

# **Bassetlaw Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment**

June 2015



**Bassetlaw**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL  
— North Nottinghamshire —



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## Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

**Allocations** – Potential development sites identified and protected for specific uses.

**Authorised site** – A site with planning permission for a specified number of pitches, owned by either the Local Authority or a Registered Social Landlord.

**Authorised private site** – An authorised site owned by a private individual (who may or may not be a Gypsy or a Traveller). These sites can be owner occupied, rented or a mixture of owner occupied and rented pitches.

**Bricks and mortar** – Permanent mainstream housing.

**Caravan** – Mobile accommodation used by Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Also referred to as trailers.

**Core Strategy** – A Development Plan Document (DPDs) in the Local Development Framework which sets out the overarching strategy and principles on which other DPDs are built.

**Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)** – The Government department responsible for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation issues.

**Development Plan Documents (DPDs)** – Documents which outline the key development goals of Local Development Frameworks

**Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)** – Documents produced or commissioned by a Local Authority that identifies the accommodation requirements of Gypsies and Travellers in their administrative area. Also often referred to as a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA)

**Gypsies and Travellers** – This is the term used to include all ethnic Gypsies and Irish Travellers, plus other Travellers who adopt a nomadic or semi-nomadic way of life. It does not include Travelling Showpeople.

**Park home** – In law, they are known as 'mobile homes' and are covered by their own legislation – the Mobile Homes Act 1983, as amended by the Housing Act 2004, and more recently the Mobile Homes Act 2013 (in England). Although regarded as mobile homes, park homes are designed to be lived in permanently.

**Pitch** – An area of land on a site / development, generally home to one household. Can be varying sizes and have varying caravan occupancy levels.

**Site** – An authorised area of land on which Gypsies and Travellers are accommodated in trailers, chalets or vehicles. It can contain one or multiple pitches.

**Transit site** – Sites which provide accommodation for short, albeit undefined periods. These can be either authorised or unauthorised sites.

**Travelling Showpeople** – Commonly referred to as Showmen, these are occupational Travellers who work on travelling shows and fairs

**Unauthorised development** – This refers to a caravan / trailer or group of caravans / trailers on land owned (possibly developed) by Gypsies and Travellers without planning permission.

**Unauthorised encampment** Stopping on private / public land without permission (For example, camping at the side of the road)

## 1: Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showmen accommodation needs for Bassetlaw District Council for the period 2014 to 2029. It will enable the partner authorities to derive locally set targets for travellers' pitches and plots to be addressed through the development plan process, as well as gaining an understanding of local issues facing travellers. There are separate calculations for Gypsies and Travellers as well as Travelling Showpeople, and consideration has been given to the requirement for transit sites<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.2 The assessment has been undertaken using a joint methodology<sup>2</sup> which has been adopted by all the local authorities in Nottinghamshire and in conjunction with the Nottinghamshire Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officer. This sets out how current and future need in Nottinghamshire is assessed, in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act 2004 and the government's Planning Policy for Traveller Sites March 2012 (PPTS). In a minor change to the methodology, the partner authorities have taken the decision to change the base date from 2013 to 2014 in order to utilise the most up-to-date information.
- 1.3 This report draws on primary and secondary data sources including:
- **Primary Data** – face to face surveys of the traveller community and the bi-annual district wide caravan count
  - **Secondary information** – secondary data analysis and literature review, including supporting information from planning applications and examples of good practice in Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments from other local authorities
  - **Stakeholder consultation** – a workshop with service providers, representatives from the travelling communities, neighbouring local authorities/organisations and other relevant stakeholders

### Background

- 1.4 Prior to the publication of the PPTS, the number of pitches for travelling communities that each Local Authority needed to provide was set out in Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS). In Nottinghamshire, this was based on the Countywide Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)<sup>3</sup> and the Bassetlaw GTAA<sup>4</sup> which set out pitch requirements up until 2011 and 2010 respectively. The requirement of need was then extended to 2012 in the now revoked East Midlands RSS.

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<sup>1</sup> The requirement for transit sites will be reviewed using information on previous unauthorised encampments within the district.

<sup>2</sup> Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment Methodology – October 2013.

<sup>3</sup> Nottinghamshire Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment, Tribal, May 2007

<sup>4</sup> Bassetlaw Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment, Fordham's, December 2005

1.5 The PPTS sets out that it is now the responsibility of individual authorities to identify the requirement for Traveller pitches/plots based on local needs assessments. In light of this, the seven Boroughs and Districts in Nottinghamshire prepared and agreed a joint methodology to aid the assessment of accommodation needs for Nottinghamshire, taking into account:

- the aims and requirements of the PPTS;
- previous GTAAs and their methodologies;
- neighbouring authorities' work; and
- best practice guidance and lessons learnt through appeals.

## 2: Policy Background

### NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

#### Planning Policy for Traveller Sites and the National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.1 National policy and guidance in respect of planning for travellers is set out in PPTS (DCLG, March 2012). This policy replaces Circular 01/2006 'Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites' and Circular 04/2007 'Planning for Travelling Showpeople'. At the time of writing, the DCLG has recently closed consultation on a revised version of the current guidance.
- 2.2 The PPTS contains two policies which relate to the assessment of the need and future provision of new sites. Policy A deals with 'Using evidence to plan positively and manage development' and Policy B provides advice on 'Planning for traveller sites'. The main thrust of these policies is to:
- give local planning authorities the responsibility to determine the right level of traveller site provision in their area in consultation with local communities, while ensuring fairness in the planning system;
  - remove the specific reference and requirement for GTAAs, though a duty still remains to have a robust evidence of need to inform local plans;
  - enable local planning authorities to use their assessment of need to set their own targets for pitch/plot provision; and
  - encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale and identify sufficient deliverable sites to deliver site need in the first five years and broad locations for developable sites for years 6-10 and years 11-15.
- 2.3 The PPTS should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which sets out the overarching priorities for the planning system, against which Local Plans are to be prepared and decisions made on planning applications.

#### The Housing Act 2004

- 2.4 While there have been numerous changes to planning policy at the national level, the requirement to assess the accommodation needs for travelling communities remains firmly embedded in the Housing Act 2004. The Act requires local housing authorities to include travellers in their accommodation assessments and to take a strategic approach, including drawing up a strategy demonstrating how the accommodation needs of travellers will be met.



## **Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments Guidance (DCLG, 2007)**

- 2.5 Although the NPPF replaced a plethora of planning guidance a number of guidance documents still remain, including the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Guidance (2007).
- 2.6 The 2007 GTAA guidance is likely to be withdrawn by the Government, though the duty to complete assessments will remain. However, some basic principles from this guidance are considered to be relevant and have been taken into account in undertaking this assessment. In particular:
- Accommodation need is defined 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 (see paragraph 5.4 of the methodology for further details);
  - Careful consideration should be given to the appropriate timing for the survey as the caravan count consistently shows higher numbers on unauthorised encampments, and lower numbers on permanent residential sites, in the summer. The guidance states that it is also likely that numbers in housing will be lower in the summer; and
  - When assessing future need accurate projections are likely to be more difficult. Analysis of changing demand (which may be expressed through unauthorised sites or low demand for authorised sites) will provide further information but it should be possible to identify:
    - 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; and
    - travelling patterns within the survey area and in and out of surrounding areas.

## **LOCAL POLICY CONTEXT**

- 2.7 Bassetlaw District Council's Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD was adopted in December 2011. Policy DM6 sets out criteria for allocating traveller sites and assessing planning applications. While the council intended to allocate traveller sites either in the Site Allocations DPD (SADPD) or in a separate Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople DPD, the recent decision to withdraw the SADPD and commence work on a new Local Plan means that allocating sites to meet identified needs will be deferred to this document. Work on the initial stages of the plan will begin in 2015.
- 2.8 Please see the Council's website for more details about the emerging Local Plan: <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/everything-else/planning-building.aspx>

### 3. The Gypsy and Traveller Population in Bassetlaw

#### Population Data and Assumptions

- 3.1 There is a general lack of clarity about the extent of the Gypsy and Traveller population in England and there are some clear disparities in the population data for the travelling community in Bassetlaw. The 2011 Census data show 94 White Gypsies and Irish Travellers in the district, although this typically represents individuals rather than households. It is possible to look at the location of existing Gypsy and Traveller sites in their respective Wards and the associated Census population data. However, based on bi-annual count data, the Ward populations are not always consistent with the number caravans found there and, subsequently, the number of people likely to be residing in caravans. As such, it is felt that the Census may provide a better reflection of Gypsies and Travellers living in conventional housing, rather than on sites.
- 3.2 Aside from the above assumptions relating to the accuracy and relevance of Census data, the Council's own housing register identifies Romany Gypsies as the only ethnicity to which Gypsies and Travellers can subscribe, with just two households currently in housing and a further five on the waiting list. As such, notwithstanding the challenges associated with Census returns from a transitory population, the criteria available on housing register surveys leave a number of gaps in to which the members of the travelling community could fall, if reliant on self-identification when their specific ethnic groups are not recognised. As the housing register table (below) shows, the extent of ethnic group definitions mean that there are a number of different categories in to which non-Romany Gypsies and Travellers could fall.

Ethnicity	Bassetlaw Housing Register		Bassetlaw Housing Waiting List	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Any Other Ethnic Group	6	0.16%	6	0.18%
Asian Bangladeshi	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Asian Chinese	1	0.03%	2	0.06%
Asian Indian	2	0.05%	0	0.00%
Asian Other	14	0.38%	12	0.36%
Asian Pakistani	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Black African	6	0.16%	6	0.18%
Black Caribbean	5	0.13%	2	0.06%
Black Other	1	0.03%	5	0.15%
Mixed Other	5	0.13%	6	0.18%
Mixed White and Asian	1	0.03%	5	0.15%
Mixed White and Black African	4	0.11%	2	0.06%
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	4	0.11%	4	0.12%
Refused	34	0.91%	94	2.78%
Romany Gypsy	2	0.05%	5	0.15%
White British	3216	86.27%	2825	83.60%

White Irish	27	0.72%	33	0.98%
White Other	384	10.30%	370	10.95%
Not Known	14	0.38%	0	0.00%

**Table 3.1: Bassetlaw Housing Register/Waiting List**

3.3 Based on research from 46 GTAA's across the country by the Irish Traveller Movement in Britain, it is estimated that Census data undercount the travelling population in the East Midlands by approximately 47%. This is broadly consistent with estimates produced for the Government, indicating that more than 50% of the overall Gypsy and Traveller population are now living in permanent housing<sup>5</sup>.

3.4 The Commission for Racial Equality's 2006 report, *Common Ground: Equality, good race relations and sites for Gypsies and Irish Travellers*, suggested that the housed population is around three times the size of the trailer-based population. Anecdotal evidence from consultation supports this, suggesting that in Bassetlaw a greater proportion of the Gypsy and Traveller community are living in conventional housing. Although the Council's previous GTAA failed to identify a significant number of households in bricks and mortar accommodation, this estimation may be considered reasonable with an average of 59 caravans in the district based on counts undertaken in the previous five-year period, between July 2009<sup>6</sup> and the base date of survey data in this assessment in January 2014.

Year	Month	Total no. of caravans	Caravans on unauthorised encampments	Caravans on authorised sites (Council)	Caravans on authorised sites (Private)
2014	January	54	6	0	48
2013	July	52	7	0	45
	January	54	6	0	48
2012	July	62	16	0	46
	January	31	1	0	30
2011	July	55	18	8	29
	January	60	25	4	31
2010	July	80	22	21	37
	January	67	4	21	42
2009	July	73	11	26	36

**Table 3.2: Bi-annual caravan count data for the five-year period preceding GTAA base date**

3.5 The PPTS requires that the accommodation needs of Travelling Showpeople are included within the assessments of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs. Currently, there are no Travelling Showpeople known to be living within Bassetlaw.

3.6 In view of the above considerations, a number of reasoned assumptions must be made to determine the extent of the Gypsy and Traveller household population that will form the basis of the needs assessment.

<sup>5</sup> Pat Niner (2003), Local Authority Gypsy/Traveller Sites in England, ODPM, p24

<sup>6</sup> Caravan count data accumulated since the expiry of the previous Bassetlaw GTAA (2005)

3.7 Furthermore, the sources of data from which figures used in this assessment are derived vary in terms of the units. The bi-annual caravan count, co-ordinated by the DCLG, emphasises the number of caravan counted within the district, while the Council's Licensing department also license a specific number of caravans on a site, not pitches; Census data counts individuals, not households; and Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs are expressed in terms of the number of pitches required, with pitches typically consisting of between one and three caravans, depending on the size of the household. For the purposes of the assessment it is therefore necessary to apply the assumptions set out below, in order to define a baseline household population figure.

*Site-based population*

- Average caravan count over last five years July 2009 – January 2014 = 59 caravans
- Assuming 1.7 caravans per household<sup>7</sup>,  $59 / 1.7 = 35$  **households living in site-based accommodation**

*Bricks and mortar-based population*

- 2011 Census Gypsy & Traveller Population for Bassetlaw = **94** (individuals)
- Nottinghamshire GTAA (2007) applies the widely held assumption that housed members of the travelling community represent at least 50% of the total population. As such  $94 \times 2 =$  a **total housed population of 188** (individuals).
- Between the previous Nottinghamshire GTAA (2007) and the GTAAs for neighbouring counties<sup>8</sup> Derbyshire (2014) and Leicestershire (2006), the average Gypsy and Traveller household comprises 3.6 people. Therefore,  $188 / 3.6 = 52$  **bricks and mortar-based households**.

*Total Gypsy and Traveller population*

- 35 site-based households + 52 bricks and mortar households = **87 Gypsy and Traveller households in Bassetlaw**.

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<sup>7</sup> Figure derived from 2007 Nottinghamshire GTAA

<sup>8</sup> Using neighbouring county GTAAs provides a reasonable means of comparison of accuracy/consistency of average household size

## 4. Existing Sites

4.1 There is a need to exercise a certain degree of caution when extrapolating the characteristics, trends and needs of the Gypsy and Traveller population from the caravan counts and other such data alone. In order to provide more specific information on the local Gypsy and Traveller population, this section draws upon the information on licensed caravan sites held by Bassetlaw District Council's Licensing department and information from recent planning applications for Gypsy and Traveller sites, as well as information obtained through a survey of current residents on sites within the district.

### Socially rented sites

4.2 There are currently no socially rented sites in the district, although some opinions from consultation with the community suggested that local authority-run sites are generally well regarded and there is a perception that they can offer fairer treatment than is experienced on some traveller-owned sites.

### Authorised private sites

4.3 There are 63 authorised permanent/residential pitches in Bassetlaw, along with 44 temporary/transit pitches. Table 4.1 below shows the details of authorised sites currently operating in Bassetlaw (as of the base date of the study, 31 March 2014).

Site Name	Address	No. of residential pitches	No. of transit pitches	Planning application reference
Markham Moor	Harehill Croft, Main Street, Milton	8	0	1/16/97/19
Markham Moor	Longbow Touring Caravan Park, Main Street, Milton	0	20	1/53/82/18C
Stubbing Lane	Stubbing Lane Caravan Park, Stubbing Lane, Worksop S80 1NF	28	0	1/53/82/4D
Cleveland Hill*	Land at Cleveland Hill, Main Street, West Markham, Tuxford, Nottinghamshire NG22 0PH	2	0	12/01628/COU
Treswell	Land north of Cottam Road, Treswell, DN22 0EP	16	0	43/12/00009
Daneshill	Daneshill Traveller Site	3	24	13/00138/FUL
Cheapside	Land at rear of 31 Cheapside, Worksop	5	0	02/07/00466
Gypsy Corner*	Gypsy Corner, Smeath Lane, Hayton, Retford	1	0	14/01044/COU
<b>Total</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>44</b>	

Table 4.1: Authorised Gypsy & Traveller Sites in Bassetlaw. \* Sites not authorised at base date of assessment

- 4.4 Daneshill (Torworth) is owned by Nottinghamshire County Council, but is on a long-term lease to a private landlord, therefore is regarded as a private site. The site was redeveloped between 2013-2014, implementing the planning permission (13/00138/FUL) that authorised an increase of capacity from 16 to 24 transit pitches and three residential pitches. Tenants of the transit pitches are permitted to stay for up to three months.
- 4.5 This site has previously accommodated a group of New Age Travellers and this long-held association has, in the past, reportedly deterred other Gypsy and Traveller groups from using the site. However, the New Age Travellers no longer appear to be in Bassetlaw and the current leaseholder is himself an established member of the travelling community. Surveys undertaken on the site indicated that it was occupied by a mix of Romany and Irish Gypsies, supporting the assertion mixed sites can work if they are well managed. Numbers of caravans on site from recent count data are consistent with the old poor reputation, followed by an increase in occupation with a change in management, then another low-period during refurbishment works, before another significant boost in numbers.
- 4.6 Stubbing Lane is a large residential site located in Worksop. The site has 28 pitches and is occupied predominantly by members of a single family. However, data from caravan counts in the last few years show a steady decline in numbers on site, from around capacity in 2010, to only 10 caravans in January 2014. However, this shows consistency with feedback from the stakeholder consultation event, which highlighted concerns about poor condition of facilities on the site prompting residents to seek alternative accommodation elsewhere. Discussions with the Council's Environmental Health team have verified that facilities on the site are very limited and in poor condition.
- 4.7 Cheapside is a small residential site in Worksop. The number of pitches on the site is unclear, but the planning permission on the site is for five caravans. However, records show that it has only been at capacity on one occasion, with only one or two caravans on site the majority of the time.
- 4.8 Markham Moor is located just off the A1. There are two separate sites, although they have historically been regarded as a single entity for the bi-annual caravan count. The sites comprise Harehill Croft which is licensed for eight residential caravans. This is accepted as eight residential pitches, with additional space for storage of touring caravans. Neighbouring Longbow Caravan Park is licensed for 20 touring caravans which, in the absence of data to verify otherwise, is taken to be 20 pitches.
- 4.9 Count data for these two sites show fairly consistent numbers of caravans on the two sites since 2006, albeit with a notable spike in January 2014. Although we can only speculate as to the reasons for this anomaly, comments from the stakeholder event advised that many of

the travellers who had vacated pitches at Stubbing Lane were looking for alternative accommodation elsewhere in the district and across the border in Newark & Sherwood District. It is therefore feasible that these travellers contributed to the high number of caravans on the site for only a short period and gradually reducing over the last 12 months.

- 4.10 Treswell (Cottam Road) is a site located on the edge of a relatively small village, with 16 residential pitches. Planning permission was granted in 2012 but, since then, despite being partially developed and pitches marked out, the site has never been occupied and is currently in a somewhat dilapidated and overgrown state. It was reported at the stakeholder event that the site was being marketed, although we are unaware of any change in the situation. Similarly, at a recent planning appeal hearing, the appellant advised that this site could not be regarded as being 'available' as the owner was 'in the process' of upgrading sewerage and drainage on site ahead of it being occupied. However, we have seen no evidence of work on the site to substantiate this.

#### **Newly authorised sites**

- 4.11 During preparation of this GTAA, two additional sites have been authorised. These sites, along with other planning applications that have emerged more recently are exclusively for single families, comprising just a few households and seeking only a limited number of pitches, rather than large-scale developments.
- 4.12 Cleveland Hill is a small family site, located on the edge of the small village of West Markham, approximately 1 mile away from Tuxford. Permission was granted on appeal for two pitches on the site of a former agricultural smallholding and served as a clear indication of how PPTS is being interpreted in respect of the suitability of sites in the countryside. At the time of writing, the site remains unoccupied.
- 4.13 Gypsy Corner (Hayton) is also a small family site on the edge of the villages of Clarborough and Hayton. At the base date for this assessment (31 March 2014), this was classed as an unauthorised development and was the subject of enforcement action from the Council. The site is therefore recorded as an unauthorised development in the GTAA calculator. However, since then, a temporary permission for a single pitch, comprising three caravans was granted. Whether the site is referenced as authorised or unauthorised is of little overall significance, as it is only a single residential pitch.

#### **Unauthorised sites**

- 4.14 There are currently no known unauthorised sites/encampments within the district.
- 4.15 Until recently a site on Tranker Lane, Rhodesia was accepted as a tolerated site and consistently had six or seven caravans on it throughout the year. However, during the recent

site survey programme conducted by the Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officer, one of the site's residents indicated that it is not a site for Gypsies and Travellers.

- 4.16 Having discounted the above site from all calculations in the needs assessment, there is a notable fall in occurrences of unauthorised encampments, particularly over the last five years.

#### **Licensed caravan sites**

- 4.17 In addition to the above identified Gypsy and Traveller sites, there are numerous licensed caravan sites, with static caravans and chalet-style park homes<sup>9</sup>. While these are distinct from and not associated with Gypsy and Traveller sites, forming no part of this assessment, it is noted from Bassetlaw District Council's licensing records that some of these sites are owned/managed by known members of the travelling community. This suggests that other members of the travelling community may reside on these sites or in this type of dwelling and are categorised within the 'bricks and mortar' population.

- 4.18 While this is an entirely speculative assertion, park homes may provide a feasible permanent/residential alternative to trailer-based accommodation, particularly for those members of the travelling community who suffer a psychological aversion to living in conventional bricks and mortar accommodation. Furthermore, anecdotal evidence from stakeholder consultation and site surveys indicated that Gypsies and Travellers are known to be living in the following settlements:

- Worksop (Gateford, Riverside and Manton)\*
- Harworth & Bircotes\*
- Carlton-in-Lindrick
- Langold
- Scrooby\*
- Blyth
- Ranskill
- Retford (Hallcroft)\*
- Tuxford\*
- Treswell
- Misterton\*
- West Stockwith\*
- Mattersey
- Misson

- 4.19 Settlements marked with asterisks coincide with locations of licensed caravan sites.

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<sup>9</sup> Park homes are mobile homes designed to be lived in permanently



## 5. Consultation with the Community

### Introduction

- 5.1 The Council's engagement with the travelling community in preparation of this GTAA consisted of a 'stakeholder workshop' and the County Council's Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officer undertaking questionnaires with residents on existing sites in each district.

### STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

- 5.2 This event was hosted by Newark and Sherwood District Council in November 2013. Inspired by a similar initiative by the Lincolnshire authorities in March 2013, and attended by representatives from the Nottinghamshire authorities, the event sought to gather information about current accommodation needs and help gain an understanding of issues specific to localities within the county. In an effort to ensure that feedback was suitably targeted, this event focused upon the districts of Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood, Mansfield and Ashfield, which are broadly considered to represent the northern half of Nottinghamshire. Event attendees included:

- Representatives from the travelling community;
- Housing, Planning and Environmental Health Officers from adjoining local authorities;
- Key service providers – health, education, social care, police, fire service;
- Rural Community Action Nottinghamshire;
- The Gypsy & Traveller Liaison Officers for Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Lincolnshire; and
- Consultants undertaking comparable work for Derbyshire and Staffordshire local authorities.

- 5.3 Key themes emerging from discussions in the workshop are set out below.

### Cross boundary movement and issues outside of the study area

- 5.4 Participants specifically identified a significant amount of cross boundary movement from Chesterfield and Doncaster to Newark, as young people move away from their family base due to land availability issues. Likewise, the poor quality of sites in neighbouring districts was perceived to be a driver in people wishing to relocate (reportedly, Pleasley, in Bolsover). In these circumstances Bassetlaw can provide a convenient stopping place between the two areas.

### Site Requirements

- 5.5 There was a general consensus from participants in the area-based discussion that sites with between 10 and 12 pitches would suit one extended family, although smaller sites would also be acceptable. However, there is an overwhelming preference for travellers to be on family sites as these don't experience the management problems sometimes associated with larger sites, while families want the sizes of their sites to be appropriate in the context of any neighbouring settlement, in line with government guidance.

- 5.6 Occupation and ownership: Certain traveller groups live harmoniously on sites together, but some experience conflicts. These were perceived to be more common on public sites. Although some councils operate allocation policies for pitches on socially rented sites, which acknowledge cultural differences, this can sometimes be interpreted as prejudice. It was noted at the Derbyshire stakeholder event that consensus was held larger sites are better managed by Gypsies or Travellers who fully understand the needs of the community.
- 5.7 Sometimes council owned sites can better meet the need to move from unauthorised encampments as those who are able to buy land generally use it for family. Overcharging for services can be an issue on privately owned sites.
- 5.8 The idea of providing a site that specifically meets the needs of the elderly was mooted, but was met with some scepticism as the elderly are typically cared for within the family unit. However, a contributor from the healthcare sector suggested that adaptation of facilities within amenity blocks may be helpful.

#### **Transit Sites**

- 5.9 Participants indicated that provision of permanent site accommodation must be prioritised, although also indicated that there is likely to be a need for more transit/emergency sites throughout the area and nationwide, particularly as a lot of the community travel in the summer to find work.

#### **Barriers to Provision**

- 5.10 A lack of knowledge and understanding about the cultural practices of the travelling community was highlighted as a key concern, specifically by local council members. The view was expressed that members should be more aware that the travelling community are also their constituents, while a perceived lack of political will for making decisions about the location of traveller sites was cited as being amongst the biggest obstacles to provision.
- 5.11 The cost of planning applications and procedures is also considered prohibitive. Discussion around costs alluded to the fact that so many applications are initially refused then need to go through the appeal process, leading to an escalation of the costs to applicants.

#### **SITE SURVEYS**

- 5.12 This section summarises and reflects upon the responses of those who participated in the survey of residents of existing sites in the Bassetlaw area, undertaken between July and September 2014. Each section of the summary relates to the corresponding part of the questionnaire (see Appendix).

#### **Section A: Accommodation**

- 5.13 Question 1 addresses ownership of the traveller sites in Bassetlaw. Because all of the existing sites in the district are operated privately, 100% of respondents indicated that the pitch they occupy is owned by another Gypsy or Traveller and all site occupants pay for their pitch. Although the site at Daneshill is owned by Nottinghamshire County Council, it is

leased to a private landlord. No majority preferences were expressed in terms of who respondents would prefer to own/manage their accommodation (Q10).

- 5.14 In response to Q3, when asked about how long they intended to stay on their current site, some respondents gave specific timescales relating to their travel plans, although the majority (63%) said that they would stay on the site as long as possible – particularly where they were occupying transit pitches.
- 5.15 Under Q4, 15% of people were long-term residents (10 or more years) of the pitches they occupied and only four percent between two and three years. The majority of respondents were based on transit pitches at Daneshill (81%) indicated that they had been on their current pitch for less than a month. Responses to Q5 revealed that it is clear (68% of respondents) that lack of access to suitable accommodation elsewhere is the primary driver in choice of location, with 23% stating that the desire to be near family and friends is the next biggest influence. Nine percent of respondents (on the Stubbing Lane site) stated that benefitting from close proximity to healthcare facilities in the area (Worksop) underpinned their choice of location. Consequently, the duration of a respondent's stay in the local area largely reflected the split between those on permanent and transit sites, with 59% being less than six months and 26% over 10 years.
- 5.16 All respondents indicated that they had some family and friends living in the area (Q7), but it is unclear if that specifically meant Bassetlaw as under Q8 70% of people indicated that they regard the county as the local area. Only 12% regarded the district as being their local area, while 18% consider the Worksop area as their locality.
- 5.17 No respondents had any complaints about the quality of their current accommodation, although it is commonly assumed that site occupants are reluctant to be openly critical of their current accommodation (if owned by another traveller), to avoid the risk of losing their place on the site (Q12 & Q14).
- 5.18 Under Q20, respondents overwhelmingly (79%) expressed a desire for sites that are located on the edge of a town or a city. Only 4% want sites on the edge of villages, while the remaining 17% prefer the relative seclusion of rural (out of town/village) locations. While urban/suburban sites seemed to be the preference of the travelling community, this appears to be at odds with recent planning application histories, which paint a different picture. Planning applications that have come forward for Gypsy and Traveller sites in Bassetlaw since the expiry of the 2005 GTAA (2011 – present) show six sites which are effectively rural locations; for the most part, being at least 1km away from sustainable settlements identified in the Core Strategy settlement hierarchy. This trend may partially reflect applicants' preferences, but is ostensibly the result of available sites in or near to

identified growth settlements being more costly as they generally attract interest from developers for conventional forms of housing.

### **Section B: Site Development**

- 5.19 When asked about the ideal size of site on which they would like to live, there was a relatively varied response from survey participants. Fifty-eight percent opted for relatively large sites of 21-25 pitches and 17% were in favour of slightly smaller 16-20 pitch sites. Only a quarter of respondents suggested smaller sites of 11-15 pitches, as was highlighted as the preference during the stakeholder consultation workshop. However, as noted previously, it is assumed that many residents are likely to express preference that reflects their current circumstance for fear of being told to leave if they don't like the site they are on.
- 5.20 There was very limited response to the question about what size pitches should be (Q4). The lack of response means that it is difficult to draw any consistent or meaningful conclusions, therefore the most reliable data to draw upon is that contained in planning applications, where pitches typically comprise space for two caravans. However, irrespective of the number of caravans that can be accommodated on a pitch, all respondents agreed (Q6) that pitches should incorporate car parking spaces and not have separate parking bays elsewhere on site.
- 5.21 Contrary to the widely held belief, expressed at the stakeholder workshop, that sites should be for a single ethnic group, responses to Q10 showed 56% in favour of sites for particular groups and 44% in favour of mixed sites. However, this may again be symptomatic of the greatest level of feedback coming from the Daneshill transit site, which currently accommodates a mix of traveller groups.

### **Sections C: About You; Section D: Other Members of Your Household; and Section E: Travelling Patterns**

- 5.22 The above sections of the surveys yielded the poorest response, with participants showing very limited willingness to provide personal demographic information and travel patterns.
- 5.23 Information given in Section E indicates:
- Summer is the preferred travel time
  - Primarily for visiting family and friends and staying on their sites
  - Reluctance to camp on the roadside
  - Most respondents have used transit sites in the past and feel that more are needed
  - Lack of places to stay when travelling limits choice of location

### **Further Survey Sections**

- 5.24 The latter parts of the site surveys failed to render sufficient responses for them to make any further meaningful contribution.

## **Conclusions**

- 5.25 Clearly there are significant differences between GTAA's and conventional housing surveys with sample sizes required by conventional studies never being achieved in GTAA's. This is especially evident when comparing a district-level assessment, such as this, with those carried out at county-level or in co-working between geographically associated authorities, which typically generate larger sample sizes. In regard to this GTAA, there is a comparatively limited response rate to surveys carried out and reliance on a significant number of assumptions.

## 6. Needs Assessment for Residential Sites: data sources and assumptions

### Introduction

- 6.1 This section sets out the steps for assessing need for permanent residential pitches, including data sources and the assumptions that have been applied where information is new or relevant data is unavailable.

### Stage 1: Establishing the baseline data

- 6.2 Step 1a: As explained in Section 3, there is no single definitive source of information about the number of Gypsies and Travellers living in Bassetlaw, therefore the figure used relies on a number of reasoned assumptions.
- 6.3 Based on a figure of 35 site-based Gypsy and Traveller households + an assumed 52 bricks and mortar households, the number of Gypsy and Traveller households in Bassetlaw is estimated at 87.

### Stage 2: Current known pitch need from 31 March 2014

- 6.4 Step 1: As of 31 March 2014 there was only one unauthorised development, comprising a single pitch. There were no temporary permissions at this time either.
- 6.5 Step 2: There were no unauthorised encampment households contributing to a demonstrable local need for permanent pitches as of 31 March 2014.
- 6.6 Step 3: The number of traveller households in bricks and mortar accommodation wanting to be on site-based accommodation is unclear, with no definitive known need on the council's housing register or from site surveys questionnaires. The population assumption uses the 2011 Census figure as the basis for the housed population and in doubling this figure seeks to avoid underestimating the extent of the unknown population. This stage of the assessment maintains the assumption applied in the 2007 Nottinghamshire GTAA, whereby 33% of housed Gypsies and Travellers would take up a place on a site if offered. This equates to 14 households.
- 6.7 Step 4: Site surveys yielded little information to contribute to knowledge of the number of concealed households with known need for site based accommodation. Therefore, this assessment applies the indicator of 12.2% used in the 2007 Nottinghamshire GTAA. This equates to 13 concealed households.
- 6.8 Step 5: Given that there are no public sites in Bassetlaw, there is no data on demand for this type of accommodation.
- 6.9 Step 6: Calculates the total known pitch need from Step 1 – Step 5.

### Stage 3: Forecast of pitch need from base date 2014 – 2019

- 6.10 Step 7: As of the base date (31 March 2014) there are no temporary permissions for sites in Bassetlaw.

- 6.11 Step 8: The forecast of household growth (family formation) requiring site based accommodation from the present population residing in bricks and mortar applies a growth rate of 2.1%. This formation rate is derived from the 2007 Nottinghamshire GTAA and is supported by research undertaken by Opinion Research Services in November 2013<sup>10</sup>, which concludes that current evidence supports using formation rates of between 1.5% and 2.55 per annum. This is far higher than the growth rate in the settled community, but reflects the relative youthfulness of the Traveller population. It goes on to state that although a rate of 3% was commonly used in the now revoked Regional Plans, this level of growth would be exceptional and there is no statistical evidence to support it. The 2007 Nottinghamshire GTAA also assumed that 33% of those residing in housing would take up a place on a site if offered. When compared to other recent studies, these assumptions appear reasonable.
- 6.12 Step 9: Forecast of household growth (family formation) requiring site based accommodation from present population residing on sites assumes a growth rate of 2.1%, as set out above.
- 6.13 As a means of comparison, Doncaster's latest needs assessment<sup>11</sup> states that the Council's previous study (2007) used a household growth rate of 4.5%, which when compared to the change in household numbers, changes in caravan count and change in unauthorised encampments and developments appears grossly overestimated. While the 2014-2019 assessment uses a figure of 3%, as widely used in other assessments, it is considered possible that even this reduced figure is an over estimation.
- 6.14 In view of the above, the figure of 2.1% applied in this assessment appears to be a reasonable assumption given the comparative population size in each administrative area.
- 6.15 Steps 10 & 11: Calculate the total forecast pitch need for the five year period from 31 March 2014, then the total need as the sum of Steps 6 – 10.

#### **Stage 4: Supply of known Gypsy and Traveller Pitches by 31 March 2014**

- 6.16 Step 12: Total number of residential pitches currently available to Gypsies and Travellers as of 31 March 2014, based on council records.
- 6.17 Step 13: Total number of pitches in use by Gypsies and Traveller's as of 31 March 2014, based on bi-annual count data. The data does not specify whether there are multiple caravans on pitches, therefore one caravan = one pitch/household. While this may slightly misrepresent the true number of pitches that are available, it nonetheless leads to assuming that fewer pitches are available. Planning application evidence suggests that while numerous pitches may be 'available' there are other reasons as to why Gypsies and Travellers feel that they are unable to take up existing pitch vacancies and insist upon need for new site provision.

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<sup>10</sup> Household Formation Rates for Gypsies and Travellers: Technical Note – Opinion Research Services November 2013

<sup>11</sup> Doncaster Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (2014-2019)

6.18 Step 14: Based on bi-annual caravan count data, deducts the number of pitches that are currently in use from the total number of authorised residential pitches that are believed to be available for use by members of the travelling community.

#### **Stage 5: Forecast of supply of known Gypsy and Traveller Pitches between 2014 & 2019**

6.19 Step 15: The forecast of turnover of sites in use by Gypsies and Travellers, which will accommodate new need (as opposed to site by site transfer), is expressed as a percentage rate and applied to the pitch figure at step 14 giving a total number of vacant pitches per annum. However, in the absence of any reliable evidence with regard to 'in' and 'out' migration, an assumption of net nil migration has been applied. With no public sites providing turnover data we rely on primary data based on survey work from neighbouring Nottinghamshire districts<sup>12</sup>; none of which indicate any desire to move from or to Bassetlaw, with 70% of survey respondents regarding the whole county as their 'local area'.

6.20 Step 16: With no up to date primary data available to forecast transfers to housing from sites, the assumption of 4.5% (derived from the 2007 Nottinghamshire GTAA) is applied to determine the likely rate of transfer from site-based accommodation to bricks and mortar over a five-year period.

6.21 Step 17: Forecast of total number of pitches not in use, but expected to be so by 2019, based on all sites with planning permission not yet implemented.

6.22 Steps 18 & 19: The total forecast supply for the five-year period is calculated from the sum of steps 15 – 17, which is then added to the known available pitches (Step 14).

#### **Stage 6: Total Pitch Requirements 2014 – 2019**

6.23 Step 20: The overall requirement for Gypsy and Traveller residential pitches for Bassetlaw District Council for the five-year period between 2014 & 2019 is calculated from Step 11 minus Step 19.

#### **Stage 7: Future Need Calculation 2019 – 2024**

6.24 Step 21: The total number of pitches available in the district by 2019 is derived from the total number of pitches at the start of the assessment (Step 11), plus those that are expected to come in to use by 2019 (Step 17), as these will be additional supply, along with any new pitches required between 2014 – 2019 (Step 20).

6.25 Step 22: The rationale applied to turnover and forecast of movement between housing and site-based accommodation is the same as that applied in Step 15 (nil).

6.26 Step 23 and Step 24: As above, this step applies the same figure as in Step 8 for the forecast transfer of households to bricks and mortar housing from site-based accommodation. The sum of Steps 22 and 23 then provides the forecast supply of unoccupied pitches between 2019 and 2024.

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<sup>12</sup> See Mansfield and Newark & Sherwood District Council GTAAs



- 6.27 Step 25 and Step 26: These steps apply the compound growth rate from Step 9 to the forecast population for 2019 – 2024 and then also re-applies the figure for Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar accommodation with need for site-based accommodation (as in Step 8).
- 6.28 Step 27: The sum of Steps 25 and 26 produces the total forecast pitch need for the 2019 – 2024.
- 6.29 Step 28: The total pitch requirement for 2019 – 2024 is therefore calculated by subtracting the forecast unoccupied pitch supply (Step 24) from the forecast pitch need (Step 27).

### Stage 8: Future Need Calculation 2024 – 2029

- 6.30 The pitch requirement calculation for the following five-year period (2024 – 2029) repeats the steps set out in Stage 7 (above), resulting in a total Gypsy and Traveller requirement of 4.1 pitches for this period.

Stage 1: Establishing the baseline data		
Step	Action	Figure
1a	<b>Gypsy &amp; Traveller (G&amp;T) household population for the area</b>	<b>87</b>
Stage 2: Current known pitch need (31 March 2014)		
1	Unauthorised developments (including temporary permissions)	1
2	Unauthorised encampments where there is demonstrable local need for permanent pitches	0
3	Number of G&Ts in bricks and mortar housing requiring site based accommodation	14.355
4	Number of concealed households requiring site based accommodation	13
5	Applicants on public site waiting lists	0
6	<b>Total known pitch need</b>	<b>28.355</b>
Stage 3: Forecast pitch need (31 March 2014)		
7	Temporary permissions due to end between 31 March 2014 and 2019	0
8	Forecast of household growth (family formation) arising from G&Ts in bricks and mortar accommodation between 31 March 2014 and 2019 requiring site based accommodation	1.6
9	Five-year forecast of household growth arising from G&Ts on site based accommodation	4.8
10	Total forecast pitch need	6.3
11	<b>Total Need for 2014 – 2019</b>	<b>34.7</b>
Stage 4: Supply of known Gypsy and Traveller pitches (31 March 2014)		
12	Total number of pitches currently available to G&Ts	63
13	Total number of pitches in use by G&Ts	28
14	<b>Total number of pitches not in use, but available to G&amp;Ts</b>	<b>35</b>
Stage 5: Forecast of supply of pitches between 2014 & 2019		
15	Forecast turnover of sites in use which will accommodate new need - 5 year figure used	0
16	Five-year forecast (to 2019) of transfers to housing from sites	6.3
17	Forecast number of pitches not in use, but expected to be so by 2019	2
18	Total Number for forecast supply 31 March 2014 – 2019	8.3
19	<b>Total Supply 31 March 2014 – 2019</b>	<b>43.3</b>
Stage 6: Total Pitch Requirements		
20	<b>Total Gypsy &amp; Traveller residential pitch requirements 2014 – 2019</b>	<b>-8.6</b>
Stage 7: Future need and supply calculation (2019 – 2024)		

21	Total number of pitches by 2019 (2014 figure plus need for 2014 – 2019)	65.0
22	Turnover of sites in use for G&Ts, which will accommodate new pitch need 5 year figure	0
23	Forecast household transfers to housing from sites	6.3
<b>24</b>	<b>Total forecast unoccupied pitch supply 2019 – 2024</b>	<b>6.3</b>
25	Compound increase in G&T households between 2019 – 2024	8
26	Forecast number of G&T households in housing requiring site based accommodation	1.6
27	Total forecast pitch need 2019 – 2024	10.0
<b>28</b>	<b>Total Gypsy and Traveller pitch requirements 2019 – 2024</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Stage 8: Future need and supply calculation (2024 - 2029)</b>		
29	Total number of pitches by 2024 (will be pitches from 2019 plus need for 2019-2024)	68.7
30	Turnover of sites in use for G&T's, which will accommodate new pitch need – 5 year figure	0
31	Forecast household transfers to housing from sites	6.3
<b>32</b>	<b>Total forecast unoccupied pitch supply 2024 – 2029</b>	<b>6.3</b>
33	Compound increase in G&T households between 2024 – 2029	9
34	Forecast of number of G&T households in housing requiring site based accommodation	1.6
<b>35</b>	<b>Total forecast pitch need 2024 – 2029</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>36</b>	<b>Total Gypsy and Traveller pitch requirements 2024 – 2029</b>	<b>4.1</b>

**Table 6.1: Residential Sites Needs Assessment Summary**

### **Pitch Requirements**

- 6.31 As indicated in the summary table above, there is no site provision requirement for the next five years (up to 2019) although beyond this period up to 2029 there is a need for at least eight additional pitches.
- 6.32 The data from the assessment show a surplus of sites over the next five years due to provision that has been made since the 2005 GTAA, which actually produces a negative figure due to the number of pitches that are currently not in use. Such is the current over-supply of pitches in the district that the total number of Gypsy and Traveller households could be assumed to be 50% higher (130 households – albeit with no robust basis for doing so), and only incur a five-year requirement of two pitches. Furthermore, on the basis of the assumptions applied to the assessment, where one caravan is considered to represent one pitch, the surplus number of pitches may actually be much higher as there will inevitably be instances of multiple caravans on a single pitch.
- 6.33 Take-up of pitches following planning approvals or as they are vacated by other Gypsies and Travellers is usually a strong indicator of demand. However, aside from the seasonal fluctuations associated with all types of traveller sites, recent count data show very limited take-up of available pitches in Bassetlaw. Indeed the range of total numbers of caravans in the district in the two years preceding this GTAA does not exceed 10, while figures from later in 2014 show a further fall in overall numbers of caravans. There is also no evidence of overcrowding on any of the existing authorised sites in the district. It is acknowledged, however, from the stakeholder consultation workshop, that problems relating to ownership and the standard of facilities on some existing sites have led to a reduction in numbers of residents. Similarly, the fact that the 16 pitches that were granted planning permission in Treswell have remained unoccupied since October 2012 shows that there are other, unknown issues affecting deliverability.

6.34 Although at this stage it is considered that the issues affecting current sites are such that the pitches remain available and cannot be discounted from the assessment, a cursory assessment of the impacts of amending the number of available pitches generates some significant changes in pitch requirements. Deducting the 16 pitches at Treswell from the overall existing supply figure generates a five-year requirement of 7.4 pitches. Likewise, if the 28 pitches at Stubbing Lane can no longer be regarded as being available for new residents, deducting this from the existing supply of pitches generates a need for an additional 19.4 pitches over the next five years.

## 7. Needs Assessment for Transit Sites: data sources and assumptions

### Baseline Data

- 7.1 Transit sites serve a specific function of meeting the needs of Gypsy and Traveller households who are visiting an area or who are passing through on the way to somewhere else. They do not have a function in meeting local need which must be addressed on permanent sites. The key issue in determining if there is a requirement for further transit site provision is therefore based on the extent of evidence of travelling through the area.
- 7.2 In Bassetlaw there are currently two authorised Gypsy and Traveller transit sites that provide 44 pitches; comprising 24 pitches at Daneshill and 20 pitches at Longbow Caravan Park, Markham Moor.
- 7.3 From the 48 caravans that were recorded in the January 2014 bi-annual caravan count (preceding the base date for this assessment) we can determine that 28 of these were on residential pitches, leaving 20 transit pitches occupied and 24 transit pitches available (vacant). There is a general expectation of higher vacancy rates on transit pitches during winter months and while the figures from the previous summer count could be used, it is important to acknowledge that not all of the additional pitches recently permitted at Daneshill were available in the summer.

### Issues and Assumptions

- 7.4 The number of unauthorised encampments in an area typically forms the basis of assumptions about the need for transit sites for Gypsies & Travellers, with Niner's research (2003) indicating that between 50%-70% of families on unauthorised sites require a transit pitch. Locations of unauthorised encampments in Bassetlaw have more recently included land at Highgrounds Industrial Estate, land off the A631 near to Gainsborough, Gibbet Lane at Scrooby, roadside verges Shireoaks, the former Retford Leisure Centre site and the former Portland School site in Worksop.
- 7.5 Unauthorised encampments more typically occur during the summer months, coinciding with the travelling season, and caravan count data from recent years show a consistent downward trend in the number of unauthorised encampments in Bassetlaw.
- 7.6 With no survey-related information provided, we can only speculate reasons for this reduction in unauthorised encampments, but an increase in the number of both residential and transit pitches with planning permission (33 since 2007) may have soaked up a significant proportion of the need. In particular, the redevelopment of Daneshill and the decline of the site's long-held association with New Age Travellers may have encouraged more ethnic Gypsies & Travellers to frequent the site. Furthermore, as noted previously, the 'tolerated site' at Tranker Lane was included in the bi-annual count of unauthorised developments. This regularly contributed six or seven caravans to the overall figure, although now that survey work has indicated that this may have been inaccurate, the figures may be somewhat skewed, making the decline in unauthorised encampments far more pronounced than the data suggests.

- 7.7 Most respondents to the site surveys said that they had used transit site accommodation at some stage and that more is needed. This was consistent with the feedback received in the GTAA stakeholder consultation event, which suggested that while there may be a need for some transit pitch provision in the county, residential provision must be prioritised. Those surveyed also made a distinction between authorised transit sites and authorised 'emergency stopping places', with the latter providing shorter-term accommodation with minimal facilities on site. However, with the clear decline in unauthorised encampments and a reasonable supply of available transit pitches, the demand for emergency stopping pitches may be harder to justify.
- 7.8 A sizeable proportion of the site survey respondents were located on the newly refurbished transit pitches at Daneshill and when asked about the duration of their stay, most indicated that they would remain on the site for as long as they were allowed. Anecdotal information suggested that Gypsies and Travellers may, on some occasions, use touring caravan parks as alternative locations for shorter stop overs in an area.
- 7.9 The 2007 Nottinghamshire GTAA indicated that members of the travelling community are more tolerant of mixed sites when they are for transit use. This was certainly reflected in the sample of residents surveyed on the Daneshill site.

#### **Assessment of Need**

- 7.10 The following steps have formed the basis of the transit pitch need assessment:
- **An average of 9 unauthorised caravans** in the district over the last three years<sup>13</sup>. This figure then reduces to just two or three caravans if the anomaly in the data generated by caravans counted on the aforementioned Tranker Lane site is deducted
  - **44 existing transit pitches** in Bassetlaw
  - **28 transit pitches in use** as of 31 March 2014
  - **16 transit pitches available** to Gypsies and Travellers
- 7.11 As was noted for the assessment of residential pitches, where one caravan is considered to represent one pitch, the surplus number of pitches may actually be much higher as there will inevitably be instances of multiple caravans on a single pitch. Therefore, on the basis of the current surplus of transit sites and planning application data demonstrating that most residents on unauthorised encampments require a permanent pitch, there is insufficient demand to justify provision of a new transit site within the next five years. This situation will be monitored via the bi-annual count and planning enforcement records, and targets amended accordingly.

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<sup>13</sup> Bassetlaw GTAA (2005), Section 8.2

## 8. Travelling Showpeople

- 8.1 There are currently no sites for Travelling Showpeople within Bassetlaw, nor is there any record of Showpeople residing here in other forms of accommodation.
- 8.2 There has been recurring interest in a site in the village of Styrrup over a number of years, although information contained in the planning applications (66/08/00009, 66/10/00018, 66/10/00018 and 13/00220/COU) reveals that the applicants currently live outside of the district in neighbouring Doncaster. This being the case, Doncaster's recent GTANA<sup>14</sup> which draws on earlier work from the joint assessment between all of the South Yorkshire authorities, indicates that there is a large Showmen population, predominantly in the Doncaster area. Discussions between Doncaster and the Showmen's Guild suggest that the previous plot requirement is no longer applicable, given recent planning approvals. While this assessment does emphasise the South Yorkshire area as its focus, it would be unrealistic to dismiss the likelihood of further interest arising in Bassetlaw from parties currently based in Doncaster, particularly as Bassetlaw aligns itself closely with the Sheffield City Region.
- 8.3 In the absence of any evidence to suggest that a given proportion of the South Yorkshire requirement will cross over to Nottinghamshire, the Travelling Showpeople population in Doncaster must be acknowledged and given appropriate consideration if/when planning applications come forward.

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<sup>14</sup> Doncaster Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (March 2015)

## 9. Conclusions

### Introduction

- 9.1 This chapter brings together the evidence presented earlier in the report to provide conclusions and issues to be addressed in future policy for Gypsies and Travellers and also Showmen.

### Pitch requirement

- 9.2 Based on the available evidence in Chapter 6, the estimated extra pitch provision requirement for the district over the next five years, up to 2019, is 0 (nil). However, beyond 2019, a further eight pitches will be needed in the period up to 2029. This should be seen as the minimum amount of provision required to meet the statutory obligations towards the identifiable needs of the population.
- 9.3 Until there is greater consistency in the national planning policy and guidance approach towards Gypsy & Traveller site provision in the Green Belt, Bassetlaw must also consider the fact that net in-migration may increase

### Site capacity

- 9.4 The data from bi-annual caravan counts over recent years point to a decline in the number of Gypsies and Travellers living on sites in Bassetlaw, along with a fall in the occurrences of unauthorised encampments. Consequently, there is currently a surplus of both residential and transit pitches for Gypsies and Travellers in Bassetlaw. Of the seven permanent residential sites in the district, while some of the smaller sites may be at full/at capacity these sites only make provision for individual families, which means overcrowding is not considered to be an issue for existing sites.

### Site facilities and access

- 9.5 Although site capacity and pitch availability are typically the key factors for determining need and future requirements, stakeholder feedback suggests that site conditions at Stubbing Lane may be affecting occupancy rates and deterring uptake of vacant pitches. Likewise, the unoccupied site at Treswell is becoming increasingly derelict in appearance and has remained unoccupied since gaining planning permission. Similar scenarios were previously encountered at Daneshill and highlighted in the conclusions of the 2005 GTAA. In this particular instance, problems on the site included vermin, as well as problems with drainage and washing facilities, with a clear detrimental effect on the residents' quality of life. The study therefore urged Bassetlaw District Council to work with the County Council and site residents to investigate the situation and rectify these basic problems.
- 9.6 To address current problems it is only prudent to ensure that existing sites are both brought in to use and perceived barriers to access/use are removed, prior to investment in/provision of new sites, particularly if the Council were to give consideration to the feasibility of a publicly owned or operated site. The difficulty with the aforementioned sites is that they are both in private ownership. It is incumbent upon the Council, therefore, to explore the validity of the claims around conditions at Stubbing Lane and determine the reasons for the site at Treswell being developed but never occupied. Depending on the outcome of these investigations it may be necessary to discount the existing pitch provision from current

calculations and introduce a contingency measure that would support delivery of additional pitches where it is not possible to facilitate existing permitted sites coming in to use or being enhanced. Removing either or both of these sites from the existing supply could generate a five year requirement of 7 – 34 pitches, which in light of current preferences for smaller sites may require provision of land for six or more residential sites.

#### **Provision of new sites**

- 9.7 It is clear from the Council's 2010 review of Gypsy and Traveller site provision that not all previously identified need had been met within the 2005 GTAA's five-year period. However, this assessment shows demand for pitches has fallen and supply has been boosted by recent windfall development after this five-year period, along with a wider decline in the number of caravans on existing residential sites and a reduction in unauthorised encampments.
- 9.8 Notwithstanding the survey feedback regarding site size preferences, recent planning applications for sites in Bassetlaw show a trend of preference exclusively for smaller, family-owned sites with a limited number of pitches. These applications also show that demand (from Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople) has predominantly arisen from households that are currently located outside of the district area but wish to relocate here. However, a number of other GTAAs have pointed to levels of migration being so small and erratic that long-term trends at local authority level cannot be said to exist.
- 9.9 With this in mind and in light of the relatively modest overall pitch requirement for the next 15 years, it is recommended that the Council investigates the availability of suitable sites (as defined in the PPTS) through future housing land availability assessments and as part of the development of the new Local Plan.



## Appendix 1: Assessment matrix

Stage 1: Establish general baseline data			
Step	Action	Figure	Notes
1a	Total Gypsy and Traveller household population for area (no. of households)	87	35 site-based households + 52 bricks and mortar households

  

Stage 2: Current known pitch need by 31st March 2014			
Step	Action	Figure	
1	Unauthorised developments (including temporary permissions) that did not gain planning permission by 31st March 2014	1	Smeath Lane, Hayton
2	Unauthorised encampments as of 31st March 2014 where demonstrable local need for <u>permanent</u> pitches	0	
3	Number of Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar housing with demonstrable known need for site based accommodation as of 31st March 2014	14.355	No known need on housing register or from questionnaires. Used Tribal assumption that those in housing represent 50% of total households and that 33% would take up a place on a site if offered
4	Number of concealed households with known need for site based accommodation as of 31st March 2014	13	Limited data available, therefore based on the 12.2% indicator figure used in the Notts 2007 Study
5	Applicants on public site waiting lists as of 31st March 2014	0	No public sites in Bassetlaw
6	<b>Total known pitch need</b>	<b>28.355</b>	

  

Stage 3: Forecast of pitch need from after 31st March 2014 – 2019			
7	Temporary permissions due to end between 31st March 2014 -2019	0	

8	Forecast of household growth (family formation) arising from Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar accommodation between 31st March 2014 – 2019 requiring site based accommodation	1.6	50% of total population multiplied by a 2.1% household formation rate derived from the 2007 Notts study, assuming that 33% of those residing in housing would take up a place on a site if offered. When compared to other recent studies, these assumptions appear reasonable and have therefore been applied.	
9	Forecast of household growth (family formation) arising from Gypsies and Travellers on site based accommodation between 31st March 2014 – 2019 - 5 year figure calculated	4.8	Percentage rate need to be calculated for annual site based family formation. Percentage figure entered to the right.	2.10%
10	<b>Total forecast pitch need 31st March 2014 – 2019</b>	<b>6.3</b>	sum of step 7 to 9 (c21 to c26)	
11	<b><u>Total Need for 2014 – 2019</u></b>	<b><u>34.7</u></b>	sum of step 6 (c18) and step 10 (c10)	
<b>Stage 4: Supply of known Gypsy and Traveller Pitches by 31st March 2014</b>				
12	Total number of pitches currently available to G&T's as of 31st March 2014	63	From planning application and licensing data for residential pitches only	

13	Total number of pitches in use by G&T's as of 31st March 2014	28	Bi-annual caravan count does not account for multiple caravans per pitch, with limited access to some sites affecting ability to determine a more accurate figure for pitches occupied. One caravan = one pitch/household.	
14	<b>Total number of pitches not in use, but available to G&amp;T's</b>	<b>35.0</b>	Step 12 - Step 13	
<b>Stage 5: Forecast of supply of Pitches between 31st March 2014 – 2019</b>				
15	Forecast of turnover of sites in use for G&T's, which will accommodate <u>new need</u> (as opposed to site by site transfer) - <u>5 year figure used</u>	0	This step represents those freeing up pitches and moving out of the district, i.e., 'out' migration. and needs to be balanced with any known 'in' migration. In the absence of any reliable evidence with regard to travel patterns, an assumption of net nil migration has been applied. The primary data obtained from survey work across neighbouring districts did not indicate any desire to move from or to Bassetlaw.	0.00%
16	Forecast of transfers to housing from sites - <u>5 year figure to be used</u>	6.3	Assumption of 4.5% per annum taken from 2007 Notts GTAA.	4.50%
17	Forecast of total number of pitches not in use, but expected to be so by 2019 (with planning permission)	2	Cleveland Hill approval on appeal	
18	<b>Total Number for forecast supply 31st March 2014 – 2019</b>	<b>8.3</b>	Sum of step 15 to step 17	
19	<b><u>Total Supply 31st March 2014 - 2019</u></b>	<b><u>43.3</u></b>	Sum of step 14 and step 18	

Stage 6: Total Pitch Requirements			
20	<b>Total Gypsy and Traveller pitch requirements 2014 – 2019</b>	<b><u>-8.6</u></b>	Step 11 - Step 19

Stage 7: Future Need Calculation 2019 – 2024				
Forecast Supply 2019 - 2024				
Step	Action	Figure	Notes	
21	Total number of pitches by 2019 (will be pitches from 2014 plus need for 2014-2019)	65.0	Step 12 + step 17 + step 20 if positive number	
22	Turnover of sites in use for G&T's, which will accommodate <u>new pitch need</u> (as opposed to site by site transfer) - <u>5 year figure to be used</u>	0.0	Percentage figure to right as used at step 15	0.00%
23	Forecast household transfers to housing from sites	6.3	Step 16 figure re-used	
24	<b>Total forecast unoccupied pitch supply 2019 – 2024</b>	<b>6.3</b>	Step 22 + Step 23	
Forecast Need 2019 - 2024				
25	Compound increase in Gypsy and Traveller households between 2019 – 2024	8	On-site household growth rate (2.1%) at 2019 = 2014 population - Step 1 (those on unauthorised developments) + Step 6 (2014 pitch need) + Step 10 (forecast pitch need 2014-19), compounded for 5 years	77 2.10%
26	Forecast of number of Gypsies and Travellers households in bricks and mortar housing with demonstrable known need for site based accommodation between 2019 - 2024	1.6	Re-used figure from Step 8	
27	<b>Total forecast pitch need 2019 – 2024</b>	<b>10.0</b>	Step 25 + Step 26	

28	<b>Total Gypsy and Traveller pitch requirements 2019 – 2024</b>	<b>3.7</b>	Step 27 - Step 24	
<b>Stage 8: Future Need Calculation 2024 – 2029</b>				
<b>Forecast Supply 2024 - 2029</b>				
<b>Step</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Figure</b>		
29	Total number of pitches by 2024 (will be pitches from 2019 plus need for 2019-2024)	68.7	Step 21 + <i>if positive number</i> step 28	
30	Turnover of sites in use for G&T's, which will accommodate <u>new pitch need</u> (as opposed to site by site transfer)	0.0	As per Step 15	0.00%
31	Forecast household transfers to housing from sites	6.3	Step 23 figure re-used	
32	<b>Total forecast unoccupied pitch supply 2024 – 2029</b>	<b>6.3</b>	Step 30 + Step 31	
<b>Forecast Need 2024 - 2029</b>				
33	Compound increase in Gypsy and Traveller households between 2024 – 2029	9	On-site household growth rate (2.1%) at 2024 = 2014 population - Step 1 (those on unauthorised developments) + Step 6 (2014 pitch need) + Step 10 (forecast pitch need 2014-19) + Step 27 (forecast pitch need 2019-24), compounded for 5 years	4
				81
				2.10%
34	Forecast of number of Gypsies and Travellers households in bricks and mortar housing with demonstrable known need for site based accommodation between 2024 - 2029	1.6	Figure from step 26 re-used	
35	<b>Total forecast pitch need 2024 – 2029</b>	<b>10.4</b>	Step 33 + Step 34	

36	<b>Total Gypsy and Traveller pitch requirements 2024 – 2029</b>	<b>4.1</b>	Step 35 - Step 32	
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## Appendix 2: Site survey summary

Section A: Accommodation					
No.	Question	Criteria	Tally	%	Comments
1	Who owns the pitch?	Me	0		
		Another member of the household	0		
		Another Gypsy or Traveller	27		All caravans are situated on private sites
		Private landowner/landlord	0		
		Other	0		No council owned sites - Daneshill leased privately
		Don't know	0		
2	Do you pay for the pitch?	Yes	27		
		No	0		
3	How long do you intend staying on this site?	Less than a month	1		A number of the sites only have transit status, therefore, in theory, limiting the potential duration of stay
		One month – less than 6 months	0		
		6 months – less than a year	5		
		One year – less than two years	0		
		Two years – less than three years	0		
		Three years – less than five years	0		
		Five years – less than ten years	0		
		More than ten years	0		
		<i>As long as we can</i>	10		
4	How long have you lived on the site?	Less than a month	22		81%
		One month – less than 6 months	0		
		6 months – less than a year	0		
		One year – less than two years	0		
		Two years – less than three years	1		4.00%
		Three years – less than five years	0		
		Five years – less than ten years	0		
		More than ten years	4		15%
5	What are your main reasons for moving to this site?	To be near family and friends	5	23%	
		Employment	0		
		To give care or support	0		
		To receive care or support	0		
		Unable to access sites/accommodation in another area	15	68%	Lack of accessibility to suitable accommodation is the primary driver in choice of location, followed by the desire to be near family and friends
		To take up health services in this area	2	9%	
		To take up education for the family in the area	0		
		Disability	0		
		Cultural reasons	0		
		Eviction – (required to move by police, local authority, landowner or landlord)	0		
Other (please describe below)	0				
6	How long have you lived in the local area?	Under 6 months	16	59%	Predominantly those on transit sites
		Over 6 months – 1 year	0		
		Over 1 – 3 years	3	11%	

		Over 3 – 5 years	1	3%	
		Over 5 – 10 years	0		
		Over 10 years	7	26%	Permanent site residents
7	Do you have family living in the local area?	Yes	7		All respondents to this question indicated that they do
		No	0		
8	What do you regard as the local area?	Site	0		The locality for travellers is much more widely defined than the settled community would consider
		Village	0		
		Town	3	18%	
		District	2	12%	
		County	12	70%	
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	2		
		Authorised transit site	1		
		Unauthorised encampments	0		
		Housing (bricks and mortar)	0		
		Group housing	0		
		Other (please describe below)	0		
10	Who would you prefer to own/manage this accommodation? (Please rank them in order of preference if possible – 1= most attractive option)	Council	3		No majority preferences
		Housing association	0		
		Me or my family	2		
		Another Gypsy or Traveller	2		
		Private landowner/landlord	0		
		Other	0		
		Don't know	0		
11	If you would like to own your pitch what price could you afford?	Under £5K	Not answered		
		£5 – 20K	Not answered		
		£20 – 40K	Not answered		
		£40 - 60K	Not answered		
		£60 - 80K	Not answered		
		£80 – 100K	Not answered		
		Over £100K	Not answered		
		Do not wish to own	Not answered		
12	Does your current accommodation meet your current needs?	Yes	26	100%	No complaints about current accommodation, although respondents are considered unlikely to be critical of current accommodation when owned by another traveller
		No	0		
13	If “no” to question 12 please describe why your accommodation doesn't meet your needs? Tick all of those that apply	Too small	0		
		Lacking facilities	0		
		Don't want to be in this location	0		
		Don't like the management of the site	0		
		Other (please describe below)	0		
14	Do you need to move to meet your accommodation needs?	Yes	0		As with Q12
		No	1		
15	Do you need to move to a different area?	Yes	0		
		No	1		



16	If so, where would you be willing to live?	Nottingham City				
		Broxtowe				
		Newark and Sherwood				
		Ashfield				
		Mansfield				
		Rushcliffe				
		Gedling				
		Bassetlaw				
		Other district (please specify)				
		Other county (please specify)				
		Other (please specify)				
17	What is your main reason for wanting to be in that location? (Tick all that apply)	Have family & friends nearby				
		Have lived there before				
		Opportunities for work good				
		Good schools nearby				
		Close to amenities				
		Other (please describe below)				
18	Are you currently on a waiting list for accommodation?	No				
		Social rented site (local authority)				
		Social rented site (housing association)				
		Private site				
		Private landlords list				
		Other (please describe below)				
19	Approximately how long have you been on the waiting list?	Under 6 months				
		Over 6 months – 1 year				
		Over 1 – 3 years				
		Over 3 – 5 years				
		Over 5 – 10 years				
		Over 10 years				
20	What type of location would you prefer?	Centre of town or city	0			
		Edge of town or city	19	79%	Clear preference	
		Village	1	4%		
		Rural (out of town/city/village)	4	17%		
		No preference	0			
21	Other important factors about location (comments):	Older people may prefer town locations				
		Younger people (who can drive) are generally more flexible				
		Proximity to schools, shops and Post Offices				
		Most people have vehicles				

Section B: Site development					
No.	Question	Criteria	Tally	Tally	%
			Pitch	Amenity block	
1	What facilities are required on a pitch/amenity block?	Toilets	2		
		Heating	2		
		Kitchen	2		
		Dayroom	2		
		Bedrooms	0		
		Bathroom	0		
		Storage	2		
		Fresh water	2		
		Hot water	2		
		2			
3	What size should sites be?	Up to 5 pitches	0		
		6 – 10 pitches	0		
		11 – 15 pitches	6		25
		16 – 20 pitches	4		17
		21 – 25 pitches	14		58
		26 – 30 pitches	0		
		Over 30 pitches	0		
4	What size should pitches be?	Able to accommodate a caravan and utility block and one car	0		
		Able to accommodate a caravan and utility block and one car + storage area	1		50
		Able to accommodate a caravan, utility block and two vehicles	0		
		Able to accommodate a caravan, utility block and two vehicles + storage area	0		
		Able to accommodate two caravans and at least two vehicles and a utility block + storage area	1		50
		Other	0		
5	What facilities are required on a site?	Postal service	15		
		Fire fighting equipment	20		
		Refuse collection	20		
		Emergency phone	15		
		Shower facilities	19		
		Cooking facilities	18		
		Access to broadband	18		
		Play area	18		
		Communal meeting area	0		
		Office for site manager	18		
Additional parking	18				
6	How should parking be	By individual pitches	18		100

	<b>organised on a site?</b>	In a separate car park	0		
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. <i>English Gypsies or Irish Travellers</i> ) or should they be mixed?	For a particular group	13		59
		Mixed	9		41
10	Do you think transit sites should be developed for one particular group (e.g. <i>English Gypsies or Irish Travellers</i> ) or should they be mixed?	For a particular group	9		56
		Mixed	7		44

Section C: About you				
No.	Question	Criteria	Tally	Notes
1	Gender	M	0	
		F	2	
2	Age	18 – 21		
		22 – 25		
		26 – 30		
		31 – 40	1	
		41 – 50		
		51 – 60		
		61 – 65		
		66 – 70		
		Over 70	1	
3	In which group do you feel you belong?	English Gypsy / Romany	2	
		Irish Traveller		
		New Traveller		
		Show People		
		Scottish Traveller		
		Welsh Gypsy		
		Other		

4	Working status	Self employed		
		Full time employment		
		Part time employment		
		Not employed		
		Retired	1	
		Other (please describe below)	1	Housewife

Section D: Other members of your household			
No.	Question	Criteria	
1	For each other member of your household (people who usually live with you) please give the following details	Relationship to you (Husband, wife, son, daughter, elderly dependant, other adult family member, other adult)	Husband
		Gender	M
		Age	
		Working status (Self employed, full time employment, part time employment, not employed, retired, education other)	Self
2	What type of work do members of your household do?		Painter
3&4	Do any members of your household need their own separate accommodation now?	Yes	
		No	1
		Don't know	
5	How many members of your household do not need separate accommodation now but are likely to need it within the next 5 years?		
6	What accommodation do/will those households require?	Authorised permanent site	
		Authorised transit site	
		Housing (bricks and mortar)	
		Don't know	
		Other (please describe below)	
7	Who would they prefer to manage this accommodation?	Council	
		Housing Association	
		Manage themselves	
		Another Gypsy or Traveller	
		Private landowner/landlord	
		Other	
8	If they would like to own their pitch what	Under £5K	
		£5 – 20K	

	<b>price could they currently afford</b>	£20 – 40K	
		£40 - 60K	
		£60 - 80K	
		£80 – 100K	
		Don't know	
		Not affordable	
9	<b>Where would you be willing to live?</b>	Nottingham City	
		Broxtowe	
		Newark and Sherwood	
		Ashfield	
		Mansfield	
		Rushcliffe	
		Gedling	
		Bassetlaw	
		Other district (please specify)	
		Other county (please specify)	
		Other (please specify)	
10	<b>What is their main reason for wanting to be in that location? (Tick all that apply)</b>	Have family & friends nearby	
		Have lived there before	
		Opportunities for work good	
		Good schools nearby	
		Close to amenities	
		Other (please describe below)	
11	<b>Are they currently on a waiting list for accommodation?</b>	No	
		Social rented site (local authority)	
		Social rented site (housing association)	
		Private site	
		Private landlords list	
		Other (please describe below)	
12	<b>Approximately how long they you been on the waiting list?</b>	Under 6 months	
		Over 6 months – 1 year	
		Over 1 – 3 years	
		Over 3 – 5 years	
		Over 5 – 10 years	
		Over 10 years	

Section E: Travelling patterns										
No.	Question	Criteria	Tally							
1	Have you travelled in the last three years on a journey that required site accommodation?	Yes	2							
		No	0							
2	What time of year did you travel?		Summer							

			Cambridge	Bassetlaw						
3	Where did you travel to?									
4	Where did you travel through?		n/a							
5	What are your main reasons for travelling?	Cultural preference								
		Employment								
		Visiting families		1						
		Weddings, funerals and family gatherings								
		Religious festivals/events								
		Fairs								
		Other (please describe below)								
6	How long did you travel for?	Less than a week								
		One week to less than two weeks								
		Two weeks to less than three weeks								
		Three weeks to less than four weeks								
		Four weeks to less than 3 months								
		Three months and over								
7	Whilst travelling where did you stay?	Unauthorised encampment								
		Authorised transit sites								
		With friends/relatives on a site		1						
		With friends/relatives in a house								
		Touring caravan sites								
		Roadside								
8	Would you have chosen another option if available and if so, what?	Other (please describe below)								
		Authorised permanent site								
		Authorised transit site								
		Unauthorised site (on own/private land but without planning permission)								
		Roadside encampments								
		Housing (bricks and mortar)								
		Touring caravan site								
9	If you used a roadside encampment how long did you stay at the encampment?	Other (please describe below)	Would not use roadside							
		Less than a week								
		One week to less than two weeks								
		Two weeks to less than three weeks								
		Three weeks to less than four weeks								
		Four weeks to less than 3 months								
10	Why did you move on?	Three months and over								

11a	Have you ever used a transit site in Notts?	Yes	26										
		No	1										
11b	What did you think about facilities or management?	Very Good											
		Good	2										
		Adequate											
		Poor											
		Very Poor											
12	What facilities should be provided on a transit site	Fresh water	1										
		Hot water	1										
		Toilet	1										
		Refuse collection	1										
		Emergency phone											
		Shower facilities	1										
		Cooking facilities											
		Play area											
		Communal area											
		Other (please specify below)	More transit sites needed	16									
13	Have you ever been offered an emergency stopping place in Notts?	Yes											
		No	1										
14	Have you ever been offered an emergency stopping place elsewhere?	Yes											
		No											
15	Do you think emergency stopping places are needed in Notts?	Yes											
		No											
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?	Own poor health	1										
		Poor health of family member											
		May risk losing existing accommodation											
		Children's education											
		Costs											
		Lack of place to stay when travelling	8										
		Other (please describe below)											
18	What are your likely travel intentions (if any) for the next 12 months?												
		No of times intending to travel			0	1	2-3	4-5	>5				

	Length of each trip			1	1						
				Less 10 days	11 – 20 days	21 – 30 days	1 – 2 mths	2 – 3 mths	3 – 4 mths	4 – 5 mths	Over 5 mths
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									
		No									
		Don't know									
22	Do you have a similar travel pattern every year?										

Section F: Experience of living on an authorised site			
No.	Question	Criteria	Tally
1	What are your views on the conditions of the site?	Very Good	1
		Good	
		Adequate	
		Poor	
		Very Poor	
2	What do you think about the size of the site and pitch?		Site Pitch
		Too small	
		About right	1 1
		Too big	
3	What do you think about the facilities on your pitch?	Very good	
		Good	1
		Adequate	
		Poor	
		Very Poor	
		How could it be improved?	
4	Is there a repairs service?	Yes	
		No	
		Not sure	1
		Very good	
		Good	
		Adequate	
		Poor	
Very Poor			
5	Do you have any particular concerns about health and	Yes	
		No	



safety on the site?		Comments		
6	What do you think about the layout of the site?	Very good		
		Good		
		Adequate		
		Poor		
		Very Poor		
		Comments		
7	What do you think about the location of the site?	Very good		
		Good		
		Adequate		
		Poor		
		Very Poor		
		Comments		

Section G: Views and experience of bricks and mortar				Section H:				
No.	Question	Criteria	Tally	No.	Question	Criteria	Tally	
1	We know that some G&T live in housing. Which of the following statements is closest to your idea of how many that is:	Most Gypsies & Travellers now live in houses	1	1	1	Have you ever been homeless?	Yes	
		More than half of Gypsies & Travellers now live in houses					No	1
		About half of Gypsies & Travellers now live in houses			2	2	Did you contact the Local Authority for advice or help?	Yes
		Less than half of Gypsies & Travellers live in houses						No
		Very few Gypsies & Travellers live in houses						3
2	Have you ever lived in a house?	Yes	1					
		No	1					
3	For how long did you live in a house?	Less than 6 months						
		Between 6 months & a year						
		1 – 2 years						
		3 – 5 years						
		More than 5 years	2					
4	Why did you live in a house?	No sites available at time						
		Needed to be near family/friends	1					
		Wanted to be near schools						
		Health reasons						
		Thought it would be a good experience						
5	Why did you move out of the house?	Other	1					
		Site became available						
		Wanted to be near friends & family						
		Harassment from neighbours						
		Missed the traditional lifestyle						
		Other	1	Got married				

6	How long ago did you live in a house?	Less than 6 months					
		Between 6 months & a year					
		1 – 2 years					
		3 – 5 years					
		More than 5 years	1				
7	Have you moved from a house to a site more than once?	Yes					
		No	1				

Section I: Health, education, support and advice services				
No.	Question	Criteria		
1	Do you now, or have you in the past used any local healthcare, education, support and advice services? If so, which ones?	Yes	1	
		No		
		Health	Tuxford GP	
		Education		
		Support and advice		
		CAB		
		Other		
2 & 3	Were any of the services you have used particularly good? If so, which one(s) and what was particularly good about it?		Good	Bad
		Comments	Dr is good	Receptionist rude
4	How far do you travel to access services?	Name of service		
		Distance		
		Time taken		
		On foot		
		By Car		
		By Public Transport		
5	Is there anything that puts you off using local services? If so, please describe.	Comments		
6	Do you have any thoughts on the type of organisation that should provide the types of services mentioned in this section? (e.g. LA/voluntary group/G&T based organisation?)	Comments		

Section J: Feedback				
No.	Question	Criteria		
1	Would you be interested in finding out about the results of this survey?	Yes		
		No	1	
2	If yes, would you be interested in attending an event to hear about the results?	Yes		
		No		
		Maybe		