

Final Report

**Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs
assessment for the Nottinghamshire local authorities
of:**

Ashfield

Broxtowe

Gedling

Mansfield

Newark & Sherwood

Nottingham City

Rushcliffe

**In Partnership with the East Nottinghamshire Travellers Association
(ENTA)**

May 2007

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supporting **people** partnership
in **Nottinghamshire**

Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for the Nottinghamshire Local Authorities of Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe.

In partnership with the East Nottinghamshire Traveller Association (ENTA)

Nottinghamshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodations Needs Assessment Steering Group Membership:

- Ashfield District Council
- Broxtowe Borough Council
- Gedling Borough Council
- Newark and Sherwood District Council
- Nottingham City Council
- Nottinghamshire County Council
- Mansfield District Council
- Rushcliffe Borough Council
- Nottinghamshire Gypsy Liaison Group
- East Notts. Traveller Association (ENTA)
- Newark and Sherwood Primary Care Trust
- Nottingham City Council: Primary Care Trust
- Nottingham City Council: Nottingham Traveller Team
- Nottinghamshire County Council: Supporting People
- Notts. Race Equality Council
- Government Office for the East Midlands
- East Midlands Regional Assembly
- Nottinghamshire County Council: Traveller Education Service
- Nottinghamshire Rural Housing Enabler
- Newark and Sherwood Homes
- Ashfield Homes
- Floating Support Worker (Dedicated to Tolney Lane, Newark)

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Glossary of Terms

Authorised developments – Essentially these are sites that have planning permission for use by Gypsies and Travellers. This includes permitted sites that are not the subject of Gypsy and Traveller occupancy conditions as well as permitted sites which are. Local authorities, housing associations and private individuals all provide sites on which Gypsies and Travellers may park their trailer or caravan. In the study area all of the provision is on private sites. The household rents or, in the case of private sites may own, a pitch. Facilities often include a private amenity unit containing toilet, bathroom and, in some cases, a kitchen. Access to hot and cold water supply, drainage facilities and electricity will normally be provided.

CLG – the Department for Communities and Local Government

Concealed households – a household currently living within an existing household but in need of separate accommodation

Emergency stopping places - Relates to temporary pitches. Emergency stopping places are authorised developments intended for very short use; overnight with a maximum of 28 days. The facilities at such places would normally be minimal.

EMRA – East Midlands Regional Assembly

GOEM – The Government Office for the East Midlands

GPS – Global Positioning System – a device that uses satellites to identify the co-ordinates of an exact location

Gypsy and Traveller – The definition used by the current guidance encompasses all Gypsies and Travellers as well as Travelling Showpeople,

“Persons of a nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds of their own or their family’s or dependent’s educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, and all other persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism and/or caravan dwelling”.

Housing – This refers to ‘bricks and mortar’ housing. There is no specific housing reserved for Gypsies and Travellers in the Nottinghamshire region and so for those unable or unwilling to take up site accommodation, access to normal housing stock is the only alternative. There have been some cases outside the region (particularly in Northern Ireland) of ‘grouped’ housing being developed which enables family groups of Gypsies or Travellers to live together in housing.

ODPM – The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, the former name of the CLG

RSS – Regional Spatial Strategy

TES – Traveller Education Service

Transit sites- Relates to temporary pitches. Transit sites are authorised developments intended to meet the needs of those families moving around particularly during the summer months. Transit sites have basic facilities; less than one would expect on a permanent authorised development but more than that found on an emergency stopping place.

Unauthorised developments – This term is used to describe developments that occur when Gypsies or Travellers buy a piece of land which does not have planning permission for a dwelling and proceed

to place a chalet, trailer or caravan on it. Eviction can normally only be secured through the planning appeals system, and can be protracted.

Unauthorised encampments – This term is used to describe the use of land by Gypsies or Travellers for living on which they do not own. Local authorities and the police have a range of enforcement actions available to them to evict households in unauthorised encampments and can do so relatively quickly if they wish. Consequently, neither the council nor the households living there invest in any facilities and conditions are very basic (for instance no toilets or running water) and families tend not to stay more than a few hours, days or weeks.

Executive summary

- Under section 8 of the Housing Act 1985 local authorities are required to consider the accommodation needs in their area and to carry out a periodic review of these needs. Section 225 of the Housing Act 2004 introduced a specific requirement for local authorities to assess the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers within their area. In response to this requirement, the authorities across the Nottinghamshire County (excluding Bassetlaw) jointly commissioned this work with the following aim:

“To understand the Accommodation Needs, and related support needs, of the Gypsy and Traveller community within Nottinghamshire in order to make a properly planned provision of sufficient and decent accommodation for this community, informing the allocation of new sites in both regional and local development documents. In addition, the Accommodation Needs assessment will provide robust and credible evidence in which the needs and wider demand of the Gypsy and Traveller communities for suitable accommodation can be considered and met equally and fairly alongside other sectors of the community.”

Table A - Local Authorities in the Study Area

Authority	Type of authority
Ashfield	District
Broxtowe	Borough
Gedling	Borough
Mansfield	District
Newark & Sherwood	District
Nottingham City	Unitary
Rushcliffe	Borough

- The focus of this study is to identify accommodation and support needs at a local and county level. It is intended that the findings will feed into the Local Development Framework process and the Regional Spatial Strategy process and the planning of site provision and services for Gypsies and Travellers.
- The requirements for the study have been set out in the project brief and include a requirement that the study be carried out in accordance with the relevant CLG guidance. This guidance, Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments, Draft practice guidance, was published in February 2006 by the then ODPM.
- The Tribal survey followed on from a snapshot survey carried out in the summer of 2006. Data from this Summer Survey has been used to supplement Tribal data throughout this report.
- The existing authorised provision for Gypsies and Travellers is as follows:

Table B - Summary of overall site provision

	Existing pitches occupied by Gypsies and Travellers ¹	Long term voids – not coming back into use	Current long term voids expected to come back into use	Pitches not available for Gypsy and Traveller use
Ashfield	21	0	19	0
Broxtowe	0	0	0	0
Gedling	13	0	0	0
Mansfield	0	0	0	0
Newark & Sherwood	72	70	21	168 ²
Nottingham City	44	0	0	0
Rushcliffe	4	0	0	0
Total	154	70	40	168

1 This includes use by Showpeople

2 128 pitches not treated as available for Gypsy and Traveller use and 38 currently in occupation but also not treated as available for use.

6. In addition to analysing a range of secondary data sources a survey was carried out with the following coverage.

Table C - Interview count of type of site and by district

District	Authorised sites	Housed	Unauthorised encampments	Unauthorised developments	Total
Ashfield	4	1	0	0	5
Broxtowe	0	4	0	0	4
Gedling	12	0	0	0	12
Mansfield	0	0	4	0	4
Newark and Sherwood	61	23	6	11	101
Nottingham City	30	22	3	0	55
Rushcliffe	3	3	1	0	7
TOTAL	110	53	14	11	188

7. Of those included in the sample 55% defined as English Gypsies (within this definition Tribal has also included people who described themselves as Romany), 27% were Irish Travellers and 18% fell into the “other category” which included some Scottish Travellers, Welsh Gypsies, Showpeople, one ‘new’ traveller and people who used a broad definition which did not allow us to make an assumption about which group they could fall within.
8. The majority of interviewees (77%) across all types of accommodation indicated that living on an authorised site was their preferred accommodation option. This concurs with figures from other studies, which have identified a preference for site based accommodation of between 70% and 80%.

Table D - Accommodation preferences

↓ Most appropriate accommodation for your household (1 st choice)	CURRENT ACCOMMODATION				TOTAL
	Authorised Development	Housing	Unauthorised Encampment	Unauthorised Development	
Permanent site	99	28	10	7	144
Authorised transit site	4	1	1		6
Housing (bricks and mortar)	5	20	1	2	28
Group housing	2	1	1		4
Other	1	3	1	1	5
TOTAL	111	53	14	10	188

9. The results of our survey indicate that 58% of people living on authorised sites have been there for three years or more. Many of those interviewed had lived in the local area for a considerable period. Overall 55% had lived in the local area for more than ten years.
10. The Tribal survey reveals a similar range of travelling patterns to that found in the Summer Survey. Of those households interviewed 49% had travelled in the last three years on a journey that required site accommodation. Of those that had travelled in the last three years 59% had travelled for three months or more and 18% had travelled for between four weeks and three months.
11. Estimating the total population is complex. The table below is a summary of the calculations made for this study:

Table E - Summary of Gypsy and Traveller population figures

Tenure	Estimated Households	Estimated Population	% of Gypsy and Traveller Population
Authorised Sites	154	508	34.3
Unauthorised Developments	52	172	11.6
Unauthorised Encampments	16	53	3.6
Housing	226	746	50.4
Total	448	1,479	100

12. At the local authority level this population breaks down as follows:

Table F - Summary of household numbers by Local Authority

Local Authority	Households on authorised sites	Households on unauthorised developments	Households on unauthorised encampments	Households in Housing	Total Households
Ashfield	21	0	3	24	48
Broxtowe	0	0	0	4	4
Gedling	13	0	0	13	26
Mansfield	0	0	3	3	6
Newark & Sherwood	72	52 ¹	4	128	256
Nottingham	44	0	3	47	94
Rushcliffe	4	0	3	7	14
Total	154	52	16	226	448

¹ Includes 38 households on an authorised site that is not solely for Gypsy and Traveller use

13. Demand is primarily for pitches in Newark and Sherwood. This is in part a consequence of people wishing to remain in the same district as they currently live and the higher numbers already prevalent in Newark and Sherwood. It should be noted that very few people expressed a desire to move out of the study area or between districts.
14. For many respondents there are difficulties in accessing services often due to the perceived prejudice of some service providers and sometimes due to their own lack of knowledge. There is reasonable access to health and education services but there seems to be much lower accessing of other support services. Those that do access wider services find them valuable and visiting services can help to overcome some of these barriers.
15. Those living on roadside encampments are least likely to access services and generally experience the poorest living conditions. Service providers need to think about how to make themselves more accessible to these groups.
16. The CLG guidance recommends that the calculation of pitch requirements is based upon five core variables:
 - Current Supply
 - Current Demand
 - Concealed Households
 - Transfers from Housing
 - Family Formation
17. Drawing on the CLG guidance this study has established the need for between 109 (using a study wide calculation) and 119 (using a council by council calculation) new permanent pitches to meet the current backlog and the needs of newly forming households over the next five years in the study area.
18. This need is broken down by each local authority area as follows:

Table G - Summary of extra provision required

District	Recommended Extra Pitch Provision 2007 – 2011
Ashfield	0
Broxtowe	2
Gedling	4
Mansfield	5
Newark & Sherwood	88
Nottingham	11
Rushcliffe	9
Total	119

19. A forward projection of these figures indicates that once the backlog is met the annual increase in demand can be met by an assumed turnover of 8%. On this basis new provision would only need to be considered in 20 – 25 years time.

Table H - Flow of need for new pitches 2007 – 2017

Year	Total No of HH	Total HH on site pitches	Backlog being met	New HH forming	New HH requiring pitches	New pitches needed
2007	448	154	0	13	9	0
2008	461	154	22	14	10	19
2009	475	173	21	14	10	17
2010	490	190	21	15	10	16
2011	504	207	21	15	11	15
2012	519	222	21	16	11	14
2013	535	236	21	16	11	13
2014	551	249	21	17	12	13
2015	568	262	21	17	12	12
2016	585	274	0	18	12	0
2017	602	274	0	18	13	0

20. There is some evidence of demand for a transit or emergency stopping site. However, the true extent of demand for this type of accommodation is not possible to determine whilst there is a large backlog of unmet need, including Gypsies and Travellers having to use roadside stopping places when they require permanent site accommodation.
21. The high numbers of long term voids on some sites highlights the fragile nature of relying solely on private provision to meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers in the area. The survey found that almost 1 in 4 (24%) of respondents would prefer to live on a socially owned site. Thought should be given to establishing socially owned and run provision as part of the action plan to address the backlog needs identified by this study.
22. It is recommended that consideration is given to establishing a Gypsy and Traveller monitoring group based along the lines of the Steering Group established to oversee this project. This group would enable all districts within the study area to have a forum to work together and with the county and regional agencies where relevant. Such a group would also ensure consistency between this study and future studies.
23. It will be particularly important to monitor the progress of activity in regards to meeting the current backlog over the next nine years. It is therefore recommended that an update review be carried out in four years time and a full review five years later in 2015. Thereafter, a review can be carried out after six years (2021), assuming that satisfactory progress has been made, with a further full review in 2027.

1 Introduction

1.1 The brief

1.1.1 The map below shows the Nottinghamshire local authorities. Bassetlaw, whilst a district within Nottinghamshire, has already completed its own Gypsy and Traveller study in 2005 and is therefore not part of the current study. Where the term ‘study area’ is used in this report it refers to all of the Nottinghamshire local authority districts minus Bassetlaw.



1.1.2 Under section 8 of the Housing Act 1985 local authorities are required to consider the accommodation needs in their area and to carry out a periodic review of these needs. Section 225 of the Housing Act 2004 introduced a specific requirement for local authorities to assess the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers within their area. In response to this requirement, the authorities across the Nottinghamshire County (excluding Bassetlaw) jointly commissioned this work with the following aim:

“To understand the Accommodation Needs, and related support needs, of the Gypsy and Traveller community within Nottinghamshire in order to make a properly planned provision of sufficient and decent accommodation for this community, informing the allocation of new sites in both regional and local development documents. In addition, the Accommodation Needs assessment will provide robust and credible evidence in which the needs and wider demand of the Gypsy and

Traveller communities for suitable accommodation can be considered and met equally and fairly alongside other sectors of the community.”

- 1.1.3 In addition the study was commissioned in order to identify:
- The number of Gypsy and Traveller households that have or are likely to have accommodation needs that will need to be addressed, either immediately, or in the foreseeable future,
 - A clear indication of where additional pitches and sites are needed. This information will form an evidence base to influence the allocation of new sites/pitches at a regional and individual local authority level,
 - The level, type, size and location of accommodation required for these needs to be suitably addressed, (e.g. socially rented/private site provision, transit sites or stopping places, bricks and mortar housing),
 - The level of unauthorised development which, if planning permission is not approved, is likely to swell the scale of need,
 - The intentions of those households planning to move which may free up spare pitch or bricks and mortar capacity,
 - The likely rate of household formation and annual population increase,
 - A broad indication of Gypsy and Traveller needs/wishes for housing related support services,
 - Guidance on maintaining and monitoring future settlements and a robust database in a resource effective manner to ensure future needs are being appropriately addressed.
- 1.1.4 The brief outlined the following key information which authorities wanted to obtain from the study:
- Size and demographic composition of household groups
 - Ethnicity. (There is a need to highlight the different types of Gypsy and Travellers Groups that reside within each local authority area)
 - Factors, which restrict access to both private and public sites
 - Reasons for current choice of location
 - Social issues which may affect accommodation/location choice, e.g. crime, antisocial behaviour
 - Experience and frequency of evictions
 - Preferred size and form of sites
 - Current and future pitch requirements per household
 - Preferred location of sites. (The information provided needs to be as specific as possible, with the actual location being reported)
 - Preferred tenure (owner occupation or rented)

- Condition of sites to assess the adequacy and availability of current provisions
- Satisfaction with services provided if a public or private landlord runs a site
- Income levels and maximum site/pitch price or rental level
- Any affinity with a particular area
- Travelling habits (identify flows and seasonal movements between local authorities/ into and out of local authority areas and the relationship with other regions)
- Employment patterns and locations
- Requirements for storage facilities
- Level of vehicle ownership
- Requirements for play facilities
- Preferences for moving between houses and caravans
- Ease of access to health, education and other public services, including public transport
- Basic housing related support needs of the community
- Pitch vacancy levels
- Aspirations to move into permanent housing stock
- The need for emergency stopping places
- The number and outcomes of planning applications and appeals by each local authority

1.1.5 The requirement was that the study be carried out in accordance with the relevant CLG guidance. This guidance, Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments, Draft practice guidance, was published in February 2006 by the then ODPM.

1.1.6 The Guidance states that, for the purposes of the local accommodation assessment a broad interpretation of the term “Gypsies and Travellers” should be used to encompass ethnic Gypsies and Travellers (including Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers) and New Travellers as well as Travelling Showpeople. Therefore, Travelling Showpeople and New Travellers have been included in this study.

1.1.7 After completion of the fieldwork, advice was given by GOEM that a separate study would be forthcoming to assess the accommodation needs of people from the A8 countries arriving as migrant workers. Some interviews were carried out with ethnic Roma from the Czech Republic living in housing, but these interviews have therefore been excluded from the analysis.

1.1.8 Account has been taken where possible of the results of other similar studies in neighbouring areas. Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessments are being carried out in Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Lincolnshire but none of these have reported at the time of writing. The studies in Bassetlaw and Yorkshire have reported and their findings have been drawn on in this study and referenced where relevant.

1.1.9 The Bassetlaw study was completed in December 2005 and incorporated a total of thirty six interviews with Gypsies and Travellers across six sites. The study concluded that Bassetlaw does not have a large Gypsy and Traveller population compared to other districts in the East Midlands but numbers are increasing and unauthorised sites appear to be increasing more than in neighbouring areas. Most of those living on unauthorised sites would prefer to be on authorised sites but current sites are full to capacity and some suffer overcrowding. The study recommended that a new residential site of at least nine pitches would eliminate immediate overcrowding and provide accommodation for families on unauthorised sites. It also identified a need for between 11 and 15 transit pitches.

1.1.10 **Figure 1** below lists the authorities involved in the study:

Figure 1 - Local Authorities in the Study Area

Authority	Type of authority
Ashfield	District
Broxtowe	Borough
Gedling	Borough
Mansfield	District
Newark & Sherwood	District
Nottingham City	Unitary
Rushcliffe	Borough

1.1.11 The focus of this study is to identify accommodation and support needs at a local and county level but not to develop policy recommendations. It is intended that the findings will feed into the Regional Housing Strategy, Local Housing Strategies, the Local Development Framework process, the Regional Spatial Strategy process, the Supporting People Strategy and the planning of site provision and services for Gypsies and Travellers.

1.1.12 The local authorities in the study area commissioned a summer snapshot survey which took place in July 2006. The data was gathered by a mix of local officers and community representatives and the data analysed by Nottingham University in October 2006. The results of this survey have been used throughout this report to supplement the information gathered from our own survey or to provide a contrast with data gathered by the Tribal Survey. Where these figures appear they are referred to as the 'Summer Survey'. It should be noted however that the summer survey included data from some interviews located on the Derbyshire border and in Bassetlaw.

1.1.13 The interim figures for extra Gypsy and Traveller pitches in the draft RSS are as follows:

Figure 2 – Draft RSS indication of pitches required in the Study Area

Zone	District	Caravans	Pitches
Nottinghamshire Outer Area	Ashfield DC	Up to 29	Up to 20
	Mansfield DC	3	2
	Newark & Sherwood	Up to 11	Up to 7
Nottinghamshire Core HMA area	Broxtowe	Occasional	1-2
	Gedling	2	2
	Nottingham	Up to 25	Up to 17
	Rushcliffe	4	3
Total		74	53

1.1.14 These figures have been calculated by EMRA using an average of the last five years CLG caravan counts. They reflect the shortfall represented by caravans on unauthorised encampments and are not reflective of other sources of need such as overcrowding or any need arising in the future. ***The figures therefore represent a conservative estimate of the backlog only and are superseded by the recommend figures emerging from this study as stated in Policy 16 of the Draft RSS, Regional Priorities for Provision of Gypsies and Travellers.***

“Local Authorities and other relevant public bodies should work together across administrative boundaries to identify land for additional pitch provision based on clearly evidenced assessments of need.

Local Development Frameworks should make provision for the interim minimum additional pitch requirements set out in Appendix 3. These may be made up of a combination of residential and transit pitches to reflect local need. These figures will be superseded by pitch requirements derived from Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments. “

1.1.15 The location and scale of existing provision is as follows:

Figure 3 - Summary of existing provision

District	Site	Pitches	Known Long Term Voids	Notes
Ashfield	David St, Kirkby	4		
	Pond St, Kirkby	4		Showpeople
	Park Lane	25	19	Showpeople
	Hodgkinson Rd, Kirkby	7		
Broxtowe	None	n/a	n/a	
Gedling ¹	Sherwood House	4		Showpeople
	Devon Street	1		
	Poplar Meadows	8		Originally in Newark & Sherwood
Mansfield	None	n/a	n/a	
Newark & Sherwood	Bowers Caravan Site, Tolney Lane, Newark	20		
	Ropewalk Farm, Tolney Lane, Newark	42	37	
	Castle View, Tolney Lane, Newark	60		'At least' 20 for Gypsy/Traveller use
	Church View, Tolney Lane, Newark	35	33	
	Riverside Park, Tolney Lane, Newark	23		Including four touring caravans. Not for Gypsy and Traveller use and none there at present

¹ For the identified pitches at Devon Street and Poplar Meadows as a GPS device was not used (see 5.3.7) at the time the interviews were carried out a precise geographical location was unable to be confirmed (it appeared that the sites straddled local authority boundaries) and was based on the interviewers knowledge of the locality and anecdotal evidence. The location of these sites should be viewed with caution and figures provided seen as estimates only. Tribal have provided the Steering Group overseeing this project with the calculation tool to model the impact of any changes in this respect and to assist with future scenario building.

District	Site	Pitches	Known Long Term Voids	Notes
	Sandhills, Tolney Lane, Newark	10		
	The Burrows, Tolney Lane, Newark	4		Allowed for Gypsy occupancy only
	The Shannon, Wellow Road, New Ollerton	38		1 residential van now PP for house. 37 touring caravans only. Used extensively by Gypsies and Travellers (all of the pitches currently occupied) but need to move on as touring site only.
	Dunromin, Wellow Road, New Ollerton	8		Gypsy use only
	Land north of Ropewalk Farm, Tolney Lane, Newark	21	21	Allowed for a Traveller's caravan site. Planning approval given but no sites yet occupied – assumption that these will be brought back into use.
	Sherwood Park Caravan Site, Walesby	38 (plus 8 chalets)		Chalet park not used by Gypsies and Travellers
	Fairholme New Ollerton	29		Not for Gypsy and Traveller use
	The Paddocks, Tolney Lane, Newark	3		
Nottingham City	Moorbridge	23		Irish
	The Relics	3		Showpeople
	Western Boulevard	12		Showpeople
	Blenheim Lane, Bulwell	6		Showpeople
Rushcliffe	The Paddocks	4		Irish
Total		432	110	²

² If clarification of the status of a site is required this can be obtained from the relevant planning department.

Figure 4 - Summary of overall site provision

	Existing pitches occupied by Gypsies and Travellers ¹	Long term voids – not coming back into use	Current long term voids expected to come back into use	Pitches not available for Gypsy and Traveller use
Ashfield	21	0	19	0
Broxtowe	0	0	0	0
Gedling	13	0	0	0
Mansfield	0	0	0	0
Newark & Sherwood	72	70	21	168 ²
Nottingham City	44	0	0	0
Rushcliffe	4	0	0	0
Total	154	70	40	168

1 This includes use by Showpeople.

2 128 pitches not treated as available for Gypsy and Traveller use and 38 currently in occupation but also not treated as available for use

1.2 The methodology

1.2.1 Tribal's methodology was developed around the CLG guidance and reassessed in the light of our recent experience of using this draft guidance. We began by meeting with the steering group to discuss our proposed methodology and logistics, the background and local context to the work and to agree a timetable. Tribal used the outcomes of this meeting to develop a detailed project plan and an information request form.

1.2.2 The information request form was sent to each of the seven authorities included in the study. It requested stakeholder contact details for the authority, site managers and agencies, community groups working with Gypsies and Travellers and any other relevant stakeholders. Each authority was also asked to supply the following information:

Strategies

- Strategy documents which cover any aspect of the needs of Gypsies and Travellers, e.g. housing, homelessness, planning, education, health, black and minority ethnic strategy
- Supporting People strategy

Research

- Any local research which indicates the needs of Gypsies and Travellers

Data

- Information on population size and/or movement of Gypsies and Travellers
- Homeless presentations if they indicate presentations of Gypsies and Travellers
- Rehousing data which monitors rehousing of Gypsies and Travellers
- Housing waiting list information if this monitors the numbers of Gypsies and Travellers on the waiting list
- Movement of Gypsies and Travellers from permanent housing
- Any available health data on Gypsies and Travellers
- Any available crime/ police data on Gypsies and Travellers
- Details of key planning appeal decisions
- Education data for Gypsies and Travellers
- Site information – including any information about number of households, waiting lists, pitch turnover
- Details of authorised permanent sites
- Details of authorised transit sites
- Details of unauthorised encampments
- Details of authorised developments
- Details of unauthorised developments

1.2.3 The amount of data supplied varied considerably between the different authorities. Some were not able to supply data because it is not gathered or does not exist.

1.2.4 Tribal developed a draft questionnaire for the interviews with Gypsies and Travellers using the CLG needs assessment guidance as a framework to build the questions. Tribal consulted with the steering group and community representatives on the development of the questionnaire. Four different types of questionnaires were developed designed to meet the specific requirements of those living on authorised sites, those on unauthorised sites, those in housing and those on roadside encampments. Tribal piloted the questionnaires on one private site in Newark & Sherwood. During the pilot, as well as testing question clarity and how well the questions flowed, Tribal also discussed with those Gypsies and Travellers taking part in the pilot interviews how they felt about being asked questions on the subjects included in the interview and whether any of the questions were too intrusive. Tribal used the information gathered throughout this consultation exercise to redraft the questionnaires before producing the final versions. An example of the questionnaire used for authorised permanent sites is provided at **Appendix A**.

1.2.5 Tribal worked with a range of professionals including Traveller Education Service (TES) representatives, a health advocate, liaison officers and members of the Gypsy and Traveller Services to set up interviews. Professionals with existing relationships with Gypsies and Travellers were able to provide introductions for some of the interviews.

Professionals used a briefing note (**Appendix B**) to explain to potential interviewees about the study and what the interview involved.

- 1.2.6 The most significant development, however, was the agreement of members of the local Gypsy and Traveller community from the East Nottinghamshire Travellers Association (ENTA) to take part in the fieldwork. This provided real benefits to the study as they were able to use their local knowledge and contacts to secure interviews and to facilitate introductions for the other fieldworkers.
- 1.2.7 Tribal aimed to build a sample which gained a cross section of the Gypsy and Traveller community by ethnicity, across authority areas and across the accommodation types. Access to interviewees across all these categories was not always possible to achieve and was dependant on the profile of local population, the contacts the community researchers and local professionals had and the people available to take part in the interviews. However, every step was taken to secure as wide a representation as we could, including the use of interpreters where needed.
- 1.2.8 Tribal monitored the sample throughout the fieldwork in order to try to achieve a stratification sample in proportion to the known characteristics of the study population. **Figure 5** below shows for each district the number of interviews achieved by accommodation type.

Figure 5 - Interview count by type of site and by district and local authority area

District	Authorised sites	Housed	Unauthorised encampments	Unauthorised developments	Total
Ashfield	4	1	0	0	5
Broxtowe	0	4	0	0	4
Gedling	12	0	0	0	12
Mansfield	0	0	4	0	4
Newark and Sherwood	61	23	6	11	101
Nottingham City	30	22	3	0	55
Rushcliffe	3	3	1	0	7
TOTAL	110	53	14	11	188

1.2.9 **Figure 6** shows the profile of interviews completed for the Summer Survey.

Figure 6 - Interview count for Summer Survey by local authority area and accommodation type

	Caravan or trailer	House, bungalow, flat or bedsit	Others
Ashfield	5		4
Mansfield	3		
Newark and Sherwood	50	24	7
Nottingham City	16	5	
Rushcliffe	1		
Other/Unknown	7		
Total	82	29	11

1.2.10 The sites on which interviews were conducted were in the main occupied solely by English Gypsies or Irish Travellers, rather than mixed sites. Tribal’s consultation with community members highlighted the differences between the different communities and we therefore tried to ensure a reasonable stratification within the sample frame.

1.2.11 The interviews held at different authorised sites are provided in **Appendix G**. This table does not include any figures from Broxtowe or Mansfield as interviews in these districts were carried out with people in housing and roadside encampments respectively as noted in **Figure 6** above.

1.2.12 During visits to sites interviews were carried out using a convenience sampling technique with those who were available to take part. Where visits had been arranged through the TES or a health advocate, interviews were commonly just with the client of the professional. However fieldworkers would ask the person interviewed if they knew others who would be interested in taking part and often additional participants were recruited through this route.

1.2.13 Most of the interviews took place during November 2006 which is a time of year when there are traditionally less people travelling. It was noted however by the TES that the number of roadside encampments was particularly down on previous years at this time. This may have led us to underestimate the numbers of those living on roadside encampments though the overall figures have been checked with local authority officers and compared with the CLG caravan count figures.

1.2.14 Within the study Tribal has estimated a breakdown of the household population by accommodation type. **Figure 7** below shows the estimated breakdown of the household population by accommodation type against the sample population. Those living in housing appear to be under represented within Tribal’s sample though this represents around 18% of estimated households living in housing.

Figure 7 - Interview sample compared with estimated population of Gypsies and Travellers

Type of accommodation	Estimated breakdown of total population	Breakdown of sample	Sample as a percentage of total households
Socially rented sites	0%	n/a	n/a
Private authorised sites	34.6%	58.5%	71.4%
Housing	50.1%	28.2%	23.8%
Unauthorised development	11.7%	5.8%	21.1%
Unauthorised encampments	3.6%	7.4%	87.5%

1.2.15 Section 4 provides a detailed breakdown of how these population figures are calculated.

Limitations of the study

1.2.16 As detailed above, the total sample size for the study was 188 households. A study of this size cannot offer statistical validity, especially at district level, however the Housing Act (2004) highlights that this is not an expectation of such a study. This is a new area of needs assessment for most authorities and methods are still being developed and refined. Tribal has built assumptions at the county level, using the results of the survey together with the findings of other research carried out elsewhere with Gypsies and Travellers, and then applied these county assumptions at the district/unitary level.

1.2.17 In differentiating between housing need and preference, Tribal has had regard to the recognised cultural needs of Gypsies and Travellers. So, for instance, where accommodation preferences for site accommodation are expressed Tribal has assumed that these preferences equate to a need because of the recognised cultural preference for many Gypsies and Travellers to live in site based accommodation. However, where a wish to live in a specific location has been expressed, Tribal has regarded this to be largely a preference rather than a need per se. The basis of all of Tribal’s assumptions is explained fully in section four.

2 Context for the Research

2.1 Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessments

2.1.1 In 2006 a new statutory duty for authorities to assess the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers was introduced by section 225 of the Housing Act which requires local housing authorities to review the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers when carrying out reviews of housing needs under section 8 of the Housing Act 1985. Section 225 requires authorities to have regard to issue guidance when carrying out an assessment or preparing a strategy required under section 87 of the Local Government Act 2003.

2.1.2 Details of local planning and housing policies for Gypsies and Travellers in Nottinghamshire can be found at Appendix J.

2.1.3 The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now Department of Communities and Local Government – CLG) issued draft practice guidance on assessing the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in February 2006.

2.1.4 The guidance notes that Gypsies and Travellers have not routinely been included in processes that authorities used to assess housing needs in their area, and that their needs are often not well understood as a result.

2.1.5 The guidance defines an accommodation need as ‘households who are unable to access suitable housing without some financial assistance’ and notes that the particular lifestyle and culture of Gypsies and Travellers can give rise to distinctive accommodation needs that should be met in a different way to those of other parts of the community.

2.1.6 The draft definition of ‘Gypsies and Travellers’ contained in the guidance is:

“Persons of a nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds of their own or their family’s or dependent’s educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, and all other persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism and/or caravan dwelling”.

2.1.7 The guidance states that New Travellers and travelling Show People are included within the definition. New Travellers have not been excluded from the study but numbers in the region appear very low.

2.1.8 A checklist showing how the core requirements of the guidance have been met by this study are set out in Appendix K.

2.2 Gypsies and Travellers in Nottinghamshire

2.2.1 The two largest communities of Gypsies and Travellers are the English Gypsies and Irish Travellers. Both groups have a long history of living in Britain, although accounts of the timing of the arrival of different groups in Britain vary. A recent report from the Commission for Racial Equality³ states that Gypsies are believed to have migrated from India in around AD1000, reaching Britain five centuries later. It also reports that Irish Travellers have been reported in England since the 1800s although some think their arrival was several centuries earlier.

³ CRE ‘Common Ground: Equality, good race relations and sites for Gypsies and Irish Travellers’ May 2006

2.2.2 The two communities, although sharing a cultural preference for a nomadic way of life and some characteristics, need to be recognised as two very distinct communities with their own culture, language and preferences. Characteristics that both communities are said to share include:

- A history and cultural preference for a nomadic way of life, characterised by living in accommodation that can be easily moved (such as trailers and caravans)
- A distinctive language and social identity (which is unique to each community and not shared)
- Strong family bonds and desire to live in extended family groupings
- A history of and preference for self-employment
- Families that are larger than the average for the settled population
- Widespread experience of stereotyping, prejudice and harassment from some members of the settled community

2.2.3 Estimates of the numbers of Gypsies and Travellers in the UK vary from 90,000 to 120,000⁴, with an estimated 50% of the total population living in housing⁵. Higher estimates have also been made with the Institute for Public Policy Research suggesting a population in the region 300,000.

2.2.4 The numbers of Gypsies and Travellers living in Nottinghamshire has not been previously quantified. The most reliable source of information to date has been the annual CLG caravan count, however this counts caravans rather than numbers of people or households and does not give any picture of the numbers of people who live in housing through choice or necessity.

2.2.5 There is reported to be strong evidence of the existence of a large Romany population in Newark going back over hundreds of years. Inevitably some families have over time blended with the local population and lost their cultural distinctiveness though it is interesting to note that the local 'Newark slang' contains many words of Romany origin.

2.2.6 This research provides an estimate of the number of Gypsies and Traveller households within the study area and how this is divided between the two main communities. It also highlights any differences drawn out from Tribal's survey between the needs and preferences of the two communities.

2.3 Accommodation used by Gypsies and Travellers

2.3.1 The types of accommodation used by Gypsies and Travellers fall into four broad types:

- Authorised developments
- Unauthorised developments
- Unauthorised encampments

⁴ P Niner 'Local authority Gypsy/Traveller sites in England' ODPM July 2003

⁵ ODPM memorandum to the Select Committee on Office of the Deputy Prime Minister considering Gypsy and Traveller Sites GTS01, June 2004, paragraph 3.5

- Housing

2.3.2 The terms transit sites and emergency stopping places are also used.

2.3.3 Full definitions of these terms are to be found in the **Glossary**.

2.4 Planning policy

2.4.1 The planning system is concerned with ensuring the appropriate use of land. It is of relevance to Gypsy and Traveller communities for a number of reasons.

2.4.2 The national Planning Policy Statement 3: (PPS3) Housing (November 06) states the following in terms of formulating Regional and Local planning policies in relation to Gypsy and Travellers:

“11. – **Evidence-Based Policy Approach** – Local Development Documents and Regional Spatial Strategies policies should be informed by a robust, shared evidence base, in particular, of housing need and demand, through a Strategic Housing Market Assessment...”

And:

“21. Regional Spatial Strategies should set out the region’s approach to achieving a good mix of housing. Local Planning Authorities should plan for a mix of housing on the basis of the different types of households that are likely to require housing over the plan period. This will include having particular regard to:

-The diverse range of requirements across the area, including the need to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers.”

2.4.3 The Local Development Framework developed by each planning authority sets out the policy framework within which planning applications will be considered. These frameworks are currently being developed and Local Plans are still in place prior to the establishment of the Local Development Framework. Gypsies and Travellers, and indeed any other body, need planning permission from their local planning authority to set up a site on land in the local area. The local planning authority must base its decision about whether to grant planning permission on whether the application complies with policy in the Local Development Framework, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Therefore, the local policy on Gypsy sites – which should be influenced by any accommodation needs assessment undertaken – will influence the applicant’s chances of success.

2.4.4 Government guidance in the form of Circular 01/2006 was published in February 2006. It requires Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) to take a strategic view of Gypsy and Traveller needs across the region in the light of local authority Gypsy and Traveller accommodation assessments. The circular also requires the RSS to recommend specific pitch numbers for each planning authority.

2.4.5 The draft RSS for the East Midlands contains two core objectives relevant to this study:

- To reduce social exclusion
- To improve the health of the region’s residents

2.4.6 The satisfactory provision of adequate accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers will assist in meeting both of these objectives.

- 2.4.7 The RSS also outlines the priorities for land use. Policy 2 draws up a hierarchy of land use which is relevant to the types of sites that may be brought forward to meet Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs. In order of preference these are:
- Within urban areas
 - Suitable sites adjoining urban areas if planned and part of a sustainable development
 - Suitable sites in rural areas within or adjoining existing towns and villages
 - Other sites
- 2.4.8 Policy 16 identifies the interim figures for extra Gypsy and Traveller pitches required. These are given in this report in **Figure 2**. The final RSS recommendations will be made after this report is completed.
- 2.4.9 Further recent planning guidance has been issued by CLG including, Consultation on revised planning guidance in relation to Travelling Showpeople (January 2007) and Preparing Regional Spatial Strategy reviews on Gypsies and Travellers by regional planning bodies (March 2007). Tribal has reviewed these documents and has ensured that this report meets the core criteria.

2.5 Housing policy

- 2.5.1 Gypsies and Travellers have the same right to assistance with their housing as do members of the settled community. Those living in caravans with no legal place on which to park them are statutorily homeless. The principal differences arise for Gypsies and Travellers in the extent to which their different cultural needs and lifestyles are taken account of when determining whether they are intentionally homeless and entitled to assistance, whether they have a local connection with the authority in question, and in how their needs should be responded to.
- 2.5.2 Of most relevance to this particular study is the extent to which housing (rather than site provision) is regarded to be a suitable response to the accommodation needs of homeless Gypsies and Travellers. Where a local authority is satisfied that sufficient degree of cultural aversion to conventional housing has been established, it is incumbent upon that authority to use its best endeavours to find suitable alternative accommodation. Furthermore the guidance⁶ states that site managers may be aware of matters of group and family compatibility which must be taken into account when allocating pitches on authorised socially rented sites.
- 2.5.3 It is also worth noting that Gypsies and Travellers who leave conventional housing to take up accommodation on a site and subsequently lose that accommodation, may be regarded as intentionally homeless unless they can argue successfully that they have an overriding aversion to living in a house.
- 2.5.4 The guidance to Local Authority Agreements⁷ covering the interpretation of a local connection for homelessness purposes states that authorities should take account of the specific needs of Gypsies and Travellers when applying the guidance. For instance the

⁶ Guidance on managing unauthorised camping' ODPM February 2004

⁷ Guidelines for local authorities and referees agreed by the Association of Local Government, Convention of Scottish Authorities, Local Government Association, and the Welsh Local Government Association

need for six months residence in an area within the last 12 months should take account of forced moves (through evictions for instance) and recognise that close family connections will be much wider than those for the settled community.

- 2.5.5 There is some evidence from other studies that Gypsies and Travellers are more likely to be evicted from housing than other groups however there is no research evidence from this study to substantiate these claims.

2.6 Education policy

- 2.6.1 Research carried out by Ofsted during the late nineties and more recently in 2003⁸, noted poor levels of attendance and achievement amongst children from Gypsy and Traveller communities. A number of reasons have been identified for this as follows:

- The natural travelling patterns of some households
- Enforced mobility due to evictions from unauthorised encampments and developments
- Fears of bullying or dilution of the community's moral code and values which cause parents to remove their children from school
- A tradition of boys in particular entering the family business at an early age

- 2.6.2 Although Gypsy or Traveller children have the same rights to an education as every other child, it is difficult for them to exercise those rights without secure accommodation. Most local education authorities have a Gypsy and Traveller educational welfare officer who will help families to get their children into a school when they move into an area. Despite these equal rights to an education, children that have just moved into an area can be disadvantaged by school admission policies that give preference to families with an older sibling in the school.

- 2.6.3 Section 509 of the Education Act 1996 requires local education authorities to make appropriate arrangements for transport to and from school if it is more than two miles walking distance away (for under eights).

- 2.6.4 The 1996 Ofsted research⁹ also found that Travelling children are more prone to exclusion from school and racist bullying. In 2001 Ofsted¹⁰ found that there was a growing trend for Traveller families to educate their children at home, and that there was poor monitoring of the standard of education received in these circumstances in some areas.

2.7 Health policy

- 2.7.1 A study of the health of Gypsies and Travellers in England completed in 2004¹¹ found that they have a poorer health status than other UK resident English speaking ethnic

⁸ Provision and support for Traveller pupils' Ofsted 2003

⁹ 'The education of Travelling children' Ofsted 1996

¹⁰ 'Managing support for the attainment of pupils from minority ethnic groups' Ofsted 2001

¹¹ G Parry et al 'The health status of Gypsies and Travellers in England' report by the University of Sheffield for the Department of Health, 2004

minorities and economically disadvantaged white UK residents. When matched for age and sex, they reported health problems more frequently.

- 2.7.2 The study concluded that living in a house was associated with long term illness, poorer health state and higher levels of anxiety. Those who rarely travel were found to have the poorest health. There was some evidence of an inverse relationship between health status and take up of health services. The study found an increased prevalence of anxiety, respiratory problems (including asthma and bronchitis and chest pain), together with miscarriages and neonatal deaths.
- 2.7.3 The researchers concluded that the scale of health inequalities between the Gypsy and Traveller communities and their peers from the settled community was large and could not be accounted for by age, education or smoking.
- 2.7.4 The impact of accommodation on health and the ability to take up health services was seen as crucial by those households that took part in the study. The study concluded that the health needs of Gypsies and Travellers are not being adequately met through current provision and plans and suggested a need to work in partnership with local Gypsy and Traveller communities to develop specialist services.
- 2.7.5 Both of the TES teams (Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council) have Gypsy and Traveller posts.

2.8 Supporting People programme

- 2.8.1 In April 2003, local authorities (unitary and county councils) took responsibility for administering local Supporting People funding which aims to provide housing related support to those who need help to live independently or to avoid homelessness. The services funded from Supporting People include help to access secure housing, help to understand and comply with the obligations of a tenancy/licence, help developing lifeskills necessary to maintain independent living, signposting to more specialist services, help to claim benefits, and assistance to tackle anti-social behaviour or harassment.
- 2.8.2 As a group Gypsies and Travellers are recognised to be at greater risk of homelessness than the general population¹², and less likely to be well linked into available services. They have therefore been recognised as a group that may need access to the types of support that can be funded from Supporting People.
- 2.8.3 There is therefore a range of floating and accommodation based services throughout the county that the Gypsy and Traveller population can access. However, Nottinghamshire Supporting People indicate that the uptake of these more general services by Gypsies and Travellers is low. There is however a floating support service based in Newark, where the Gypsy and Traveller population is at its highest, which is being well used.
- 2.8.4 It should be noted that until recently there has not been a Gypsy and Traveller co-ordinator for the county of Nottinghamshire but that an appointment has now been made to a one year post by the County Council.

¹² C Johnson and M Willers 'Gypsy and Traveller Law Handbook' Legal Action Group 2004 quotes a legal case (page 194) in which Government evidence was quoted of 18% homelessness amongst Gypsies and Travellers compared to just 1% for the settled community.

3 Survey Findings

3.1 Profile of the sample frame

Ethnicity

- 3.1.1 Of those included in the sample 55% were defined as English Gypsies (within this definition Tribal has also included people who described themselves as Romany), 27% were Irish Travellers and 18% fell into the “other category” which included some Scottish Travellers, Welsh Gypsies, Showpeople, one ‘new’ traveller and people who used a broad definition which did not allow us to make an assumption about which group they could fall within.
- 3.1.2 This compares with the Summer Survey of 137 interviews which had a breakdown of 70% English Gypsy, 22% Irish Traveller and 8% other. Both the Summer and Tribal surveys interviewed just over 100 English Gypsies but the wider sample achieved in the Tribal survey means that this shows as a lower percentage.
- 3.1.3 **Figure 8** below shows the ethnicity breakdown of the sample frame by accommodation type.

Figure 8 – Ethnicity breakdown of and accommodation type of sample

	Authorised Sites	Housing	Unauthorised Encampments	Unauthorised Developments	TOTAL
No response	0	0	1	0	1
English Gypsy / Romany	58	34	5	6	103
Irish Traveller	27	16	7	0	50
New Traveller	1	0	0	0	1
Showpeople	12	1	0	0	13
Scottish Traveller	0	1	0	1	2
Welsh Gypsy	4	0	0	3	7
Other	9	1	1	0	11
TOTAL	111	53	14	10	188

Gender

- 3.1.4 Of those included in Tribal’s sample, 79% of those interviewed were women and 21% men. This compares to a sample of 68% women in the Summer Survey. One of the main reasons that such a high proportion of interviews were with women is that the majority of

interviews were carried out during the day when the women were more likely to be at home and the men more likely to be working. Another factor was that in most cases the professionals providing the introductions tended to know the women better than the men.

3.2 Age

3.2.1 **Figure 9** below shows a breakdown of the age groups included within Tribal's sample frame.

Figure 9 - Age profile of sample

	Authorised Sites	Housing	Unauthorised Encampments	Unauthorised Developments	TOTAL	%
No response	1	0	0	0	1	1
18 – 21	16	4	4	0	24	13
22 – 25	17	7	2	2	28	15
26 – 30	13	3	3	1	20	11
31 – 40	19	17	1	5	42	22
41 – 50	16	10	1	1	28	15
51 – 60	14	6	2	1	23	12
61 – 65	3	1	0	0	4	2
66 – 70	1	3	1	0	5	3
Over 70	11	2	0	0	13	7
TOTAL	111	53	14	10	188	

3.2.2 Of particular note here is that over 60% of the survey are under 40. Given the age profile of the respondents this may have influenced some of the types of responses given on questions such as site design for example. The age distribution is very similar to that of the Summer Survey.

Working status

3.2.3 Within the sample of those interviewed 47% of all households had at least one working member. Types of employment varied considerably although more were employed within the manual professions. **Figure 10** below summarises the range of employment.

Figure 10 - Types of employment

Employment type	Number within sample
Landscaping/gardening	30
Building trades	18
Scrap dealing	15
Fairground work	8
Sales/trading	8
General labouring	7
Shop assistant	3
Cleaning	3
Carpet fitter	3
Furniture	3
Catering	2
Other	13

3.2.4 The predominant forms of employment mean that most people work in a variety of locations in the general Nottinghamshire area and in nearby areas such as Derbyshire. There are no specific locations to which people travel to work on a regular basis in significant numbers.

3.3 Travelling patterns

3.3.1 The Summer Survey found that there is a wide variation in the numbers of times people travelled during the year with the majority of trips lasting between two and four weeks:

Figure 11 - Travelling patterns from Summer Survey

Number of times travelling	Number of respondents	%
0	30	24
1	19	15
2	22	18
3	11	9
4	14	11
5	4	3
6	10	8
7	1	1
10	4	3
12	8	7
Total	123	100

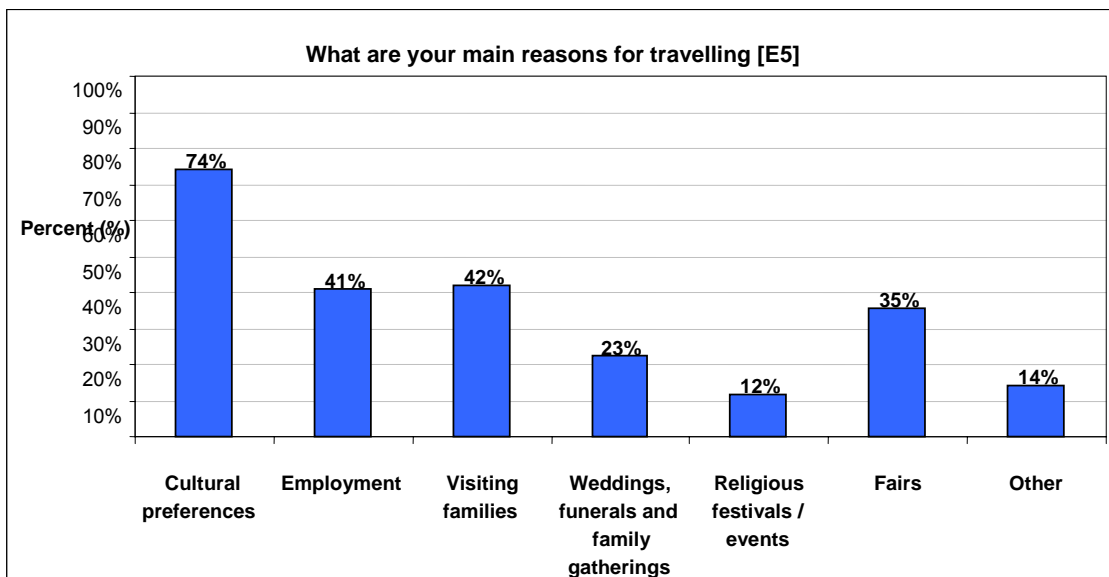
3.3.2 The Tribal survey reveals a similar range of travelling patterns. Of those households interviewed 49% had travelled in the last three years on a journey that required site accommodation. Of those that had travelled in the last three years 59% had travelled for three months or more and 18% had travelled for between four weeks and under three months.

3.3.3 The graph below shows the main reasons for travelling. Cultural preference was the most common reason with employment, family visits and fairs also common reasons for many. Some people said that they travelled because they did not have anywhere to stay on a permanent basis

“I travel because I cannot normally get on a permanent site – there is a one in a million chance of getting a pitch on this site “

3.3.4 Other reasons for travelling included to attend hospital appointments and to provide care and support for relatives.

Figure 12 – Reasons for travelling



3.3.5 Some people travel all year round (25) but more said that they only travel through the summer (33) and some travel all year except winter (4). They travelled to a broad range of locations throughout England and some travel to Ireland, Wales, Scotland and beyond the UK. The Summer Survey also found that 66% of respondents travelled in the summer whilst only 12% chose to travel in the winter.

Figure 13 - Usual whereabouts of travel - Summer Survey

Travel area	%
Across East Midlands	10
Across the UK	68
Overseas	22

3.3.6 Of those that travel 46% said that they had stayed on a roadside encampment and 26% stayed on authorised transit sites. 44% said that they would have preferred to stay on a permanent authorised site whilst travelling and 22% said that they would have preferred to stay on an authorised transit site. Very similar figures were found in the Summer Survey with other stopping places including open land and non Gypsy and Traveller caravan sites.

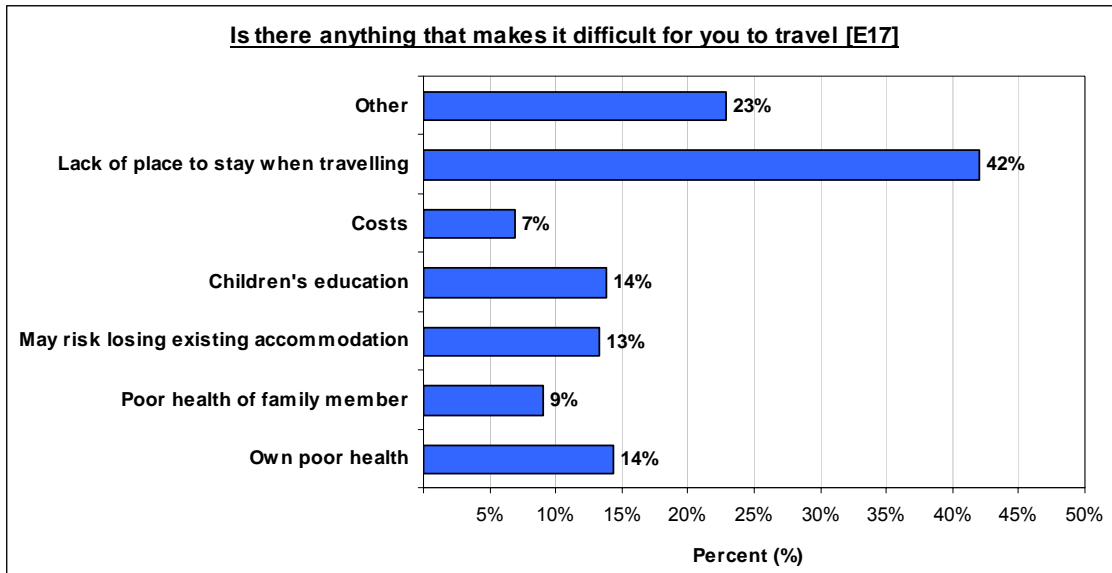
3.3.7 Of those who had stayed on the roadside 88% stayed for less than a week and none stayed for more than two to three weeks. For most their reason for moving on is because they are forced to do so by the police or the local authority.

“We always get moved on. We are not tolerated anywhere – even in places that we have been back to time and time again.”

“Usually the police move us very quickly. They used to give us longer. It’s degrading”

3.3.8 **Figure 14** below shows that lack of places to stay is the greatest barrier for people wanting to travel.

Figure 14 – Barriers to travelling



3.3.9 Other barriers to travel include:

- Difficulties accessing doctors
- Reduction in casual work opportunities
- Discrimination and prejudice
- Not wanting to leave house empty

3.3.10 Many of those interviewed (44%) said that they did not have any travel plans for the next year and few of those that did expect to travel had a clear idea of where they would travel to. 63% said that they would not give up their current accommodation when they travelled. Those giving up accommodation to travel generally do so because they are not in a position to pay two lots of rent.

3.4 Current accommodation

Length of time in current accommodation

3.4.1 The results of our survey indicate that 58% of people living on authorised sites have been there for three years or more. Of those living in housing, 47% have lived there for three years or more. Those interviewed on unauthorised developments tended to have been living in their local area for much shorter periods of time with 10% having lived there for three years or more and 70% having lived there for six months or less.

3.4.2 The Summer Survey found that 68% of people had lived at their current site for more than three years with 29% living on the site for more than ten years.

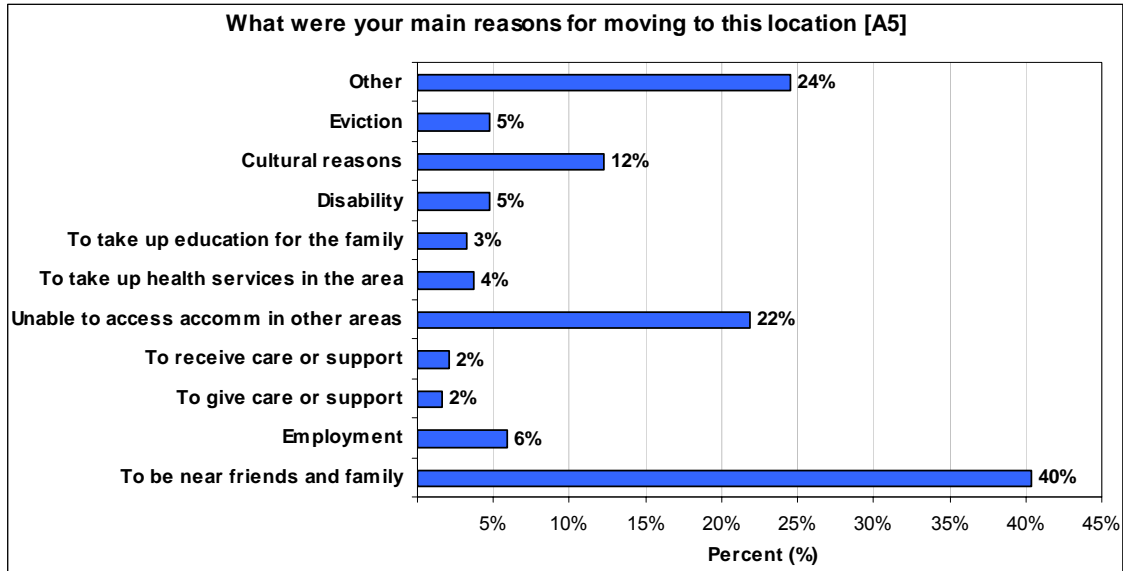
Figure 15 - Length of time at current site from Summer Survey

Length of time at current site	Number	%
Less than 1 year	19	19
1-2 years	10	10
3-5 years	28	29
6-9 years	13	13
10 years or more	28	29
Total	98	100

3.4.3 The figure below shows the reasons that people gave for moving to their current location. To be near friends and family was the most common reason especially for those on authorised permanent sites. Not being able to access accommodation in other areas was another frequently sited reason.

“I couldn’t live amongst housed people. The neighbours complained about the motors outside and the visits we received. They didn’t like having Travellers around”.

Figure 16 – Reasons for moving to current location



3.4.4 Other reasons for moving to current location were often due to marriage or wanting more comfort for those living in housing and for those living on sites factors such as needing more space, company for children and the site being well run were important.

“The children had nobody to talk to. Everything they did seemed to get us into trouble. We felt we were being discriminated against.”

3.4.5 Many of those interviewed had lived in the local area for a considerable period. Overall 55% had lived in the local area for more than ten years. Those living on authorised sites and in housing had generally lived in the local area for longer than those on unauthorised developments and roadside encampments. There are often strong local family connections with 85% of those interviewed having family in the local area.

3.4.6 Perception of the “local area” was generally the city, town or village of residence however some people perceived the district as the local area and in Nottingham City people often considered their area within the city to be “local”.

3.5 Accommodation preferences and aspirations

3.5.1 The majority of interviewees (77%) across all types of accommodation indicated that living on an authorised site was their preferred accommodation option. This concurs with figures from other studies which have identified a preference for site based accommodation of between 70% and 80%.

3.5.2 **Figure 17** shows preferences for accommodation by current accommodation type. This shows that for all current accommodation types the most common preferred accommodation type is the authorised permanent site.

Figure 17 - Accommodation preferences

Most appropriate accommodation for your household (1 st choice)	CURRENT ACCOMMODATION				TOTAL
	Authorised Development	Housing	Unauthorised Encampment	Unauthorised Development	
Permanent site	99	28	10	7	144
Authorised transit site	4	1	1		6
Housing (bricks and mortar)	5	20	1	2	28
Group housing	2	1	1		4
Other	1	3	1	1	5
TOTAL	111	53	14	10	188

3.5.3 This compares with the preferences expressed in the Summer Survey which indicates a similar level of preference for living on site (78%) and houses (16%):

Figure 18 - Accommodation preferences in Summer Survey

Home would like to live in	number	%
House (including flats, bungalows, bedsits)	16	16
Caravan/Trailer	80	78
Other	7	7
Total	103	100

3.5.4 The Summer Survey also asked for preferences of ownership:

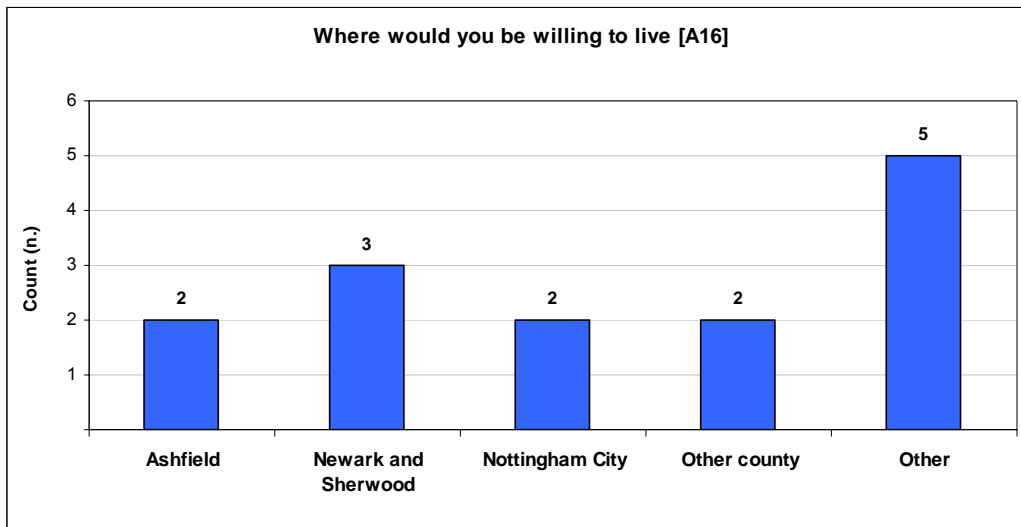
Figure 19 - Preferences for authorised sites ownership – Summer Survey

Preference for Caravan/trailer site	Number	%
Your own land	81	65
Privately owned site	14	11
A local authority site	28	23
Total	123	100

3.5.5 Overall 32% of the sample said that they need to move to meet their accommodation needs. Of those needing to move only 23% (14) needed to move to another area and of these five were on authorised sites, four were on roadside encampments, four were living in housing and one was living on an unauthorised development.

3.5.6 **Figure 20** below shows where those that need to move to another area would be willing to live.

Figure 20 - Where those needing to move to another area would be willing to move



3.5.7 The location choices expressed in the Summer Survey for all respondents was as follows:

Figure 21 - Location preferences - Summer Survey

	Number	%
Ashfield	6	6
Mansfield	2	2
Newark and Sherwood	55	57
Nottingham City	17	18
Rushcliffe	1	1
Other/Unknown	6	6
Total	87	90

3.5.8 The responses to the Tribal survey came from those that had answered the question, ‘do you need to move to a different area?’ 14 out of 60 who answered said yes. The locations preferred by these 14 are shown in **Figure 20**.

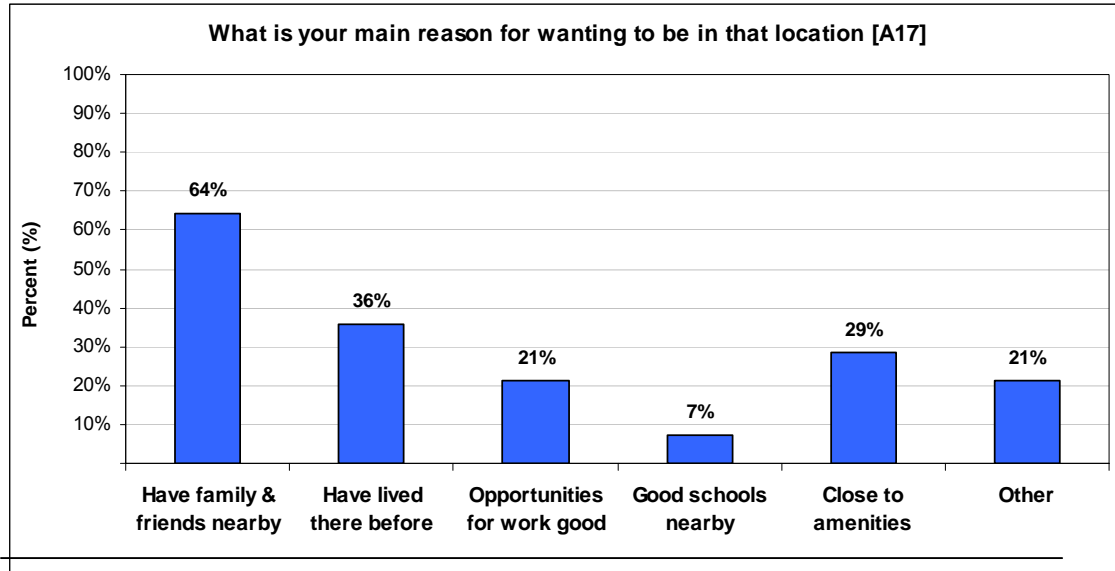
3.5.9 Only seven of these expressed preferences would require a move within the study area with seven wishing to move out of the study area. Of the seven expressing a preference within the study area only three suggested a move between districts. These are given as follows:

Figure 22 - Expressed location preferences for those needing to move

Area moving from	Area moving to							TOTAL
	Ashfield	Broxtowe	Gedling	Mansfield	Newark	Notts City	Rushcliffe	
Ashfield								
Broxtowe								
Gedling								
Mansfield								
Newark and Sherwood					2			2
Nottingham City	2				1	2		5
Rushcliffe								
TOTAL	2				3	2		7

3.5.10 The main reasons why people wished to move to a particular location are as follows:

Figure 23 – Reasons for location choice



3.5.11 These findings provide a feel for the issues that are important to the Gypsies and Travellers in the study area but the numbers are too small to be used in the calculations in Section 4.

3.5.12 Whilst it is clear from the data on travel patterns that frequent travel is common the evidence to indicate long term migration and settlement is not clear. Ethnic designations such as Irish Travellers are of little use in this respect as such families have often lived in parts of England for hundreds of years.

Living in Housing

3.5.13 Tribal carried out a total of 53 interviews with people living in housing. The sample contained a reasonable spread across the local authority areas but did not cover every authority.

3.5.14 Interviewees were asked what their main reasons were for moving into a house. They gave the following range of responses:

Figure 24 - Reasons for living in bricks and mortar

Reasons for moving into bricks and mortar	Count of responses	%	Summer Survey comparison%
No sites available at the time	13	46	30
Needed to be near family / friends	0	0	15
Wanted to be near schools	3	11	11
Health reasons	5	18	4
Thought it would be a good experience	0	0	15
Other	6	21	25
No response	1	3	-
Total	28		

3.5.15 Other reasons for living in bricks and mortar include:

- Have always lived in a house
- Had trouble on a site
- To be with girlfriend
- Domestic violence made me homeless
- Getting hassle in last place

3.5.16 A similar range of reasons for moving to a house was found by the Summer Survey with 30% moving due to a lack of space on site and 15% to be nearer their family. The main difference is in the higher number in the Summer Survey that identified difficulties encountered while on site as the reason for moving:

Figure 25 - Reasons for living in bricks and mortar - Summer Survey

	Number	%
No sites available	8	30
Difficulties, and aggravation encountered while on sites	6	22
Desired space and comfort of a house	4	15
Family reasons	4	15
To provide access to education for children	3	11
Ill health	1	4
Always resided in a house	1	4
Total	27	100

3.5.17 46% of those in housing indicated that they would prefer to go back to living on site. When asked whether their accommodation met their current needs half stated that it did not for the following reasons:

Figure 26 - Reasons for accommodation not meeting needs

Reasons for accommodation not meeting needs	Count of responses
Too small	2
Don't want to be in this location	1
Other reason	9

- 3.5.18 Other reasons included:
- Lodging with parents because no site available
 - Want to live on a site
 - Isolated from other Travellers, don't know my neighbours
 - Hate towns, have to catch buses, have had problems with vandalism to vehicles
 - It is comfortable but not happy about the kids being away from the community

- Feel closed in
- Lonesome here on my own
- Used to outdoors - like a bird in a cage
- Can't do what you want - e.g. light fire
- Always out and about, no choice as no site. Doesn't suit being in four walls
- Meet housing needs but not cultural needs
- Nowhere for our horses
- Would like to be in a council house rather than in private rented

3.6 Household composition

3.6.1 **Figure 27** below shows the household size of the survey population by authority against the average household size for the general population. In all but one authority area the household size for the sample of Gypsy and Travellers is larger than that of the general population.

Figure 27 - Household size comparison

District	Census average household size (whole population)	Survey average household size (Gypsy and Traveller population)
Ashfield	2.4	1.6
Broxtowe	2.3	4.3
Gedling	2.3	3.0
Mansfield	2.3	3.5
Newark and Sherwood	2.4	3.3
Nottingham City	2.2	3.2
Rushcliffe	2.4	2.6

3.6.2 The results of the Summer Survey also reveal an overall average family size as 3.3. The detailed pattern of household size and formation was as follows:

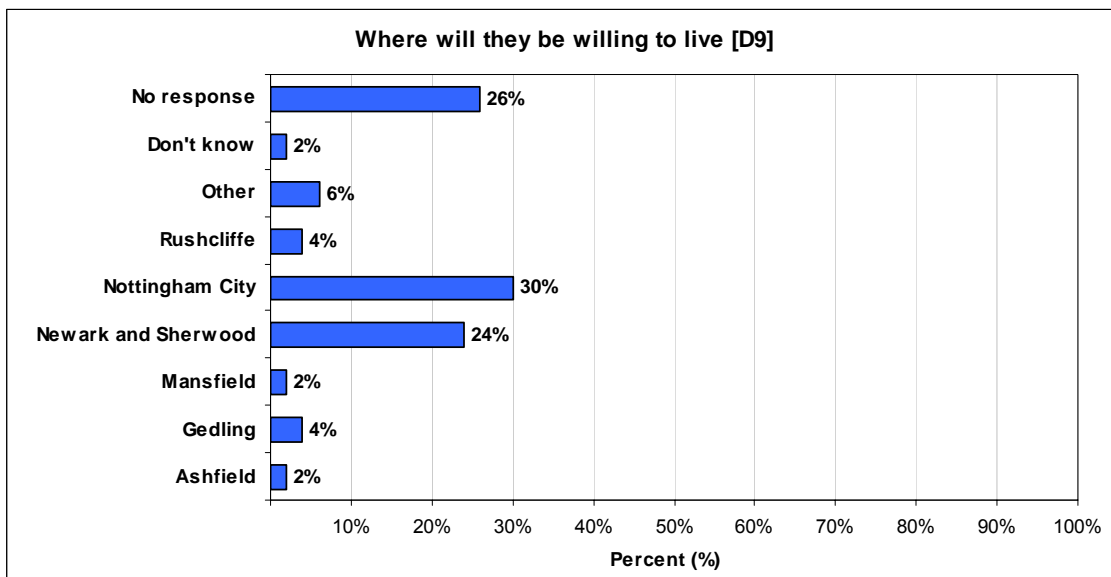
Figure 28 - Family composition Summer Survey – matrix showing numbers of households with child/adult mix

Number of children in household	Number of adults in household			
	1	2	3	6
0	42	18	1	0
1	5	11	1	1
2	7	14	0	0
3	4	11	1	0
4	6	5	0	0
5	1	4	0	0
7	0	1	0	0
8	1	0	0	0
9	1	0	0	0
10	0	1	0	0
Total	67	65	3	1

3.7 Concealed households

- 3.7.1 Within this study concealed households have been defined as those households which contain a person or people who would ideally live as a separate household. Children reaching an age where they wish to live separately to their parents or are living with their partner and possibly their own children in their parents' home would fall into this category.
- 3.7.2 Survey respondents were asked to identify whether there was anyone in their household that would need to live as a separate household either now or at some other point within the next five years. This shows that there are 27 concealed households needing immediate accommodation and a further 35 that will need accommodation in the next five years.
- 3.7.3 This gives an immediate need of 17.7% concealed households requiring accommodation now. For further issues related to concealed households see section 4.8.
- 3.7.4 The preferences for location for those concealed households identified as needing to move immediately and in the next five years is as follows:

Figure 29 – Location preferences for concealed households



3.7.5 Of those concealed households that expressed a preference 77% are currently living in the district identified as their preferred location. However, over 8% would wish to move to a different district within the study area while 10% would prefer to move out of the study area. We can conclude that while a small number of people would be willing to consider a move out of the study area the vast majority would prefer to stay within the study area and most of those within the district in which they currently live.

3.7.6 Where preferences to move have been expressed these are shown in the tables below. The shaded areas represent a move within the same district, those classified as other, means a move out of the study area. It should be noted that the numbers are small and have not therefore been used as part of the assumptions set that drives the calculation in Section 5. Where this data has been used is in identifying that not all newly forming households will necessarily be seeking accommodation in the study area and this has been reflected in the assumptions of the calculation.

Figure 30 – Concealed households needing to move now

District Living in Now	District willing to move to							Grand Total
	Ashfield	Gedling	Newark & Sherwood	Nottingham City	Rushcliffe	Other	No response	
Ashfield								0
Gedling		2						2
Newark & Sherwood			8			1	6	15
Nottingham City	1		1	4		2		8
Rushcliffe					2			2
Grand Total	1	2	9	4	2	3	6	27

Figure 31 - Concealed households needing to move within five years

District Living in Now	District willing to move to							Grand Total
	Broxtowe	Gedling	Mansfield	Newark & Sherwood	Nottingham City	Rushcliffe	Other	
Broxtowe					2			2
Gedling		1						1
Mansfield			1					1
Newark & Sherwood				9	1		1	11
Nottingham City					9		2	11
Rushcliffe						1		1
Grand Total	0	1	1	9	12	1	3	27

3.7.7 In terms of the accuracy of the responses to these questions, it is possible that someone would answer with one area when they meant another, e.g. Nottingham when they meant Rushcliffe but there is no way of verifying that post interview. Interviewees were given a choice of named locations to choose from and this was what was recorded. Anecdotally however people were often quite specific e.g. many of the Nottingham responses were given as Bulwell.

3.8 Site design

3.8.1 Questions were asked about the preferred features which should be incorporated into to development of a new site.

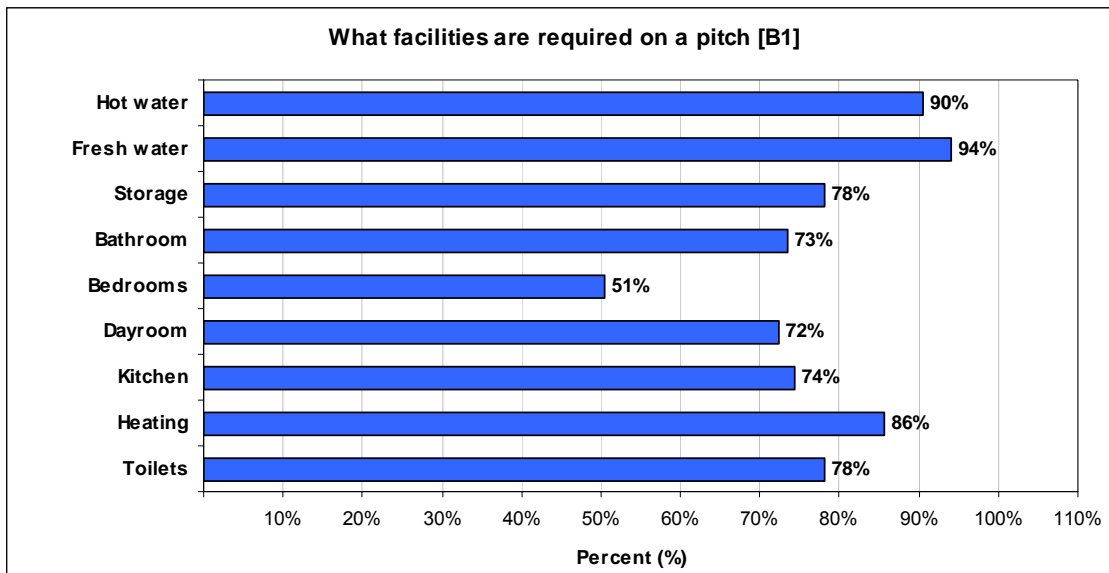
3.8.2 The Summer Survey found that current facilities on authorised private pitches as follows:

Figure 32 - Facilities currently on pitches – Summer Survey

Type of Facility	Percentage with access to facility on their pitch
Fresh water	71%
Hot water	21%
Toilet	66%
Heating	20%
Shower facilities	38%
Cooking facilities	20%

3.8.3 Interviewees were asked what facilities they felt should be included on a pitch. The table below shows that the majority of respondents felt that most facilities listed should be provided on each individual pitch. There was a general view that most of these facilities should be provided within an amenity block on the pitch.

Figure 33 – Facilities required on a pitch



3.8.4 The Summer Survey asked the following questions:

3.8.5 Do you require extra storage? To which 88% answered yes

3.8.6 What would be the main improvements required? The top answers in order of preference were:

- Bathroom/shower
- Storage
- Kitchen/cooking facilities
- Hot/cold water

These results are therefore consistent with the Tribal survey findings.

3.8.7 Interviewees were asked about how many pitches they felt should be on a site. There was a broad range of response however the most commonly suggested size was between 16 and 20 pitches.

3.8.8 Interviewees were asked what a pitch needed to be able to accommodate. 62% of interviewees said that a pitch needs to be able to accommodate.

- Two caravans
- At least two vehicles
- Utility block
- Storage area

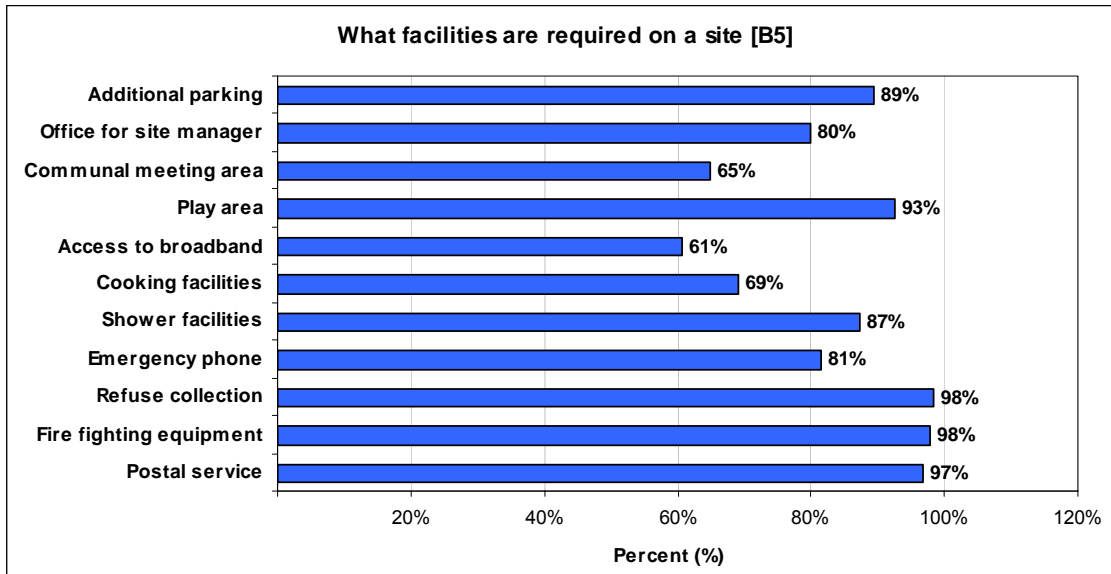
3.8.9 The Summer Survey found that access to facilities on authorised private sites was as follows:

Figure 34 - Facilities currently on sites – Summer Survey

Type of Facility	Percentage with access to facility on site
Fresh water	57%
Hot water	5%
Toilet	45%
Heating	10%
Shower facilities	23%
Cooking facilities	13%
Refuse Collection	43%
Fire fighting equipment	20%

3.8.10 **Figure 35** below shows which communal facilities people think are most important to include on a site. Access to broadband was considered to be least important. Cooking facilities were not considered desirable by quite a large number of respondents – some said that they would not use cooking facilities if they had been used by someone else. 35% did not think that a communal meeting area would be desirable.

Figure 35 – Facilities required on a permanent site



3.8.11 There were a number of other facilities and features that people felt were important for site design.

- Security gates or a barrier (38)
- Speed ramps (17)
- Fencing around individual plots (16)
- Nursery (16)
- Laundry block (15)
- Security features such as CCTV (9)
- General safety features (8)
- School (7)
- Good street lighting (6)
- Disabled access (4)
- Safety signs to warn drivers that children are around (4)
- Garden (4)

- 3.8.12 Both the Summer Survey and the Tribal survey indicate that the addition of play areas and extra storage space are important aspects of site design. Site services could be most improved by better refuse collection, fire fighting equipment and a better postal service.
- 3.8.13 Tribal is currently preparing a report on site design for the CLG and the Housing Corporation (due for publication in April 2007). From this work it has been established that it is not possible to specify the size of a specific pitch or a site in square metres as this will vary according to local conditions. However there are some clear guidelines which will help determine the sizes of both pitch and sites.
- 3.8.14 The size of pitches will depend upon the need to accommodate caravans, cars and storage as already identified in this report. In addition pitches should be oriented to enable the easy manoeuvrability of trailers up to 20 metres onto them. As an example of good practice sites are currently being developed in Milton Keynes with pitch sizes of a minimum of 640 sq m with one or two being larger due to access roads to the paddock areas. Pitches are large to accommodate up to three caravans on each (at least one of which may be a mobile home or static). This allows family growth on site without expansion of the number of pitches.
- 3.8.15 The Tribal survey on the study area found that 85% of current occupants of authorised pitches regarded the size to be about right.
- 3.8.16 With regard to the sizes of sites, smaller sites of between 6-12 pitches are most popular with Gypsies and Travellers and are reported to be easier to manage. Sites must not exceed 20 pitches unless there is clear evidence to suggest that a larger site is preferred by the local Gypsy or Traveller community or that this would severely limit the potential to meet local needs.
- 3.8.17 Where a larger site is unavoidable, then steps can be taken to create small 'closes' within the site for extended families thereby retaining the sense of community and creating defensible space.
- 3.8.18 Interviewees were asked what would be important about the site location. Being close to amenities and being close to a town but not in the town centre were common preferences.
- Near town (82)
 - Close to shops (65)
 - Close to a school (43)
 - Close to doctors (26)
 - Within walking distance of amenities (15)
 - Good public transport links (12)
 - Rural area (8)
 - Near main road (7)
 - Safe location (7)
 - Close to a hospital (6)
 - Privacy (6)

- Away from houses (5)
- Not near a town (5)
- In town centre (4)

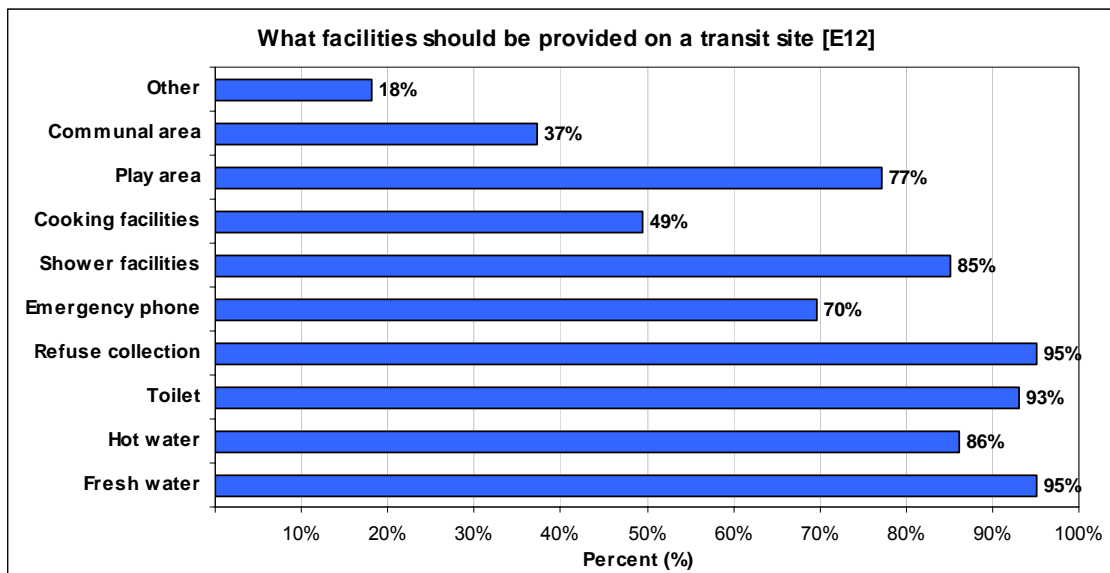
3.8.19 In addition interviewees identified a number of things that they felt it was important for a site to be located away from:

- Busy road/motorway (9)
- Tip (9)
- River (7)
- Railway (6)
- Electric pylons(4)
- Sewage works (2)
- Scrap yard (2)
- Pond (1)
- Cemetery (1)

“Location is vital. We should not be put near dumps, railways and rivers. Why hide us from society...why shouldn’t we be offered a decent location?”

3.8.20 **Figure 36** below shows what facilities are considered to be important on a transit site. Fresh water, hot water, toilet and shower facilities and refuse collection were the most frequently cited facilities.

Figure 36 – Facilities required on a transit site



- 3.8.21 The Summer Survey also found that the top priorities for transit sites are:
- Water
 - Toilets
 - Electricity
 - Refuse Collection
- 3.8.22 Other facilities that were considered important on a transit site include:
- System to receive post
 - Good management
 - Electricity
 - Laundry room
 - Safety gates
- 3.8.23 A number of people commented that they felt that transit provision should be made on permanent sites by allocating a number of pitches to people in transit.
- 3.8.24 Of those interviewed 87% said that they thought emergency stopping places are needed in Nottinghamshire. The facilities needed for an emergency stopping place were considered to be basic including water, toilets, electricity and a skip or refuse collection.
- ### 3.9 Homelessness
- 3.9.1 In total 20% of those interviewed had been homeless at some stage and of these 42% contacted the local Council for help or advice.
- 3.9.2 Some of those living on sites or roadside commented that the Council have been the ones moving them on and have not worked with them or offered support to find accommodation.
- 3.9.3 For those living in housing a significant number stressed the unsuitability and poor quality of the temporary accommodation that they were placed in.
- “My caravan was burnt. The Council put me in a hostel with my children. It was horrible and dirty. I was in there for four months and had a baby there. I was very depressed and ended up in hospital.”**
- ### 3.10 Health, education, support and advice services
- 3.10.1 Overall 86% of those interviewed had used local health education support or advice services. However only 64% of those living on roadside encampments had accessed such services.
- 3.10.2 Of those who had accessed health services most had used a GP and many had used a local hospital. The Summer Survey found that 94% of people had registered with a doctor at least some of the time. Some were registered with a local dentist and a small number had seen health visitors and midwives.

- 3.10.3 67% of the Summer Survey stated that they had to travel no more than two miles to see their doctor. However, the Tribal survey also found that some travelled out of the county to access services.
- “We use dentists in Loughborough because we trust them.”**
- “I have to keep going back to Leicester to access my GP”.**
- 3.10.4 Some of those interviewed had very positive experiences of using health services.
- “The health worker is very good. She will drive us to services if we can’t get there.”**
- “The midwives are generally very good – they are used to coming here and know what to expect.”**
- “The doctor is very understanding. They give everyone a book to say how to get to see a doctor if you are travelling. They give you a green card that says you are a Traveller and should be treated.”**
- 3.10.5 Some of those interviewed described difficulties accessing health service and some felt they were treated badly when using the services. The Summer Survey found that 29% felt that they were not welcomed or that there was hostility to Gypsies and Travellers when trying to register with a GP.
- “My dentist took me off their register. They said that they wrote to me but I did not get the letter. I have tried to register with another one but have not heard anything.”**
- “The hospital treated me like dirt because of my address. I had to put up with attitude from the reception desk because my little girl was sick during the night and I didn’t wait until morning to see my doctor.”**
- “Doctors and dentists want a proper address – when I mention the caravan site they say they are full.”**
- “I have had problems getting contraception. I have been told by the local doctor that they cannot help me because of my temporary residence.”**
- 3.10.6 Of those who had accessed education services most had had contact with schools and many with nurseries. Other services included Traveller Education, home tutors, Connexions, colleges and a library bus which comes to the site.
- 3.10.7 Some of those interviewed had positive experiences of using education services.
- “The school has been unbelievably good – particularly about coming and going.”**
- “TES were very good. They helped me to sort things out and get appointments.”**
- “The school is excellent. I went in one day and my children started the next. They are very welcoming.”**
- 3.10.8 Some however felt less supported by education services or felt that there was a need for greater cultural awareness.

“The primary school needed to learn more about our culture to understand my children’s needs.”

“Primary education and TES are not supporting my daughter. I have repeatedly requested support but am being let down.”

3.10.9 Much smaller numbers had accessed support and advice services. Support services were often accessed through Nottinghamshire County Council Traveller Education Service and Nottingham City Traveller Education Service and some described receiving support and advice from health workers, Citizens’ Advice Bureaux, Nottinghamshire Rural Community Council, East Nottinghamshire Travellers Association, solicitors and the Showman’s Guild. A very small number of people said that they had used counselling services, social services, Staying Put and the Job Centre.

3.10.10 Some of those interviewed had positive experiences of using support services.

“The support worker is valuable – it is a more personal service and they come out to you in your own home. It has been a lifeline to us.”

“Staying Put are very good. I had problems with my pipes and they came out and sorted things out. They didn’t charge me.”

3.10.11 A number of negative comments were made about local support services and some comments were made concerning the need for more support services for Gypsies and Travellers.

“Social services are supposed to support my daughter but we have been disappointed. She stopped seeing a psychiatrist as she was treated badly. Also a report that should have been for me was sent to my ex-husband. I feel very let down.”

“I don’t have any faith in the police. They didn’t do anything when we had problems here.”

3.10.12 Interviewees were asked to identify barriers to using local services. Some described practical barriers such as not being in one place for long periods or distances to travel to services. Others said that they felt that they may be treated badly or felt unconfident due to not being able to read or write or know what to expect.

“I don’t like the feeling of walking into a building and asking for help. I think this is my lack of education rather than how people treat me.”

“People do treat you differently because you are a Gypsy. I believe that they think we are all bad because of the television and stories in the paper.”

“I find it very hard to go and ask for services. They make us feel like we are begging.”

“I have to go a long way to the laundrette –they will not let us use the local one anymore.”

“I worry because I can’t read so I don’t always know what is going on.”

“I’m not in one place for very long so do not always register with local services. I would use emergency services if I needed to.”

- 3.10.13 Interviewees were asked if they thought advice and support services should be provided by Gypsy and Traveller led organisations, the local council or voluntary sector organisations. A significant number (39) said that they did not mind which type of organisation provides services or thought that it should be a combination.

“A combination of services run by Gypsies and Travellers and services run by the Council would be best. It is important to know the system but there is also a need to build trust.”

- 3.10.14 59 interviewees felt that services should be run by the Council, 44 felt that they should be run by community led organisations and seven thought such services should be run by voluntary sector organisations.

4 Calculation of Need for New Site Based Provision

4.1 Methodology for assessing need for new site accommodation

4.1.1 In its guidance 'Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments' the CLG has provided a framework for the assessment of the need for new site accommodation.

4.1.2 This section of the report brings together the findings from the secondary data analysis and the findings from the analysis of survey data to give an estimate of the need for additional site provision.

4.1.3 We have detailed below the basis upon which each assumption has been developed, drawing on both the survey findings and the results of other similar research where relevant.

4.2 The overall population to which the survey findings apply

4.2.1 When working with less than a 100% sample it is necessary to extrapolate up from the survey findings to the overall population to whom the survey findings apply in order to get an overall picture of need. For the purposes of this need assessment Tribal has assumed that one pitch is equal to one household, except where adjusted (as detailed below) to take account of vacant pitches. Tribal's estimates of the overall population of Gypsies and Travellers in the study area are built up as follows:

4.2.2 Population living on authorised private sites – this figure is derived from the 'site map' (see **Figure 3** & **Figure 4**) which has been built up from information provided by the local authorities, evidence from the summer survey and evidence from the Tribal survey. This shows that there are 264 authorised pitches available less an adjustment for long term voids giving a household figure of 154.

4.2.3 This household figure then multiplied by 3.3 (average household size derived from the survey) gives a population figure of 508.

4.2.4 Population living in unauthorised developments – this is derived from the last five CLG caravan counts (**Appendix C**). The most recent count was completed in July 2006. To adjust for some of the known shortcomings of the caravan count the average of the last five CLG counts has been used and an upward adjustment of 15% applied based on the findings of the recent research undertaken in Yorkshire (CRESR 2006) which indicate that undercounts are common. For this part of the calculation one caravan is being treated as one household.

4.2.5 This process gives us a household count of 52. A total of 11 households were interviewed for the survey. The population can again be estimated by multiplying the household figure by 3.3 giving a figure of 172.

4.2.6 Population living in unauthorised encampments – the overall population for this transient and fluctuating group is derived from the CLG caravan count as more up-to-date and reliable sources of information do not exist. Encampments may set up and be gone in a matter of a few hours hence the picture is constantly changing. The CLG count gives as accurate a picture as possible as it is a snapshot figure on a particular date, but it counts caravans rather than households. To adjust for this Tribal has averaged out the CLG count over the last five counts with a 15% uplift to reflect undercounting. It is also assumed that there are 1.7 caravans to one household which is the average found in the

Summer Survey and is close to the 1.6 used in the recent study in Cambridgeshire¹³. However it should be noted that the numbers of households in this category at any one time will be highly sensitive to seasonal variation and the local application of enforcement policies. This approach only offers a snapshot and does not account for patterns of movement and flows over time. Some authorities did provide data over time but it does not help with understanding overall numbers since it was not possible to identify double counting where the same encampment moves to another place within the authority area.

- 4.2.7 Using this approach it is estimated that there are typically 16 households living on unauthorised encampments in the study area at any one time. 14 interviews were completed in the survey. The population can again be estimated by multiplying the household figure by 3.3 giving a figure of 53.
- 4.2.8 Population living in housing – There appear to be no reliable figures for the total population of Gypsies and Travellers living in housing in the region and there is no CLG guidance available on the proportion of the community living in housing. Equally there is no information available on the distribution of the housed population. The local authorities in the study area were unable to give any meaningful estimate of the numbers living in housing in their area. In its evidence to the Select Committee considering Gypsy and Traveller sites, the CLG suggested that more than half of all Gypsies and Travellers live in housing. However it is not clear how this estimate was built up, or whether it varies across different parts of the country. Other research studies have assumed between 50% and 33% of the population is in housing.
- 4.2.9 The perception of the respondents in our survey varied. 44% stated that at least 50% of Gypsies and Travellers lived in housing while 27% thought it was less than this and 29% stated that it was very few. Community representatives have provided anecdotal evidence of at least 50% of Gypsies and Travellers living in housing. Tribal has therefore assumed that housed Gypsies and Travellers represent 50% of the overall population.
- 4.2.10 Taking this approach gives a figure for housed households of 222. In addition the survey found a further four households in districts where there were no other Gypsies and Travellers so this four has been added to give a total of 226 households. A multiplier of 3.3 has been used again to estimate the total population at 746.

¹³ R Home and M Greenfield 'Cambridge sub-region traveller needs assessment' Anglia Ruskin University and Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College May 2006

Figure 37 - Summary of Gypsy and Traveller population figures

Tenure	Estimated Households	Estimated Population	% of Gypsy and Traveller Population
Authorised Sites	154	508	34.3
Unauthorised Developments	52	172	11.6
Unauthorised Encampments	16	53	3.6
Housing	226	746	50.4
Total	448	1,479	100

Figure 38 - Summary of household numbers by Local Authority

Local Authority	Households on authorised sites	Households on unauthorised developments	Households on unauthorised encampments	Households in Housing	Total Households
Ashfield	21	0	3	24	48
Broxtowe	0	0	0	4	4
Gedling	13	0	0	13	26
Mansfield	0	0	3	3	6
Newark & Sherwood	72	52 ¹	4	128	256
Nottingham	44	0	3	47	94
Rushcliffe	4	0	3	7	14
Total	154	52	16	226	448

1. Includes 38 households on an authorised touring caravan site that is not for Gypsy and Traveller use

4.3 Distinguishing between needs and preferences

4.3.1 One of the issues that arises in relation to Gypsy and Traveller needs is the extent to which households should be entitled to have their needs met for accommodation through

site based provision rather than through conventional housing. The CLG guidance infers that the primary need will be for site based accommodation.

4.3.2 Article 8 (1) of the Human Rights Act 1998, has been recently interpreted as guaranteeing the right to respect for the traditional way of life of a minority, except where interference is necessary for the protection of others¹⁴. Public bodies are therefore under an obligation to respect and accommodate Gypsies and Travellers' cultural and lifestyle preference as far as possible without prejudicing other legitimate interests or aims. The strongly expressed preference of most Gypsies and Travellers to live in a form of accommodation other than housing, which has arisen during this and other similar studies, could therefore be deemed to be a 'need' rather just a preference in this context. Similar considerations may apply to the strong preference for many Gypsy and Traveller households to live close to their family and other members of their community.

4.3.3 Whilst acknowledging the importance of people's first preferences in view of the Human Rights legislation, some account has been taken to adjust figures to take account of needs compared with aspirations. These are detailed in the sections below.

4.4 Need/preference for different types of accommodation

4.4.1 In considering the need for new site accommodation, it is necessary to estimate how many of those in need of accommodation now or in the future might need site accommodation as opposed to housing. It is also necessary to consider how many of those with site based accommodation might wish to move to housing.

4.4.2 Tribal's survey found that 5.9% of those currently living on some form of authorised or unauthorised site or encampment would prefer to live in housing (4.5% of those on authorised sites), while 85.9% would prefer to live on an authorised permanent site. Overall the preference for permanent site based accommodation is 77%.

4.4.3 52.8% of those living in housing also expressed a preference for accommodation on a permanent authorised site over other options with 39.6% wanting to stay in housing.

4.4.4 Within the demand for housing Tribal's survey found some demand (2%) for 'grouped housing' as provided in some areas of the UK and Ireland. The Cambridgeshire study found very little interest in this housing option as people felt that it would result in stigmatisation and racism from the settled community. However, group housing has reported to be popular in other areas of the country.

¹⁴ C Johnson and M Willers 'Gypsy and Traveller Law Handbook' Legal Action Group 2004

Figure 39 - Summary of key accommodation preferences

Category	Percentage
Households on authorised sites preferring housing	4.5%
Households in housing preferring permanent authorised site accommodation	52.8%
All households preference for permanent site accommodation	76.5%

4.5 Vacancies arising on authorised sites and void levels

4.5.1 Turnover - In line with the CLG methodology, and taking account of the survey findings quoted above, Tribal has assumed that 4.5% of those currently living on an authorised site would move to standard housing if suitable housing was made available to them. This would free up one pitch per household rehoused in this way. This has the effect of reducing the apparent need for site provision, however this increase in supply would only be realised in full if suitable housing was available and affordable to the households concerned. No account has been taken here of the potential to free up further sites through the provision of specialist group homes.

4.5.2 In arriving at a figure for annual turnover by which to calculate the percentage of authorised pitches that will become vacant during any one year a number of factors need to be considered:

- Evidence from other research
- Local anecdotal evidence
- Survey findings on patterns of travelling
- Survey findings on the need for households to move

4.5.3 Other studies have largely measured turnover on authorised socially rented sites only. In the 2003 Pat Niner study for the ODP, turnover on 72 sites was assessed. Rates ranged from nil (33% of sites) to over 50% (6% of sites). Generally sites were found to be stable but variations could occur as a result of local conditions and factors. The average rate for turnover was found to be between 6.7% and 14.4%.

4.5.4 However, it is commonly believed within the Gypsy and Traveller communities that turnover on such sites is greater than on authorised private sites, where vacancies arise very infrequently. This would seem to concur with the local anecdotal evidence in the study area that suggests a turnover figure in the region of 5-10%.

4.5.5 The figure of 5-10% may seem low for Gypsies and Travellers given their propensity and cultural need to travel. As noted in the previous chapter, the indications from this and previous studies are that the majority of Gypsies and Travellers are leading a largely settled life with 55% of those on authorised sites not travelling at all. Of those that do

travel 66% of those on authorised sites travel for three months or more. Taken together this means that of those Gypsies and Travellers on authorised developments around 30% will travel for long periods.

4.5.6 When indicating whether or not accommodation would be given up when travelling the response from those on authorised developments varied from 40% in Nottingham to 27% in Newark and Sherwood. The overall picture is as follows:

Figure 40 – Those giving up accommodation when travelling

Will you give up your current accommodation when you travel [E21]	Accommodation type				TOTAL
	Authorised	Housing	Roadside	Unauthorised	
Yes	33%	21%	38%	78%	36%
No	65%	79%	63%	22%	63%
Don't know / unsure	3%				1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

4.5.7 If an assumption is made that those travelling for shorter periods (less than three months) are unlikely to be giving up accommodation, this gives us 33% of the remainder as likely to do so. Thus 1/3 of the 30% that travel for long periods gives us a figure of 9.9% potential turnover of sites as a result of travelling patterns.

4.5.8 It should be noted that some of this turnover will fluctuate according to the seasons and that many of those that have travelled away may well travel back again.

4.5.9 There is also the possibility that turnover will occur as a result of other natural and social events, people moving to be near family, because of failing health or pitches becoming vacant as a result of death, etc.

4.5.10 28% of those living in authorised developments stated that they would need to move to meet their accommodation needs. However, only a small number (five respondents) indicated that they would need to move out of the study area. In total this equates to a turnover of 0.9%. This can be rounded up to 1% to take account of other natural changes.

4.5.11 No evidence was found to suggest that significant numbers are moving into the study area to settle.

4.5.12 To summarise:

- National studies indicate a turnover figure of between 6.7% and 14.4%
- Local anecdotal evidence suggests 5 – 10%
- Evidence from the travelling patterns in this study would indicate a maximum of 9.9%
- Other reasons for turnover from this study accounts for an additional 1%

- The combined results of the study evidence therefore suggests a turnover figure of no more than 10.9%
- In view of the anecdotal evidence and the national research a figure of 8% has been used in this study representing a mid way figure between 5 and 11%

4.5.13 It is recommended that turnover rates be monitored more systematically in the future as part of the programme of information gathering to be put in place following this study.

4.5.14 **Void Levels** - There are currently an estimated 70 unused pitches on authorised sites across the study area. Tribal has regarded these to be 'not available for letting' as they have been vacant for extended periods of time due to long term management problems or site conditions. There are no indications to suggest that these will come back into use by Gypsies and Travellers within the foreseeable future. There are also a further 40 voids that are expected to come back into use.

4.5.15 One of the key issues here is that these are private sites and have not been granted permission 'solely for Gypsy and Traveller use'. As a consequence the landlords are entitled to look for alternative uses for the land. For example, although no formal planning permission has yet been sought, at least one of the sites is being considered for the development of Park Homes aimed at retired people.

4.5.16 The loss of a large proportion of existing provision in this way has clear implications for the local authority that needs to make good those losses as well as meet new accommodation need. It also serves to highlight the risks inherent in having all of the provision in the private sector particularly where exclusivity has not been given to Gypsy and Traveller use.

4.5.17 **New Supply** - Tribal is not aware of any proposals to set up any new socially rented pitches and there are no live pending private applications. However, in September 2002, an Appeal against a refusal of planning permission for a travellers' caravan site, to the north of Ropewalk Farm, Tolney Lane, Newark was allowed. That permission, which has not, yet, been implemented, will run until September 2007.

4.6 Assessment of need arising from unauthorised encampments or developments

4.6.1 The CLG framework suggests that all those on unauthorised encampments should be regarded as being in housing need, however it is possible that some of these households are merely passing through the area, for a wedding, to take up seasonal work opportunities, to attend other family or cultural events, or just to travel in order to retain some of their cultural heritage. In these cases the households concerned may have other accommodation elsewhere inside or outside the region, or may have a need to settle outside of the region.

4.6.2 The count of caravans from the July 2006 CLG count revealed only two caravans on unauthorised encampments. The Tribal survey has found and interviewed 14 households on roadside encampments thus providing an example of how snapshot surveys on mobile households will produce different result from one count to the next. As indicated in section 4.2.7 a figure of 16 households has been calculated as a reasonable assumption for this population.

4.6.3 71.4% of the 14 households interviewed during Tribal's survey of unauthorised encampments expressed a preference for authorised permanent site accommodation in the Nottinghamshire study area. This would equate to 11 or 12 families requiring a pitch in the study area. However the CLG guidance implies that as with unauthorised

developments the number of households identified should be treated as being in need. The figure used in this study for households on **unauthorised encampments** is 16.

4.6.4 In line with the approach suggested by CLG, Tribal has assumed that 100% of households currently residing in **unauthorised developments** have a local need for site accommodation. As indicated in 4.2.5 above this equates to 52 households. This is evidenced through their investment in land in the area and based on the expressed accommodation preferences of people in this study and the study carried out in Hertfordshire. Where appropriate these figures have been discounted to take account of any sites where the planning authority has indicated that planning permission is likely to be given to convert the site to authorised provision.

4.7 Assessment of need arising from people living in housing

4.7.1 Tribal interviewed 53 households in housing, 52.8% of whom expressed a preference for authorised permanent site accommodation rather than housing. This finding is perhaps not surprising given that the current shortage of authorised site provision may have left many households with no option other than to take up housing.

4.7.2 To arrive at an assessment of the total need arising from Gypsies and Travellers living in housing, Tribal must first make an assumption about the overall population of Gypsies and Travellers living in housing. As detailed above Tribal has assumed that 50% of Gypsies and Travellers in the region live in housing. This has largely been corroborated by the views of Gypsies and Travellers interviewed during our survey who were asked to estimate the proportion of the local Gypsy and Traveller population which was living in housing, based on their contacts within the community. However it must be reiterated that there is no CLG guidance available on the proportion of the community living in housing and equally there is no local information available on the distribution of the housed population. Tribal has worked on the assumption that the housed population is distributed proportionately to the rest of the Gypsy and Traveller population across the study area, however, this may not be the case.

4.7.3 Although more than half of Tribal's housed sample (52.8%) expressed a preference for site based accommodation, the survey also found that 39.6% of housed households expressed a need to move to meet their accommodation needs.

4.7.4 The Hertfordshire study¹⁵ (which was completed prior to the issue of the CLG guidance) did not make any assumption of a need for site accommodation for housed Gypsies and Travellers. In a more recent study in Wales the same researchers assumed that almost 70% of Gypsies and Travellers in Wales live in housing, but that only 5-10% would prefer to live on a site. The Cambridgeshire study found that 12% of those living in housing would move to site based accommodation if given the chance, but adjusted this downwards to 5% for the calculation of need for additional pitches due to concerns that their sample may not have been representative. However the Cambridgeshire needs assessment also found that between 20-50% of Gypsy and Traveller households who go to live in housing are unable to settle and eventually return to their traditional lifestyle. All of these aforementioned studies interviewed only small samples of households in housing. A Tribal study in the Thames Valley sub-region¹⁶ with a larger sample of interviews of housed people, found that 33% of those in housing would wish to live on site.

¹⁵ Opinion Research Services, *North and East Hertfordshire Gypsy and Traveller accommodation assessment*, June 2006

¹⁶ Tribal, *Housing needs study – Gypsies and Travellers in the Thames Valley Region*, October 2005

4.7.5 In view of the findings of these other studies and taking into account the difference between the aspiration to move and the need to move, Tribal suggest a further adjustment. The 39.6% of those in housing expressing a preference to move to site based accommodation is therefore adjusted to 33% to be treated as having a need for site based accommodation.

4.8 Need arising from existing concealed households

4.8.1 Analysis of the survey findings revealed that there is a backlog of current need due to concealed households who express a preference for site accommodation that is equivalent to 17.7% of all existing households. However adjustments need to be made for those that express a wish to move out of the study area (10%) and those that would wish to live on site (77%). This results in a figure of 12.2% of those concealed households requiring site based accommodation. This is in line with the rates identified in similar studies which have found a rate for concealed households of 10 - 15%.

4.8.2 Figure 37 indicates a total household figure of 222 less those living in housing. Using 12.2% as the indicator of concealed households provides a figure of 27 to be used in the calculation in figure 41.

4.9 Need arising from household growth

4.9.1 Other studies such as the 2006 Cambridgeshire study have concluded that an annual household growth of 3% is appropriate for Gypsy and Traveller families. This survey has found that there will be an increase in households likely to need housing over the next five years of around 3.7% pa. On a small sample like this there is room for statistical distortions and it is also important to take account of marriages taking place between families already living in the area. It would seem reasonable therefore to apply the figure of 3% for household growth in the study area.

4.9.2 The 2006 Cambridgeshire study¹⁷ also calculated that 70% of this household growth would require site based accommodation. Taking into account aspirations to move out of the study area and the desire to live in site based accommodation this survey too results in a 70% figure. Household growth per annum requiring permanent site based accommodation is therefore taken as 2.1%

4.10 Accuracy of the needs assessment

4.10.1 The summary of need for new site provision set out below is based on the survey findings from the 188 households Tribal interviewed and other evidence and assumptions described above.

4.10.2 It should also be noted that Gypsies and Travellers will be drawn to areas where there is already existing provision rather than areas where there is none. Whilst the study did ask people about their preferences this effect could still mask the potential demand for districts with low numbers.

4.11 Summary of needs for the study area

4.11.1 The CLG guidance recommends that the calculation of pitch requirements is based upon five core variables:

- Current Supply

¹⁷ Anglia Ruskin University, *Cambridge Sub-Region traveller needs assessment*, May 2006

- Current Demand
- Concealed Households
- Transfers from Housing
- Family Formation

4.11.2 **Figure 41** below shows the results of the needs assessment at the study area level, using the assumptions set out above and based around the CLG guidance.

4.11.3 To aid the interpretation of the results Tribal has colour-coded the table using a traffic light system. Those assessments shown in green can, we think, be regarded to be largely reliable. Those in amber are largely reliable but may depend upon actions being taken by the host authority to be fully accurate (for instance making housing available to those that wish to move off of site accommodation) or are founded upon assumptions that expressed needs or preferences will result in actions by individual households and/or that Tribal's survey sample is broadly representative. Those shown in red should be interpreted with caution as they are based on inadequate evidence and the assumptions underpinning them are open to challenge and alternative interpretation.

Figure 41 - Accommodation needs assessment for the Study Area

A Current residential supply Current supply of socially rented residential sites pitches in local authority area	0	Based on data from local authorities
B Current supply of authorised privately owned site pitches in local authority area	264	Based on data from the survey and the local authorities (see Figure 4)
C Total pitches on authorised sites (A + B)	264	
D Number of authorised pitches not available for letting (due to management problems, awaiting refurbishment etc)	110	Based on data from survey and summer survey (see Figure 4)
E Number of Available Pitches (C-D)	154	
F Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant and lettable through normal annual turnover (LA and privately owned)	12	Based on a vacancy rate of 8% to take account of transfers from one site to another in the area which will not free up a pitch for rehousing of a new household (see 4.5).
G Number of households in site accommodation expressing a desire to live in housing	7	Number of people on authorised sites who would take up housing if offered – 4.5% based on results of survey (see 4.5).
H New local authority pitches already planned	0	There are no new sites planned at present
I Existing applications for private site development/extension	0	There are no plans for site development or extension at present
J Net Available Supply (F + G + H + I)	19	
Current Demand K Households on unauthorised encampments	16	Based on adjusted CLG count and survey results (see 4.2)
L Households on unauthorised developments for which planning permission is not expected	52	Total number of households on unauthorised developments (none of which are expected to get planning

		permission), based on data from CLG count and survey (see 4.2)
M Demand (K + L)	68	
N Concealed households in the study area currently in need of accommodation	27	Based on 12.2% concealed households (based on survey findings) requiring site accommodation from a total assumed household population of 222 (excluding those in housing)(see 4.8)
O In housing but with a need for site accommodation	74	Assumes those in housing represent 50% of total population and that 33% would take up a place on a site if offered (see 4.7).
P Estimated current backlog of need (M + N + O)	169	
Q Additional household formation 2007 – 2011	47	Number of new households likely to form in next five years who will wish to take up site accommodation. Based on 2.1% pa household growth taken from the survey (see 4.9).
R Estimated need for additional permanent pitches 2007/11 (P + Q)	216	
S Pitches available from current and planned supply over 2007-2011	107	Assumes: Vacancies arising on authorised sites over a five year period due to normal net turnover of 8% (F X 5 = 60) + Additional vacancies created through those on authorised sites taking up housing (G = 7) + Current long term voids likely to be brought back into use (see Figure 4) = 40
T Need for additional permanent pitches 2007-2011 (R-S)	109	

4.11.4 Please note that the figures in this table have been rounded up or down as appropriate. Calculations have used pre rounded figures which in some cases may affect totals. In particular the total pitches required when aggregated up from individual local authority calculations (see Table G) creates a different total as one authority may have more supply than another to net off against demand.

4.11.5 The figures would also change significantly if changes are made to the assumptions. For example the total indicative need for additional pitches would be quite different if an alternative assumption on turnover is used. For example:

Alternative Turnover Figure	Total pitches required
5%	129
10%	94

4.11.6 ***It should be noted at this stage that the CLG guidance does not recommend distinguishing between different cultural groups at the point of calculating the overall provision required. In practice however utilising all available pitches irrespective of ethnicity is likely to produce local tensions. 70% of respondents in the survey expressed a preference for mono ethnic sites with 28% willing to consider mixed sites. It is therefore necessary for each local authority to assess the need for separate provision in these circumstances possibly resulting in an inflation of the pitches required figure.***

4.11.7 The figures in the draft RSS (see Figure 2) indicate a backlog need of 53 pitches for the study area. This was considered by EMRA to be a conservative estimate. The gross backlog figure from this survey (before taking into account potential supply) is 169, more than three times the RSS estimate.

4.11.8 If the current backlog is annualised over an eight year period starting in 2008 then the flow of need over the next 20 years is predicted to be as follows:

Figure 42 - Flow of need for new pitches 2007 – 2027

Year	Total No of HH	Total HH on site pitches	Backlog being met	New HH forming	New HH requiring pitches	New pitches needed
2007	448	154	0	13	9	0
2008	461	154	22	14	10	19
2009	475	173	21	14	10	17
2010	490	190	21	15	10	16
2011	504	207	21	15	11	15
2012	519	222	21	16	11	14
2013	535	236	21	16	11	13
2014	551	249	21	17	12	13
2015	568	262	21	17	12	12
2016	585	274	0	18	12	0
2017	602	274	0	18	13	0
2018	620	274	0	19	13	0
2019	639	274	0	19	13	0
2020	658	274	0	20	14	0
2021	678	274	0	20	14	0
2022	698	274	0	21	15	0
2023	719	274	0	22	15	0
2024	740	274	0	22	16	0
2025	763	274	0	23	16	0
2026	786	274	0	24	16	0
2027	809	274	0	24	17	0

Notes:

- 1 Beginning with calculated household number from Figure 38 and assuming the addition of the concealed households annualised over 8 years from 2008 and the newly forming households in 2007 and growing by the number of newly forming households thereafter.
- 2 Beginning with current level of site occupation with the addition of the new pitches needed in 2008 and growing by number of new pitches needed thereafter (assuming all new needs will be met).
- 3 Initial backlog as identified in Figure 41 annualised over 8 years from 2008
- 4 Household growth at 3% per annum (see 4.9)
- 5 Assumption of 70% of new households requiring site based accommodation (see 4.7)
- 6 New households requiring pitches less the number of pitches coming into use at 8% (see 4.5.11) of the cumulative new pitch total

4.11.9 **Figure 42** shows that once the backlog is met the annual increase in demand can be met by the natural turnover assumed at 8%. On this basis new provision would only need to be considered in 20 – 25 years time.

4.11.10 **Figure 41** has included figures for pitches being freed up by those households wishing to move into housing and the bringing back of some of the long term voids. These sources of new pitches are assumed to form the pool available to meet new pitches.

4.11.11 However, it should be noted that this long term projection is based upon a large number of assumptions that could change. For example there is an assumption of an 8% turnover and cultural needs and preferences may not stay the same over this timeframe. Moreover if options such as group housing were more readily available the preferences may change.

Transit Sites and Emergency Stopping Places

4.11.12 Given the significant shortfall in sites any provision of transit sites are likely be filled by those currently seeking a permanent site. This has also been the conclusion drawn by other studies such as the 2006 Cambridgeshire study.

4.11.13 Short term sites have proved difficult to manage in other areas suffering from vandalism, use by non Gypsies and Travellers and non payments of rent. The quality of conditions at such sites is also often poor.

4.11.14 Travelling remains an important part of the lifestyle with 49% of respondents having travelled in the last three years. Of those 46% had been forced to use roadside stopping places. The biggest barrier to travelling reported is the lack of places to stay whilst travelling (see section 3.3).

4.11.15 In the survey around 3% expressed a need for an authorised transit site or emergency stopping place whilst travelling but these places would be outside of the study area.

4.11.16 However, 87% responded that an emergency stopping place is required within the study area (97% in the Summer Survey).

4.11.17 The adjusted CLG count for households on roadside encampment for the last five counts is around 12. This would seem to suggest that transit or emergency stopping sites accommodating between 10 - 15 pitches would provide sufficient capacity. However, it should also be noted that the majority of those currently on unauthorised encampments have preferences for permanent accommodation with only 7% actually preferring an authorised transit site so it is difficult to be precise about the number required until the backlog has been addressed.

4.11.18 The provision of emergency stopping places would require less investment than provision of transit sites particularly given the uncertainty over precise demand.

4.11.19 The survey revealed a greater willingness of Gypsies and Travellers to accept mixed sites when they are designated transit sites rather than permanent sites. 37% would be willing to accept a mixed transit site though 60% would still prefer a mono ethnic site. This would need to be considered alongside the other concerns over site quality and management.

4.11.20 It should be noted that there is already one transit site in Nottinghamshire outside of the study area in Bassetlaw – 16 pitches at Daneshill.

4.11.21 **Appendix H** provides details from the Summer Survey of frequently used stopping places across the country and **Appendix I** the suggested stopping places within Nottinghamshire.

5 Concluding Remarks

5.1 Number and location of new pitches

- 5.1.1 Drawing on the CLG guidance this study has established the need for 109 new permanent pitches to meet the current backlog and the needs of newly forming households over the next five years in the study area. Further details are given in the appendices of the breakdown of the need arising in the individual districts studied.
- 5.1.2 A significant proportion of the backlog (58%) comes from members of the Gypsy and Traveller communities that are currently living in housing. Attention is therefore drawn to the reasons why those in housing wish to move back into site accommodation (see 3.5.17) and to the requirements of the Human Rights Act. Where Gypsies and Travellers currently occupy social rented housing, the provision of site accommodation also results in the freeing up of these units.
- 5.1.3 Demand is primarily for pitches in Newark and Sherwood. This is in part a consequence of people wishing to remain in the same district and the higher numbers already prevalent in this district. It should be noted that very few people expressed a desire to move out of the study area or between districts.
- 5.1.4 The type of location for site accommodation most preferred by those respondents that expressed a preference (24% of respondents) is the edge of a town or city; 60% compared with 15% for a village or rural location.
- 5.1.5 The ideal for pitch design needs to incorporate space for more than one caravan and at least two vehicles as well as providing storage space. Access to water, heating and toilet facilities are also important basics for a pitch.
- 5.1.6 The most important aspects of site design for residents are play areas and fire fighting equipment. The most important services are refuse collection and postal services.
- 5.1.7 There is some evidence of demand for a transit or emergency stopping site (see 4.11.12). However the true extent of demand for this type of accommodation is not possible to determine whilst there is a large backlog of unmet need including Gypsies and Travellers having to use roadside stopping places when they require permanent site accommodation.
- 5.1.8 It has not been possible to use this survey to ascertain the full extent of migration patterns on accommodation needs amongst the Gypsy and Traveller communities. Travelling destinations stretch across the whole country and overseas so only a study on a national scale could begin to identify the key patterns of migration.
- 5.1.9 The high numbers of long term voids on some sites highlights the fragile nature of relying solely on private provision to meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers in the area. The survey found that almost 1 in 4 (24%) of respondents would prefer to live on a socially owned site. Thought should be given to establishing socially owned and run provision as part of the action plan to address the backlog needs identified by this study.

5.2 Housing related support needs

- 5.2.1 For many respondents there are difficulties in accessing services often due to the perceived prejudice of some service providers and sometimes due to their own lack of knowledge. There is reasonable access to health and education services but there seems to be much lower accessing of other support services. Those that do access wider services find them valuable and visiting services can help to overcome these barriers.

- 5.2.2 Those living on roadside encampments are least likely to access services and generally experience the poorest living conditions. Service providers need to think about how to make themselves more accessible to these groups.
- 5.2.3 Services which are delivered to sites are valuable and help people get over some of their feelings that they will be treated badly or not know what is going on. It is important for service providers to use a range of ways of building trust with the community.
- 5.2.4 There are mixed views expressed by the Gypsy and Traveller communities about who should lead services. Some felt that Gypsy and Traveller led services would not be confidential or there was a lack of confidence that they would know the system well enough to take on this role. However, others felt that it would make services much more approachable.

5.3 Future monitoring requirements

- 5.3.1 It is recommended that consideration is given to establishing a Gypsy and Traveller monitoring group based along the lines of the Steering Group established to oversee this project. This group would enable all districts within the study area to have a forum to work together and with the county and regional agencies where relevant. Such a group would also ensure consistency between this study and future studies.
- 5.3.2 It will be particularly important to monitor the progress of meeting the current backlog over the next nine years. It is therefore recommended that an update review be carried out in four years time and a full review five years later in 2015. Thereafter update reviews can be carried out after six years (2021) assuming that satisfactory progress has been made with a further full review in 2027.
- 5.3.3 There are a number of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs studies currently being undertaken by neighbouring local authority areas. It is recommended that these are considered by the study area local authorities, by the end of this year, as they may contain matters of interest to the study area.
- 5.3.4 It is also recommended that the table of site provision established by this study be kept up to date with a named person with overall responsibility and a firm commitment from the other local authorities to work with this named person in keeping records up to date.
- 5.3.5 To assist with the data gathering and monitoring it is recommended that an extra category for Gypsies and Travellers be added to the monitoring forms of the partner housing organisations. This will enable effective tracking of offers of housing and rehousing to Gypsy and Traveller households over time.
- 5.3.6 In addition the monitoring of Gypsy and Traveller roadside encampments should be recorded centrally and reported to the monitoring group as an important indicator of potential demand within the study area.
- 5.3.7 It is recommended that both developments and roadside encampments are recorded with the aid of a GPS device so that precise map co-ordinates can be established and recorded; something that can be hard to achieve by trying to identify locations on maps after the visits.
- 5.3.8 Special consideration should be given to monitoring turnover on authorised sites. If turnover were to drop below the 8% assumption to 5% or less then this could lead to a new level of unmet demand.
- 5.3.9 Any additional unmet need not able to be identified by this study will be picked up at a later date when this study is updated and local authorities have a more grounded

understanding of the accommodation needs of this community and improved methods to collate turnover data and report on this.

Appendix A - Survey Questionnaires

Nottinghamshire Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment
Questions for Gypsies and Travellers living on authorised sites

Initials of interviewer.....

Date of interview.....

District.....

Site/Street.....

Interviewer to sign to confirm £10 given to interviewee.....

Please use the comments page at the back of this questionnaire for any additional information that may come up in the interview

Please try and capture comments made during the interview as we may use them as quotes to illustrate points

A. Accommodation

1. Who owns this pitch?

Me		1
Another member of the household		2
Another Gypsy or Traveller		3
Private landowner/landlord		4
Other		5
Don't know		6

2. Do you pay rent for the pitch?

Yes		1
No		2

3. *Please ignore number 3 and move on to next question*

4. How long have you lived on this site?

Less than a month		1
One month – less than 6 months		2
6 months – less than a year		3
One year – less than two years		4
Two years – less than three years		5
Three years – less than five years		6
Five years – less than ten years		7
More than ten years		8

5. What were your main reasons for moving to this site?

To be near family and friends		1
Employment		2
To give care or support		3
To receive care or support		4
Unable to access sites/accommodation in another area		5
To take up health services in this area		6
To take up education for the family in the area		7
Disability		8
Cultural reasons		9
Eviction – (required to move by police, local authority, landowner or landlord)		10
Other (please describe below)		11

6. How long have you lived in the local area?

Under 6 months		1
Over 6 months – 1 year		2
Over 1 – 3 years		3
Over 3 – 5 years		4
Over 5 – 10 years		5
Over 10 years		6

7. Do you have family living in the local area?

Yes		1
No		2

8. What do you regard as the 'local area'? (*This site, town, village, district, county*)

--

9. Which of the following would you consider to be the most appropriate accommodation for your household? *(Please rank them in order of preference if possible – 1= most attractive option)*

Permanent site		1
Authorised transit site		2
Unauthorised encampments		3
Housing (bricks and mortar)		4
Group housing		5
Other (please describe below)		6

10. Who would you prefer to own/manage this accommodation? *(Please rank them in order of preference if possible – 1= most attractive option)*

Council		1
Housing association		2
Me or my family		3
Another Gypsy or Traveller		4
Private landowner/landlord		5
Other		6
Don't know		7

11. If you would like to own your pitch what price could you afford?

Under £5K		1
£5 – 20K		2
£20 – 40K		3
£40 - 60K		4
£60 - 80K		5
£80 – 100K		6
Over £100K		7
Do not wish to own		8

12. Does your current accommodation meet your current needs?

Yes		1
No		2

13. If “no” to question 12 please describe why your accommodation doesn't meet your needs? *Tick all of those that apply*

Too small		1
Lacking facilities		2
Don't want to be in this location		3
Don't like the management of the site		4

Other (please describe below)		5

14. Do you need to move to meet your accommodation needs?

Yes		1
No		2

Comments

--

If yes go to question 15 and if no go to question 18.

15. Do you need to move to a different area?

Yes		1
No		2
Don't know/unsure		3

16. If so where would you be willing to live? *(Please tick any that apply)*

Nottingham City		1
Broxtowe		2
Newark and Sherwood		3
Ashfield		4
Mansfield		5
Rushcliffe		6
Gedling		7
Bassetlaw		8
Other county (please specify)		9
Other county (please specify)		10
Other (please specify)		11

17. What is your main reason for wanting to be in that location? *(Tick all that apply)*

Have family & friends nearby		1
Have lived there before		2
Opportunities for work good		3
Good schools nearby		4
Close to amenities		5
Other (please describe below)		6

--

18. Are you currently on a waiting list for accommodation? (*Tick all that apply*)

No		1
Social rented site (local authority)		2
Social rented site (housing association)		3
Private site		4
Private landlords list		5
Other (please describe below)		6

19. Approximately how long have you been on the waiting list?

Under 6 months		1
Over 6 months – 1 year		2
Over 1 – 3 years		3
Over 3 – 5 years		4
Over 5 – 10 years		5
Over 10 years		6

20. What type of location would you prefer?

Centre of town or city		1
Edge of town or city		2
Village		3
Rural (out of town/city/village)		4
No preference		5

21. Is there anything else about the location that would be important?

--

B. Site development

This section is about developing new permanent sites

(Remember to use the back page for any additional information given)

	1. What facilities are required on a pitch?	2. What should ideally be included in an amenity block?
Toilets	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Heating	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Dayroom	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Bedrooms	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Bathroom	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Storage	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Fresh water	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Hot water	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

3. What size should sites be?

Up to 5 pitches	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
6 – 10 pitches	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
11 – 15 pitches	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
16 – 20 pitches	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
21 – 25 pitches	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
26 – 30 pitches	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Over 30 pitches	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

4. What realistic size should pitches be?

Able to accommodate a caravan and utility block and one car	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Able to accommodate a caravan and utility block and one car + storage area	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Able to accommodate a caravan, utility block and two vehicles	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Able to accommodate a caravan, utility block and two vehicles + storage area	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Able to accommodate two caravans and at least two vehicles and a utility block + storage area	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

Other <i>(Please describe below)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

5. What facilities are required on site?

Postal service	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Fire fighting equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Refuse collection	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Emergency phone	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Shower facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Cooking facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Access to broadband	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Play area	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Communal meeting area	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
Office for site manager	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Additional parking	<input type="checkbox"/> 11

6. How should parking be organised on a site?

By individual pitches or	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
In a separate car park	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

7. Is there anything else that you think would be important to include if developing a new site?

8. What would be important about the location of the site?

9. Do you think permanent sites should be developed for one particular group (e.g. *English gypsies or Irish Travellers*) or should they be mixed?

For a particular group	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Mixed	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

10. Do you think transit sites should be developed for one particular group (e.g. *English gypsies or Irish Travellers*) or should they be mixed?

For a particular group	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Mixed	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

C. About you

1. Gender	Male	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Female	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
2. Age	18 – 21	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	22 – 25	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	26 – 30	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	31 – 40	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	41 – 50	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
	51 – 60	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	61 – 65	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
	66 – 70	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
	Over 70	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
3. In which group do you feel you belong?	English Gypsy / Romany	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Irish Traveller	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	New Traveller	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
	Showpeople	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	Scottish Traveller	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
	Welsh Gypsy	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Other (please describe below)	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Other...		
4. Working	Self employed	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

2. What type of work do members of your household do?

--

3. Do any members of your household need their own separate accommodation now?

Yes		1
No		2
Don't know		3

4. If yes please provide details

	Household 1	Household 2	Household 3
Number of adults			
Number of children			

5. How many members of your household do not need separate accommodation now but are likely to need it within the next 5 years?

Number of additional households	
---------------------------------	--

6. What accommodation do / will those needing separate households need?

Authorised permanent site		1
Authorised transit site		2
Housing (bricks and mortar)		3
Don't know		4
Other (please describe below)		5

7. Who would they prefer to manage this accommodation?

Council		1
Housing Association		2
Manage themselves		3
Another Gypsy or Traveller		4
Private landowner/landlord		5
Other		6
Don't know		7

8. If they would like to own their pitch what price could they currently afford?

Under £5K		1
£5 – 20K		2
£20 – 40K		3
£40 - 60K		4
£60 - 80K		5
£80 – 100K		6
Don't know		7
Not affordable		8

9. Where will they be willing to live?

Nottingham City		1
Broxtowe		2
Newark and Sherwood		3
Ashfield		4
Mansfield		5
Rushcliffe		6
Gedling		7
Bassetlaw		8
Other county (please specify)		9
Other county (please specify)		10
Other (please specify)		11
Don't know		12

10. What is their main reason for wanting to be in that location? (*Tick all that apply*)

Have family & friends nearby		1
Have lived there before		2
Opportunities for work good		3
Good schools nearby		4
Close to amenities		5
Don't know		6
Other (please describe below)		7

11. Are they currently on a waiting list for accommodation in that area? *(Tick all that apply)*

No		1
Social rented site (local authority)		2
Social rented site (housing association)		3
Private site		4
Private landlords list		5
Don't know		6
Other (please describe below)		7

12. Approximately how long have they been on the waiting list?

Under 6 months		1
Over 6 months – 1 year		2
Over 1 – 3 years		3
Over 3 – 5 years		4
Over 5 – 10 years		5
Over 10 years		6

E. Travelling patterns

1. Have you travelled in the last three years on a journey that required site accommodation?

Yes		1
No		2

If yes go to question 2. If no go to question 11.

2. What time of year did you travel?

3. Where did you travel to?

4. Where did you travel through?

5. What are your main reasons for travelling? *(Tick all that apply)*

Cultural preference		1
Employment		2
Visiting families		3
Weddings, funerals and family gatherings		4
Religious festivals/events		5
Fairs		6
Other (please describe below)		7

--

6. How long did you travel for?

Less than a week		1
One week to less than two weeks		2
Two weeks to less than three weeks		3
Three weeks to less than four weeks		4
Four weeks to less than 3 months		5
Three months and over		6

7. Whilst travelling where did you stay? (*Tick any that apply*)

Unauthorised encampment		1
Authorised transit sites		2
With friends/relatives on a site		3
With friends/relatives in a house		4
Touring caravan sites		5
Roadside		6
Other (please describe below)		7

8. Would you have chosen another option if available and if so, what?

Authorised permanent site		1
Authorised transit site		2
Unauthorised site (on own/private land but without planning permission)		3
Roadside encampments		4
Housing (bricks and mortar)		5
Touring caravan site		6
Other (please describe below)		7

9. If you used a roadside encampment how long did you stay at the encampment?

Less than a week		1
One week to less than two weeks		2
Two weeks to less than three weeks		3
Three weeks to less than four weeks		4
Four weeks to less than 3 months		5
Three months and over		6

10. Why did you move on?

--

11. Have you ever used a transit site in Nottinghamshire?

Yes		1
No		2

If so what did you think about the facilities and management?

Very Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Very Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

Comments

--

12. What facilities should be provided on a transit site?

Fresh water	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Hot water	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Toilet	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Refuse collection	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Emergency phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Shower facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Cooking facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
Play area	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
Communal area	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
Other (<i>please specify below</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	10

In some places emergency stopping places are used where a planned area is made available to respond to large numbers of caravans that may arrive in a place due to a wedding, funeral or other special event.

13. Have you ever been offered an emergency stopping place in Nottinghamshire?

Yes		1
No		2

14. Have you ever been offered an emergency stopping place elsewhere?

Yes		1
No		2

15. Do you think emergency stopping places are needed in Nottinghamshire?

Yes		1
No		2

16. If so what facilities should be provided on an emergency stopping place in addition to a place to park up?

--

17. Is there anything that makes it difficult for you to travel? (*Tick all that apply*)

Own poor health		1
Poor health of family member		2
May risk losing existing accommodation		3
Children's education		4
Costs		5
Lack of place to stay when travelling		7
Other (please describe below)		8

18. What are your likely travel intentions (*if any*) for the next 12 months?

If no plans to travel move to next section (F)

A	0	1	2 – 3	4 – 5	> 5
No of times intending to travel					

B	Less 10 days	11 – 20 days	21 – 30 days	1 – 2 mths	2 – 3 mths	3 – 4 mths	4 – 5 mths	Over 5 mths
Length of each trip								

19. Where do you hope to travel to?

20. Where are you likely to travel through?

21. Will you give up your current accommodation when you travel?

Yes		1
No		2
Don't know/unsure		3

Please explain

22. Do you have a similar pattern of travel every year?

Yes		1
No		2

F. Experience of living on an authorised site

1. What are your general views on the conditions of the site?

Very Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Very Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

Comments

2. What do you think about the size of the site & pitch?

	Site	Pitch
Too small	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
About right	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Too big	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Other comments		

3a. What do you think about the facilities on your pitch?

Very Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Very Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

Comments

--

3b. How could this be improved?

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4a. Is there a repairs service?

Yes		1
No		2
Don't know / unsure		3

4b. If yes, what do you think about the repairs service?

Very Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Very Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

5. Do you have any particular concerns about health and safety on the site?

Yes		1
No		2

If yes, add detail here:

--

6. What do you think about the layout of the site?

Very Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Very Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

Comments

7. What do you think about the location of the site?

Very Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Very Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

Comments

G. Views and experience of bricks and mortar

1. We know that some Gypsies and Travellers live in housing – which of the following statements is closest to your idea about how many that is?

Most Gypsies & Travellers now live in houses		1
More than half of Gypsies & Travellers now live in houses		2
About half of Gypsies & Travellers now live in houses		3
Less than half of Gypsies & Travellers live in houses		4
Very few Gypsies & Travellers live in houses		5

2. Have you ever lived in a house

Yes		1
No		2

If no, move on to Section (H). If yes, go to question 3.

3. For how long did you live in a house?

Less than 6 months		1
Between 6 months & a year		2
1 – 2 years		3
3 – 5 years		4
More than 5 years		5

4. Why did you live in a house?

No sites available at time		1
Needed to be near family/friends		2
Wanted to be near schools		3
Health reasons		4
Thought it would be a good experience		5
Other		6

5. Why did you move out of the house?

Site became available		1
Wanted to be near friends & family		2
Harassment from neighbours		3
Missed the traditional lifestyle		4
Other		5

6. How long ago did you live in a house?

Less than 6 months		1
Between 6 months & a year		2
1 – 2 years		3
3 – 5 years		4
More than 5 years		5

7. Have you moved from a house to a site more than once?

Yes		1
No		2

H. Homelessness

1. Have you ever been homeless?

Yes		1
No		2

2. Did you contact the local authority for advice or help?

Yes		1
No		2

3. If yes please describe your experience and the outcome.

I. Health, education, support and advice services

1. Do you now or have you in the past used any local health, education, support and advice services? If so which ones?

Yes		1
No		2

	Name of service (s)
Health	
Education	
Support & advice services	
CAB	
Other	

2. Were any of the services you have used particularly good? If so which service(s) and what was good about the service?

3. Were any of the services you have used particularly bad? If so which service(s) and what was bad about the service?

4. How far do you travel to services?

Name of service	Miles or	Number of minutes travel	By foot or	Car or	Public transport

5. Is there anything that puts you off using local services? If so please describe.

6. Do you have any thoughts about the type of organisation that should provide the types services mentioned in this section? (e.g. council/voluntary sector/Gypsy/Traveller led organisation)

--

J Feedback

1. Would you be interested in finding out about the results of this survey?

Yes		1
No		2

If no, end the interview here

2. If yes, would you be interested in attending an event to hear about the results?

Yes		1
No		2
Maybe		3

3. If yes, what would make this possible for you and if no what other way would you like to find out about the results?

--

4. If you would like to be invited to any event please feel free to provide your name and address so we can let you know (*we will keep these details separate to your answers to these questions*)

Name	
Address	

Any additional comments or notes

Please use this section to add any additional information that comes up in the interview

Appendix B – Briefing Note

Briefing note

Assessing the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Nottinghamshire (excluding Bassetlaw)

This note explains a survey taking place now which affects you, and which we hope you will want to get involved in.

Increasing and improving sites

The government has changed its approach and now wants local Councils to provide more and better sites for Gypsies and Travellers. To plan where the sites will go and the number of sites needed, Councils must assess the accommodation needs of the Gypsy and Traveller communities living in their area.

Providing better education, health and support services

Councils are also expected to assess the wider needs of Gypsies and Travellers to see whether better access to education, health and other support services is needed.

Improving accommodation options and support services to families living in housing

Councils must also assess the needs of Gypsies and Travellers living in housing, to find out whether they would prefer to be living on sites if better site provision was available, and to find out whether better support is needed to get access to education, health and other services.

One-off opportunity

A survey is now about to take place in your area. It is a real and one-off opportunity to get across to the Council the improvements in accommodation, and access to health, education and other services that you want for you and your family members. It is very important that enough information is collected to demonstrate very clearly the improvements that are needed.

Independence and confidentiality

The Councils in the Nottingham area (excluding Bassetlaw where a study has already been done) have got together to appoint our company, Tribal, to find out about the needs of Gypsies and Travellers in the area. We plan to visit your site, or do home visits in your area soon to talk to you directly and hear what you have to say.

We are a completely **independent** research organisation, and everything you tell us will be kept totally **confidential** under our data protection arrangements – we will pass on to the Councils the main messages from the survey about the site or accommodation improvements needed, and any other kinds of services needed locally, but no details about particular individuals.

Individual interviews

We want to interview as many people as possible on every site we visit, and to make sure we interview a representative number of people living in housing. Each interview will be

done individually, and we have a list of questions about you and your family's needs which have been drawn up with the help of other Gypsies and Travellers.

The interview takes about 30 minutes, and if there are any questions you prefer not to answer, that will not be a problem.

£10 to say thank you

As a small gesture of thanks, everyone who completes an interview will be given £10.

What happens next?

Once the survey work is completed, Tribal will prepare a report to go to the councils. In the report we will use the evidence we have collected during the survey to show where we think new or improved sites are needed across the region, and what other improvements in other services, such as health, education and advice and support are needed.

Once we have provided the final report to the Councils, they will make arrangements to share the findings of the report with Gypsy and Traveller communities. We will provide both the full report and a summary version in an electronic format, so that it can be easily downloaded from their websites.

Each Council will make its own arrangements for discussing the findings of the report with your community, explaining the planning and policy changes they are considering, and consulting with you on your views.

Further information

If you would like more information or have any concerns you would like to discuss, you are welcome to contact us direct for a chat.

Please ring **Steve Hills** or **Janet Clark** on **020 7323 7110**

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Appendix C - CLG Caravan Count

CLG Caravan Counts
Nottinghamshire (excluding Bassetlaw)

Type of site	Jul 2004	Jan 2005	Jul 2005	Jan 2006	Jul 2006
Socially rented - authorised sites		0	0	0	0
Private - authorised sites	120	126	123	145	133
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land owned	13	13	7	12	12
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land owned		22	5	14	
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land unowned		53	6	4	2
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land unowned	43		29	7	0
TOTAL	176	214	170	182	147

Ashfield DC

Type of site	Jul 2004	Jan 2005	Jul 2005	Jan 2006	Jul 2006
Socially rented - authorised sites					
Private - authorised sites	8	7	7	7	7
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land owned					
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land owned					
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land unowned					
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land unowned			20		
TOTAL	8	7	27	7	7

Broxtowe BC

Type of site	Jul 2004	Jan 2005	Jul 2005	Jan 2006	Jul 2006
Socially rented - authorised sites					
Private - authorised sites					
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land owned					
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land owned					
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land unowned					
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land unowned					
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0

Gedling BC

Type of site	Jul 2004	Jan 2005	Jul 2005	Jan 2006	Jul 2006
Socially rented - authorised sites					
Private - authorised sites					
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land owned					
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land owned					
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land unowned					
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land unowned					
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0

Mansfield DC

Type of site	Jul 2004	Jan 2005	Jul 2005	Jan 2006	Jul 2006
Socially rented - authorised sites					
Private - authorised sites					
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land owned					
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land owned				12	
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land unowned					
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land unowned	12			8	
TOTAL	12	0	0	20	0

Newark & Sherwood DC

Type of site	Jul 2004	Jan 2005	Jul 2005	Jan 2006	Jul 2006
Socially rented - authorised sites					
Private - authorised sites	112	119	110	133	121
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land owned	7	13	7	12	12
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land owned			5	2	
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land unowned			6	4	2
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land unowned			6		
TOTAL	119	132	134	151	135

Nottingham City

Type of site	Jul 2004	Jan 2005	Jul 2005	Jan 2006	Jul 2006
Socially rented - authorised sites					
Private - authorised sites	11	15	10	21	15
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land owned					
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land owned					
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land unowned				7	
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land unowned	7	30			
TOTAL	18	45	10	28	15

Rushcliffe BC

Type of site	Jul 2004	Jan 2005	Jul 2005	Jan 2006	Jul 2006
Socially rented - authorised sites					
Private - authorised sites			6	5	5
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land owned	6				
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land owned		9			
Unauthorised tolerated sites - land unowned					
Unauthorised not tolerated sites - land unowned	31		3		
TOTAL	37	9	9	5	5

Appendix D - Profiles of Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield and Rushcliffe

Profiles of Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield and Rushcliffe

Introduction

These five local authority districts have very small numbers of Gypsies and Travellers within their area. Mansfield, Broxtowe and Gedling are all showing as nil on the CLG count and few interviewees were found during the survey. However there were some households found in all of the districts suggesting a small amount of need.

Gypsy and Traveller Households

Based on Section 4 the following table gives an indication of the population in terms of households in the five districts.

Summary of Household Numbers by Local Authority

Local Authority	Households on authorised sites	Households on unauthorised developments	Households on unauthorised encampments	Households in Housing	Total Households
Ashfield	21	0	3	24	48
Broxtowe	0	0	0	4	4
Gedling	13	0	0	13	26
Mansfield	0	0	3	3	6
Rushcliffe	4	0	3	7	14

Private Sites

There is no socially owned provision within these districts. The authorised private provision (see Figure 4), is as follows:

Summary of Overall Site Provision

	Existing pitches occupied by Gypsies and Travellers	Long term voids – not coming back into use	Current long term voids expected to come back into use	Pitches not available for Gypsy and Traveller use
Ashfield	21	0	19	0
Broxtowe	0	0	0	0
Gedling ¹⁸	13	0	0	0
Mansfield	0	0	0	0
Rushcliffe	4	0	0	0

Accommodation Assessment

Based on the global figures for the study area it has been established that there is the need for 109 new pitches overall between 2007 and 2011. It is difficult to extrapolate down to the district level for Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield and Rushcliffe. However given the above household estimates and using the assumptions in the study on household formation, take up of sites and movement out of houses the following calculations can be made for each district.

¹⁸ For the identified pitches at Devon Street and Poplar Meadows as a GPS device was not used (see 5.3.7) at the time the interviews were carried out a precise geographical location was unable to be confirmed (it appeared that the sites straddled local authority boundaries) and was based on the interviewers knowledge of the locality and anecdotal evidence. The location of these sites should be viewed with caution and figures provided seen as estimates only. Tribal have provided the Steering Group overseeing this project with the calculation tool to model the impact of any changes in this respect and to assist with future scenario building.

Ashfield

Current residential supply		
A Current supply of authorised privately owned site pitches in local authority area	40	Based on data from the survey and the local authorities
B Number of authorised pitches not available for letting (due to management problems, awaiting refurbishment etc)	19	Based on data from survey and summer survey
C Number of Available Pitches (AB)	21	
D Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant and lettable through normal annual turnover (LA and privately owned)	2	Based on a vacancy rate of 8% to take account of transfers from one site to another in the area which will not free up a pitch for rehousing of a new household
E Number of households in site accommodation expressing a desire to live in housing	1	Number of people on authorised sites who would take up housing if offered – 4.5% based on results of survey
F Net Available Supply (D+E)	3	
Current Demand		
G Households on unauthorised encampments	3	Based on adjusted CLG count and survey results
H Households on unauthorised developments for which planning permission is not expected	0	Total number of households on unauthorised developments (none of which are expected to get planning permission), based on data from CLG count and survey
I Demand (G+H)	3	
J Concealed households in the study area currently in need of accommodation	3	Based on 12.2% concealed households (based on survey findings) requiring site accommodation from a total assumed household population of 24 (excluding those in housing)
K In housing but with a need for site accommodation	8	Assumes those in housing represent 50% of total population and that 33% would take up a place on a site if offered

L Estimated current backlog of need (I + J + K)	14	
M Additional household formation 2007 – 2011	5	Number of new households likely to form in next five years who will wish to take up site accommodation. Based on 2.1% pa household growth taken from the survey
N Estimated need for additional permanent pitches 2007/11 (L+M)	19	
O Pitches available from current and planned supply over 2007-2011	30	Assumes: Vacancies arising on authorised sites over a five year period due to normal net turnover of 8% ($D \times 5 = 10$) + Additional vacancies created through those on authorised sites taking up housing ($E = 1$) Current long term voids likely to be brought back into use (see Figure 4) = 19
P Need for additional permanent pitches 2007-2011 (N-O)	0	

Broxtowe

Current residential supply		
A Current supply of authorised privately owned site pitches in local authority area	0	Based on data from the survey and the local authorities
B Number of authorised pitches not available for letting (due to management problems, awaiting refurbishment etc)	0	Based on data from survey and summer survey
C Number of Available Pitches (AB)	0	
D Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant and lettable through normal annual turnover (LA and privately owned)	0	Based on a vacancy rate of 8% to take account of transfers from one site to another in the area which will not free up a pitch for rehousing of a new household
E Number of households in site accommodation expressing a desire to live in housing	0	Number of people on authorised sites who would take up housing if offered – 4.5% based on results of survey
F Net Available Supply (D+E)	0	
Current Demand		
G Households on unauthorised encampments	0	Based on adjusted CLG count and survey results
H Households on unauthorised developments for which planning permission is not expected	0	Total number of households on unauthorised developments (none of which are expected to get planning permission), based on data from CLG count and survey
I Demand (G+H)	0	
J Concealed households in the study area currently in need of accommodation	0	Based on 12.2% concealed households (based on survey findings) requiring site accommodation from a total assumed household population of 0 (excluding those in housing)

K In housing but with a need for site accommodation	1	Assumes those in housing represent 50% of total population and that 33% would take up a place on a site if offered
L Estimated current backlog of need (I + J + K)	1	
M Additional household formation 2007 – 2011	1	Number of new households likely to form in next five years who will wish to take up site accommodation. Based on 2.1% pa household growth taken from the survey
N Estimated need for additional permanent pitches 2007/11 (L + M)	2	
O Pitches available from current and planned supply over 2007-2011	0	Assumes: Vacancies arising on authorised sites over a five year period due to normal net turnover of 8% (D X 5 = 0) + Additional vacancies created through those on authorised sites taking up housing (E = 0) Current long term voids likely to be brought back into use (see Figure 4) = 0
P Need for additional permanent pitches 2007-2011 (N-O)	2	

Gedling

Current residential supply		
A Current supply of authorised privately owned site pitches in local authority area	13	Based on data from the survey and the local authorities
B Number of authorised pitches not available for letting (due to management problems, awaiting refurbishment etc)	0	Based on data from survey and summer survey
C Number of Available Pitches (AB)	13	
D Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant and lettable through normal annual turnover (LA and privately owned)	1	Based on a vacancy rate of 8% to take account of transfers from one site to another in the area which will not free up a pitch for rehousing of a new household
E Number of households in site accommodation expressing a desire to live in housing	0	Number of people on authorised sites who would take up housing if offered – 4.5% based on results of survey
F Net Available Supply (D+E)	1	
Current Demand		
G Households on unauthorised encampments	0	Based on adjusted CLG count and survey results
H Households on unauthorised developments for which planning permission is not expected	0	Total number of households on unauthorised developments (none of which are expected to get planning permission), based on data from CLG count and survey
I Demand (G + H)	0	

J Concealed households in the study area currently in need of accommodation	2	Based on 12.2% concealed households (based on survey findings) requiring site accommodation from a total assumed household population of 13 (excluding those in housing)
K In housing but with a need for site accommodation	4	Assumes those in housing represent 50% of total population and that 33% would take up a place on a site if offered (see 4.7).
L Estimated current backlog of need (I + J + K)	6	
M Additional household formation 2007 – 2011	3	Number of new households likely to form in next five years who will wish to take up site accommodation. Based on 2.1% pa household growth taken from the survey
N Estimated need for additional permanent pitches 2007/11 (L+M)	9	
O Pitches available from current and planned supply over 2007-2011	5	Assumes: Vacancies arising on authorised sites over a five year period due to normal net turnover of 8% ($D \times 5 = 5$) + Additional vacancies created through those on authorised sites taking up housing ($E = 0$) Current long term voids likely to be brought back into use (see Figure 4) = 0
P Need for additional permanent pitches 2007-2011 (N-O)	4	

Mansfield

Current residential supply		
A Current supply of authorised privately owned site pitches in local authority area	0	Based on data from the survey and the local authorities
B Number of authorised pitches not available for letting (due to management problems, awaiting refurbishment etc)	0	Based on data from survey and summer survey
C Number of Available Pitches (AB)	0	
D Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant and lettable through normal annual turnover (LA and privately owned)	0	Based on a vacancy rate of 8% to take account of transfers from one site to another in the area which will not free up a pitch for rehousing of a new household
E Number of households in site accommodation expressing a desire to live in housing	0	Number of people on authorised sites who would take up housing if offered – 4.5% based on results of survey
F Net Available Supply (D+E)	0	
Current Demand		
G Households on unauthorised encampments	3	Based on adjusted CLG count and survey results
H Households on unauthorised developments for which planning permission is not expected	0	Total number of households on unauthorised developments (none of which are expected to get planning permission), based on data from CLG count and survey
I Demand (G + H)	3	
J Concealed households in the study area currently in need of accommodation	0	Based on 12.2% concealed households (based on survey findings) requiring site accommodation from a total assumed household population of 3 (excluding those in housing)

K In housing but with a need for site accommodation	1	Assumes those in housing represent 50% of total population and that 33% would take up a place on a site if offered
L Estimated current backlog of need (I + J + K)	4	
M Additional household formation 2007 – 2011	1	Number of new households likely to form in next five years who will wish to take up site accommodation. Based on 2.1% pa household growth taken from the survey
N Estimated need for additional permanent pitches 2007/11 (L+M)	5	
O Pitches available from current and planned supply over 2007-2011	0	Assumes: Vacancies arising on authorised sites over a five year period due to normal net turnover of 8% (D X 5 = 0) + Additional vacancies created through those on authorised sites taking up housing (E = 0) Current long term voids likely to be brought back into use (see Figure 4) = 0
P Need for additional permanent pitches 2007-2011 (N-O)	5	

Rushcliffe

Current residential supply		
A Current supply of authorised privately owned site pitches in local authority area	4	Based on data from the survey and the local authorities
B Number of authorised pitches not available for letting (due to management problems, awaiting refurbishment etc)	0	Based on data from survey and summer survey
C Number of Available Pitches (AB)	4	
D Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant and lettable through normal annual turnover (LA and privately owned)	0	Based on a vacancy rate of 8% to take account of transfers from one site to another in the area which will not free up a pitch for rehousing of a new household
E Number of households in site accommodation expressing a desire to live in housing	0	Number of people on authorised sites who would take up housing if offered – 4.5% based on results of survey
F Net Available Supply (D+E)	0	
Current Demand		
G Households on unauthorised encampments	3	Based on adjusted CLG count and survey results
H Households on unauthorised developments for which planning permission is not expected	0	Total number of households on unauthorised developments (none of which are expected to get planning permission), based on data from CLG count and survey
I Demand (G + H)	3	
J Concealed households in the study area currently in need of accommodation	1	Based on 12.2% concealed households (based on survey findings) requiring site accommodation from a total assumed household population of 7 (excluding those in housing)

K In housing but with a need for site accommodation	3	Assumes those in housing represent 50% of total population and that 33% would take up a place on a site if offered
L Estimated current backlog of need (I + J + K)	7	
M Additional household formation 2007 – 2011	2	Number of new households likely to form in next five years who will wish to take up site accommodation. Based on 2.1% pa household growth taken from the survey
N Estimated need for additional permanent pitches 2007/11 (L+M)	9	
O Pitches available from current and planned supply over 2007-2011	0	Assumes: Vacancies arising on authorised sites over a five year period due to normal net turnover of 8% ($D \times 5 = 0$) + Additional vacancies created through those on authorised sites taking up housing ($E = 0$) Current long term voids likely to be brought back into use (see Figure 4) = 0
P Need for additional permanent pitches 2007-2011 (N-O)	9	

Please note that the figures in this table have been rounded up or down as appropriate. Calculations have used pre rounded figures which in some cases may affect totals.

Summary of Extra Provision Required

District	Extra Pitches in RSS	Recommended Extra Pitch Provision 2007 – 2011 from study
Ashfield	20	0
Broxtowe	2	2
Gedling	2	4
Mansfield	2	5
Rushcliffe	3	9

This assessment relates to the need for additional pitches arising from the assumed number of households in the local authority area. The local authority may wish to work in partnership to meet this need at the district level.

It should also be noted that while Ashfield has a current surplus of pitches these are all currently designated for Showpeople. Without this supply there would be the need for around four extra pitches to meet current need over the next five years.

Appendix E - Profile of Newark & Sherwood

Profile of Newark & Sherwood

Introduction

Newark & Sherwood accommodates the largest number of Gypsies and Travellers in the study area. This means that arithmetical projections of household formation and increased demand will fall more heavily on Newark & Sherwood where people already live. However, the results of the survey confirm that most Gypsies and Travellers wish to stay in the Newark & Sherwood area and it is also the place of choice for some currently living outside the area.

Gypsy and Traveller Households

The following table gives an indication of the population size in the district.

Local Authority	Households on authorised sites	Households on unauthorised developments	Households on unauthorised encampments	Households in Housing	Total Households
Newark & Sherwood	72	52 ¹	4	128	256

Private Sites

There is no socially owned provision within Newark and Sherwood. The authorised private provision totals 331 pitches on 13 sites as follows:

	Existing pitches occupied by Gypsies and Travellers	Long term voids – not coming back into use	Current long term voids expected to come back into use	Pitches not available for Gypsy and Traveller use
Newark & Sherwood	72	70	21	168 ¹

Accommodation Assessment

Based on the global figures for the study area it has been established that there is the need for 109 new pitches overall between 2007 and 2011. The following table calculates the share of the 109 pitches to be provided by Newark & Sherwood.

Newark & Sherwood

Current residential supply		
A Current supply of authorised privately owned site pitches in local authority area	163	Based on data from the survey and the local authorities
B Number of authorised pitches not available for letting (due to management problems, awaiting refurbishment, etc.)	91	Based on data from survey and summer survey
C Number of Available Pitches (A-B)	72	
D Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant and lettable through normal annual turnover (LA and privately owned)	6	Based on a vacancy rate of 8% to take account of transfers from one site to another in the area which will not free up a pitch for rehousing of a new household
E Number of households in site accommodation expressing a desire to live in housing	3	Number of people on authorised sites who would take up housing if offered – 4.5% based on results of survey
F Net Available Supply (D+E)	9	
Current Demand		
G Households on unauthorised encampments	4	Based on adjusted CLG count and survey results
H Households on unauthorised developments for which planning permission is not expected	52	Total number of households on unauthorised developments (none of which are expected to get planning permission), based on data from CLG count and survey
I Demand (G + H)	56	
J Concealed households in the study area currently in need of accommodation	16	Based on 12.2% concealed households (based on survey findings) requiring site accommodation from a total assumed household population of 128 (excluding households in housing)

K In housing but with a need for site accommodation	43	Assumes those in housing represent 50% of total population and that 33% would take up a place on a site if offered
L Estimated current backlog of need (I + J + K)	115	
M Additional household formation 2007 – 2011	27	Number of new households likely to form in next five years who will wish to take up site accommodation. Based on 2.1% pa household growth taken from the survey
N Estimated need for additional permanent pitches 2007/11 (L+M)	142	
O Pitches available from current and planned supply over 2007-2011	54	Assumes: Vacancies arising on authorised sites over a five year period due to normal net turnover of 8% (D X 5 = 30) + Additional vacancies created through those on authorised sites taking up housing (E = 3) Current long term voids likely to be brought back into use (see Figure 4) = 21
P Need for additional permanent pitches 2007-2011 (N-O)	88	

Please note that the figures in this table have been rounded up or down as appropriate. Calculations have used pre rounded figures which in some cases may affect totals.

This assessment relates to the need for additional pitches arising from the assumed number of households in the local authority area. The local authority may wish to work in partnership to meet this need at the district level.

Flow of new pitches required for Newark & Sherwood

Year	Total No of HH	Total HH on site pitches	Backlog being met	New HH forming	New HH requiring pitches	New pitches needed
2007	256	72	0	8	5	0
2008	264	72	15	8	6	15
2009	272	87	15	8	6	14
2010	280	101	15	8	6	13
2011	288	113	14	9	6	11
2012	297	124	14	9	6	10
2013	306	135	14	9	6	10
2014	315	144	14	9	7	9
2015	324	153	14	10	7	9
2016	334	162	0	10	7	0
2017	344	162	0	10	7	0
2018	354	162	0	11	7	0
2019	365	162	0	11	8	0
2020	376	162	0	11	8	0
2021	387	162	0	12	8	0
2022	399	162	0	12	8	0
2023	411	162	0	12	9	0
2024	423	162	0	13	9	0
2025	436	162	0	13	9	0
2026	449	162	0	13	9	0
2027	462	162	0	14	10	0

See notes on Figure 42

Appendix F - Profile of Nottingham City

Profile of Nottingham City

Introduction

Nottingham City has the second largest population of Gypsies and Travellers in the study area. It is characterised by having a higher proportion of Irish Travellers and Showpeople than Newark & Sherwood. This has potential implications for the needs assessment. For example some studies indicate that Irish Travellers have different household sizes from Gypsy households. The results from this study do not indicate such differences so for the purposes of this calculation the same assumptions have been used as used in the other district calculations.

Gypsy and Traveller Households

The following table gives an indication of the population size in the district.

Local Authority	Households on authorised sites	Households on unauthorised developments	Households on unauthorised encampments	Households in Housing	Total Households
Nottingham	44	0	3	47	94

Private Sites

There is no socially owned provision within Nottingham City. The authorised private provision totals 44 pitches on four sites.

	Existing pitches occupied by Gypsies and Travellers	Long term voids – not coming back into use	Current long term voids expected to come back into use	Pitches not available for Gypsy and Traveller use
Nottingham City	44	0	0	0

Accommodation Assessment

Based on the global figures for the study area it has been established that there is the need for 109 new pitches overall between 2007 and 2011. The following table calculates the share of the 109 pitches to be provided by Nottingham City.

Nottingham City

Current residential supply		
A Current supply of authorised privately owned site pitches in local authority area	44	Based on data from the survey and the local authorities
B Number of authorised pitches not available for letting (due to management problems, awaiting refurbishment etc)	0	Based on data from survey and summer survey
C Number of Available Pitches (A-B)	44	
D Number of existing pitches expected to become vacant and lettable through normal annual turnover (LA and privately owned)	4	Based on a vacancy rate of 8% to take account of transfers from one site to another in the area which will not free up a pitch for rehousing of a new household
E Number of households in site accommodation expressing a desire to live in housing	2	Number of people on authorised sites who would take up housing if offered – 4.5% based on results of survey
F Net Available Supply (D+E)	6	Based on adjusted CLG count and survey results
Current Demand		
G Households on unauthorised encampments	3	
H Households on unauthorised developments for which planning permission is not expected	0	Total number of households on unauthorised developments (none of which are expected to get planning permission), based on data from CLG count and survey
I Demand (G + H)	3	

J Concealed households in the study area currently in need of accommodation	5	Based on 12.2% concealed households (based on survey findings) requiring site accommodation from a total assumed household population of 47 (excluding those in housing)
K In housing but with a need for site accommodation	15	Assumes those in housing represent 50% of total population and that 33% would take up a place on a site if offered
L Estimated current backlog of need (I + J + K)	23	
M Additional household formation 2007 – 2011	10	Number of new households likely to form in next five years who will wish to take up site accommodation. Based on 2.1% pa household growth taken from the survey
N Estimated need for additional permanent pitches 2007/11 (L+M)	33	
O Pitches available from current and planned supply over 2007-2011	22	Assumes: Vacancies arising on authorised sites over a five year period due to normal net turnover of 8% (D X 5 = 20) + Additional vacancies created through those on authorised sites taking up housing (E = 2) Current long term voids likely to be brought back into use (see Figure 4) = 0
P Need for additional permanent pitches 2007-2011 (N-O)	11	

Please note that the figures in this table have been rounded up or down as appropriate. Calculations have used pre rounded figures which in some cases may affect totals.

This assessment relates to the need for additional pitches arising from the assumed number of households in the local authority area. The local authority may wish to work in partnership to meet this need at the district level.

Flow of new pitches needed for Nottingham City

Year	Total No of HH	Total HH on site pitches	Backlog being met	New HH forming	New HH requiring pitches	New pitches needed
2007	94	44	0	3	2	0
2008	97	44	3	3	2	2
2009	100	46	3	3	2	1
2010	103	47	3	3	2	1
2011	106	48	3	3	2	1
2012	109	50	3	3	2	1
2013	112	51	3	3	2	1
2014	116	52	3	3	2	1
2015	119	54	2	4	3	0
2016	123	54	0	4	3	0
2017	126	54	0	4	3	0
2018	130	54	0	4	3	0
2019	134	54	0	4	3	0
2020	138	54	0	4	3	0
2021	142	54	0	4	3	0
2022	146	54	0	4	3	0
2023	151	54	0	5	3	0
2024	155	54	0	5	3	0
2025	160	54	0	5	3	0
2026	165	54	0	5	3	0
2027	170	54	0	5	4	0

See notes on Figure 42

Appendix G – Interviews Completed by Site and District

Interviews Completed by Site and District

Location of Site	District					
	Ashfield	Gedling	Newark & Sherwood	Nottingham City	Rushcliffe	
Hodgkinson Road, Kirkby	1					
Barnby Crossing			1			
Blenheim Lane				1		
Bowers			9			
Castle View			24			
Church View			2			
David St. Kirkby	2					
Devon St.		1				
Dunromin			4			
Moorbridge				22		
Pond St. Kirkby in Ashfield	1					
Poplar Meadows		8				
Ropewalk Farm			4			
Sandhills			15			
Sherwood House		3				
The Burrows			2			
The Paddocks			3			
The Paddocks					3	
The Relics				1		
The Shannon			8			
Western Boulevard				6		
Total	4	12	72	30	3	121

Appendix H – Traveller Stopping Places

Summer Survey - Main Travelling Stopping Places

Roadside locations or sites that are used regularly:

	Number of respondents who stated location	
	Number	%
Alfreton rail station	1	1
Banbury	1	1
Barnsley	1	1
Bassingham	1	1
Bolsover	1	1
Boston	1	1
Bournemouth	1	1
Cardvale	1	1
Cambridge	1	1
Chesterfield	1	1
Colville	1	1
Congleton	1	1
Coventry	1	1
Cranleigh	1	1
Cheshire	1	1
Darlington	1	1
Dunkirk	1	1
Ellesmere Port	1	1
Essex	1	1
Fridsham	1	1
Hampshire	1	1
Holyhead	1	1
Kings Lynn	1	1
Leatherhead	1	1
Leominster	1	1
Lincolnshire	1	1
Liverpool	2	2
London	3	3
Mendlesham	1	1
Newark	3	3
Norfolk	1	1

	Number of respondents who stated location	
	Number	%
Northampton	2	2
Norwich	1	1
Nottinghamshire	4	4
Ollerton	1	1
Oswestry	1	1
Scotch Corner	2	2
Skegby	1	1
Sleaford	11	1
Somerset	1	1
Spalding	1	1
Stalksly	1	1
Stowe	1	1
Wales	3	3
Watford	2	2
Winchester	1	1
Worcester	1	1
Worksop	1	1
Yarmouth	1	1
Yorkshire	1	1
<i>None available</i>	16	16
<i>Anywhere available</i>	8	8
<i>Arable/farm land</i>	9	9
<i>Other, non-specific</i>	5	5
Total	101	100

* Where respondents have commented but not strictly answered the question, themes are given in italics

Appendix I – Preferences for Stopping Places – Summer Survey

Preferences for Stopping Places – Summer Survey

Places where stopping places should be provided (Q34b)

	Number of respondents who stated place	
	N	%
A46	5	4
A52	1	1
All areas/everywhere	35	29
Bulwell	1	1
Colwick	3	3
Doncaster	1	1
Grantham	2	2
Gunthorpe	1	1
Hucknall	2	2
Ilkeston	1	1
Lincoln	4	3
Local areas	2	2
Long Eaton	1	1
Mansfield	7	6
Newark	20	17
Netherfield	1	1
Newcastle	1	1
Nottingham	4	3
Nottinghamshire	3	3
Ollerton	13	11
Retford	6	5
Rushcliffe	1	1
Southwell	2	2
Sutton-in-Ashfield	2	2
Worksop	1	1
Total	120	100

Appendix J – Details of Gypsy and Traveller Policies from the Study Area Local Authorities

Not all of the local authorities in the study have specific Gypsy and Traveller policies. The notes below provide an indication of policies that have been developed.

Ashfield DC

Policy HG9 in the existing Ashfield Local Plan Review (November 2002) deals with the issue of planning provision for 'Gypsy Caravan Sites and Sites for Travelling Showpeople' and forms the current adopted planning policy for the District. A full copy of this Plan can be downloaded from the Council's main website: www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk.

The Adoption of the Ashfield Local Plan Review pre-dated the publication of the following important documents, which will now provide an updated context for planning policy implementation:

- ODPM Circular 01/2006: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites (February 2006)
- The Adopted Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan (February 2006) - Policy 3/7 deals with the issue of accommodation provision for Gypsies and Travellers. (A full copy of this can be downloaded from the Nottinghamshire County Council website: www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk.)
- The Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (September 2006), Policy 16 deals with the issue of Regional priorities for provision for Gypsies and Travellers. www.emra.gov.uk/publications
- The Ashfield LDF Core Strategy: Preferred Options Report (January 2007) - Draft policy CS8 'Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople' deals with the issue of accommodation provision at a District-wide strategic level. A full copy of this report can be downloaded from the Council's main website: www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk.)

Broxtowe BC

Policy H13 – Outside the Green Belt, proposals for gypsy caravan sites and sites for travelling Showpeople will be permitted where each of the following criteria are satisfied:

- a) A need for the site has been established
- b) They are reasonably accessible to community services and facilities
- c) There is no adverse impact on the visual amenities of the area, or on the amenity of nearby residents and other occupiers

This policy is based on Structure Plan Policy 4/4, and identifies the criteria under which any emerging permanent proposals would be assessed. Paragraph 4.21 of the Structure Plan confirms that Green Belt areas are inappropriate for such sites.

This is set out in the Broxtowe Local Plan, which was adopted in September 2004.

Gedling BC

Has no Local Plan policies on Gypsy and Traveller sites.

Mansfield DC

Has no Local Plan policies on Gypsy and Traveller sites.

Newark & Sherwood DC

Policy H33 of the Adopted Newark and Sherwood Local Plan (March 1999) deals with the issue of planning provision for 'Gypsy Caravan Sites'. Policy H33 is a criteria-based Policy. The Adoption of the Newark and Sherwood Local Plan pre-dated the publication of the following important documents, which will now provide an up-dated context for planning policy implementation:

- ODPM Circular 01/2006: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites (February 2006)
- The Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (September 2006), Policy 16 deals with the issue of Regional priorities for provision for Gypsies and Travellers.
- The Adopted Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan (February 2006) - Policy 3/7 deals with the issue of accommodation provision for Gypsies and Travellers. (A full copy of this can be downloaded from the Nottinghamshire County Council website: www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk.)
- The Newark and Sherwood LDF Core Strategy: Preferred Options Report (October 2006) - Preferred Option 14 deals with the issue of accommodation provision for Gypsies and Travellers and is detailed in the covering letter. (A full copy of the Core Strategy: Preferred Options Report can be downloaded from the Council's main website: www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk.)

Nottingham City

The local plan policy for Nottingham City is Policy H9 (Travellers) of the Nottingham Local Plan Adopted February 2005. This reads as follows:

"H9: Proposals for sites for travellers will be considered against the following criteria:

- a) appropriate accessibility to the site, convenient for the main highway network;
- b) availability of local services including schools and shops;
- c) adequate separation from existing dwellings, with appropriate boundary treatment and tree screening."

Rushcliffe BC

The Rushcliffe Non-Statutory Replacement Local Plan was adopted in December 2006. The Non-Statutory Plan contains a criteria-based policy, policy HOU12, which deals specifically with gypsy and traveller sites and states that:

Planning permission will be granted for both permanent and transit caravan sites for gypsies and travellers where the proposed site:

- A) has good accessibility to community services and facilities;
- B) has good access to the main road network, is suitable for large vehicles and trailers, and would not result in unacceptable impact on highway safety or traffic volumes; and
- C) will not detract from the amenity of nearby residential development; and
- D) is not within land designated as green belt.

Where possible, preference will be given to the re-use of previously-developed (brownfield) sites

The Rushcliffe Non-Statutory Local Plan post-dates, and is based on guidance within, ODPM Circular 01/2006 and the Adopted Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan.

The Non-Statutory Plan pre-dates the Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (September 2006). The policies within the final adopted version of the Regional Plan will be taken into account during the production of the Rushcliffe Local Development Framework.

Appendix K – Checklist

Summary of Project Objectives and Outcomes and how these have been addressed in the study

Objectives

Size and demographic composition of household groups	3.2, 3.6
Ethnicity. (There is a need to highlight the different types of Gypsy and Travellers groups that reside within each local authority area.)	3.1
Factors, which restrict access to both private and public sites.	3.4
Reasons for current choice of location.	3.4, 3.5
Social issues which may affect accommodation/location choice, e.g. crime, anti-social behaviour	3.4
Experience and frequency of evictions	3.4, 3.9
Preferred size and form of sites	3.5, 3.8
Current and future pitch requirements per household	3.8
Preferred location of sites. (The information provided needs to be as specific as possible, with the actual location being reported.)	3.5, 3.7
Preferred tenure (owner occupation or rented)	3.5
Condition of sites to assess the adequacy and availability of current provisions.	3.8
Satisfaction with services provided if a public or private landlord runs a site.	Database F3aAUTH and Summer Survey
Income levels and maximum site/pitch price or rental level	Database D8

Any affinity with a particular area	3.4, 3.5 Figures 20,21,22,23
Travelling habits (identify flows and seasonal movements between local authorities/ into and out of local authority areas and the relationship with other regions)	3.3
Employment patterns and locations	3.2, Figure10
Requirements for storage facilities	3.8
Level of vehicle ownership	3.8
Requirements for play facilities	3.8
Preferences for moving between houses and caravans	3.5
Ease of access to health, education and other public services, including public transport	3.10
Basic housing related support needs of the community	3.10
Pitch vacancy levels	4.5
Aspirations to move into permanent housing stock	4.5, Figure 17
The need for emergency stopping places	4.11
The number and outcomes of planning applications and appeals by each local authority	Data identified to help build picture of general demand and draw up list of authorised provision (Figure 3).

Outcomes

<p>The number of Gypsy and Traveller households that have or are likely to have accommodation need to be addressed, either immediately, or in the foreseeable future.</p>	<p>5.1, Figures 41, 42 Appendices D, E, F</p>
<p>A clear indication of where additional pitches and sites are needed. (This information will form an evidence base to influence the allocation of new sites/pitches at a regional and individual local authority level.)</p>	<p>3.7, 3.5</p>
<p>The level, type, size and location of accommodation required for this need to be suitably addressed, (e.g. socially rented/private site provision, transit sites or stopping places, bricks and mortar housing.)</p>	<p>3.5, 3.7, 3.8, 4.11</p>
<p>The level of unauthorised development which, if planning permission is not approved, is likely to swell the scale of need.</p>	<p>4.6</p>
<p>The intentions of those households planning to move which may free up spare pitch or bricks and mortar capacity.</p>	<p>4.5, Figure 40</p>
<p>The likely rate of household formation and annual population increase.</p>	<p>4.2, 4.9</p>
<p>A broad indication of Gypsy and Traveller needs/wishes for housing related support services.</p>	<p>5.2</p>
<p>Guidance on maintaining and monitoring future settlements and a robust database in a resource effective manner to ensure future needs are being appropriately addressed.</p>	<p>5.3, Database, Calculation Tools</p>