/pitches

Row 9 total = sum of new families/pitches required by new households from sites and from houses = 37 + 20 = 57 families/pitches

Row 10: Sum of rows 4 – 9

Row 11: Local authority pitches provided but not in use. Study Team assumption subject to management information from Leicester City Council or Leicestershire County Council

Row 12: Private pitches authorised but not developed. Any such pitches can be counted as additional supply if they are not counted as part of current residential supply.

Row 13: It is understood that there were no planning applications to be determined. If permissions are granted, they can be counted against additional pitch requirements

Row 14: It is understood that there were no provision planned. If planned and granted, they can be counted against additional pitch requirements

Row 15: Study Team calculation based on an assumed 5% vacancy rate per year over 5 years

Row 16: Sum of 11 – 15

Row 17: Row 10 minus Row 16

APPENDIX TWO
Planning Permissions given, by district, since the 2007 GTAA study

Information was sought from each council to provide an updated picture of provision since the 2007 study. The list below has been checked and agreed with each council as an accurate list of permissions granted. In all cases they relate to private sites. This data helped to refresh information in a number of ways, it assisted the estimation of current Gypsy/Traveller population in the area, and it demonstrated where councils have provided, or failed to provide, pitches against the requirements set out in the 2007 report.

Blaby District			
Application number	**Additional Residential Pitches Gypsies and Travellers**	**Transit Caravan Capacity**	**Additional Showpeople Plots**
08/0219/1/PYCS 11/0887/1/PY	1		
10/0156/1/PY	1		
10/0328/1/VY	1		
10/0014/1/PY	1		
08/0894/1/PX	10		
09/0110/1/PX	1		
08/0799/1/PY	1		
08/0258/1/VY	1		
08/0193/1/PYCS 08/0170/1/PYCS	11		
08/0366/1/VY	3		
07/1137/1/PXCS	4		
07/0494/1/PY	9		
07/0064/1/VY	4		
05/1131/1/PX	0		
10/0670/1/PY	4		
08/0219/1/PYCS 11/0887/1/PY		10	
10/0014/1/PY		16	
08/0193/1/PYCS 08/0170/1/PYCS		1	
07/0494/1/PY		1	
	52	**28**	**0**
Charnwood Borough			
P/09/1068/2	**1**	**0**	**0**
Harborough District			
07/00230/FUL	2		
07/01021/FUL	2		
07/00148/CLU	2		
09/00083/FUL	0		

09/00562/FUL	3		
09/00575FUL	4		
09/00677/FUL	2		
09/00325/FUL	5		
10/00641/FUL	2		
10/00644/FUL	0		
10/00965/FUL	4		
10/01119/FUL	1		
10/01224/FUL	1		
11/00314/FUL	4		
10/00644/FUL		4	
07/01596/FUL			18
12/00819/FUL			7
	32	**4**	**25**
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough			
Data not supplied by Borough. Number stated was provided by MATU			
	18	**8**	
Leicester City			
	0	**0**	**0**
Melton Borough			
10/00714/FUL	**2**	**3**	**0**
North West Leics District			
07/00527/VCI	0		
07/00816/FUL	0		
08/00362/FUL	2		
09/00891/FUL	6		
11/00018/FUL	2		
06/00694/FUL		12	
09/00982/FUL			4
11/00225/FUL			7
	10	**12**	**11**
Oadby & Wigston Borough			
None	**0**	**0**	**0**
Rutland County Council (Temporary consents to 2014)			
Data not supplied by Council. Number stated was provided by MATU	5		
	5	**0**	**0**
LLR	**120**	**55**	**36**

APPENDIX THREE
List of Key Stakeholders Interviewed and Focus Groups Undertaken

Blaby District Council

- Development Control Officer - face-to-face interview, council office 17th October 2012
- Councillor, Communities Portfolio - face-to-face interview, 17th October 2012
- Housing Strategy and Enabling Officer - face-to-face interview, 17th October 2012
- Gypsy Man private site owner - face-to-face interview on site, 24th October 2012
- Gypsy Man private site owner - face-to-face interview, 18th October 2012
- Gypsy Woman private plot owner - face-to-face interview, on site, 9th October 2012
- Showman and family – face-to-face interview, on yard, 8th November 2012

Charnwood Borough Council

- Councillor, Chair of Scrutiny - face-to-face interview, council office, 17th October 2012
- Housing Strategy and Support Manager - face-to-face interview, council office, 17th October 2012
- Senior Planning Officer - face-to-face interview, council office, 17th October 2012
- Gypsy Man looking to provide self and family with site in the area – telephone interview, 30th October 2012

Framework Housing

- Head of Property and Development - face-to-face interview, Harborough, 6th November 2012

Harborough District Council

- Housing Policy Manager - face-to-face interview, council office, 29th October 2012
- Planning Policy Manager - face-to-face interview, council office, 29th October 2012
- Development Control Manager - face-to-face interview, council office, 29th October 2012
- Councillor - face-to-face interview, council office, 29th October 2012
- Gypsy Woman residing on roadside – face-to-face interview, MATU office, 31st October 2012

Health Services in Leicestershire

- Public Health Speciality Registrar - face-to-face interview, DMU, 26th September 2012
- Irish Traveller Health Ambassador - face-to-face interview, Harborough Sure Start, 28th September 2012

- Specialist Health Adviser - face-to-face interview, Harborough Sure Start, 28th September 2012

Leicester City Council

- The Mayor - face-to-face interview, council office, 25th October 2012
- Housing Development Officer - face-to-face interview, council office, 18th October 2012
- Senior Planner - face-to-face interview, council office, 18th October 2012
- Meynells Gorse site, some residents, city council site manager, one warden - face-to-face interviews, on site 9th November 2012
- Showman – face-to-face interview, on yard, 31st October 2012
- STAR service leader, 22nd November 2012

Leicester Estate Agents

- Seths Estate Agents – telephone interview, 14th November 2012
- Spencers Countrywide – telephone interview, 14th November 2012
- Your Move – telephone interview, 14th November 2012

Leicestershire County Council

- Multi Agency Traveller Unit Liaison Officers x 3 - face-to-face interviews 19th October and 24th October 2012
- Housing related support link worker - face-to-face interview, 22nd November 2012
- Education Access officer - face-to-face interview, 22nd November 2012
- Youth worker - face-to-face interview, 22nd November 2012
- County Councillors X 2 - face-to-face interview, county hall, 26th November 2012

Leicestershire Constabulary

- Gypsy and Traveller Officer - face-to-face interview, MATU office, 22nd November 2012

Lincolnshire County Council

- County Gypsy Liaison Officer – telephone interview, 20th November 2012

Melton Borough Council

- Planning Policy Officer – face-to-face interview, council office, 5th November 2012
- Housing Policy Officer - face-to-face interview, council office, 5th November 2012
- Councillor, Chair of LDF group - face-to-face interview, council office, 5th November 2012
- Gypsy Man private site owner - face-to-face interview, on site, 5th November 2012

North Norfolk District Council[138]

- Environmental Protection Team Leader – telephone interview, 20th November 2012

[138] To discuss design and management of transit site provision

North West Leicestershire District Council

- Planning Policy Manager - face-to-face interview, council office, 16th November 2012
- Housing Strategy Manager - face-to-face interview, council office, 16th November 2012
- Councillor, Planning and Engagement Portfolio - face-to-face interview, council office, 16th November 2012

Northamptonshire County Council

- Countywide Travellers Unit Manager – telephone interview, 21st November 2012

Nottinghamshire County Council

- County Gypsy Liaison Officer – telephone interview, 20th November 2012

Oadby and Wigston Borough Council

- Planning Policy and Regeneration Manager - face-to-face interview, council office, 15th October 2012
- Councillor, Leader - face-to-face interview, council office, 15th October 2012

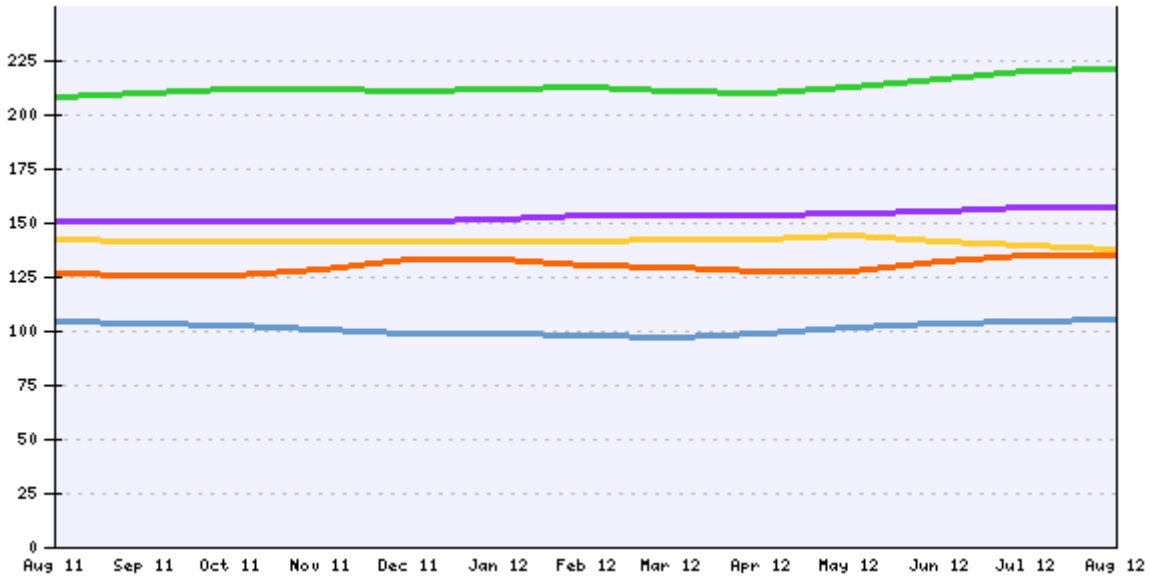
Showmen's Guild

- Representative from Midlands Section – telephone interview, 10th October 2012

APPENDIX FOUR
House price/sales in LE4 and in Leicester

Source: Home.co.uk accessed Wednesday 14th November, 2012

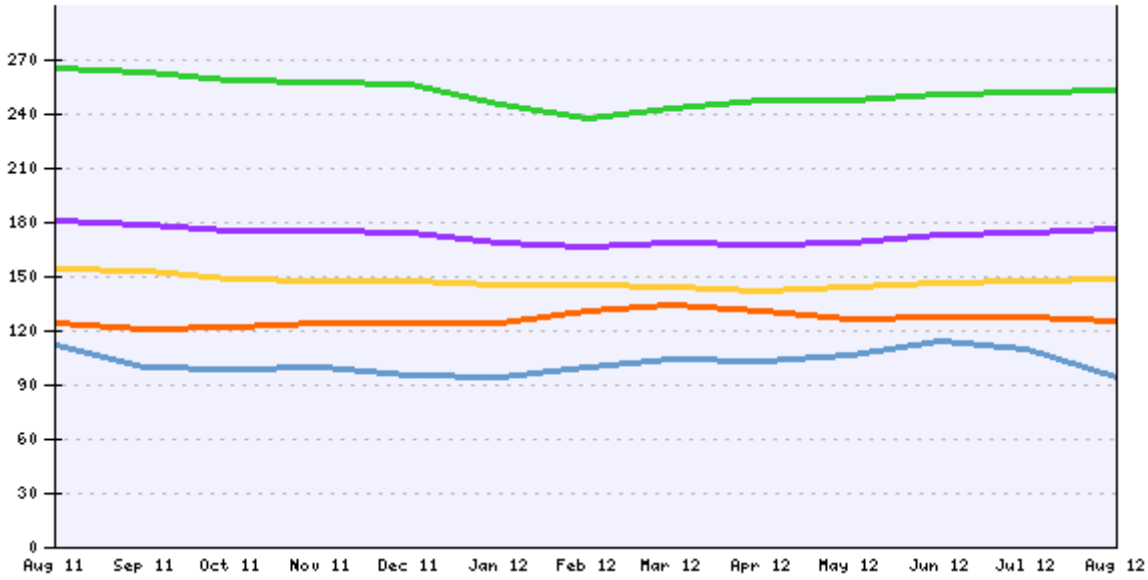
Average Asking Prices By Type in LE4 (£000's)



3-month moving averages by property type in LE4

	Aug 2011	Aug 2012	Change
Detached green	£207,779	£220,860	+6%
Semi yellow	£143,291	£138,424	-3%
Terraced orange	£126,765	£135,354	+7%
Flat blue	£104,590	£106,350	+2%
All purple	£151,036	£156,945	+4%

Average Property Selling Prices in Leicestershire (£000's)



3-month moving averages by property type in Leicestershire

	Aug 2011	Aug 2012	Change
Detached green	£266,114	£252,696	-5%
Semi yellow	£154,284	£148,731	-4%
Terraced orange	£124,332	£125,651	+1%
Flat blue	£112,022	£93,844	-16%
All purple	£181,282	£176,773	-2%