

# Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment

---

Rugby Borough Council

Main Report  
November 2014

---

**Main Contact:** Michael Bullock  
**Email:** [Michael.bullock@arc4.co.uk](mailto:Michael.bullock@arc4.co.uk)  
**Telephone:** 0191 386 0026  
**Website:** [www.arc4.co.uk](http://www.arc4.co.uk)



© 2014 arc<sup>4</sup> Limited (Company No. 06205180)

## Table of Contents

<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>6</b>
Study Components.....	7
Report structure.....	7
<b>2. Legislative and Policy Context.....</b>	<b>9</b>
Legislative background.....	9
Policy background.....	9
CLG Caravan Counts.....	14
CLG Design Guidance.....	15
<b>3. Methodology.....</b>	<b>17</b>
Phase 1: Literature/desktop review and stakeholder consultation.....	17
Phase 2: Survey of Gypsies and Travellers across Rugby.....	18
<b>4. The Current Picture: provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites.....</b>	<b>21</b>
Provision of authorised and unauthorised sites.....	21
<b>5. The Current Picture: Gypsy and Traveller population and pitch availability.....</b>	<b>24</b>
Population Estimates.....	24
Caravan Counts and Authorised Pitches.....	24
Tenure of respondents.....	26
Repairs and improvements.....	27
Space Requirements.....	28
Satisfaction with location of your home.....	29
Overcrowding.....	30
Facilities shared with other households.....	30
Cost of accommodation and services.....	30
Location to amenities.....	30
Moving.....	33
<b>6. Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Requirements.....</b>	<b>35</b>
Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Requirements.....	35
Needs Analysis Modelling – Gypsies and Travellers.....	35
Description of factors in the model.....	36
Reconciling supply and need.....	39
Longer-term pitch requirements.....	39
Transit requirements.....	40
<b>7. Travelling practices and experiences.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>8. Wider Service and Support Needs.....</b>	<b>46</b>
Services used in the last year.....	46
Adaptations.....	46

<b>9. Stakeholder Consultation .....</b>	<b>48</b>
General Support for Gypsies and Travellers .....	48
Provision of Accommodation – existing and new.....	49
Planning Policy .....	51
Cross Boundary Issues .....	51
Neighbouring Authorities .....	52
<b>10. Summary of Findings .....</b>	<b>53</b>
Headline findings from the research .....	53
<b>11. Conclusion and Strategic Response .....</b>	<b>55</b>
Key issues and how to tackle them .....	55
Concluding comments .....	60
<b>Appendix A: Legislative Background.....</b>	<b>61</b>
Overall approach .....	61
<b>Appendix B: Policy and Guidance.....</b>	<b>64</b>
Introduction.....	64
<b>Appendix C: Fieldwork Questionnaire .....</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Appendix D: Stakeholder Consultation.....</b>	<b>105</b>
Approach .....	105
General.....	105
Provision of accommodation.....	109
Planning Policy .....	117
Cross boundary issues .....	119
Neighbouring authorities.....	122
Public Health Warwickshire Responses .....	123
<b>Appendix E: Glossary of Terms .....</b>	<b>128</b>

## List of tables

Table 3.1	Summary of achieved household interviews by type of dwelling (as at July 2014) .....	19
Table 4.1	List of Gypsy and Traveller Pitches on Sites in Rugby as at July 2014 ..	22
Table 5.1	Bi-annual Caravan Count figures for Rugby Borough, 2012 to 2014 .....	25
Table 5.2	Summary of Sites in Rugby .....	26
Table 5.3	Tenure of respondents.....	26
Table 5.4	Ownership of land where trailer/caravan located .....	27
Table 5.5	State of repair .....	27
Table 5.6	Repair problems .....	28
Table 5.7	Enough space for trailers, wagons and vehicles.....	28

Table 5.8	Enough space in amenity blocks/sheds.....	29
Table 5.9	Enough space on pitch .....	29
Table 5.10	Satisfaction with the location of your home.....	29
Table 5.11	Overcrowding.....	30
Table 5.12	Location to amenities by tenure .....	31
Table 5.13	Respondents planning to move in the next five years.....	33
Table 5.14	Length of residence .....	33
Table 5.15	Summary of the origin of moving households .....	34
Table 6.1	Summary of demand and supply factors: Gypsies and Travellers – 2014/15 to 2018/19.....	38
Table 6.2	Summary of current pitch supply and shortfalls 2014/15 to 2018/19 .....	39
Table 6.3	Future pitch requirements based on the assumption that 50% of children form households on reaching 18 .....	40
Table 7.1	Travelling behaviour in previous year .....	42
Table 7.2	Typical length of time travelling every year.....	43
Table 7.3	Reasons for travelling .....	44
Table 7.4	Problems whilst travelling .....	44
Table 7.5	Perceived need for transit sites.....	45
Table 8.1	Services used in past year.....	46
Table 8.2	Need for adaptations in the home.....	47

## List of Charts

Figure 7.1	Months when travelling takes place.....	43
Figure 11.1	How does CLT model work?.....	57

## List of Maps

Map 4.1	Location of Gypsy and Traveller Sites .....	23
---------	---------------------------------------------	----

*Please note that in this report some of the tables include rounded figures. This can result in some column or row totals not adding up to 100 or to the anticipated row or column 'total' due to the use of rounded decimal figures. We include this description here as it covers all tables and associated textual commentary included. If tables or figures are to be used in-house then we recommend the addition of a similarly worded statement being included as a note to each table used.*

*arc<sup>4</sup> Limited accepts no responsibility or liability for, and makes no representation or warranty with respect to, the accuracy or completeness of any third party information (including data) that is contained in this document.*

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 In February 2014, arc<sup>4</sup> was commissioned by Rugby Borough Council to undertake a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment to identify the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople from across the Borough.
- 1.2 The overall objective of the research was to provide a robust evidence base to inform future reviews of Supporting People Strategies, Local Plans and housing strategies.
- 1.3 The research provides information about the current and future accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople; as well as providing information about additional support needs.
- 1.4 The study adopts the definition of ‘Gypsies and Travellers’ set out within the Government’s ‘Planning policy for traveller sites’ (March 2012) within which the following definition of Gypsies and Travellers is adopted:
- ‘Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependants’ educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling Showpeople [sic] or circus people travelling together as such.’*
- 1.5 Similarly, the following definition from the Guidance in respect of Showpeople is used:
- ‘Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family’s or dependants’ more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.’*
- 1.6 The following definitions also apply:
- ‘[A] “pitch” means a pitch on a “gypsy and traveller” site and “plot” means a pitch on a “travelling showpeople” site (often called a “yard”). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for “gypsies and travellers” and mixed-use plots for “Travelling Showpeople”, which may/will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment.’<sup>1</sup>*
- 1.7 For the purposes of this study, Gypsies and Travellers live on pitches on sites, whilst Travelling Showpeople live on plots on yards.
- 1.8 The overall purpose of the study is to assess overall accommodation need and distribution for the Borough, undertaken in a manner which conforms to national policy and guidance. The objectives of the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment are therefore:

---

<sup>1</sup> CLG Planning policy for traveller sites Appendix A Glossary March 2012

- To establish trends and characteristics of the sub regional Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population, households and their accommodation, including an assessment of drivers of need and demand;
- To establish provision, supply and characteristics of Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson's accommodation;
- To provide a clear and robust understanding of the permanent, transit (for the purpose of this report the term transit can also be read to mean emergency and/or stop-over pitches/sites) and other accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers, including Travelling Showpeople; and
- To identify key criteria for new provision, including broad locations, and optimum site size and number of pitches etc.

## Study Components

1.9 The study comprised five phases, which are set out below:

- Phase 1: Development of methodology. Collation and review of existing information and literature;
- Phase 2: Stakeholder consultation;
- Phase 3: Survey of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the study area;
- Phase 4: Data analysis, calculation of needs and report production; and
- Phase 5: Dissemination.

## Report structure

1.10 The report structure is as follows:

- **Chapter 1** **Introduction:** provides an overview of the study;
- **Chapter 2** **Legislative and policy context:** presents a review of the legislative and policy context;
- **Chapter 3** **Methodology:** provides details of the study's research methodology;
- **Chapter 4** **Review of current provision of sites:** looks at the current provision of sites across the study area to provide a baseline picture of what is currently available;
- **Chapter 5** **Review of current population:** reviews estimates of the Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population across the Rugby Borough area and the scale of existing site provision. A review of the current accommodation situation of Travellers identifies issues arising;
- **Chapter 6** **Pitch requirements:** focuses on current and future pitch requirements. This chapter includes a detailed assessment

of drivers of demand, pitch supply and current shortfalls across the study area;

- **Chapter 7 Travelling practices and experiences:** highlights experiences of and issues relating to travelling;
- **Chapter 8 Wider service and support needs** summarises the wider needs of Gypsies and Travellers;
- **Chapter 9 Stakeholder consultation:** summarises views of stakeholders expressed through the on line survey;
- **Chapter 10 Summary of findings:** summarises the key findings arising from the research; and
- **Chapter 11 Conclusion and strategic response:** concludes the report, identifying headline issues, and recommending ways in which these could be addressed.

1.11 The report is supplemented by the following appendices:

- Appendix A which provides details of the legislative background underpinning accommodation issues for Gypsies and Travellers;
- Appendix B Policy and guidance;
- Appendix C Questionnaire;
- Appendix D Stakeholder survey questionnaire; and
- Appendix E Glossary of terms.



## 2. Legislative and Policy Context

- 2.1 This research is grounded in an understanding of how the national legislative and policy context has affected Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities to date.

### Legislative background

- 2.2 Since 1960, three Acts of Parliament have had a major impact on Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople:
- Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960;
  - Caravan Sites Act 1968 (Part II); and the
  - Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
- 2.3 The 1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act abolished all statutory obligations to provide accommodation, discontinued Government grants for sites and made it a criminal offence to camp on land without the owner's consent.
- 2.4 Since the 1994 Act, the only places where Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople can legally park their trailers and vehicles are:
- Council and Registered [Social Housing] Providers Gypsy caravan sites;
  - Privately owned land with appropriate planning permission;
  - Land with established rights of use, other caravan sites or mobile home parks by agreement or licence along with land required for seasonal farm workers.
- 2.5 The 1994 Act resulted in increased pressure on available sites. It eventually resulted in further reviews of law and policy, culminating in the Housing Act 2004 which placed a requirement (s.225) on local authorities to assess Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation needs.
- 2.6 More detail on the legislation affecting Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople can be found at Appendix A.

### Policy background

- 2.7 As part of this research we have carried out a literature review. A considerable range of guidance documents have been prepared by central Government to assist local authorities in discharging their strategic housing and planning functions and numerous research and guidance documents have been published by other agencies. This review examines influential guidance and research which relates specifically to Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople or makes reference to them; more information is provided within Appendices A and B.
- 2.8 Overall, this range of statutory documentation, advisory and guidance notes and accepted good practice has helped set a broad context within which this research can be positioned.

- 2.9 Some of the key themes to emerge from the review of relevant literature include:
- Recognising the long-standing role Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople have played in society and how prejudice, discrimination and legislative change have increasingly marginalised this distinctive ethnic group;
  - A recognised shortage of provision for Gypsies and Travellers;
  - The importance of understanding Gypsy and Traveller issues in the context of recent housing and planning policy development;
  - Recognition that Gypsies and Travellers are one of the most socially excluded groups in society and are particularly susceptible to a range of inequalities relating to health, education, law enforcement and quality of accommodation; and
  - A need for better communication and improved understanding between, and within, Travelling communities themselves, and between Travelling communities and elected members, service providers and permanently settled communities.

### Planning policy

- 2.10 In March 2012 the Government published both the National Planning Policy Framework<sup>2</sup> and its accompanying ‘Planning policy for traveller sites’<sup>3</sup>. These documents replace all previous national planning policy in respect of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. This new national guidance is now a material consideration in determining planning applications and its overarching aim is ‘to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers’.
- 2.11 Through Planning policy for traveller sites, local planning authorities are encouraged to make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning, and plan for sites over a reasonable timescale. National policy aims to promote more private Traveller site provision ‘while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites’ (paragraph 4).
- 2.12 The policy also states that<sup>4</sup>:
- Plan making and decision taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective;
  - Planning policies need to be fair, realistic and inclusive; and
  - Planning policies should increase the number of Traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under-provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply.
- 2.13 It is within this policy context that local planning authorities will have to plan future provision for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across

---

<sup>2</sup> CLG National Planning Policy Framework March 2012

<sup>3</sup> CLG Planning policy for traveller sites March 2012

<sup>4</sup> CLG Planning policy for traveller sites March 2012 para 4

their respective areas. The National Planning Policy emphasises the role of evidence and how it should be used within this context.

- 2.14 Using evidence to plan positively and manage development, stresses the need for timely, effective and on-going community engagement (both with Travellers and the settled community); the *'use of a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of local plans and make planning decisions'* is advocated. Paragraphs 8 and 9 of 'Planning policy for traveller sites' state that:

*'Local planning authorities should set pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling show people which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of travellers in their area, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities.'*

- 2.15 *'Local planning authorities should:*

- a) Identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against their locally set targets;*
- b) Identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6 to 10 and, where possible, for years 11-15;*
- c) Consider production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints across its area (local planning authorities have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries);*
- d) Relate the number of pitches or plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population's size and density; and*
- e) Protect local amenity and environment.'*

- 2.16 In September 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued a Consultation on Planning and Travellers. The paper proposes measures to:

- i. Amend the definition of Travellers and Travelling Showpeople to exclude those who have ceased to travel permanently;
- ii. Make the intentional unauthorised occupation of land be regarded by decision takers as a material consideration that weighs against the granting of planning permission. In other words, failure to seek permission in advance of occupation of land would count against a planning application;
- iii. Protect 'sensitive areas' including the Green Belt; and
- iv. Update guidance on how local authorities should assess future Traveller accommodation requirements, including sources of information that authorities should use. The proposed 'Draft planning guidance for travellers' would replace current guidance, including that set out in 'Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments – Guidance (2007)', and 'Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites – Good Practice guide (2008).

- 2.17 Despite the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy, the need for strategic planning remains, especially to ensure coherent planning beyond local authority boundaries. To this end the Localism Act 2011 has introduced the Duty to Co-operate which the Planning Advisory Service<sup>5</sup> advises:
- Requires councils and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis in relation to planning of sustainable development;
  - Requires councils to consider whether to enter into agreements on joint approaches or prepare joint Local Plans (if a local planning authority); and
  - Applies to planning for strategic matters in relation to the preparation of Local and Marine Plans, and other activities that prepare the way for these activities.
- 2.18 The Localism Act and the National Planning Policy Framework set out a requirement for local authorities to fulfil the Duty to Co-operate on planning issues, including provision for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, to ensure that approaches are consistent and address cross border issues with neighbouring authorities. The Duty is intended to act as a driver for change in order to enhance co-operation and partnership working to assist in delivering appropriate provision of future accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers, which can be contentious.
- 2.19 In addition, the National Planning Policy Framework sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development to guide local authorities in the delivery of new developments whilst the ‘Planning policy for traveller sites’ [sections 7-11] provides specific advice as detailed above.

### Progress on tackling inequalities

- 2.20 In April 2012 the Government published a ‘Progress report by the ministerial working group on tackling inequalities experienced by Gypsies and Travellers<sup>6</sup>, which summarised progress in terms of meeting ‘*Government commitments to tackle inequalities and promote fairness for Gypsy and Traveller communities.*’<sup>7</sup> The report covers 28 measures from across Government aimed at tackling inequalities, these cover:
- Improving education outcomes;
  - Improving health outcomes;
  - Providing appropriate accommodation;
  - Tackling hate crime;
  - Improving interaction with the National Offender Management Service;
  - Improving access to employment and financial services; and
  - Improving engagement with service providers.

---

<sup>5</sup> PAS A simple guide to Strategic Planning and the Duty to Cooperate  
<http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pagelid=2133454>

<sup>6</sup> The study only includes reference to Gypsies and Travellers and not Travelling Showpeople

<sup>7</sup> [www.communities.gov.uk/news/corporate/2124322](http://www.communities.gov.uk/news/corporate/2124322)

- 2.21 In respect of provision of appropriate accommodation, the report advises that financial incentives and other support measures have been put in place to help councils and elected members make the case for development of Traveller sites within their areas. Changing perceptions of sites is also identified as a priority, and to this end the Government has made the following commitments:
- *‘The Department for Communities and Local Government will help Gypsy and Traveller representative groups showcase small private sites that are well presented and maintained’.*
  - *‘Subject to site owners agreeing to have their homes included we will help produce a case study document which local authorities and councillors, potential site residents and the general public could use. It could also be adapted and used in connection with planning applications.’*<sup>8</sup>
- 2.22 Also aimed at improving provision of accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers, the Government has committed to:
- The provision of support, training and advice for elected members services up to 2015; and
  - The promotion of improved health outcomes for Travellers through the planning system; the report states that ‘one of the Government’s aims in respect of traveller sites is to enable provision of suitable accommodation, which supports healthy lifestyles, and from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure.’<sup>9</sup>

### Emphasis on enforcement powers

- 2.23 In August 2012, the Government published guidance for local authorities setting out the powers available to them and landowners to remove unauthorised encampments from both public and private land. Commenting on the guidance set out in ‘Dealing with illegal and unauthorised encampments: A summary of available powers’, the Chartered Institute of Housing comments that: *‘Gypsy and Traveller communities are some of the most marginalised communities in modern times. Long standing difficulties in the provision of private and authorised sites, coupled with fewer stopping places across the country, have resulted in increasing numbers of unauthorised sites and the increasing marginalisation of these communities. There is a real need to develop a planning system that enables the provision of well situated, decent and accessible site provision for Gypsies and Travellers.’*<sup>10</sup>
- 2.24 On 4<sup>th</sup> May 2013 the Government revoked regulations governing the issuing of Temporary Stop Notices (TSNs)<sup>11</sup> by local planning authorities, which had been in place since the introduction of TSNs in 2005. The regulations were originally introduced to mitigate the likely disproportionate impact of TSNs on Gypsies and

<sup>8</sup> CLG Progress report by the ministerial working group on tackling inequalities experienced by Gypsies and Travellers April 2012 commitment 12 page 18

<sup>9</sup> CLG Progress report by the ministerial working group on tackling inequalities experienced by Gypsies and Travellers April 2012 para 4.13 page 19

<sup>10</sup> [www.cih.org](http://www.cih.org) Housing policy: Gypsies and Travellers

<sup>11</sup> Statutory Instrument 2013 No.830 Town and Country Planning (Temporary Stop Notice) (England) (Revocation) Regulations 2013

Travellers in areas where there is a lack of sites to meet the needs of the Travelling community. Under the previous regulations, TSNs were prohibited where a caravan was a person's main residence, unless there was a risk of harm to a serious public interest significant enough to outweigh any benefit to the occupier of the caravan. Under the new arrangements, and in the spirit of Localism, local planning authorities are to determine whether the use of a TSN is a proportionate and necessary response. Concerns have been raised that, without the regulations in place, TSNs risk violating the Human Rights of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, especially in areas where there is an under-provision of sites/pitches/plots.

- 2.25 On 1st July 2013 in a Ministerial Statement issued by local government minister Brandon Lewis<sup>12</sup>, the issue of inappropriate development in the Green Belt was highlighted. The statement sought to make clear that both temporary and permanent Traveller sites are inappropriate development in the Green Belt and that planning decisions *'should protect Green Belt land from such inappropriate development.*
- 2.26 This situation is to apply for a period of six months in the first instance, and a number of appeals have since been recovered in order to 'test' relevant policies at a national level. To this end, the Secretary of State recently upheld the Planning Inspector's decision to find in favour of an applicant seeking to extend an existing site in Runnymede, Surrey, which had previously been refused by the Council. Mr Pickles found that the Council's policy was not consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework's policies for the protection of the green belt.
- 2.27 The Statement also revoked the practice guidance on 'Diversity and equality in planning'<sup>13</sup>, deeming it to be outdated; the Government does not intend to replace this guidance.
- 2.28 Revised Guidance from Government<sup>14</sup> in respect of dealing with unauthorised encampments was published on 9<sup>th</sup> August 2013; the updated guidance reflects the recent changes to TSNs. The Guidance states that:

*'As part of the Government's commitment to protecting the nation's green spaces, these powers will help protect Green Belt land and the countryside from illegal encampments. In addition to the powers which are available to councils to remove unauthorised traveller [sic] sites, protest camps and squatters from both public and private land, new Temporary Stop Notices now give councils powers to tackle unauthorised caravans, backed up with potentially unlimited fines. With the powers set out in this guide available to them, councils should be ready to take swift enforcement action to tackle rogue encampments and sites.'*<sup>15</sup>

## CLG Caravan Counts

- 2.29 Snapshot counts of the number of Gypsy and Traveller caravans were requested by the Government in 1979, and have since been made by local authorities on a

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/planning-and-travellers>

<sup>13</sup> ODPM Diversity and Equality in Planning: A good practice guide 2005

<sup>14</sup> CLG Dealing with illegal and unauthorised encampments: a summary of available powers 9th Aug 2013

<sup>15</sup> CLG Dealing with illegal and unauthorised encampments: a summary of available powers Page 3 first para



voluntary basis every January and July<sup>16</sup>. Their accuracy varies between local authorities and according to how information is included in the process. A major criticism is the non-involvement of Gypsies and Travellers themselves in the counts. However, the counts, conducted on a single day twice a year, are the only systematic source of information on the numbers and distribution of Gypsy and Traveller trailers. The counts include caravans (or trailers) on and off authorised sites (i.e. those with planning permission) but do not relate necessarily to the actual number of pitches (i.e. capacity) on sites.

- 2.30 A major review<sup>17</sup> of the counting system was undertaken in 2003 by the then Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), which made a number of recommendations and improvements to the process.

## CLG Design Guidance

- 2.31 The Government's new 'Planning policy for traveller sites' provides no guidance on design for Gypsy and Traveller sites, concentrating instead on the mechanics of the planning process, from using evidence to plan making and decision taking. The new policy does not therefore add to existing design guidance<sup>18</sup> from CLG<sup>19</sup>, which suggests that, among other things, there must be an amenity building on each pitch and that this must include, as a minimum:

- Hot and cold water supply;
- Electricity supply;
- A separate toilet;
- A bath/shower room; and
- A kitchen and dining area.

- 2.32 A Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) review (January 2012) of Non-Mainstream Housing Design Guidance found that the CLG Design Guide most 'succinctly outlines the physical requirements for site provision for travellers.' It also identified a number of 'pointers' for future guidance, and these are worth mentioning here:

- The family unit should be considered to be larger and more flexible than that of the settled community due to a communal approach to care for the elderly and for children;
- A distinct permanent building is required on site to incorporate washing and cooking facilities, and provide a base for visiting health and education workers; and
- Clearer diagrams setting out the parameters for design are called for, both in terms of the scale of the dwelling and the site. Incorporating requirements for

<sup>16</sup> Historically caravan counts have not included Travelling Showpeople. Since 2010 the Government has requested that January counts include Travelling Showpeople, however, the figures relating to Travelling Showpeople are reported separately and not included in the overall count figures.

<sup>17</sup> Counting Gypsies and Travellers: A Review of the Caravan Count System, Pat Niner Feb 2004, ODPM

<sup>18</sup> This guidance does not apply to the provision of new yards for Travelling Showpeople. Further information about good practice in the provision of yards can be obtained from the Showmens' Guild of Great Britain.

<sup>19</sup> CLG Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites Good Practice Guide, May 2008

maintenance, grazing, spacing, size provision, communal spaces, etc. *'would ensure that a set of best practice principles can be established.'*<sup>20</sup>

2.33 The HCA Review suggested the following design considerations:

- Travelling Showpeople should be considered in the development of provision for temporary/transit sites;
- Vehicular access is a requirement and not an option;
- Open space is essential for maintenance of vehicles and grazing of animals;
- Open play space for children needs to be provided;
- A warden's office is required for permanent sites;
- Communal rooms for use of private health/education consultations are required; and
- An ideal ratio of facilities provision (stand pipes, parking area, recreation space) to the number of pitches.

---

<sup>20</sup> Non-Mainstream Housing Design Guidance Literature Review, HCA January 2012 page 63



## 3. Methodology

3.1 In order to deliver the requirements of Government Guidance<sup>21</sup> the methodology for this study has comprised:

- Interviews with Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople on authorised and unauthorised sites/yards and in bricks and mortar accommodation;
- Desktop analysis of existing documents, data and pitch/site information;
- A census of sites reviewing total number of pitches, number of pitches occupied and vacant, and total number of households; and
- A Key Stakeholder on-line questionnaire for professionals who have direct contact with and knowledge of local Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities.

3.2 The information gathering has been carried out in three phases, as outlined below:

- Phase 1: Literature/desktop review and stakeholder discussions;
- Phase 2: Survey of Gypsies and Travellers across the City; and
- Phase 3: Production of Report.

### Phase 1: Literature/desktop review and stakeholder consultation

3.3 This phase comprised a review of available literature, including legislative background and best practice information; and available secondary data relating to Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

3.4 Relevant regional, sub-regional and local information has been collected, collated and reviewed, including information on:

- The national policy and legislative context;
- Current policies towards Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the Borough (drawn from Local Authority and sub-regional policy documents, planning documents, housing strategies and homelessness strategies); and
- Analysis of existing data sources available from stakeholders<sup>22</sup>.

3.5 This information has helped to shape the development of this report, and in particular the review of the legislative and policy context set out in Chapter 2.

---

<sup>21</sup> CLG Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments Guidance October 2007 [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/7838/accommneedsassessments.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7838/accommneedsassessments.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> This includes CLG caravan count data and information on unauthorised encampment data provided by the Authorities (see chapter 6 for more information on this data)

- 3.6 The views of a range of Key Stakeholders identified by the Council have been sought as part of this study, and these are summarised at Chapter 9. Stakeholders consulted as part of this process include registered providers, landlords, education officers, and housing and planning professionals.

## Phase 2: Survey of Gypsies and Travellers across Rugby

- 3.7 The primary fieldwork for this study comprised survey work with Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. This work was organised by Home Space Sustainable Accommodation (HSSA) and undertaken by Gypsy and Traveller fieldworkers, managed and monitored by arc<sup>4</sup> staff. HSSA was involved in the design of the questionnaire and in the recruitment of fieldworkers.
- 3.8 Fieldwork interviews were carried out in April 2014. Interviews were carried out with residents living on authorised private and local authority sites, private temporary sites, unauthorised sites and in bricks and mortar accommodation. It should be noted that five sites are located on the boundary of Rugby and Nuneaton & Bedworth Council areas. All households on these sites have been interviewed. There are 33 pitches on these sites and 14 pitches are located in Rugby Borough as at July 2014.
- 3.9 The overarching aim of the fieldwork was to maximise the number of interviews secured from households living on sites within the Rugby Borough area, with additional interviews of households living in bricks and mortar accommodation. Consulting with stakeholders ensured that the fieldwork team had a good understanding of the local issues facing Gypsies and Travellers and helped to maximise the community's participation in the study. Table 5.1 (in Chapter 5) provides information from the January 2014 caravan<sup>23</sup> count which helped to inform the expected number of interviews to be carried out.
- 3.10 Interviews were undertaken by trained members of the Gypsy and Traveller community. Using members of the community as interviewers helps secure a good response rate, and ultimately deliver a more comprehensive picture of need.
- 3.11 The cultural needs of Gypsies and Travellers differ from those of the rest of the population and consideration of culturally specific requirements such as the need for additional permanent caravan sites and/or transit sites and/or stopping places (or improvements to existing sites) are key to this study. The research has therefore explicitly sought information from Gypsies and Travellers across Rugby living in housing, on authorised sites, unauthorised encampments and unauthorised developments.
- 3.12 A total of 118 interviews were secured (Table 3.1), 84 with households living on a pitch on a permanent authorised site (local authority or private), 30 on pitches on temporary authorised sites, three on pitches on unauthorised sites and one in bricks and mortar accommodation.

---

<sup>23</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government Caravan Counts - January 2013 last five counts [http://data.gov.uk/dataset/gypsy\\_and\\_traveller\\_caravans](http://data.gov.uk/dataset/gypsy_and_traveller_caravans)

**Table 3.1 Summary of achieved household interviews by type of dwelling (as at July 2014)**

Location of dwelling	Number	Percentage
Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - Local Authority or Private Pitch	84	71%
Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised Site	30	25%
Pitch on Unauthorised Site	3	3%
In Bricks and Mortar accommodation	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Please also note that five sites are located on the boundary of Rugby and Nuneaton & Bedworth Council areas. All households on these sites have been interviewed.**

3.13 In conjunction with interviews with members of the Travelling community, a range of complementary research methods have been used to permit the triangulation of results. These are brought together during the research process and inform the outputs of the work and include:

- Desktop analysis of existing documents and data;
- Preparing a database of authorised and unauthorised sites; and
- Conducting a Key Stakeholder on-line questionnaire for professionals who have direct contact with local Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities across the Shropshire area.

3.14 Good practice guidance and evidence from other studies emphasises that building trust with Travelling communities is a prerequisite of meaningful research. In this case it has been achieved by using interviewers from Gypsy, and Traveller communities to conduct the interviews, by engaging with Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople groups, by using local resources and workers to make links, and working with officers who have already established good relationships with local Travelling communities.

3.15 We have also used the following sources of information:

- The bi-annual caravan count for CLG from January 2012 to January 2014; and
- Local authority information on existing site provision and unauthorised developments.

3.16 The assessment of pitch [and plot] requirements has been calculated by utilising information on current supply of pitches and the results from the survey. The overall number of pitches has been calculated using local authority information, with likely capacity through turnover assessed through the survey. A detailed explanation of the analysis of pitch requirements is contained in Chapter 6 but briefly comprises analysis of the following elements:

- Current pitch provision, households living in bricks and mortar accommodation; households planning to move in the next five years, and emerging households to give total demand for pitches; and
  - Turnover on existing pitches and total supply.
- 3.17 The approach used then reconciles the demand and supply data to identify overall pitch and plot requirements.
- 3.18 To identify the need for transit provision, data on unauthorised encampment activity has been collated and analysed, the results of this analysis are assessed alongside other contextual information to identify an appropriate target for transit provision in each of the local authority areas. The assessment of transit requirements is based on the average number of caravans per transit related unauthorised encampment for the 36 month period January 2010 to December 2013.

## 4. The Current Picture: provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites

- 4.1 This chapter considers the current provision of sites across Rugby. This is based on information provided by the local planning authorities and supplemented with observations from the fieldwork team.

### Provision of authorised and unauthorised sites

- 4.2 Data on the provision of sites considers both authorised and unauthorised sites across the Borough. Authorised sites are those with planning permission and can be on either local authority or privately owned land. Unauthorised sites are made up of either longer term<sup>24</sup> unauthorised encampments<sup>25</sup>, that have been in existence for some considerable time and so can be considered to be indicative of a permanent need for accommodation (in some instances local authorities class these as tolerated sites and decide not to take enforcement action to remove them) and unauthorised developments, where Travellers are residing upon land that they do not own and that does not have planning permission (see Appendix E for more detailed definitions).
- 4.3 From data provided by the Council on sites and pitches there are, across Rugby, a total of 119 pitches of which 94 are occupied and 25 are vacant as shown in Table 4.1. The occupied pitches comprise 12 local authority, 48 private permanent authorised, three pitches with an Approved Certificate of Lawful Use, 29 pitches on private temporary authorised sites and two pitches on unauthorised sites. The vacant pitches include six on the Council site which are currently being developed, six on private pitches on Woodside and 13 on a site at Little Orchard which are available to be used by Gypsies and Travellers.
- 4.4 The location of sites is illustrated in Map 4.1.
- 4.5 There are currently no Travelling Showpeople in Rugby Borough.

---

<sup>24</sup> Three months or longer

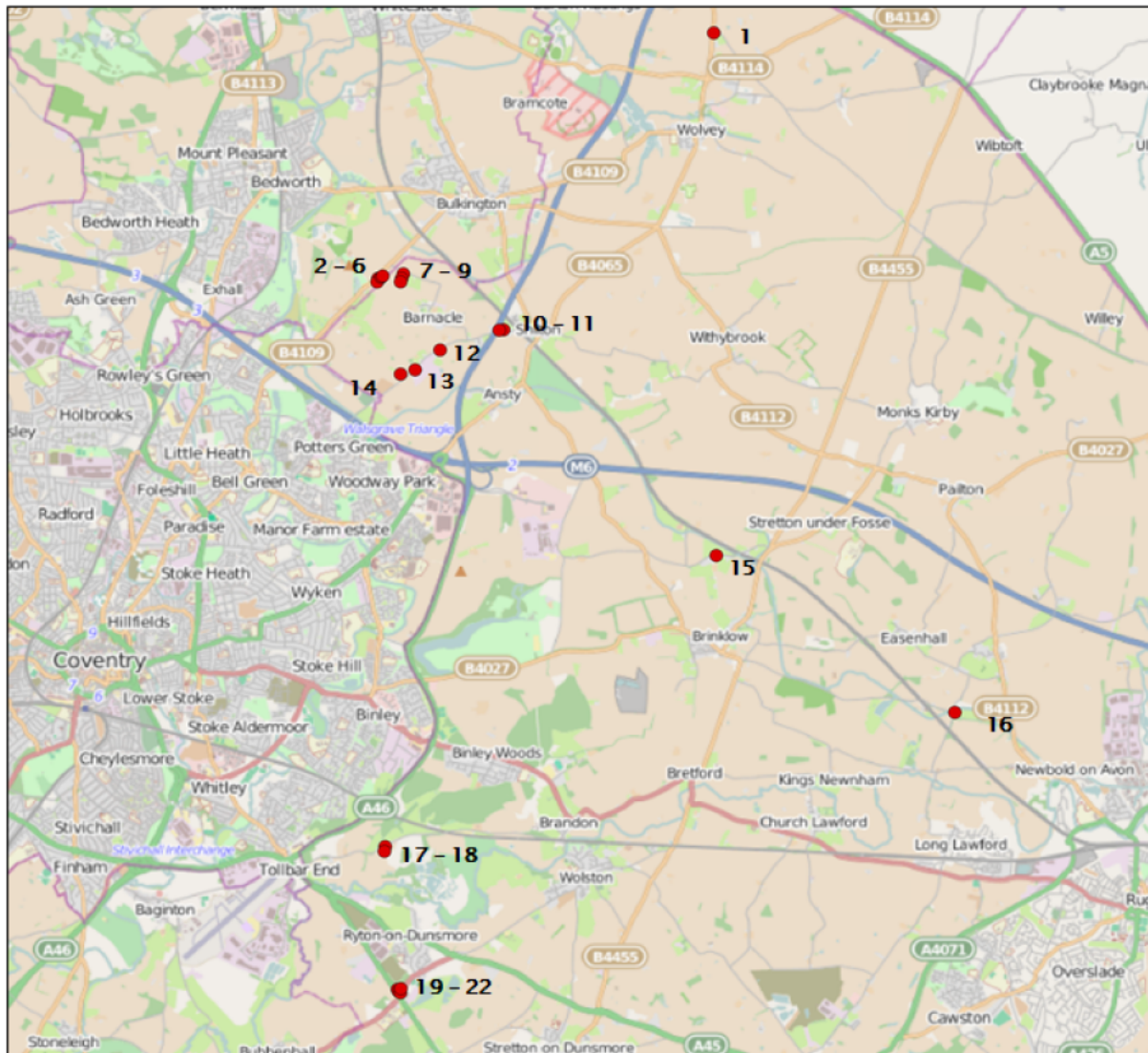
<sup>25</sup> Please note that unauthorised encampments also encompass short-term illegal encampments, which are more indicative of transit need, see Section 6 for more information on these encampments.

<b>Table 4.1 List of Gypsy and Traveller Pitches on Sites in Rugby as at July 2014</b>				
	<b>Total Pitches</b>	<b>Occupied Pitches</b>	<b>No. Families</b>	<b>Vacant Pitches</b>
<b>Permanent Authorised Sites</b>				
<b>Local Authority</b>				
Woodside, Oxford Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore (6 vacant pitches refers to new pitches currently being developed)	18	12	12	6
Sub-total	18	12	12	6
<b>Private site</b>				
Woodside, Oxford Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore	18	12	15	6
Canal View, Cathiron Lane, Harborough Parva	1	1	1	0
The Spinney, Shilton Lane, Shilton	1	1	1	0
Fellas Acre, Coventry Road, Bulkington	4	4	4	0
The Haven, Coventry Road, Bulkington	3	3	3	0
Rosewood, Coventry Road, Bulkington	1	1	1	0
The Poppies, Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington	3	3	3	0
Bryants Bungalow, Brandon Lane, Coventry	6	6	4	0
Land Southwest of Bryants Bungalow, Brandon Lane, Coventry	2	2	2	0
High Tor, Shilton Lane, Shilton	3	3	3	0
Green Bank/adj Woodside, Oxford Road	1	1	1	0
Land at Smeaton Lane, Stretton-on-Dunsmore	1	1	1	0
Sunrise Park, Oxford Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore	10	10	12	0
Little Orchard, Shilton Lane, Shilton*	13	0	0	13
Sub-total	67	48	51	19
<b>Approved Certificate of Lawful Use</b>				
Bottom Meadow, Coventry Road, Bulkington	3	3	3	0
Sub Total	3	3	3	0
<b>Temporary Permission</b>				
Land adj Rosefields, Hinckley Road, Wolvey	1	1	1	0
The Paddock, Top Road, Barnacle	1	1	2	0
Top Park Top Road, Barnacle	25	25	25	0
Land South Side of Top Road, Barnacle	1	1	2	0
Evergreens, Wood Lane, Shilton	1	1	1	0
Sub Total	29	29	31	0
<b>Unauthorised Sites</b>				
The Stables, Wood Lane, Shilton	2	2	3	0
Sub Total	2	2	3	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>

\*Application submitted to Local Planning Authority for a Certificate of Lawful Development for occupation of caravan site in breach of Condition 2 (site to be occupied as a gypsy caravan site only) of Planning Permission R93/0285//6542/P dated 16th June 1993



Map 4.1 Location of Gypsy and Traveller Sites



**Location**

- 1 Land adj Rosefields, Hinckley Road, Wolvey
- 2 Fellas Acre, Coventry Road, Bulkington
- 3 The Haven, Coventry Road, Bulkington
- 4 Rosewood, Coventry Road, Bulkington
- 5 The Poppies, Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington
- 6 Bottom Meadow, Coventry Road, Bulkington
- 7 The Paddock, Top Road, Barnacle
- 8 Top Park, Top Road, Barnacle
- 9 Land South Side of Top Road, Barnacle
- 10 Evergreens, Wood Lane, Shilton
- 11 The Stables, Wood Lane, Shilton
- 12 High Tor, Shilton Lane, Shilton
- 13 The Spinney, Shilton Lane, Stretton-on-Dunsmore
- 14 Little Orchard, Shilton Lane, Shilton
- 15 Land at Smeaton Lane, Stretton-under-Fosse
- 16 Canal View, Cathiron Lane, Harborough Parva
- 17 Bryants Bungalow, Brandon Lane, Coventry
- 18 Land Southwest of Bryants Bungalow, Brandon Lane
- 19 Woodside, Oxford Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore
- 20 Woodside, Oxford Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore
- 21 Green Bank/adj Woodside, Oxford Road
- 22 Sunrise Park, Oxford Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore

## 5. The Current Picture: Gypsy and Traveller population and pitch availability

### Population Estimates

- 5.1 This chapter looks at the current picture in terms of the current population and demography of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the Borough before going on to explore the extent and nature of provision across the area.
- 5.2 According to the 2011 Census, a total of 43 households in Rugby identified as having a 'White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller' ethnicity. The census records 23 households living in a caravan/mobile/temporary structure and 20 living in bricks and mortar accommodation (houses, bungalows and flats). This compares with the 2014 GTAA which indicates 100 households living on pitches alone (this will potentially include more than one household living on a single pitch).

### Caravan Counts and Authorised Pitches

- 5.3 Snapshot counts of the number of Gypsy and Traveller caravans were requested by the Government in 1979, and have since been made by local authorities on a voluntary basis every January and July. Their accuracy varies between local authorities and according to how information is included in the process. A major criticism is the non-involvement of Gypsies and Travellers themselves in the counts. However, the counts, conducted on a single day twice a year, are the only systematic source of information on the numbers and distribution of Gypsy and Traveller trailers. The counts include caravans (or trailers) on and off authorised sites (i.e. those with planning permission) but do not relate necessarily to the actual number of pitches on sites.
- 5.4 A major review of the counting system was undertaken in 2003 by the then Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), which made a number of recommendations and improvements to the process. With effect from July 2013, the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) renamed the 'gypsy and traveller caravan count' as the 'traveller caravan count'. This does not reflect any change to the coverage of the count, but brings its title into line with the terminology used for planning policy purposes. Since 2011, each January count has included a count of caravans occupied by Travelling Showpeople in each local authority in England. This count is undertaken annually.
- 5.5 The latest figures available are from the January 2014 Count of Traveller Caravans. Nationally, this found that:
  - The total number of traveller caravans in England in January 2014 was 19,500, about 140 more than in January 2013;
  - Approximately 6,850 caravans were on authorised socially-rented sites, a fall of 20 since the January 2013 count;
  - The number of caravans on authorised privately-financed sites was just under 10,020, about 370 more than in January 2013;



- The number of caravans on unauthorised developments, on land owned by travellers, was around 1,660, approximately 180 below the number in January 2013;
- The number of caravans on unauthorised encampments, on land not owned by travellers, was 980, approximately 20 less than in January 2013; and
- Overall, the January 2014 count indicated that 86% of traveller caravans in England were on authorised land and that 14% were on unauthorised land.

5.6 The figures for the last five caravan counts for Rugby Borough are set out in Table 5.1. This shows that in January 2014 there were a total of 168 caravans across Rugby Borough, 24 (14%) on local authority sites, 127 (76%) on private sites and 17 (10%) on unauthorised sites. The total figure of 168 pitches compares with a five-count average (Jun 2012-Jan 2014) of 158 pitches. The five-count average indicates a split of 13% local authority, 60% private and 27% unauthorised.

Count	Authorised pitches on sites with planning permission		Unauthorised pitches without planning permission	Total
	Social Rented	Total Private	Total unauthorised	
Rugby Borough				
Jan 2014	24 (14%)	127 (76%)	17 (10%)	168
July 2013	16	80	62	158
Jan 2013	27	84	41	152
July 2012	23	90	49	162
Jan 2012	12	93	47	152
<b>Five-count average</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Five-count % average</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CLG January 2014 Count of Traveller Caravans

- 5.7 It should be noted that there may be more than one trailer per pitch, and in the case of households doubling up on pitches there could be several trailers. For obvious reasons Gypsies and Travellers living on sites may not be present on the days on which the counts are conducted.
- 5.8 Table 5.2 summarises the range of sites and yards known to Rugby Borough Council. There are a total of 18 pitches on one Council owned site; 70 pitches on 15 private sites; 29 pitches on 5 private temporary sites and 2 pitches on one private unauthorised site. There are no Showperson yards.

<sup>26</sup> Note these counts relate only to Gypsies' and Travellers' caravans and not caravans occupied by Travelling Showpeople

Rugby	No. Sites	No. Occupied Pitches	No. Vacant Pitches	Total Pitches
Council owned	1	12	6	18
Private authorised	14	48	19	67
Approved Certificate of Lawful Use	1	3	0	3
Private temporary	5	29	0	29
Private unauthorised	1	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>TOTAL Authorised</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>TOTAL Temporary</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>TOTAL Unauthorised</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>119</b>

5.9 Residents across these sites were contacted and asked to participate in the study. A total of 118 interviews were achieved as presented in Table 3.1 (Chapter 3). In order to maintain confidentiality of responses, data are presented Rugby-wide by household type, including Gypsies and Travellers living on local authority, private permanent sites, private temporary sites, unauthorised sites and bricks and mortar accommodation.

## Tenure of respondents

5.10 Overall, 98% of respondents stated that they own their own home and 2% stated 'not applicable' (Table 5.3).

		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Own home	No	82	30	3	0	115
	%	99%	100%	100%	0%	98%
Not applicable	No	1	0	0	1	2
	%	1%	0%	0%	100%	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>117</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

5.11 According to the responses given by respondents, there is limited information regarding to the ownership of the land that the survey respondents live on (Table 5.4), as 49% stated 'not applicable'. 26% of respondents stated that they rent their pitch privately without planning permission; 23% said that they rent their

pitch from the Council; 1% said that they own the land and 1% said that they rent the pitch privately with planning permission.

**Table 5.4 Ownership of land where trailer/caravan located**

		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Own land where trailer / caravan is normally located (no planning permission)	No	1	0	0	0	1
	%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Rent pitch from Council	No	27	0	0	0	27
	%	32%	0%	0%	0%	23%
Rent pitch privately (with planning permission)	No	1	0	0	0	1
	%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Rent pitch privately (no planning permission)	No	4	27	0	0	31
	%	5%	90%	0%	0%	26%
Not applicable	No	51	3	3	1	58
	%	61%	10%	100%	100%	49%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Repairs and improvements

5.12 All of the 118 respondents described the state of repair of their home as being good or very good (Table 5.5). 74% described the state of repair of their home as being very good, and 26% described it as good. No repairs or improvements were identified by residents across all of the sites (Table 5.8).

**Table 5.5 State of repair**

		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Very Good	No	60	26	1	0	87
	%	71%	87%	33%	0%	74%
Good	No	24	4	2	1	31
	%	29%	13%	67%	100%	26%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 5.6 Repair problems						
		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
None	No	84	30	3	1	118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Space Requirements

5.13 Whilst there is no set pitch size, CLG guidance states that there should be sufficient space on pitches to allow for:

- Manoeuvrability of an average size trailer of up to 15 metres in length;
- Capacity for larger mobile homes of up to 25 metres on a number of pitches on a site; and
- A minimum of six metres between every trailer, caravan or park home that is separately occupied on a site.

5.14 Good practice from within Travelling communities would suggest that sites with between six and 12 pitches are preferable. Good practice guidance suggests sites up to a maximum of 15 pitches are most appropriate, and that larger sites should only be provided where there is clear evidence from within the Gypsy and Traveller community that this is preferable.<sup>27</sup>

5.15 In terms of space for trailers, wagons and horse boxes, vehicles and loads (Table 5.7), all of the survey respondents felt they had enough space.

Table 5.7 Enough space for trailers, wagons and vehicles						
		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Yes	No	84	30	3	1	118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

5.16 As shown by Table 5.18, 100% of Gypsies and Travellers considered that they had enough space in their amenity block/shed.

<sup>27</sup> CLG Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites Good Practice Guide 2008 paras 4.6 and 4.7

Table 5.8 Enough space in amenity blocks/sheds						
		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Yes	No	84	30	3	1	118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

5.17 100% of Gypsies and Travellers also felt there was sufficient space overall on their pitch (Table 5.9).

Table 5.9 Enough space on pitch						
		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Yes	No	84	30	3	1	118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Satisfaction with location of your home

5.18 Satisfaction with the location of the home is very high (Table 5.10), with 100% of respondents overall stating that they were satisfied or very satisfied. 98% said that they were satisfied and 2% (two respondents from permanent authorised sites) said that they were very satisfied.

Table 5.10 Satisfaction with the location of your home						
		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Very satisfied	No	2	0	0	0	2
	%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Satisfied	No	81	30	3	1	115
	%	98%	100%	100%	100%	98%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>117</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Overcrowding

- 5.19 99% of all respondents did not think that their home/trailer/pitch was overcrowded. Only one respondent felt that their home was overcrowded; namely a Gypsy and Traveller household living on a pitch on a permanent authorised site (Table 5.11).

		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Yes	No	1	0	0	0	1
	%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
No	No	83	30	3	1	117
	%	99%	100%	100%	100%	99%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Facilities shared with other households

- 5.20 Respondents were asked if they have to share facilities with another household.
- 5.21 Sharing toilet facilities was mentioned by 51 Gypsy and Traveller households (29 on pitches on authorised sites, 21 on pitches on temporary sites and one on an unauthorised encampment).
- 5.22 The sharing of bathroom facilities was noted by 50 Gypsies and Traveller households (28 on pitches on authorised sites, 21 on pitches on temporary sites and one on an unauthorised encampment).

## Cost of accommodation and services

- 5.23 The household survey included questions on housing costs and receipt of housing benefit. However, no responses were received to these questions. In addition, it was not deemed culturally sensitive to ask about income in the survey.

## Location to amenities

- 5.24 Respondents were asked if they felt being near to a range of amenities was important, slightly important or not important to them (Table 5.12).
- 5.25 All of the respondents felt that being close to a doctor, shops, post office/cash point machine and main roads were important.
- 5.26 76% considered it important to be close to public transport; 18% thought it was slightly important and 6% said that it was not important.

- 5.27 In terms of schooling, 49% of respondents felt that it was important (48% stated slightly important) to be close to primary schools, compared to 41% (57% stated slightly important) for secondary schools.
- 5.28 Only 6% of Gypsies and Travellers thought that it was important to be near to pubs. A further 69% thought that it was slightly important and 25% thought that it was not important.

		Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
<b>Primary School</b>						
Important	No	40	17	0	1	58
	%	48%	57%	0%	100%	49%
Slightly important	No	43	11	3	0	57
	%	51%	37%	100%	0%	48%
Not important	No	1	2	0	0	3
	%	1%	7%	0%	0%	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	No	84	30	3	1	118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Secondary School</b>						
Important	No	32	15	0	1	48
	%	38%	50%	0%	100%	41%
Slightly important	No	51	13	3	0	67
	%	61%	43%	100%	0%	57%
Not important	No	1	2	0	0	3
	%	1%	7%	0%	0%	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	No	84	30	3	1	118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Doctors nearby</b>						
Important	No	84	30	3	1	118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	No	84	30	3	1	118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Near to shops</b>						
Important	No	84	30	3	1	118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	No	84	30	3	1	118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table continued overleaf...

Near to Post Office/cash point		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	Total
Important	No	84	30	3	1	118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Near to pubs		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	Total
Important	No	1	5		1	7
	%	1%	17%		100%	6%
Slightly important	No	58	20	3		81
	%	69%	67%	100%		69%
Not important	No	25	5			30
	%	30%	17%			25%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Near to public transport		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	Total
Important	No	69	17	3	1	90
	%	82%	57%	100%	100%	76%
Slightly important	No	9	12	0	0	21
	%	11%	40%	0%	0%	18%
Not important	No	6	1	0	0	7
	%	7%	3%	0%	0%	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Near to main roads		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	Total
Important	No	84	30	3	1	118
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Moving

- 5.29 Respondents were asked whether they planned to move over the next five years. All respondents plan to stay where they are (Table 5.13).

**Table 5.13 Respondents planning to move in the next five years**

		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Planning to stay where you are based now	No	84	30	3	1	84
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Household mobility

- 5.30 The household survey identified a high degree of mobility, with only 2% of respondents having lived in their current place of residence for five years or longer (Table 5.14). The majority of respondents had lived in their current residence for 3-4 years (50%) or 4-5 years (28%).
- 5.31 The mobility levels of Gypsies and Travellers on permanent authorised pitches and on temporary authorised pitches were very similar. The two respondents from pitches on unauthorised sites had both lived in their current place of residence for 2-3 years. The one respondent living in bricks and mortar accommodation had lived there for five or more years.

**Table 5.14 Length of residence**

		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Over 2 and up to 3 years	No	16	5	2	0	23
	%	19%	17%	100%	0%	20%
Over 3 and up to 4 years	No	43	16	0	0	59
	%	51%	53%	0%	0%	50%
Over 4 and up to 5 years	No	24	9	0	0	33
	%	29%	30%	0%	0%	28%
5 years or over	No	1	0	0	1	2
	%	1%	0%	0%	100%	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>117</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

5.32 Prior to their current place of residence, all of the respondents had been travelling with no permanent home (Table 5.15).

<b>Table 5.15 Summary of the origin of moving households</b>						
		<b>Property Type</b>				<b>Total</b>
		<b>Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private</b>	<b>Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site</b>	<b>Pitch on Unauthorised Site</b>	<b>Bricks and Mortar</b>	
Travelling at the time (no permanent home)	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>84</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 6. Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Requirements

### Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Requirements

- 6.1 This section reviews the overall pitch requirements of Gypsies and Travellers across Rugby. It takes into account current pitch need and demand, as well as future need, based on modelling of data, as advocated by the CLG. Requirements for Gypsies and Travellers are reviewed.
- 6.2 The calculation of pitch requirements is based on CLG modelling as advocated in Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Guidance (CLG, 2007). The CLG Guidance requires an assessment of the current needs of Gypsies and Travellers and a projection of future needs. The focus of the calculation of pitch requirements is the need arising from within the study area. The Guidance advocates the use of a survey to supplement secondary source information and derive key supply and demand information.
- 6.3 The GTAA has modelled current and future need and current and future supply of pitches.

### Needs Analysis Modelling – Gypsies and Travellers

- 6.4 In terms of **need**, the model considers:
- The baseline number of households on authorised and unauthorised sites (as at July 2014 );
  - The number of households living in bricks and mortar accommodation (a minimum baseline based on achieved interviews) and the number wanting to move to a pitch;
  - Existing households planning to move in the next five years (currently on sites and living in bricks and mortar accommodation);
  - Emerging households currently on sites and in bricks and mortar accommodation needing a pitch within the County; to derive a figure for
  - Total need.
- 6.5 In terms of **supply**, the model considers :
- Total supply of pitches on authorised sites;
  - Turnover on existing authorised sites;
  - Pitches currently vacant; and
  - Total supply of authorised pitches based on turnover and existing pitch provision.
- 6.6 The model then reconciles total need and existing authorised supply by summarising:
- Total need for pitches; and
  - Total supply of authorised pitches.

- 6.7 The assessment of current need should, in line with the guidance, take account of existing supply and need. In the CLG model, current residential supply refers to local authority residential sites and authorised privately owned sites.
- 6.8 In this assessment we have reported the existing number of pitches on authorised local authority and private sites (this is the actual number of pitches on sites available for occupancy in July 2014).
- 6.9 A total of 117 households living on pitches have been interviewed. This includes households living on sites which are across the boundary with Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. As virtually all households living on pitches in Rugby Borough have been interviewed data have not been weighted to take account of non-responses.

## Description of factors in the model

- 6.10 Table 6.1 provides a summary of the future pitch requirement calculation. Each component in the model is now discussed to ensure that the process is transparent and any assumptions clearly stated.

### Need

#### 6.11 **Current households living on pitches (1a to 1e)**

These figures are derived from Local Authority data and the site census carried out as part of the fieldwork. There may be some doubling up on pitches at Woodside as there are 27 families in total on the site, a total of 30 pitches and currently six vacant pitches. Also note that six additional pitches on the Local Authority site are to be built which are considered at Section 6 of the model.

#### 6.12 **Current households in bricks and mortar accommodation (2)**

One interview was achieved from a household living in bricks and mortar accommodation. However, analysis assumes that there are 20 households living in bricks and mortar accommodation based on the 2011 census.

#### 6.13 **Households planning to move in the next five years (3)**

This was derived from information from the household survey for respondents currently on authorised and unauthorised pitches and respondents in bricks and mortar accommodation who would prefer to live on a site. No existing households plan to move in the next five years. arc<sup>4</sup> studies elsewhere have indicated that 6.7% of households living in bricks and mortar accommodation require a pitch and so modelling assumes a need for one additional pitch from households in bricks and mortar accommodation.

#### 6.14 **Emerging households (4)**

This is the number of households expected to emerge in the next five years based on household survey information from respondents living on authorised and unauthorised pitches and also people living in bricks and mortar accommodation. Analysis considers where emerging households are planning to move to. Out of 20 emerging households identified in the survey, all 20 households plan to live on the current site they are on. Additionally, it is assumed

that there will be some emerging households from bricks and mortar accommodation. arc<sup>4</sup> studies elsewhere have indicated a rate of household formation equivalent to 7.7% of households living in bricks and mortar accommodation which results in a need for two additional pitches.

#### 6.15 **Total need for pitches (5)**

This is a total of current households on pitches (authorised and unauthorised), households planning to move in the next five years (either on pitches or in bricks and mortar accommodation) and demand from emerging households.

### Supply

#### 6.16 **Current supply of pitches (6)**

This is a summary of the total number of authorised pitches (excluding turnover) and the number of vacant authorised pitches. This shows a total supply of 60 occupied authorised pitches plus: three pitches on land with approved certificate of lawful use; six vacant pitches at Woodside, Ryton-on-Dunsmore; six additional planned Council pitches at Woodside, Ryton-on-Dunsmore; and 13 pitches to be used for Gypsies and Travellers at Little Orchard, Shilton, The grand total of pitches available for occupancy is therefore assumed to be 88.

In addition there are 29 temporary authorised pitches which, if included in the supply figures, would increase capacity over the five year period to 117 pitches.

#### 6.17 **Need minus supply (excluding turnover) (7)**

This is a summary of pitch need minus current supply and presents the underlying mismatch between supply and need before turnover rates on sites is considered. This suggests a shortfall of 35 pitches in Rugby but this figure could increase to 48 pitches depending on the outcome of the Little Orchard site Certificate of Lawful Development Application.

#### 6.18 **Turnover on existing pitches (8)**

No existing households expect to move in the next five years. However, it should be noted that virtually all households living on authorised pitches had moved to their current pitch in the past five years.

Data from the Council would suggest that an average of 2.25 pitches become available for occupancy each year. On this basis, it is expected there will be a total of 11 pitches becoming available for occupancy over the next five years on the local authority site. There is no comparable data on turnover on private sites so this is assumed to be zero.

#### 6.19 **Total supply (9)**

This figure is based on the total number of authorised permanent pitches available plus expected turnover and vacant pitch provision. The model assumes a total supply of 99 pitches (60 authorised pitches, three pitches with an approved certificate of lawful use, six vacant authorised pitches, six additional pitches on the Council site, 13 pitches at Little Orchard plus turnover of 11 local authority pitches over five years).

**Table 6.1 Summary of demand and supply factors: Gypsies and Travellers – 2014/15 to 2018/19**

<b>NEED</b>		<b>Rugby</b>	
1	Total households living on pitches	1a. On LA Site	12
		1b. On Housing Association Site	0
		1c. On Private Site – Authorised	51
		1d. On Private Site – Approved Certificate of Lawful Use	3
		1e. On Private Site – Temporary Authorised	31
		1f. Unauthorised	3
		1g. TOTAL (1a to 1f)	100
2	Households interviewed in bricks and mortar accommodation	2a. TOTAL	1
3	Existing households planning to move in next 5 years	Currently on sites	
		3a. To another pitch/same site	0
		3b. To another site in LA area	0
		3c. From site to Bricks and Mortar	0
		3d. To a site/B&M outside study area	0
		Currently in Bricks and Mortar	
		3e. Planning to move to a site in LA	1
3f. Planning to move to another B&M property	0		
3g. TOTAL net impact (3e-3c-3d)	1		
4	Emerging households (5 years)	4a. Currently on site and planning to live on current site	20
		4b. Currently on site and planning to live on another site in LA	0
		4c. Currently on site and planning to live on site outside study area	0
		4d. Currently in B&M planning to move to a site in LA	2
		4e. Currently in B&M and moving to B&M (no net impact)	0
		4f. Currently on Site and moving to B&M (no net impact)	0
		4g. TOTAL (4a+4b+4c+4d)	22
5	Total Need	1g+3g+4g	123
<b>SUPPLY</b>		<b>Rugby</b>	
6	Current supply of authorised pitches	6a. Current occupied authorised pitches	60
		6b. Current pitches on land with approved Certificate of Lawful Use	3
		6c. Current vacancies on authorised pitches	6
		6d. Additional planned pitches on LA site to be developed	6
		6e. Pitches at Little Orchard, Shilton (see note 2)	13
		6f. TOTAL current authorised supply (6a+6b+6c+6d+6e)	88
7	Summary of need and authorised supply excluding turnover	7a. Need – supply (5-6f)	35
8	Turnover on authorised sites	8a. Turnover on LA pitches which will provide for residents moving within or having a connection with the LA area	11
9	Total supply of pitches (5 yrs) including turnover	9a. Current authorised pitch provision, vacant pitches and turnover (6f+8a)	99
<b>RECONCILING NEED AND SUPPLY</b>		<b>Rugby</b>	
10	Total need for pitches	5 years (from 5)	123
11	Total supply of authorised pitches (including turnover)	5 years (from 9a)	99
<b>5 YEAR AUTHORISED PITCH SHORTFALL (2014/15 TO 2018/19)</b>			24

**Note 1** Please note that the baseline number of households is 100 and not 117 the difference being the number of households interviewed on sites which are on the boundary of Rugby and Nuneaton & Bedworth Council areas which are located in Nuneaton & Bedworth

**Note 2** There are currently no Gypsies and Travellers living at Little Orchard but site has planning permission granted to the site for the occupancy of Gypsies and Travellers only.



## Reconciling supply and need

- 6.20 In summary, the model indicates a total demand over the next five years (2014/15 to 2018/19) for 123 pitches in Rugby (Table 6.1) compared with a supply of 99 authorised pitches plus a supply through turnover of 11 pitches over five years. The result is an overall shortfall of 24 pitches across Rugby Borough. Note that this does not take into account any turnover on private sites. Additionally, this analysis does not factor in the potential for additional pitches which are subject to planning permission, transfer of sites from temporary to permanent status or the expansion of existing sites.
- 6.21 The above should be viewed as a minimum requirement based on the current supply of pitches and the views expressed by Gypsy and Traveller households who have been interviewed.
- 6.22 Table 6.2 summarises current supply and future need for Rugby over the period 2014/15 to 2018/19. Including turnover, analysis indicates a shortfall of 24 pitches across the Borough.

	<b>Rugby Total</b>
Current authorised pitches	63
Vacant pitches (July 2014)	6
Additional planned pitches on Council site to be developed	6
Pitches at Little Orchard, Shilton	13
<b>Total authorised supply</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Total need (5 years)</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Total need - current authorised supply (excluding turnover)</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Expected turnover of pitches</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Overall requirement</b>	<b>24</b>

## Longer-term pitch requirements

- 6.23 Modelling has been carried out using known household structure information from the household survey. On the basis of the age of children in households, it is possible to determine the extent of 'likely emergence', which assumes that a child is likely to form a new household at the age of 18<sup>28</sup>.
- 6.24 The year when a child reaches 18 has been calculated and it is possible to assess how many newly forming households may emerge over the five year periods 2019/20 to 2023/24 and 2024/25 to 2028/29 and 2029/30 to 2033/34, with the assumption that they remain in the same Borough and that 50% of children will form households when they reach 18. This is reasonable assumption because the survey indicates that most emerging households are likely to be

<sup>28</sup> Travellers are more likely to establish their own household at a relatively early age; it is not uncommon for a Traveller to be living in their own household by the age of 18.

couples. Analysis would suggest a total requirement for pitches from 41 new households over the 15 year period 2019-2033 (or three each year) (Table 6.3).

**Table 6.3 Future pitch requirements based on the assumption that 50% of children form households on reaching 18**

Time period	No. children	Expected household formation
2019/20-2023/24	36	<b>18</b>
2024/25-2028/29	30	<b>15</b>
2029/30-2033/34*	16	<b>8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>41</b>

\*Data for 2029/30-2032/33 has been extrapolated to cover a 5 year period

- 6.25 It should be recognised that in the longer-term turnover rates may change and as such turnover rates have not, therefore, been applied to periods beyond 2018/19. Pitch requirements beyond 2019/20 are therefore indicative and there will be a need to monitor occupancy and turnover and adjust assumptions as appropriate in future time periods. It is recommended that the evidence base is updated in five years' time to review this situation.

## Transit requirements

- 6.26 The CLG Guidance suggests that, in addition to the need for permanent provision, an assessment should be made of the need for temporary places to stop while travelling. Temporary, or transit, sites are intended for short-term use while in transit. These sites are authorised and usually permanent but there is a limit on the length of time residents can stay. In practice the length of stay on a transit pitch is generally limited to a maximum of 12 weeks (three months); however, no time limits are set out in any Government guidance. For the purpose of this report transit can also be read to mean emergency, stop-over or temporary pitches/sites.
- 6.27 Local authorities have a legal duty to provide emergency accommodation within their own areas if Travellers present themselves in that area. Whilst a local authority does not have a duty to find an authorised pitch or site, they are expected to facilitate the traditional (Traveller) way of life. A number of other requirements<sup>29</sup>, in relation to welfare of children, access to essential services and right to private and family life, make it important that local authorities seek to provide sufficient pitches in their own area to reflect current and meet possible future transit needs.
- 6.28 The two key elements used in validating a need for transit provision were:

<sup>29</sup> These are set out in a number of acts and regulations, including The Housing Act 1996; The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994; and The Human Rights Act 1998

- Unauthorised encampment data; and
  - Any contextual information from the Local Authorities.
- 6.29 Unauthorised encampment data for the previous three years (1<sup>st</sup> January 2010 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013) was collated and analysed to give an indication as to the level of activity across the area – as unauthorised encampments are generally indicative of a lack of transit accommodation this is a useful starting point. Available data from the Local Authority identifies a total of 103 unauthorised encampments, with an average number of caravans of 6.7 (ranging between one and 35) and a mode (most frequently recorded) of four. Further detail on the length of time of the encampment was not available nor the extent to which encampments were linked to particular family groupings.
- 6.30 On the basis of available evidence, it would be suggested there is a need for transit pitches to accommodate 7 caravans and their towing vehicles. Assuming up to 1 caravan and 1 towing vehicle per pitch this would require up to 7 pitches. However, it should be noted that Warwickshire County Council have granted temporary planning permission for a transit site which would accommodate 12 pitches in Stratford District. The site does require a Compulsory Purchase Order that may take up to 18 months to deliver but if it comes to fruition this may reduce the scale of transit activity in Rugby Borough, therefore transit activities should be monitored closely.

## 7. Travelling practices and experiences

- 7.1 The purpose of this chapter is to review the travelling patterns associated with respondents across the Borough. Broadly speaking, travelling patterns are seasonal, generally linked to seasonal employment but travelling also takes place to enable visits to family and friends and attendance at events, such as weddings and funerals. Families require safe and secure places from which to travel, and this home base is usually from where they access doctors, schools and a dentist.
- 7.2 Respondents were asked about their travelling practices in the previous year (Table 7.1). Less than one-quarter (22%) of all respondents had travelled. None of the respondents living on a pitch on an unauthorised site or living in bricks and mortar accommodation had travelled in the previous year.

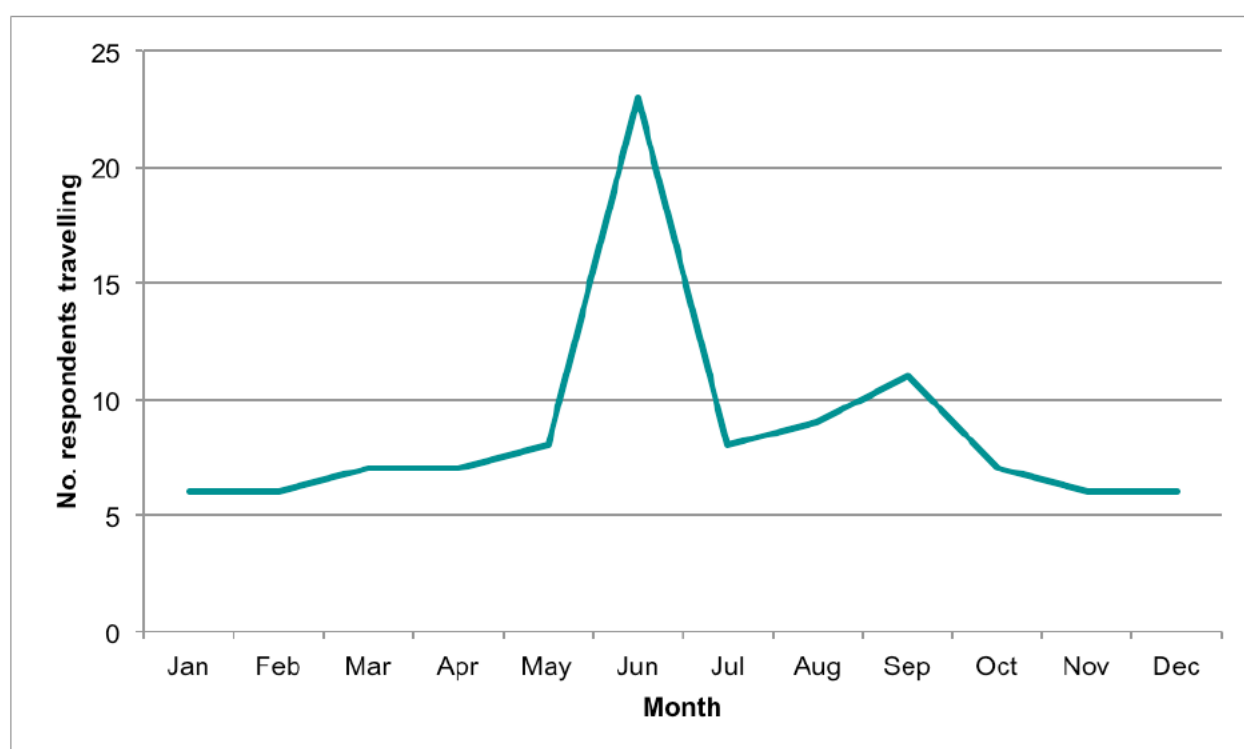
		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Yes	No	19	7	0	0	26
	%	23%	23%	0%	0%	22%
No	No	65	23	3	1	92
	%	77%	77%	100%	100%	78%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 7.3 Of respondents that provided information on typical travelling times, the most popular duration of travel was less than two weeks, cited by 72% of respondents. A further 20% travelled for two to four weeks; 4% travelled for nine to 12 weeks; and 4% travelled for 13 to 26 weeks.

**Table 7.2** Typical length of time travelling every year

		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
No more than thirteen days	No	13	5	0	0	18
	%	72%	71%	0%	0%	72%
2 to 4 weeks (or one month)	No	4	1	0	0	5
	%	22%	14%	0%	0%	20%
9 to 12 weeks (or 3 months)	No	1	0	0	0	1
	%	6%	0%	0%	0%	4%
13 to 26 weeks (or 6 months)	No	0	1	0	0	1
	%	0%	14%	0%	0%	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

7.4 Figure 7.1 summarises when respondents travelled. Most travelling activity is during the period May to July and a further period of travelling in September.

**Figure 7.1** Months when travelling takes place

7.5 A range of reasons were given for travelling but the most frequently mentioned were travelling to fairs and visiting family (Table 7.3).



		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Gypsy horse fair	No	11	3	0	0	14
	%	58%	43%	0%	0%	54%
Holiday	No	2	1	0	0	3
	%	11%	14%	0%	0%	12%
Visiting family	No	6	2	0	0	8
	%	32%	29%	0%	0%	31%
Work	No	0	1	0	0	1
	%	0%	14%	0%	0%	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: more than one reason for travelling could be expressed

7.6 A range of problems can be experienced whilst travelling and respondents were asked to identify these based on their experiences (Table 7.4). The most frequently mentioned problems were lack of toilet facilities (64%) and no water facilities (64%), followed by 'no places to stop over' (40%) and 'closing of traditional stopping places' (40%).

		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
No places to stop over	No	8	2	0	0	10
	%	44%	29%	0%	0%	40%
Closing of traditional stopping places	No	6	4	0	0	10
	%	33%	57%	0%	0%	40%
Abuse, harassment or discrimination	No	5	1	0	0	6
	%	28%	14%	0%	0%	24%
Lack of toilet facilities	No	12	4	0	0	16
	%	67%	57%	0%	0%	64%
No water facilities	No	12	4	0	0	16
	%	67%	57%	0%	0%	64%
Problems with rubbish collection	No	2	2	0	0	4
	%	11%	29%	0%	0%	16%
Behaviour of other travellers	No	2	2	0	0	4
	%	11%	29%	0%	0%	16%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: more than one problem whilst travelling could be expressed



- 7.7 Respondents were asked whether they felt there was a need for transit sites in Rugby (Table 7.5). Overall, 61% of respondents believed that there was a need. This figure rises to 100% of respondents living on a pitch on an unauthorised site or in bricks and mortar.

		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Yes	No	51	17	3	1	72
	%	61%	57%	100%	100%	61%
No	No	33	13	0	0	46
	%	39%	43%	0%	0%	39%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 8. Wider Service and Support Needs

8.1 This research provides a valuable opportunity to review the wider service and support needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, and this chapter discusses issues raised through the household survey and stakeholder consultation.

### Services used in the last year

8.2 Interviewees were asked which services they had used in the last year (Table 8.1). The most used service was Doctors (GP), accessed by 93% of respondents. Dentists were accessed by 43% of respondents, followed by 41% using Accident and Emergency.

8.3 The proportion of respondents using other services tended to be considerably lower. 18% had sought support from the Citizens Advice Bureau, but only 1% had used Traveller Education Services and 1% had used health visitors.

		Property Type				Total
		Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private	Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site	Pitch on Unauthorised Site	Bricks and Mortar	
Traveller Education	No	1	0	0	0	1
	%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Citizens Advice Bureau	No	16	4	1	0	21
	%	19%	13%	33%	0%	18%
Doctor (G.P.)	No	79	27	3	1	110
	%	94%	90%	100%	100%	93%
Dentist	No	38	11	2	0	51
	%	45%	37%	67%	0%	43%
Accident and emergency	No	36	11	0	1	48
	%	43%	37%	0%	100%	41%
Health visitors	No	1	0	0	0	1
	%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Other	No	0	1	0	0	1
	%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Some respondents indicated more than one service; hence the percentages do not add up to 100.

### Adaptations

8.4 No respondents stated that their household needed adaptations (Table 8.2).

<b>Table 8.2 Need for adaptations in the home</b>						
		<b>Property Type</b>				<b>Total</b>
		<b>Pitch on Permanent Authorised Site - LA or Private</b>	<b>Pitch on Private Temporary Authorised site</b>	<b>Pitch on Unauthorised Site</b>	<b>Bricks and Mortar</b>	
<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 9. Stakeholder Consultation

9.1 Stakeholders were invited to participate in a survey aimed at identifying a range of information, including establishing the key perceived issues facing the Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople community within Rugby, and ways in which these need to be addressed. Stakeholders were asked to respond to any of the questions within the survey. A total of 21 separate responses to the stakeholder consultation were obtained from a broad range of representatives including Local Authorities, housing associations, health, and community representatives. Respondents answered only the questions that they felt were relevant to their knowledge and experience. This is a qualitative summary of the views expressed by stakeholders responding to the online survey. A full summary of stakeholder feedback from the survey can be found at Appendix D.

### General Support for Gypsies and Travellers

- 9.2 The majority of respondents did not know the study area well enough to comment on the understanding of the education, employment, health and support needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in Rugby. However, three respondents felt that it was likely to be insufficient given that this is the position nationally. One respondent felt that the only people with any real understanding of the community and its issues locally are those working with it directly.
- 9.3 One respondent identified that the health status of Gypsies and Travellers in the UK is much poorer than that of the general population. They identified two interventions that have proved beneficial nationally to the health and wellbeing of Gypsies and Travellers:
- Local provision of legal, regulated, well organised and managed accommodation (sites); and
  - Use of local outreach teams and initiatives to provide health care and education on site, including involvement from Travelling communities.
- 9.4 Generally respondents felt that there was inadequate monitoring of the health, education, accommodation and support needs of Travellers in Rugby. Respondents felt that:
- There could be improved information sharing between organisations;
  - There is a problem with 'hidden' need and no incentive to identify this when it means increasing accommodation requirements; and
  - Monitoring needs is notoriously difficult given the nature of Travelling communities (transitory, mistrust of authority).
- 9.5 Additional support for Travellers in respect of education (specifically where children are not in education) was identified as a key issue by three respondents.
- 9.6 Generally there was felt to be an inadequate awareness of the cultural, support and accommodation requirements of Travellers in the study area. One respondent identified the need for awareness raising amongst organisations to

challenge the assumptions that Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople all share the same cultural beliefs, which is not the case. Raising awareness and challenging preconceptions amongst the settled population were identified as being important.

- 9.7 One respondent said that their organisation had undertaken multi-agency working, advocacy work and cultural awareness training to raise awareness of the requirements of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

### Provision of Accommodation – existing and new

- 9.8 The majority of respondents did not know whether there was sufficient provision of permanent pitches for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the study area. One respondent stated that households on unauthorised encampments in the study area identified a lack of permanent sites as an issue. Another respondent identified that there is a lack of provision across both the East and West Midlands as a whole.
- 9.9 One respondent identified research undertaken by the County Council that identified a need for new accommodation provision across the County (especially short term transit given the high level of unauthorised encampments). They also point to the ‘legal and moral obligation’ that local authorities have to ensure the *‘social and health equality of their populations, including support for disadvantaged and minority groups.’*
- 9.10 In terms of locations for new provision, stakeholders felt that access to good transport links was important, and ideally in non-Green Belt locations. Accessibility to amenities was also highlighted as being important by a number of respondents. One respondent felt that it was important for sites to be located on brownfield sites close to but not in towns and larger villages, which would allow for access to services but would maintain a degree of ‘separation’.
- 9.11 A number of barriers to the provision of new permanent and transit sites were identified, including:
- Inability of local authorities to identify suitable sites/land;
  - Lack of potentially available sites;
  - Lack of political will;
  - NIMBYism and local opposition/objections;
  - Public preconceptions and stereotypes about Traveller sites; and
  - Lack of willingness on behalf of land owners. .
- 9.12 The general view from stakeholders was that the need for transit provision should be determined by the study with a view to past unauthorised encampment activity. The barriers to delivering new transit provision were felt to be similar to those to delivering permanent provision, namely:
- Lack of suitable locations;
  - Public perceptions and local opposition; and
  - Lack of political will.

- 9.13 Previous Countywide research cited by one respondent identified a need for 40 transit pitches in Warwickshire (Warwick 15, Stratford-upon-Avon ten, Rugby five, North Warwickshire five, and Nuneaton & Bedworth five).
- 9.14 One respondent identified that *‘evidence suggests that longer term programmes and interventions are more beneficial for the social integration, health and wellbeing, education and reducing inequalities for Gypsies and Travellers. However, transit/short term sites can offer opportunities for health promotion and disease prevention, especially if co-ordinated with Traveller Liaison and the community primary and social care services.’*
- 9.15 Two stakeholders were aware of families living in bricks and mortar accommodation. Two stakeholders felt that additional provision of pitches needs to be made to accommodate the requirements of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople living in bricks and mortar accommodation across Rugby due to a lack of pitches on sites in the area. One stakeholder said that Travellers move to bricks and mortar as a ‘last resort’ often to provide care for an elderly relative or education for their children.
- 9.16 Stakeholders suspected that support for Travellers living in bricks and mortar accommodation was poor. Four respondents identified that Travellers living in bricks and mortar do not feel safe; examples of difficulties with neighbours, feelings of isolation and vulnerability were mentioned. One respondent identified that Travellers only feel safe living amongst the settled community if their ethnicity remains unknown.
- 9.17 Three respondents indicated that unauthorised encampments are problematic for their organisation due to the costs associated with them and the local opposition that they generate. Unauthorised encampments were felt to be problematic as they cause mess (there is no means of rubbish disposal or access to sanitation); they generate a stigma that then ‘attaches’ to all Travellers, and they adversely affect perceptions in a negative way. Encampments also give the impression that planning legislation can be bypassed. One respondent pointed out that it is a lack of understanding of the problems that Travellers face that is the root of the problem.
- 9.18 One respondent stated that unauthorised encampments *‘pose a significant threat to both Gypsies and Travellers and local communities in terms of social cohesion, education, health and wellbeing as well as unnecessary resource consumption.’*
- 9.19 In terms of public opposition to new provision, one respondent identified that concerns are based on perception and that the evidence suggests that *‘Gypsies and Travellers are not a threat to the local community and [that permanent sites] bring significant benefits to Travelling communities.’* The respondent also suggests that decision and Plan making should incorporate appropriate communication and awareness raising with local people and gaining community support.



## Planning Policy

- 9.20 Two respondents identified that policy on Greenbelt had restricted the supply of new sites and pitches. One respondent felt that planning policies generally were too restrictive.
- 9.21 Overall respondents felt that site allocations through the Local Plan, in response to evidence, was the way forward, however, it is important that the site identification process identifies deliverable sites and that it is important that the local authority ensures that these sites are delivered. The importance of involving Travelling communities in the site identification process was also emphasised.
- 9.22 There was a mixed response from stakeholders about the impact of the introduction of the requirement to identify a five year supply of sites through Planning Policy for Traveller Sites. Some felt that the policy will have little impact or will make delivery of new provision more difficult. Others felt that it would, or should, facilitate delivery of more sites.

## Cross Boundary Issues

- 9.23 In terms of evidence of in/out migration from neighbouring local authority areas existing studies there seems to be little evidence of migration into and out of Rugby by Travelling households. However, in Harborough District there are a number of large sites in and around Lutterworth, on the Rugby/Harborough border.
- 9.24 Earlier this year (March 2014) Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council ran a call for sites, including Gypsy and Traveller sites. A number of sites straddle the boundary here, but the Council was not aware of any expressions of interest from site owners seeking to expand sites in this area.
- 9.25 The three sites at Hinkley and Bosworth Borough Council closest to the Rugby border have been assessed and have no room for expansion; these sites are in the Green Belt so any intensification of use will be difficult.
- 9.26 The following cross-boundary issues were identified by stakeholders:
- Migration of Gypsies and Travellers and the impact that this has on the need for sites, including the potential for shared provision of short-term transit sites;
  - Warwickshire County Council has permission for an emergency stopping place near Southam; and
  - Local authorities should be working together to share information and provide accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and travelling Showpeople.
- 9.27 Stakeholders thought that the outcomes from the study should be:
- A rolling five year objective assessment of the need for permanent and transit pitches in Rugby Borough;
  - A robust evidence base that will stand up to challenge at planning Inquiry;
  - Investment in education, health and housing for Traveller families to improve their life chances;
  - Additional support, involvement and integration for and with the community;

- Identification of sites to meet the needs identified by the research; and
- Recognition that more needs to be done to facilitate provision.

## Neighbouring Authorities

- 9.28 Six respondents felt that the stakeholder survey contributed to the Local Authority's requirements under the Duty to Cooperate; however, it was felt that this engagement must be ongoing, and that a meaningful dialogue needs to be established with neighbouring authorities.

## 10. Summary of Findings

- 10.1 This section of the report summarises the headline findings from the research, and identifies the main issues for the Borough.

### Headline findings from the research

#### Current conditions

- 10.2 Across Rugby there are a total of 16 authorised Gypsy and Traveller sites (one Council, 14 private permanent and 1 private approved certificate of lawful use) which have a total of 88 pitches. Additionally there are five private temporary sites (29 pitches) and one private unauthorised site (two pitches). There are no yards for Travelling Showpeople in Rugby Borough.
- 10.3 Overall, 98% of respondents own their own home. 100% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the location of their home.
- 10.4 All (100%) respondents described the state of repair of their home as being good or very good and no repairs or improvements were identified as being required.
- 10.5 Overcrowding and lack of space were not generally identified as significant problems. Only one respondent felt that their home was overcrowded; namely a Gypsy and Traveller household living on a permanent authorised site; and 100% of respondents felt like they had sufficient space for their trailers/wagons/vehicles, sufficient space in their amenity blocks/sheds and enough space on their pitch.

#### Permanent Pitch and Plot Requirements

- 10.6 Since the obligation to provide Gypsy and Traveller sites was abolished in 1994, a gap in the provision of permanent sites has emerged nationally. This study has provided robust estimates of the size of the population of these communities, and establishes their current and future accommodation requirements.
- 10.7 Using the CLG-approved model for calculating pitch requirements, the research has demonstrated that across Rugby there is an overall shortfall of 24 Gypsy and Traveller pitches over the five year period 2014/15 to 2018/19.
- 10.8 Longer-term pitch requirements have been considered using known household structure information from the household survey. Analysis would suggest a total requirement for pitches from 41 new households over the 15 year period 2019-2033 (or three each year).
- 10.9 CLG guidance advocates smaller permanent sites of between six and 12 pitches. There is a need to take a long-term view of site management as it is more intensive and demanding than most conventional housing management, and it would be sensible to look at this issue in greater depth. Different management models may be appropriate for different sites, with mainstream approaches to recruitment and selection of managers needing to reflect cultural sensitivities.

10.10 For all communities, the method of analysis is such that it is possible to periodically update the assessment of accommodation need through the careful recording of key data. For Gypsy and Traveller Communities, the number of extant authorised pitches and a summary of the number of households on sites needs to be regularly updated from the baseline information provided in this assessment.

### Travelling Practices and Requirements

10.11 The current understanding of travelling patterns and the associated requirements of the Gypsy and Traveller communities is more limited. The communities continue to travel for fairs, visiting family and friends, for religious activities, holidays and cultural reasons.

10.12 Overall, 61% of survey respondents expressed a need for transit provision across the study area. This figure rises to 100% of respondents living on a pitch on an unauthorised site or in bricks and mortar accommodation.

10.13 Although the study would suggest a need for 7 transit pitches (to accommodate one caravan and one towing vehicle), Warwickshire County Council have granted temporary planning permission for a potential transit site which would accommodate 12 pitches in Stratford District. The use of the site should be monitored as this may reduce the scale of transit activity in Rugby Borough.

### Wider service needs

10.14 Respondents reported limited wider service and support needs beyond access to doctors, dentists and A&E.

### Adaptations

10.15 There was no mention of adaptations being required by Gypsies and Travellers.

## 11. Conclusion and Strategic Response

- 11.1 This concluding chapter looks at the key challenges and issues facing the Council in respect of meeting the accommodation requirements of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in Rugby Borough. The chapter provides:
- A brief **summary of key issues** emerging from the research, and the challenges these pose;
  - Advice on the **strategic responses available** to the Authorities to address identified issues, including examples of good practice; and
  - Recommendations and next steps.
- 11.2 Whilst many of the suggested measures for tackling the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople listed here constitute best practice, it must be recognised that implementing many of these recommendations may be beyond the capacity of local authorities in the current financial climate, where resources may be extremely limited.

### Key issues and how to tackle them

- 11.3 Chapter 10 provides a summary of the headline findings from the research, so these will not be reiterated here. This section of the report focuses on the key issues emerging from the research, and looks at how these challenges might be addressed by the Authorities. Recommendations are highlighted throughout the chapter.
- 11.4 The key priority issues identified by the research include:
- Meeting pitch requirements;
  - Tackling wider service and support needs;

### Meeting pitch/plot requirements

- 11.5 The research has evidenced:
- An overall five year requirement (2014/15 to 2018/19) of 24 Gypsy and Traveller pitches and zero Showperson plots; and
  - A need for up to 7 transit pitches (to accommodate 1 caravan and 1 towing vehicle) based on patterns of unauthorised encampment activity over the four year period 2010-2013. However, it should be noted that Warwickshire County Council have granted temporary planning permission for a potential transit site which would accommodate 12 pitches (assuming space per pitch for one caravan and 1 towing vehicle) in Stratford District. The use of the site should be monitored as this may reduce the scale of transit activity in Rugby Borough.
- 11.6 Over the longer-term, the research would suggest:

- An expected 41 households to form over the period 2019/20 to 2033/34 and it is recommended that the evidence base is refreshed after five years to review this situation and potential impact on pitch requirements.
- 11.7 In order to meet future requirements the Council needs to firstly review the potential to increase the number of pitches on available sites, and secondly to ensure it has an adequate supply of additional sites identified in its Local Plan to address immediate and longer-term need. The Council will need to work closely with both settled and Travelling communities to do this. The Council, in partnership with Travelling communities, needs to consider the options available to help meet identified need, including the expansion of existing sites, re-designation of unauthorised sites, use of Community Land Trusts and exceptions site policies. Each of these areas is now looked at in more detail, alongside good practice in planning for Gypsy and Traveller provision.
- 11.8 Local planning authorities have a duty to identify land for development (Housing Act 2004 S225). Planning authorities are best placed to do this as they are most likely to know the current status of the land and the probability of securing planning permission.

#### *New site identification*

- 11.9 The Council should look to its land bank for suitable and appropriate land for development that is not in need of remediation, as this may well incur more financial investment than site provision itself. Local authority land should also be considered but given the current economic climate, 'going rates' may negate the viability of development. The Council should be looking to review releasing land for development rather than seeing this as an opportunity for fiscal reward. The Homes and Communities Agency also have a land bank and this should also be explored. Local land owners should also be approached as there may be 'set aside' land that is not economically viable to the landowner, but would be suitable for a small family unit and could 'reap' a dividend, thus making it attractive as a business venture. There has been suggestion of some local authorities 'gifting' land for development and although not a popular suggestion, it should be given consideration.
- 11.10 The idea of local community members 'knowing' what land is available or suitable is a misnomer that has been indicated by research carried out by HSSA that shows Travellers are usually unaware of planning restrictions and current/past land use. However, where land is already owned by Travellers, support could be offered to bring these sites forward for planning permission as permanent sites where this is appropriate.

#### *Community Land Trusts*

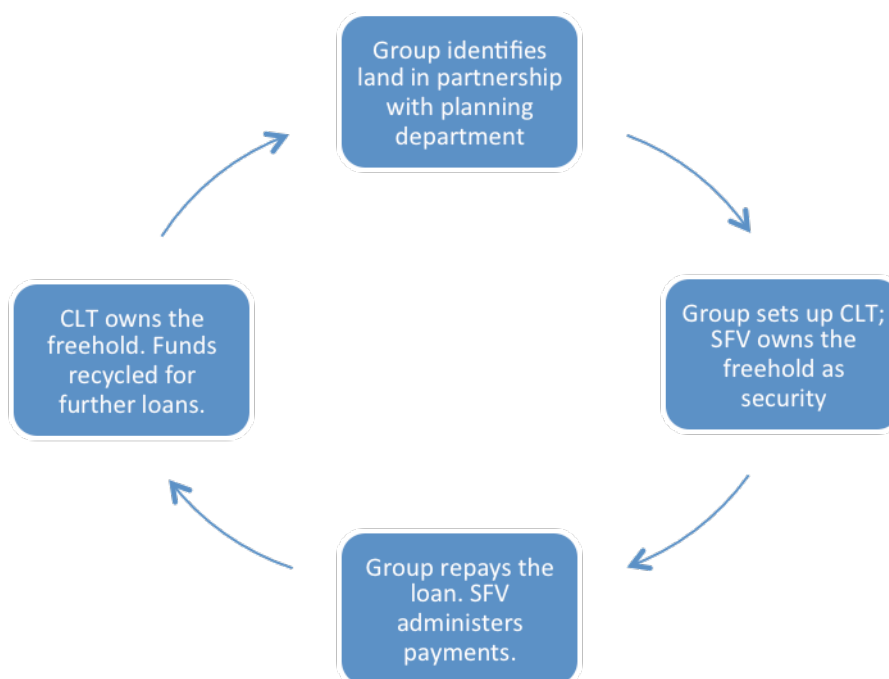
- 11.11 The 2008 Housing and Regeneration Act established Community Land Trusts as an option for local communities to acquire and manage land to address a social, environmental or economic interest.
- 11.12 Community Land Trusts (CLTs) are now emerging as an option to help meet the need for more sites for Gypsies and Travellers (Figure 11.1). This approach has successfully been adopted by Mendip District Council in Somerset, which has



committed funding to developing a CLT locally, despite Government cuts in funding.

- 11.13 In the Mendip model, the Council has worked with Travellers and community groups to develop a CLT which facilitates Gypsies and Travellers purchasing land at low cost with a loan made available through a specific funding vehicle (SFV). Travellers develop a business plan for their proposal. Land owners are needed to sell small parcels of land for sites; this land cannot be sold for profit but is retained in perpetuity for provision of Traveller site accommodation. To incentivise landowners an upfront deposit is provided. The following diagram illustrates how the model works. A fundamental challenge with this approach is resourcing the model in the absence of Government subsidy; in Mendip the local authority has provided £100,000 to get their scheme off the ground.

**Figure 11.1** How does CLT model work?



### *Planning gain*

- 11.14 Use of planning obligations to deliver sites for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople could be explored further by the Council. The approach has been used successfully elsewhere. Planning obligations to address Traveller requirements on sites other than trailer parks could also be considered. However, it is important that, where this approach is adopted, regular monitoring takes place to ensure that the requisite pitches are being made available to, and are being used by, Travellers; enforcement action will be necessary where this is not the case.

*Good practice in planning for Gypsy and Traveller provision*

- 11.15 There are a number of resources available to local planning authorities to assist them in planning for Gypsy and Traveller provision, including resources from the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) and the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI), which are presented in Appendix B. In addition, the Local Government Agency and Local Government Association have resources available for local authorities working with Traveller communities to identify sites for new provision, these include dedicated learning aids for elected members<sup>30</sup>.
- 11.16 Work undertaken by PAS<sup>31</sup> identified ways in which the planning process can increase the supply of authorised Gypsy and Traveller pitches. The RTPI has developed a series of Good Practice notes for local planning authorities. Both are summarised at Appendix B.

---

<sup>30</sup> I&DeA (now Local Government Agency) local leadership academy providing Gypsy and Traveller sites

<sup>31</sup> PAS spaces and places for gypsies and travellers how planning can help

### Recommendations for meeting pitch requirements

To enable the Council to meet the identified pitch requirements it is recommended that consideration is given to the following:

- That the Council works collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities to meet identified need;
- That mechanisms are established to enable effective engagement with both settled and Traveller communities about identifying future sites;
- That existing sites are reviewed to ascertain the scope for extension and increasing the number of pitches available;
- That appropriate sites are identified to meet requirements;
- That consideration be given to the development of additional transit provision within Rugby following the monitoring of the use of new transit sites in North Warwickshire and Stratford Districts;
- That needs are monitored on an on-going basis, with a five year rolling objective assessment of the need for permanent and transit pitches;
- That options to secure provision of pitches through planning gain and exception sites are pursued;
- That the use of CLTs to meet needs is explored;
- That consideration is given to disposal of publicly owned land to meet pitch requirements;
- That consideration is given as to the ways in which Travellers can be supported through the planning application process;
- That a key point of contact is identified for the Council to deal with all matters relating to Travellers;
- That key stakeholders are kept up-to-date and fully briefed on progress;
- That resources are identified to develop a proactive communications strategy, starting with dissemination of these research findings, to enable positive media coverage of Traveller issues; and
- That, where necessary, training is provided for staff and elected members to promote better cultural understanding, counter prejudice and aid communication.

### Tackling wider service and support needs

11.17 The vast majority of respondents have access to doctors and dentists, with most respondents registered with a doctor. Uptake of other services is more limited. Consideration needs to be given to the ways in which the Authorities and other statutory agencies engage with Traveller communities that struggle with high levels of illiteracy and social exclusion. Attendance at meetings, especially in local authority offices, is not to be expected. The only way to achieve an

effective, meaningful and on-going dialogue with Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities is to invest time and resources in this, either directly or by working in partnership with an appropriate community group or organisation. It is possible to make information available to Travellers in a number of different ways (see Appendix B for more information on good practice in planning for Gypsy and Traveller provision) and these methods need to be adopted as standard practice when working with Traveller communities.

### Recommendations for tackling wider service and support needs

To enable the Council to tackle wider service and support needs it is recommended that consideration is given to the following:

- That, in line with the best practice set out within this chapter, the Council reviews how it engages with Traveller communities locally, and develops new methods of long-term, on-going engagement;
- Provision of additional support to Traveller communities to enable them to better access services and support;
- That the Council liaises with local colleges and schools to identify opportunities to support and facilitate opportunities to improve literacy amongst Traveller communities; and
- Continue to work with healthcare professionals to improve health outcomes for Travellers, including working to improve property conditions, which adversely impact upon the health of those living on pitches on sites.

## Concluding comments

- 11.18 The overarching purpose of this study has been to identify the accommodation requirements of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across Rugby Borough. No Travelling Showperson needs were identified.
- 11.19 The study has evidenced a shortfall of 24 permanent authorised pitches across Rugby over the period 2014/15 to 2018/19. It should be noted however that there are currently 29 temporary authorised pitches across the Borough and one way of addressing the authorised shortfall is to review the status of these sites. Findings also identify a need for 7 transit pitches which should be provided to accommodate one caravan and one towing vehicle. In the longer-term, it is expected that 41 households are expected to form and require pitches over the period 2019/20 to 2033/34. However, to assess additional need for pitches (after taking into account any revised supply or turnover data) in the longer term, it is recommended that this evidence base is refreshed in five years. Future refresh of the data will ensure that the level of pitch provision remains appropriate for the Gypsy and Traveller population across Rugby Borough and whether there is any emerging need for plots from the Travelling Showperson community.

## Appendix A: Legislative Background

### Overall approach

- A.1 Between 1960 and 2003, three Acts of Parliament had a major impact upon the lives of Gypsies and Travellers. The main elements of these are summarised below.
- A.2 The **1960 Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act** enabled councils to ban the siting of caravans for human occupation on common land, and led to the closure of many sites.
- A.3 The **Caravan Sites Act 1968 (Part II)** required local authorities '*so far as may be necessary to provide adequate accommodation for Gypsies residing in or resorting to their area*'. It empowered the Secretary of State to make designation orders for areas where he (sic) was satisfied that there was adequate accommodation, or on grounds of expediency. Following the recommendations of the Cripps Commission in 1980, provision began to grow rapidly only after the allocation of 100% grants from Central Government. By 1994 a third of local authorities had achieved designation, which meant that they were not required to make further provision and were given additional powers to act against unauthorised encampments. The repeal of most of the Caravan Sites Act under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act in 1994 led to a reduction in provision, with some sites being closed over a period in which the Gypsy and Traveller population was increasing.
- A.4 The **1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act (CJ&POA)**:
- Repealed most of the 1968 Caravan Sites Act;
  - Abolished all statutory obligation to provide accommodation;
  - Discontinued government grants for sites; and
  - Under Section 61 made it a criminal offence to camp on land without the owner's consent.
- A.5 Since the CJ&POA the only places where Gypsies and Travellers can legally park their trailers and vehicles are:
- Council Gypsy caravan sites; by 2000 nearly half of Gypsy caravans were accommodated on council sites, despite the fact that new council site provision stopped following the end of the statutory duty;
  - Privately owned land with appropriate planning permission; usually owned by Gypsies or Travellers. Such provision now accommodates approximately a third of Gypsy caravans in England; and
  - Land with established rights of use, other caravan sites or mobile home parks by agreement or licence, and land required for seasonal farm workers (under site licensing exemptions).
- A.6 By the late 1990s the impact of the 1994 Act was generating pressure for change on both local and national government. There was a major review of law and policy, which included:

- A Parliamentary Committee report (House of Commons 2004).
  - The replacement of Circular 1/94 by Circular 1/2006 (which has since been cancelled and replaced by the Planning policy for traveller sites 2012).
  - Guidance on accommodation assessments (ODPM 2006).
  - The Housing Act 2004 which placed a requirement (s.225) on local authorities to assess Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs.
- A.7 More recent legislation with a direct impact on the lives of Gypsies and Travellers includes the Housing Act 2004 and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- A.8 **Section 225: Housing Act 2004** imposes duties on local authorities in relation to the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers:
- Every local housing authority must, as part of the general review of housing needs in their areas under section 8 of the Housing Act 1985, assess the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers residing in or resorting to their district;
  - Where a local housing authority are required under section 87 of the Local Government Act 2003 to prepare a strategy to meet such accommodation needs, they must take the strategy into account in exercising their functions;
  - A local housing authority must have regard to section 226 ('Guidance in relation to section 225') in:
    - carrying out such an assessment, and
    - preparing any strategy that they are required to prepare.
- A.9 **The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004** set out to introduce a simpler and more flexible planning system at regional and local levels. It also introduced new provisions which change the duration of planning permissions and consents, and allow local planning authorities to introduce local permitted development rights using 'local development orders'. It made the compulsory purchase regime simpler, fairer and quicker, to support major infrastructure and regeneration initiatives.
- A.10 The Act introduced major changes to the way in which the planning system operates. Local planning authorities are required to prepare a Local Development Framework, which was subsequently amended to a Local Plan document with the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework in March 2012.
- A.11 Part 8 of the Act contains a series of measures to reform the compulsory purchase regime and make it easier for local planning authorities to make a case for compulsory purchase orders where it will be of economic, social or environmental benefit to the area. This section also brings in amended procedures for carrying out compulsory purchase orders, including a widening of the category of person with an interest in the land who can object, and deals with ownership issues and compensation.
- A.12 **The Localism Act 2011** introduced a number of reforms, including changes to planning enforcement rules, which strengthen the power of local planning authorities to tackle abuses of the planning system. The changes give local



planning authorities the ability to take actions against people who deliberately conceal unauthorised development, and tackle abuses of retrospective planning applications. The Act also introduced the Duty to Co-operate which applies to the provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites; the Duty aims to ensure that neighbouring authorities work together to address issues such as provision of sites for Gypsies and Travellers in a planned and strategic way.

- A.13 **Statutory Instrument 2013 No 830 Town and Country planning Act, England (Temporary Stop Notice) (England) (Revocation) Regulations 2013** came into force on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2013. This Instrument revoked the regulations governing Temporary Stop Notices, which were in place to mitigate against the disproportionate impact of Temporary Stop Notices on Gypsies and Travellers in areas where there was a lack of sufficient pitches to meet the needs of the Travelling community.

## Appendix B: Policy and Guidance

### Introduction

B.1 As part of this research, we have carried out a review of literature, which is presented in this Appendix. A considerable range of guidance documents has been prepared by Central Government to assist local authorities discharge their strategic housing and planning functions. In addition there is considerable independent and academic research and guidance on these issues; some of the key documents are summarised here. The documents are reviewed in order of publication date.

B.2 **A Decent Home: Definition and Guidance for Implementation Update, DCLG, June 2006**

Although not primarily about the provision of caravan sites, facilities or pitches, the June 2006 updated CLG guidance for social landlords provides a standard for such provision. The guidance is set out under a number of key headings:

- Community-based and tenant-led ownership and management;
- Delivering Decent Homes Beyond 2010;
- Delivering mixed communities;
- Procurement value for money; and
- Housing Health and Safety.

The guidance defines four criteria against which to measure the standard of a home:

- It meets the current statutory minimum standard for housing;
- It is in a reasonable state of repair;
- It has reasonably modern facilities and services; and
- It provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.

B.3 **Guide to Effective Use of Enforcement Powers - Part 1: Unauthorised Encampments, ODPM, 2006**

The Guide is the Government's response to unauthorised encampments which cause local disruption and conflict. Strong powers are available to the police, local authorities and other landowners to deal with unauthorised encampments. It provides detailed step-by-step practical guidance to the use of these powers, and sets out advice on:

- Choosing the most appropriate power;
- Speeding up the process;
- Keeping costs down;
- The eviction process; and
- Preventing further unauthorised camping.

#### B.4 **Common Ground: Equality, good race relations and sites for Gypsies and Irish Travellers, Commission for Racial Equality, May 2006**

This report was written four years after the introduction of the statutory duty on public authorities under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act to promote equality of opportunity and good race relations and to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination. The CRE expressed concerns about relations between Gypsies and Irish Travellers and other members of the public, with widespread public hostility and, in many places, Gypsies and Irish Travellers leading separate, parallel lives. A dual concern about race relations and inequality led the Commission in October 2004 to launch the inquiry on which this report was based.

The Report's recommendations include measures relating to Central Government, local authorities, police forces and the voluntary sector. Among those relating to Central Government are:

- developing a realistic but ambitious timetable to identify land for sites, where necessary establishing them, and making sure it is met;
- developing key performance indicators for public sites which set standards for quality and management that are comparable to those for conventional accommodation;
- requiring local authorities to monitor and provide data on planning applications, outcomes and enforcement, and on housing and homelessness by racial group, using two separate categories for Gypsies and Irish Travellers; and
- requiring police forces to collect information on Gypsies and Irish Travellers as two separate ethnic categories.

Strategic recommendations affecting local authorities include:

- developing a holistic corporate vision for all work on Gypsies and Irish Travellers,
- reviewing all policies on accommodation for Gypsies and Irish Travellers,
- designating a councillor at cabinet (or equivalent) level, and an officer at no less than assistant director level, to coordinate the authority's work on all sites;
- emphasising that the code of conduct for councillors applies to their work in relation to all racial groups, including Gypsies and Irish Travellers;
- giving specific advice to Gypsies and Irish Travellers on the most suitable land for residential use, how to prepare applications, and help them to find the information they need to support their application;
- identifying and reporting on actions by local groups or individuals in response to plans for Gypsy sites that may constitute unlawful pressure on the authority to discriminate against Gypsies and Irish Travellers; and
- monitoring all planning applications and instances of enforcement action at every stage, by type and racial group, including Gypsies and Irish Travellers,

in order to assess the effects of policies and practices on different racial groups.

Among other recommendations, the Report states that police forces should:

- include Gypsies and Irish Travellers in mainstream neighbourhood policing strategies, to promote race equality and good race relations;
- target individual Gypsies and Irish Travellers suspected of anti-social behaviour and crime on public, private and unauthorised sites, and not whole communities;
- treat Gypsies and Irish Travellers as members of the local community, and in ways that strengthen their trust and confidence in the police;
- provide training for all relevant officers on Gypsies' and Irish Travellers' service needs, so that officers are able to do their jobs more effectively;
- review formal and informal procedures for policing unauthorised encampments, to identify and eliminate potentially discriminatory practices, and ensure that the procedures promote race equality and good race relations; and
- review the way policy is put into practice, to make sure organisations and individuals take a consistent approach, resources are used effectively and strategically, all procedures are formalised, and training needs are identified.

Other recommendations relate to Parish and Community councils the Local Government Association, the Association of Chief Police Officers and the voluntary sector.

#### **B.5 Guidance on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessments, DCLG, October 2007**

This Guidance sets out a detailed framework for designing, planning and carrying out Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessments. It includes the needs of Showpeople. It acknowledges that the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers are likely to differ from those of the settled community, and that they have hitherto been excluded from accommodation needs assessments.

The guidance stresses the importance of understanding accommodation needs of the whole Gypsy and Traveller population; and that studies obtain robust data. It recognises the difficulty of surveying this population and recommends the use of:

- Qualitative methods such as focus groups and group interviews;
- Specialist surveys of those living on authorised sites that are willing to respond; and
- Existing information, including local authority site records and the twice yearly caravan counts.
- The guidance recognises that there are challenges in carrying out these assessments, and accepts that while the approach should be as robust as possible it is very difficult to exactly quantify unmet need.

**B.6 CLG Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites Good Practice Guide, May 2008**

The Guide attempts to establish and summarise the key elements needed to design a successful site. In particular, the guidance intends to assist:

- Local authorities or Registered Providers looking to develop new sites or refurbish existing sites;
- Architects or developers looking to develop sites or refurbish existing sites; and
- Site residents looking to participate in the design/refurbishment process.

**B.7 The National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012**

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into effect in March 2012 and sets out the Government's planning policies for England. It condenses previous guidance and places a strong emphasis on 'sustainable development'. It provides more focussed guidance on plan-making and refers to 'Local Plans' rather than Local Development Frameworks or Development Plan Documents. Despite the difference in terminology it does not affect the provisions of the 2004 Act which remains the legal basis for plan-making.

**B.8 Planning policy for traveller sites, March 2012**

In March 2012 the Government also published Planning policy for traveller sites, which together with the NPPF replaces all previous planning policy guidance in respect of Gypsies and Travellers. The policy approach encourages provision of sites for Gypsies and Travellers where there is an identified need, to help maintain an appropriate level of supply. The policy also encourages the use of plan making and decision taking to reduce unauthorised developments and encampments.

**B.9 Progress report by the ministerial working group on tackling inequalities experienced by Gypsies and Travellers, April 2012**

In April 2012 the Government published a Progress Report by the ministerial working group on tackling inequalities experienced by Gypsies and Travellers, which summarised progress in terms of meeting 'Government commitments to tackle inequalities and promote fairness for Gypsy and Traveller communities.'<sup>32</sup> The report covers 28 measures from across Government aimed at tackling inequalities, these cover:

- Improving education outcomes;
- Improving health outcomes;
- Providing appropriate accommodation;
- Tackling hate crime;
- Improving interaction with the National Offender Management Service;
- Improving access to employment and financial services; and
- Improving engagement with service providers.

---

<sup>32</sup> [www.communities.gov.uk/news/corporate/2124322](http://www.communities.gov.uk/news/corporate/2124322)

#### B.10 **Dealing with illegal and unauthorised encampments: a summary of available powers, CLG August 2012**

This guidance note summarises the powers available to local authorities and landowners to remove encampments from both public and private land. Powers available to local authorities being:

- Injunctions to protect land from unauthorised encampments;
- Licensing of caravan sites;
- Tent site licences;
- Possession orders;
- Interim possession orders;
- Local byelaws;
- Power of local authorities to direct unauthorised campers to leave land;
- Addressing obstructions to the public highway;
- Planning contravention notice;
- Temporary stop notice;
- Enforcement notice and retrospective planning;
- Stop notice;
- Breach of condition notice; and
- Powers of entry onto land.

**B.11 Statutory Instrument 2013 No.830 Town and Country Planning (Temporary Stop Notice) (England) (Revocation) Regulations 2013:** Made on 11<sup>th</sup> April 2013 and laid before Parliament on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2013 this Instrument revoking the regulations applying to Temporary Stop Notices (TSNs) in England came into force on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2013. The regulations were originally introduced to mitigate against the likely disproportionate impact of TSNs on Gypsies and Travellers in areas where there is a lack of sites to meet the needs of the Travelling community. Under the regulations, TSNs were prohibited where a caravan was a person's main residence, unless there was a risk of harm to a serious public interest significant enough to outweigh any benefit to the occupier of the caravan. Under the new arrangements local planning authorities are to determine whether the use of a TSN is a proportionate and necessary response.

**B.12 Ministerial Statement 1<sup>st</sup> July 2013 by Brandon Lewis<sup>33</sup>** highlighted the issue of inappropriate development in the green belt and revised the appeals recovery criteria issued on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2008 to enable an initial six month period of scrutiny of Traveller site appeals in the green belt. This is so that the Secretary of State can assess the extent to which the National policy 'Planning policy for traveller sites' is meeting the Government's stated policy intentions. A number of appeals have subsequently been recovered. The Statement also revoked the practice

---

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/planning-and-travellers>



guidance on ‘Diversity and equality in planning’<sup>34</sup>, deeming it to be outdated; the Government does not intend to replace this guidance.

**B.13 Dealing with illegal and unauthorised encampments: a summary of available powers 9<sup>th</sup> Aug 2013.** This Guidance replaces that published in Aug 2012, and updates it in respect of recent changes to Temporary Stop Notices. The Guidance lists powers available to local authorities, including:

- More powerful temporary stop notices to stop and remove unauthorised caravans;
- Pre-emptive injunctions that protect vulnerable land in advance from unauthorised encampments;
- Possession orders to remove trespassers from land;
- Police powers to order unauthorised campers to leave land;
- Powers of entry onto land so authorised officers can obtain information for enforcement purposes;
- Demand further information on planning works to determine whether any breach of the rules has taken place;
- Enforcement notices to remedy any planning breaches; and
- Ensuring sites have valid caravan or tent site licences.

It sets out that councils should work closely with the police and other agencies to stop camps being set up when council offices are closed.

**B.14 PAS spaces and places for Gypsies and Travellers: how planning can help**

PAS list the following as key to successful delivery of new provision:

- **Involve Gypsy and Traveller communities:** this needs to happen at an early stage, innovative methods of consultation need to be adopted due to low levels of literacy and high levels of social exclusion within Gypsy and Traveller communities and members of the Gypsy and Traveller community should be trained as interviewers on Accommodation Assessments (Cambridgeshire, Surrey, Dorset and Leicestershire). Other good practice examples include distribution of material via CD, so that information can be ‘listened to’ as opposed to read. The development of a dedicated Gypsy and Traveller Strategy is also seen to be good practice, helping agencies develop a co-ordinated approach and so prioritise the issue. The report also recommends the use of existing Gypsy and Traveller resources such as the planning guide published in Traveller’s Times, which aims to explain the planning process in an accessible way to members of the Gypsy and Traveller community. As well as consulting early, PAS also flags the need to consult often with communities;
- **Work collaboratively** with neighbouring authorities to address the issues and avoid just ‘moving it on’ to a neighbouring local authority area. With the new Duty to Co-operate established within the NPPF, working collaboratively with neighbouring local authorities has never been more important. Adopting

<sup>34</sup> ODPM Diversity and Equality in Planning: A good practice guide 2005

a collaborative approach recognises that local authorities cannot work in isolation to tackle this issue;

- **Be transparent:** trust is highly valued within Gypsy and Traveller communities, and can take a long time to develop. The planning system needs to be transparent, so that members of the Gypsy and Traveller community can understand the decisions that have been taken and the reasoning behind them. PAS states that ‘ideally council work in this area should be led by an officer who is respected both within the Council and also within Gypsy and Traveller communities: trust is vital and can be broken easily.’<sup>35</sup> Local planning authorities also need to revisit their approach to development management criteria for applications for Gypsy and Traveller sites ‘to ensure that criteria make it clear what applications are likely to be accepted by the council. Authorities need to ensure that these are reasonable and realistic. Transparent and criteria-based policies help everyone to understand what decisions have been made and why.’<sup>36</sup> Kent and Hertsmere councils are listed as examples of good practice in this regard.
- **Integration:** accommodation needs assessments need to be integrated into the Local Plan evidence base, with site locations and requirements set out within specific Development Plan Documents (DPDs); dedicated Gypsy and Traveller DPDs are advocated as a means of ensuring that the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers are fully considered and addressed within the local planning process; and
- **Educate and work with councillors:** members need to be aware of their responsibilities in terms of equality and diversity and ‘understand that there must be sound planning reasons for rejecting applications for Gypsy and Traveller sites’<sup>37</sup>. It is helpful for members to understand the wider benefits of providing suitable accommodation to meet the requirements of the Gypsy and Traveller community, such as:
  - An increase in site provision;
  - Reduced costs of enforcement; and
  - Greater community engagement and understanding of community need.

## B.15 RTPI Planning for Gypsies and Travellers

The RTPI has developed a series of Good Practice notes for local planning authorities ‘Planning for Gypsies and Travellers’; the notes cover four key areas:

- Communication, consultation and participation;
- Needs assessment;
- Accommodation and site delivery; and
- Enforcement.

<sup>35</sup> PAS spaces and places for gypsies and travellers how planning can help page 8

<sup>36</sup> PAS spaces and places for gypsies and travellers how planning can help page 8 & 14

<sup>37</sup> PAS spaces and places for gypsies and travellers how planning can help page 10

Whilst the notes were developed prior to the NPPF and the introduction of the new Planning policy for traveller sites, they remain relevant, and it is worth considering some of the papers' key recommendations.

In terms of **communication, consultation and participation** the RTPI highlight the following good practice:

- **Define potentially confusing terminology** used by professionals working in the area;
- **Use appropriate methods of consultation:** oral exchanges and face-to-face dealings are essential to effectively engage with Gypsy and Traveller communities, whilst service providers tend to use written exchanges;
- **Consultees and participants need to be involved in the entire plan making process;** this includes in-house participants, external organisations, Gypsy and Traveller communities, and settled communities. The RTPI concludes that:
  - *'Local authorities should encourage Gypsy and Traveller communities to engage with the planning system at an early stage. However, they may request other agencies that have well-established relationships with members of Gypsy and Traveller communities to undertake this role.'* and
  - *'In the past, settled communities have often only become aware of the intention to develop Gypsy and Traveller accommodation when the local authority issues a notice or consultation. ... cultivating the support of the settled community for the development of sites should start as soon as possible. ... There is a sound case for front-loading and sharing information with small groups in the [settled] community, rather than trying to manage large public gatherings at the start of the process. Again, it may be beneficial for the local authority to work in partnership with organisations with established links in the community. The settled community is not a homogeneous whole. There will be separate groups with different perceptions and concerns, which the local authority must take account of.'*<sup>38</sup>
- **Dialogue methods:** the RTPI correctly identify that the experience of many Gypsies and Travellers of liaising with both public sector agencies and the settled community is both frightening and negative. As a result 'there should be no expectation that Gypsies and Travellers will participate in open meetings. Stakeholders should investigate suitable methods of bringing together individuals from the respective communities in an environment that will facilitate a constructive exchange of information and smooth the process of breaking down animosity and hostility.'<sup>39</sup> The use of public meetings is discouraged, and the use of organisations with experience of working within both Gypsy and Traveller, and settled communities encouraged – advice and support groups, assisted by the latter, holding regular local meetings can be an effective means of engaging constructively with both communities. Representatives from these groups can also be included on appropriate forums and advisory groups. The location and timing of meetings needs to be

---

<sup>38</sup> RTPI Planning for Gypsies and Travellers Good Practice Note 4 Part A page 8

<sup>39</sup> RTPI Planning for Gypsies and Travellers Good Practice Note 4 Part A page 13

carefully considered to maximise participation, with a neutral venue being preferable.

- **The media** has an important role to play in facilitating the delivery of sites locally, with past reporting being extremely damaging. Positive media liaison is important and requires:
  - A single point of contact with the local authority;
  - A liaison officer responsible for compilation and release of briefings, and for building positive relationships with editors, journalists, radio and television presenters;
  - All stakeholders to provide accurate and timely briefings for the liaison officer;
  - Provision of media briefings on future activities;
  - Officers to anticipate when and where the most sensitive and contentious issues will arise and use of a risk assessment to mitigate any negative impact;
  - Use of the media to facilitate engagement with both settled and Gypsy and Traveller communities; and
  - Stakeholders to provide politicians with clear, accurate and comprehensive briefings.
- **On-going communication, participation and consultation** are important. The continued use of the most effective methods of engagement once an initiative is completed ensures the maximum use of resources:
  - *'The delivery of some services, such as the identification of sites in development plan documents, is the end of one process and the start of another. The various committees and advisory groups established to participate in the process of site identification and the accommodation needs assessment will have considerable background information and expertise embedded in their membership. This will prove useful in the management and monitoring of subsequent work. ... Whilst on-going engagement with all service users is important, it is especially important with regard to Gypsies and Travellers, given their long history of marginalisation.'*<sup>40</sup>

Whilst the RTPI's Good Practice Note Planning for Gypsies and Travellers predates the NPPF, the principles that it establishes at Part C remain largely relevant in terms of the role of local plan making. The Note advises that whilst the use of the site specific DPDs to identify sites for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation may seem less divisive, subsequent to identification of sufficient sites to meet identified need, local planning authorities should seek to integrate provision for Gypsies and Travellers within their general housing strategies and policies. Early involvement of stakeholders, the community and special interest groups will help achieve a consensus.

---

<sup>40</sup> RTPI Planning for Gypsies and Travellers Good Practice Note 4 Part A page 18

However, the RTPI point out that, due to the contentious nature of Gypsy and Traveller provision, the use of a criteria based approach to the selection of development sites is unlikely to be successful *'in instances where considerable public opposition to the development might be anticipated.'* The paper concludes that it is not appropriate to rely solely on criteria as an alternative to site allocations where there is an identified need for the development.<sup>41</sup>

The RTPI advocate adopting a pragmatic approach, whereby local planning authorities work with the Gypsy and Traveller communities within their areas to identify a range of potentially suitable sites:

*'The local authority and Gypsy and Traveller communities are both able to bring forward their suggested sites during this process, and the distribution and location of transit as well as permanent sites can be covered. The practicable options would then go forward for discussion with the local community, interest groups, and other stakeholders before the selection of preferred sites is finalised. The advantages of this approach are its transparency and the certainty it provides both for Gypsies and Travellers and for settled communities.'*<sup>42</sup>

The RTPI also advocates the use of supplementary planning guidance to provide additional detail on policies contained within a Local Plan; in terms of Gypsies and Travellers this could include:

- Needs assessment evidence base;
- Design principles; and
- A design brief for the layout of sites.

---

<sup>41</sup> RTPI Planning for Gypsies and Travellers Good Practice Note 4 Part C page 11

<sup>42</sup> RTPI Planning for Gypsies and Travellers Good Practice Note 4 Part C page 11

## Appendix C: Fieldwork Questionnaire

### Rugby Borough Council Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Survey

#### Introduction

I am an independent researcher doing a study on the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. This work is being conducted on behalf of Rugby Borough Council. I don't work for the Council but they have asked me to do this study on their behalf.

#### We want to find out:

- What sort of homes – sites, yards and houses – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople need.
- What you think of existing sites, yards and homes
- Whether you think new permanent and temporary sites and yards are needed
- Whether you think easier access to bricks and mortar accommodation is needed
- Whether you travel and if so whether you've had problems while travelling
- What you think about the costs of your homes – houses, yards and sites
- What other services you feel you need to support you

#### Interviewed before?

1. Have you been interviewed for this survey before?
  - ***If 'Yes' and in same location as previous interview, politely decline interview and find new respondent.***
  - ***If 'Yes' on roadside and in different location from previous interview carry on with introduction***
  - ***If 'No' carry on with introduction***

Do you have time to talk with me about these things – it will take about 40 minutes?

Your answers are completely confidential – I won't use your name in any report that I write and no one will be able to trace any answer back to you. You don't have to answer everything - if you don't want to answer any particular questions, just tell me to skip them.

[For most answers, check the boxes most applicable or fill in the blanks.]

#### Interview details

Attach label with interviewer details and URN

Date and time \_\_\_\_\_

Location (site name and address) \_\_\_\_\_



**Property type**

1. Unauthorised Encampment [ ] 1
2. Unauthorised Development [ ] 2
3. Caravan in Garden [ ] 3
4. Local Authority Site [ ] 4
5. Private Site [ ] 5
6. House (Bricks and Mortar) [ ] 6

No. of separate **respondents** self identified households living on pitch [this is to be added to site census sheets after all interviews completed]

1. [ ] 1
2. [ ] 2
3. [ ] 3
4. [ ] 4
5. [ ] 5 or more

**Home base**

1a. Do you usually live here? Is this your primary home base?

1. [ ] Yes
2. [ ] No

1b. Do you have any other home bases?

1. [ ] Yes Go to Q1c
2. [ ] No Go to Q2

1c. Please tell us about your other home base (record details of next most used home base). What type of home is it? (Select only one.)

1. [ ] Trailer or wagon
2. [ ] Chalet/mobile home (or similar)
3. [ ] House
4. [ ] Bungalow
5. [ ] Flat
6. [ ] Sheltered/Extra care housing
- 7 [ ] Other **[please state]:** \_\_\_\_\_

1d. How much time do you spend there (other home base)? (Select only one.)

1. [ ] up to 1 month a year
2. [ ] Over 1 and up to 2 months a year
3. [ ] Over 2 and up to 3 months a year
4. [ ] Over 3 and up to 4 months a year
5. [ ] Over 4 and up to 5 months a year
6. [ ] 5 months or over a year

1e. Do you have any other home bases?

1.  Yes Go to Q1f
2.  No Go to Q2

1f. Please tell us about your other home base (record details of next most used home base). What type of home is it? (Select only one.)

1.  Trailer or wagon
2.  Chalet/mobile home (or similar)
3.  House
4.  Bungalow
5.  Flat
6.  Sheltered/Extra care housing
7.  Other ***[please state]:***  
\_\_\_\_\_

1g. How much time do you spend there (other home base)? (Select only one.)

1.  up to 1 month a year
2.  Over 1 and up to 2 months a year
3.  Over 2 and up to 3 months a year
4.  Over 3 and up to 4 months a year
5.  Over 4 and up to 5 months a year
6.  5 months or over a year

2. Why do you live here (at the location of interview)? (Select all that apply.)

1.  Close to family and friends
2.  Near to place of work
3.  Nowhere else that is suitable
4.  Choose to travel
5.  Simply chose this place/No particular reason
6.  Other ***[please state]***  
:\_\_\_\_\_

3. How long have you lived here (at the location of interview)? (Select only one.)

1.  up to 1 year
2.  Over 1 and up to 2 years
3.  Over 2 and up to 3 years
4.  Over 3 and up to 4 years
5.  Over 4 and up to 5 years
6.  5 years or over

4. What do you normally live in (at the location of interview)? (Select only one.)

1.  Trailer or wagon
2.  Chalet/mobile home (or similar)
3.  House
4.  Bungalow
5.  Flat
6.  Sheltered/Extra Care housing
7.  House and yard with or without trailers

8.  Other **[please state]:**

---

5. Are you happy with your main home base/house or would you prefer to live in a different type of home? (Select only one.)

1.  Happy with house/bungalow/flat/sheltered/other  
Go to Q7
  2.  Happy with trailer/wagon/chalet/mobile home  
Go to Q7
  3.  Prefer trailer Go to Q6
  4.  Prefer caravan Go to Q6
  5.  Prefer wagon Go to Q6
  6.  Prefer chalet Go to Q6
  7.  Prefer house/bungalow/flat/sheltered/other  
Go to Q6
  8.  Prefer Trailer/Mobile Home/Chalet or similar with  
support for older people Go to Q6
  9.  Other **[please state]:** Go to Q6
-

6. If you would prefer to live in a different type of home please tell us about your reasons for this? (Select all that apply.)

1.  Health/Old age/Illness
2.  Lifestyle/Belief
3.  Prefer bricks and mortar
4.  Prefer Caravan/trailer/wagon/pitch
5.  Want to travel
6.  Want to settle down
7.  Other **[please state]:** \_\_\_\_\_

7. Do you rent or own the home where you normally live? (Select only one.)

1.  Rent from Council
2.  Rent privately
3.  Rent from Housing Association/Registered Provider/Registered Social Landlord
4.  Own home
5.  Not applicable
6.  Other **[please state]:** \_\_\_\_\_

8. Do you own or rent the land you live on? (Select only one.)

1.  Own land where trailer/wagon is normally located (with planning permission)
2.  Own land where trailer/caravan is normally located (no planning permission)
3.  Own land where trailer/wagon is normally located seeking planning permission
4.  Rent pitch from Council
5.  Rent pitch from Housing Association/Registered Provider/Registered Social Landlord
6.  Rent pitch privately (with planning permission)
7.  Rent pitch privately (no planning permission)
8.  Neither own or rent the land (unauthorised)
9.  Tolerated site
10.  Not applicable
11.  Other **[please state]** \_\_\_\_\_

**[ONLY FOR PEOPLE LIVING ON SITES/YARDS]**

9. How many pitches/plots are there currently on the site/yard where you are living?

.....

10. Are these all occupied?

- 1.  Yes
- 2.  No
- 3.  Don't know

11. If no, how many pitches/plots are vacant?

12. How long have these been empty? If more than one vacant pitch/plot please comment on the one that has been vacant for the longest time.

- 1.  up to 1 year
- 2.  1 to 2 years
- 3.  2 to 3 years
- 4.  3 to 4 years
- 5.  4 to 5 years
- 6.  over 5 years

13. In your opinion, is there capacity for further development in the site/yard on which you live to incorporate new pitches/plots?

- 1.  Yes
- 2.  No

14. If yes, how many new pitches/plots?

15. Do you have development option(s) for land adjacent to the site? (select one only)

- 1.  Yes, including ownership or lease for the land. If 'Yes' please go to Q16a
- 2.  Yes, with no ownership or lease for the land. If 'Yes' please go to Q16a
- 3.  No. If 'No' please go to Q17a

16. If you do have options for land around the site where are these and how many additional pitches could potentially be accommodated?

---



---

17a. Do you have an option(s) for a new site? (i.e. on land that would not be an extension to your existing site)

- 1.  Yes Go to Q17b
- 2.  No Go to Q18

17b. If you do have option(s) for a new site where are these and how many additional pitches could potentially be accommodated?

---



---



---

18. Do you have any other comments about the capacity of the site/yards you are currently living on?

---



---

**ALL RESPONDENTS**

19. Do you think your home/trailer/pitch is overcrowded? (Select only one.)

- 1.  Yes
- 2.  No

20. If yes, please tell us in what way the home is overcrowded (i.e. number of caravans/households living on pitch)

---



---



---

21. What repairs or improvements, if any, are needed to your home? (Select all that apply.)

- 1.  none
- 2.  more space on pitch
- 3.  slab/drive
- 4.  roof
- 5.  doors/windows
- 6.  kitchen facilities
- 7.  bathroom facilities
- 8.  Other **[please state]:**

---



22. How would you describe the state of repair of your home? (Select only one.)

1.  Very Good
2.  Good
3.  Neither Good nor Poor
4.  Poor
5.  Very Poor

23. Do you feel you have enough space:

a) for your trailers, wagons, horse boxes, vehicles and loads?

Yes 1.  No 2.

b) in your own amenity block (shed) - if relevant?

Yes 1.  No 2.  Not relevant 3.

c) on your pitch - if relevant?

Yes 1.  No 2.  Not relevant 3.

d) for travelling show people only, room to repair equipment - if relevant?

Yes 1.  No 2.  Not relevant 3.

24. Do you have to share any of the following facilities with another household (this could be a family in another trailer/pitch)? (Select all that apply.)

1.  Bathroom
2.  Toilet
3.  Kitchen
4.  Laundry

25. How many bedrooms/sleeping trailers or wagons do you have?

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

26. How much does your home cost per week (excluding water, heating and lighting; including rent, mortgage, and ground rent)?

Please state amount

£ \_\_\_\_\_

27. How much of your housing costs, if any, are covered by housing benefit? (Select only one.)

1.  None
2.  Part
3.  All

## Neighbourhood and local services

28. How satisfied are you with the location of your home?  
(By home we mean the location where the interview is taking place and this covers questions 28-29. Location can mean the street/road/site) (Select only one.)

1.  Very Satisfied
2.  Satisfied
3.  Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied
4.  Dissatisfied
5.  Very Dissatisfied

29. Please say if being near to the following is important, slightly important or not important to you? (Near can be classed as having easy/quick access)

	Important	Slightly Important	Not important
a) Primary schools	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
b) Secondary schools	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
c) Doctors	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d) Shops	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
e) Post Office/cash point machine	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
f) Pubs	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
g) Public Transport	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
h) Main roads	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
i) Other (specify)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

## Housing History

30. Where did you live before you came here (or moved to your existing home)?

1.  Please state town/district \_\_\_\_\_
2.  Travelling all the time (no permanent home) - **go to Q35**
3.  Homeless - **go to Q35**

31. How long did you live there?

(Select only one.)

1.  up to 1 year
2.  1 to 2 years
3.  2 to 3 years
4.  3 to 4 years
5.  4 to 5 years
6.  over 5 years

32. What kind of home did you have there?

(Select only one.)

1.  Trailer or wagon
2.  Chalet/mobile home (or similar)
3.  House
4.  Bungalow
5.  Flat
6.  Sheltered
7.  Other

**[please state]** \_\_\_\_\_ :

33. Why did you leave that place?

---



---

34. How many times have you moved pitch (not including travelling) in the last 2 years

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Or**  b. Travelled for the whole time

**Or**  c. None/Have not moved

## Travelling

35. In the last year, have you travelled?  
(Select only one.)

1.  Yes
2.  No - **go to Q39**

36. How many days or weeks do you normally travel every year?  
(Select only one.)

1.  No more than thirteen days
2.  2 to 4 weeks (or one month)
3.  5 to 8 weeks (or 2 months)
4.  9 to 12 weeks (or 3 months)
5.  13 to 26 weeks (or 6 months)
6.  Over 6 months but less than 10 months
7.  Over 10 months but less than 12 months
8.  All year

37. Where would you normally go when you are travelling, when and why? And what is the main route you would take to get there (please specify main roads taken /towns passed through)

Location	Month	Reason	Route
a.			
b.			
c.			
d.			

38. What problems do you have while travelling?  
(Select all that apply.)

1.  No places to stop over
2.  Closing of traditional stopping places
3.  Abuse, harassment or discrimination
4.  Lack of toilet facilities
5.  No water facilities
6.  Problems with rubbish collection
7.  Police behaviour
8.  Enforcement officer behaviour
9.  Behaviour of other Travellers
10.  Other ***[please state]:***
- 11.

---

(Tick all that apply)

39. Transit sites are intended for short-term use while in transit. Sites are usually permanent and authorised, but there is a limit on the length of time residents can stay. Is there a need for transit sites in the Rugby Borough Council area?

1.  Yes
2.  No

## 40. If yes, where should the transit site(s) be located? (Select all that apply.)

Where are transit sites needed?	How big does the site need to be? (no pitches)	Who needs this site?	When is this transit site needed? (all the time/certain times of year – please specify)	
Rugby Borough Council area [please specify]				1
Other local authority area bordering Rugby Borough Council [please specify]				2

## 41. Who should manage transit sites? (Select all that apply.)

1.  Councils
2.  Registered Social Landlords/Housing Associations
3.  Private (Gypsy/Traveller/Showman)
4.  Private (non-Gypsy or Traveller/Showman)
5.  Other **[please state]:**  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 42. Why do you travel? (Select all that apply.)

1.  Cultural heritage
2.  Personal preference
3.  Work related
4.  Visit family/friends
5.  Only way of life I know
6.  Limited opportunity to settle/no pitch on which to live/lack of site provision
7.  Other **[please state]**  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Advice, support, health and other services

43a. Have you used any of the following services in the last year?

(Select all that apply.)

1.  Gypsy services
2.  Traveller Education
3.  Adult education
4.  Law Centre
5.  Citizens Advice Bureau

6.  Other welfare rights advice
  7.  Doctor (G.P.)
  8.  Dentist
  9.  Accident and emergency
  10.  Health visitors
  11.  Social services
  12.  Other ***[please state]:***
-

43b. Do you or anyone in your household have any health problems (Select all that apply for each person.)

	R (a)	P2 (b)	P3 (c)	P4 (d)	P5 (e)	P6 (f)	P7 (g)
Arthritis	1 [ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]
Asthma	2 [ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]
Depression/anxiety disorders	3 [ ]	3 [ ]	3 [ ]	3 [ ]	3 [ ]	3 [ ]	3 [ ]
Diabetes	4 [ ]	4 [ ]	4 [ ]	4 [ ]	4 [ ]	4 [ ]	4 [ ]
Problems with hearing	5 [ ]	5 [ ]	5 [ ]	5 [ ]	5 [ ]	5 [ ]	5 [ ]
Learning difficulties/dyslexia	6 [ ]	6 [ ]	6 [ ]	6 [ ]	6 [ ]	6 [ ]	6 [ ]
Problems with mobility	7 [ ]	7 [ ]	7 [ ]	7 [ ]	7 [ ]	7 [ ]	7 [ ]
Problems with vision	8 [ ]	8 [ ]	8 [ ]	8 [ ]	8 [ ]	8 [ ]	8 [ ]
Respiratory condition/bronchitis	9 [ ]	9 [ ]	9 [ ]	9 [ ]	9 [ ]	9 [ ]	9 [ ]
Other <b>[please state]:</b>	10 [ ]	10 [ ]	10 [ ]	10 [ ]	10 [ ]	10 [ ]	10 [ ]

43c. Have you experienced any problems accessing health services in the past year?

- 1.  Yes Go to Q44d
- 2.  No Go to Q44e

43d. Have these problems been due to any of the following? (Select all that apply.)

- 1.  Language
- 2.  Hours the service were open
- 3.  Transport
- 4.  Knowledge of services offered
- 5.  Lack of privacy
- 6.  Getting an appointment
- 7.  Other **[please state]:**

---

43e. Does your home need adapting in any way, for instance to help with mobility around the home?

- 1.  Yes Go to Q44
- 2.  No Go to Q45

44. In your opinion, what assistance/adaptations are required to help? e.g. Handrails, re-positioned sockets etc

Adaptation 1	
Adaptation 2	
Adaptation 3	

45. What type of services (other than those you currently receive) would help you with your health care needs?

---



---



---



---

46. Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about your health or health services?

---



---

## The future

### 47. *In the next five years, is your household:*

1.  Planning to stay where you are based now – **go to Q50**
2.  Planning to move elsewhere - **go to Q48**

48. If you are planning to move elsewhere, are you planning to move to (select one):

1.  Another pitch/plot on the same site/yard in a trailer/wagon go to Q50
2.  Another pitch/plot on the same site/yard in a chalet/mobile home go to Q50
3.  Onto another site/yard (if so, where)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ go to Q50

4.  Into bricks and mortar accommodation go to Q49
5.  From bricks and mortar accommodation onto a site/yard (if so, where?) go to Q50

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6.  Other [please specify]: \_\_\_\_\_ go to Q50

49. If you are planning to move to bricks and mortar accommodation

a. Where would it be ? \_\_\_\_\_

b. What type of accommodation?

1.  House
2.  Bungalow
3.  Flat
4.  Sheltered/extra care housing

c. Would you be renting or buying?

1.  Rent from Council
2.  Rent privately
3.  Rent from Housing Association/RP/RSL
4.  Buy
5.  Other
6. **[please state]:** \_\_\_\_\_

50. How do you think sites should be managed?

(Select only one.)

- 1.  Councils
- 2.  Private (Gypsy/Traveller/Showman)
- 3.  Private (non-Gypsy/Traveller/Showman)
- 4.  Registered Social Landlords/Housing Associations
- 5.  Other **[please state]:** \_\_\_\_\_

51. Is there a need for new permanent site(s) in the Rugby Borough Council area?

- 1.  Yes
- 2.  No

52. If yes, in which of the following locations? (Tick all that apply)

Where are permanent sites needed?	Why this location?	How big does the site need to be? (no pitches)	
Rugby Borough Council area [please specify]			<b>1</b>
Other local authority area bordering Rugby Borough Council [please specify]			<b>2</b>

53. Is there anything else that you want to tell us about the future need for homes and sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople?

---



---



---



---

54. Do you have children or grandchildren who want to live in a similar way to you (e.g. Travelling lifestyle)?  
(Select only one.)

- Yes  
 No

Q57 (Select only one.)	✓
1. Respondent is part of emerging household	
2. Respondent is not part of emerging household	

## Emerging Families

56. How many members of your family who are living with you now, if any, are likely or need to move on and set up by themselves in the next five years? ***[IF POSSIBLE, ASK THOSE WHO ARE LIKELY TO MOVE ON THE 'EMERGING FAMILIES' QUESTIONS DIRECTLY - PLEASE TICK THE APPROPRIATE BOX]***

(Select only one.)

1.  1  
2.  2  
3.  3  
4.  4

58. What type of household (HH) are you (or they) likely to form?  
(Select only one for each household.)

		HH1 (a)		HH2 (b)		HH3 (c)		HH4 (d)
Single person (under 60 years)	1	[ ]	1	[ ]	1	[ ]	1	[ ]
Single person (60 years and over)	2	[ ]	2	[ ]	2	[ ]	2	[ ]
Lone parent	3	[ ]	3	[ ]	3	[ ]	3	[ ]
Young couple (under 30) with no children	4	[ ]	4	[ ]	4	[ ]	4	[ ]
Young couple (under 30) with child(ren)	5	[ ]	5	[ ]	5	[ ]	5	[ ]
Couple (aged 30-under 60) with no children	6	[ ]	6	[ ]	6	[ ]	6	[ ]
Couple (aged 30-under 60) with children.	7	[ ]	7	[ ]	7	[ ]	7	[ ]
Older Couple (at least one over 60 years)	8	[ ]	8	[ ]	8	[ ]	8	[ ]
Other <b><i>[please state]:</i></b>	9	[ ]	9	[ ]	9	[ ]	9	[ ]



59. What would you (or they) want as a permanent base?

		HH1 (a)		HH2 (b)		HH3 (c)		HH4 (d)
Continue to live on current site/yard	1	[ ]	1	[ ]	1	[ ]	1	[ ]
Move to another site/yard	2	[ ]	2	[ ]	2	[ ]	2	[ ]
Move to bricks and mortar accommodation	3	[ ]	3	[ ]	3	[ ]	3	[ ]
Other (please specify)	4	[ ]	4	[ ]	4	[ ]	4	[ ]
_____								

60. If planning to move to another location, where would you (they) prefer to live? Please state town/district. This can be an area out with the study area. (Note – important to get local authority/district if out with study area).

HH1 \_\_\_\_\_

HH2 \_\_\_\_\_

HH3 \_\_\_\_\_

HH4 \_\_\_\_\_

61. If planning to move to another location, what is the main reason for this? (Note – particularly important to capture if reason is marriage or setting up home with another Gypsy, Traveller or Travelling Showperson **within** the study area). HH1 \_\_\_\_\_

HH2 \_\_\_\_\_

HH3 \_\_\_\_\_

HH4 \_\_\_\_\_

62. What type of home do you (or do you think they would) want as a permanent base?  
(Select only one for each household.)

	HH1 (a)	HH2 (b)	HH3 (c)	HH4 (d)
Trailer or wagon go to Q63	1 [ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]
Chalet/mobile home or similar go to Q63	2 [ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]
House - go to Q64	3 [ ]	3 [ ]	3 [ ]	3 [ ]
Bungalow - go to Q64	4 [ ]	4 [ ]	4 [ ]	4 [ ]
Flat - go to Q64	5 [ ]	5 [ ]	5 [ ]	5 [ ]
Sheltered housing go to Q64	6 [ ]	6 [ ]	6 [ ]	6 [ ]
Extra Care Housing – go to Q64	7 [ ]	7 [ ]	7 [ ]	7 [ ]
No permanent base required	8 [ ]	8 [ ]	8 [ ]	8 [ ]
Other (please specify)	9 [ ]	9 [ ]	9 [ ]	9 [ ]

Interviewer note:

**Sheltered housing** is usually a group of bungalows or flats and you have your own front door. Schemes usually have a manager/warden to arrange services and are linked to a careline/alarm service

**Extra Care housing** is designed with the needs of frailer older people in mind. It includes flats, bungalows and retirements villages. You have your own front door. Domestic support and personal care are available.)

63. Which of the following options would you (or do you think they would) require? (Select only one.)

	HH1 (a)	HH2 (b)	HH3 (c)	HH4 (d)
Rent pitch/plot from Council	1 [ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]
Rent pitch/plot from Registered Provider/Housing Association	2 [ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]
Rent pitch/plot privately	3 [ ]	3 [ ]	3 [ ]	3 [ ]
Own land where trailer/ caravan is normally located	4 [ ]	4 [ ]	4 [ ]	4 [ ]
To travel/Use multiple/various sites	5 [ ]	5 [ ]	5 [ ]	5 [ ]
Other <b>[please state]:</b>	6 [ ]	6 [ ]	6 [ ]	6 [ ]

---

64. If in a house, which of the following options would you (or do you think they would) require?  
(Select only one.)

		HH1 (a)		HH2 (b)		HH3 (c)		HH4 (d)
Rent house/flat from Council	1	[ ]	1	[ ]	1	[ ]	1	[ ]
Rent house/flat privately	2	[ ]	2	[ ]	2	[ ]	2	[ ]
Rent house/flat from Registered Provider/Housing Association	3	[ ]	3	[ ]	3	[ ]	3	[ ]
Own house	4	[ ]	4	[ ]	4	[ ]	4	[ ]
Other <i>[please state]:</i>	5	[ ]	5	[ ]	5	[ ]	5	[ ]

65. Do you (or do you think they will) want to travel for some time of the year? (Select only one.)

		HH1 (a)		HH2 (b)		HH3 (c)		HH4 (d)
Yes	1	[ ]	1	[ ]	1	[ ]	1	[ ]
No	2	[ ]	2	[ ]	2	[ ]	2	[ ]

## Your Household (Respondent)

66. Family type (Select only one.)

1.  Single person (under 60 years)
2.  Single person (60 years and over)
3.  Lone parent
4.  Young couple (aged under 30) – no children
5.  Young Couple (aged under 30 years) - with children
6.  Couple (aged 30 to under 60) - no children
7.  Couple (aged 40 to under 60) - with children
8.  Older Couple (at least one of 60 years or over)
9.  Other [please state]: \_\_\_\_\_

## Number of Households sharing a pitch

67. How many other households are **currently** living on your pitch/plot with you? (i.e. grandparents, parents, children and their respective spouses)

Number of households:

1.  0
2.  1
3.  2
4.  3
5.  4
6.  Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

68. Of these households, how many want to live on their own pitch/plot on a site/yard?

1.  0
2.  1
3.  2
4.  3
5.  4
6.  Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

69. Over the next 15 years do you have dependents who would want to live on a pitch on a site and who will need additional pitches? Number of dependent households needing pitches or a pitch in the next 15 years:

1.  Not applicable/No pitch on a site requirement
2.  Dependents would prefer another type of home
3.  1
4.  2
5.  3
6.  4
7.  Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

70. If you do have dependents who will need additional pitches could you tell us their age?

	Dependent (a)	Dependent (b)	Dependent (c)	Dependent (d)	Dependent (e)	Dependent (f)	Dependent (g)
Age							

**IF RESPONDENT HAS A SPOUSE OR PARTNER THEN RECORD INFORMATION ABOUT THIS PERSON IN THE SECOND COLUMN.**

71. For each person in your household, starting with yourself and then your spouse (partner, husband or wife) please could you tell us their sex and age? (Select only one for each person.)

		R (a)	P2 (b)	P3 (c)	P4 (d)	P5 (e)	P6 (f)	P7 (g)
Male	1	[ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]	1 [ ]
Female	2	[ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]	2 [ ]

72. Age

	R (a)	P2 (b)	P3 (c)	P4 (d)	P5 (e)	P6 (f)	P7 (g)
Age							

**IF NO SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN GO TO Q74**



73. What type of education are your children receiving? (Select all that apply.)

1.  Nursery education
2.  State school
3.  Private school
4.  Home schooled
5.  College or university
6.  Other **[please state]:** \_\_\_\_\_

74. Employment status (Select only one for each person.)

	R (a)	P2 (b)	P3 (c)	P4 (d)	P5 (e)	P6 (f)	P7 (g)
Full-time employee	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Part-time employee	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Self-employed	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Retired	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
No paid work	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Disability benefit	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
In education	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other <b>[please state]:</b>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>

## 75. How would you describe yourself (ethnic or cultural identity)?(Select all that apply)

	R (a)		P2 (b)		P3 (c)		P4 (d)		P5 (e)		P6 (f)		P7 (g)	
Romany Gypsy	1	[ ]	1	[ ]	1	[ ]	1	[ ]	1	[ ]	1	[ ]	1	[ ]
English Gypsy	2	[ ]	2	[ ]	2	[ ]	2	[ ]	2	[ ]	2	[ ]	2	[ ]
English Traveller	3	[ ]	3	[ ]	3	[ ]	3	[ ]	3	[ ]	3	[ ]	3	[ ]
Irish Traveller	4	[ ]	4	[ ]	4	[ ]	4	[ ]	4	[ ]	4	[ ]	4	[ ]
Welsh Gypsy	5	[ ]	5	[ ]	5	[ ]	5	[ ]	5	[ ]	5	[ ]	5	[ ]
Welsh Traveller	6	[ ]	6	[ ]	6	[ ]	6	[ ]	6	[ ]	6	[ ]	6	[ ]
Scottish Gypsy	7	[ ]	7	[ ]	7	[ ]	7	[ ]	7	[ ]	7	[ ]	7	[ ]
Scottish Traveller	8	[ ]	8	[ ]	8	[ ]	8	[ ]	8	[ ]	8	[ ]	8	[ ]
New Traveller	9	[ ]	9	[ ]	9	[ ]	9	[ ]	9	[ ]	9	[ ]	9	[ ]
Showman	10	[ ]	10	[ ]	10	[ ]	10	[ ]	10	[ ]	10	[ ]	10	[ ]
Circus Traveller	11	[ ]	11	[ ]	11	[ ]	11	[ ]	11	[ ]	11	[ ]	11	[ ]
DK/No answer	12	[ ]	12	[ ]	12	[ ]	12	[ ]	12	[ ]	12	[ ]	12	[ ]
None of the above	13	[ ]	13	[ ]	13	[ ]	13	[ ]	13	[ ]	13	[ ]	13	[ ]
Other <b>[please state]:</b>	14	[ ]	14	[ ]	14	[ ]	14	[ ]	14	[ ]	14	[ ]	14	[ ]

76. Do you know of a household in bricks and mortar accommodation, could you provide some contact details as we may approach them for an interview to better understand their needs?

---

---

77. Anything else you would like to tell us?

---

---

78. Would you be happy to be contacted again? Yes [ ] No [ ].

If yes, record contact details on SEPARATE SHEET and **please now take a note of the respondents FULL TELEPHONE number for quality assurance purposes.** We may use the number provided to check the response to a small number of questions as part of our internal quality processes. FULL TELEPHONE NUMBER:-

---

79. If you would like us/the Council to contact you with the results of this research please provide either an email or postal address for us to advise you of the results. Yes [ ] No [ ]. **If yes, record contact details on SEPARATE SHEET TO THE ONE ABOVE**

80. Are there any housing needs issues raised in this questionnaire that you would like your Council to contact you about? If so do we have your permission to pass on your contact details to your Council for this purpose only? Yes [ ] No [ ].

**If yes, record contact details on SEPARATE SHEET TO THE ONE ABOVE**

## Appendix D: Stakeholder Consultation

### Approach

- D.1 Stakeholders were invited to participate in a survey aimed at identifying a range of information, including establishing the key perceived issues facing Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople within Rugby, and ways in which these need to be addressed. Stakeholders were asked to respond to any of the questions within the survey.
- D.2 A total of 21 separate responses to the stakeholder consultation were obtained from a range of organisations.
- D.3 The questions and a summary of stakeholders' responses are set out below. As a general observation, it is useful to note that there was not a comprehensive response to every question. The responses to each question therefore do not represent a proportional representation of the 21 stakeholders who took part. The comments received therefore represent an expression of the views of those who participated in that specific question, or had a specific point to make.

### General

- D.4 *Which Local Authority areas do you work in? Please tick all that apply. If you work in an area outside Rugby Borough (such as a neighbouring local authority who is responding as part of the duty to co-operate guidance) then please detail where you are from by using below or by using the 'other' option.*

Local Authority Area	Percentage
Hinckley and Bosworth	10.53%
Coventry	15.79%
Warwick	26.32%
Stratford	26.32%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	31.58%

*Other: please tell us which local authority area/Council you operate in:*

- Birmingham
- Blaby
- Bristol
- Cherwell
- Cirencester
- Daventry
- East and West Midlands

- Gloucester
- Harborough District
- Lichfield
- North Warwickshire
- Northamptonshire
- Nottingham
- Oxford
- South Northants
- South Staffordshire
- Warwickshire
- Wolverhampton

D.5 Q1. *Do you think that there is sufficient understanding of the education, employment, health and support needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople within the study area? If not, what could be done to improve the current position?*

- Unable to answer as work outside the area, although in my experience across all the Country there is insufficient understanding in this area of work and only those directly involved will have any knowledge.
- Insufficient knowledge of the study area.
- No cultural awareness education for professionals in these areas of work.
- As we are new to Rugby Borough we are not fully aware of the facilities and services offered to Gypsies and Travellers in this area.
- Not known.
- There is a general awareness within the study area but only a real understanding amongst those who actually work with the community. More could be done to include members of these communities in consultations and information sharing.
- N/A - Harborough District Council does not hold this data for its own area, or that of Rugby Borough Council. Further information in Leicestershire is provided by a Multi-Agency Traveller Unit (MATU), run by Leicestershire County Council.
- No. In general there needs to be better co-ordination between public authorities and representatives of the Travelling community.
- No, but this is a nationwide issue. More education about Travellers for the settled community is needed, rather than reliance on sensationalist TV programmes which tend to be wildly inaccurate, media coverage which always shows a very negative viewpoint or romantic visions of a horse drawn trailer on a county lane.

D.6 Q2. *Are the health, education, accommodation and support needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople adequately monitored? If not, what more could be done?*

- As above.
- Should be reviewed every few years.
- Improved information sharing between organisations.
- As above.
- Not known.
- Not adequately monitored, maybe not always accurate; difficult to keep accurate records when some people are travelling a lot.
- N/A - Harborough District Council only monitors the accommodation needs within the District through an annual caravan/pitch count. The health, education and support needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople are monitored by Leicestershire County Council.
- No. This is particularly true of accommodation needs where the incentive is to reduce the requirement to the minimum. Much need is hidden and there is little incentive to seek out and take account of this hidden need.
- No, but this is notoriously difficult given the transitory nature of their lifestyle and the mistrust of authority figures. It would be almost impossible to keep monitoring the same people or to reach a reasonable cross section of that community. Using research teams which comprise partly Gypsy and Traveller members could help as they have the trust of their own peers.

D.7 Q3. *In your opinion, is additional support required to assist Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople families living within the study area? If yes, please expand.*

- Unable to answer, but again in general it could be said that Gypsies and Travellers do require additional support due to their cultural way of living.
- Depending on the level of identified need I would expect that additional support will be needed to ensure adequate sites are identified to meet the local need.
- Insufficient knowledge of the study area.
- Yes, now that EMTAS is funded by schools, work undertaken with families whose children are not in education is not currently funded. This can work can be time consuming as families may need a lot of support to access education.
- See Q1.
- Not known.
- There is a need for additional support within the community. Although there is a Support Worker who covers the area, they have to cover the



needs of the wider community in Warwickshire. Cases are prioritised which leaves limited time available to support those which are considered to be of a less urgent need. Many people in the community find it difficult to engage and are unsure of whom to approach for support. Some cases need as little support as signposting or introduction, whereas others may need supporting through a whole process. Having somebody to approach who has dedication to, and understanding of, the community is of great importance.

- We do not have sufficient information to answer this but adequate support is lacking in most local authority areas.
- Yes. There is a large element in need throughout the population, not just in Rugby district. Education of older children so that they obtain a good secondary school education should be a priority. This means changing the perception of the quality and the morals of our schools however, as certainly Romany people do not like what the schools represent i.e. close relationships with the opposite sex. Drugs, smoking, petty theft, binge drinking etc. These are a conservative people and they do not wish their children to be tainted by the ways of the settled community.

D.8 *Q4. Do you think that there is adequate awareness of the cultural, support and accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the study area? If not, what more could be done to raise awareness.*

- As in the previous questions.
- Insufficient knowledge of the study area.
- Continued cultural awareness training for CPD.
- Interested to see what is available for Gypsies and Travellers.
- Not known.
- There is inadequate awareness in the study area. People from different aspects of the community should be invited to give information and opinions to the relevant organisations. Assumptions are made that Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople are all of the same cultural beliefs and this is not so.
- Harborough District Council cannot comment on behalf of the study area, however within Harborough District awareness does need to be increased through increased communication between MATU and the District/Borough Councils and within the public realm.
- Certainly not! There is a need to educate the general public and counter the perception which is promoted by adverse press coverage and unhelpful posturing by Government ministers.
- No. More needs to be done to integrate the communities. The settled community needs to have access to information regarding Gypsy and Traveller lifestyles and the Gypsies and Travellers community need to be more confident about speaking about their traditional way of life and what it is about that lifestyle that they wish to retain. Joint events where communities mix and get to know each other would be a good way

forward, but this has to be done in a very sensitive and sympathetic way for both communities.

D.9 Q5. *Has your organisation undertaken any action to raise awareness of the cultural, support and accommodation requirements of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the study area? If so, please expand.*

- N/A
- No.
- See Q1.
- Insufficient knowledge of the study area.
- Multi-agency working, advocacy, cultural awareness training.
- No.
- Not aware of, other than brief consultations with the community before a site development. It is important to encourage agencies and organisations to engage more with this community and participate in some training and discussion.
- No. Harborough District Council has not undertaken any action to raise awareness, however a revised GTAA was published and publicised in May/June 2013 and Harborough District Council received funding through the Homes and Communities Agency for the provision of a social rented site. This grant and the subsequent site provision were publicised.
- Not specifically in the study area, but we do seek to do this nationally by lobbying central government.
- Not in Rugby district.

## Provision of accommodation

### Site provision

D.10 Q6. *Do you think that there is sufficient provision of permanent sites/pitches for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across Rugby Borough?*

*Please give us your views.*

- No knowledge of the level of need in the study area, sorry.
- No view at this stage. Our view will be based on the findings of this report.
- Not sure.
- When visiting unauthorised encampments in the Rugby area families often say they do not have a permanent site and are looking for one.
- Not fully aware of the sites that are in Rugby.
- The purpose of the study is to determine this.
- Harborough District Council is unaware of provision and need in Rugby Borough.

- In general site provision is lacking throughout the East and West Midlands.
- Without an up to date GTAA this is not something which we could comment upon.

D.11 Q7. *If new permanent sites/pitches are needed in Rugby Borough, where do you think that these should be located? Which location is best and why?*

- N/A
- We would expect new sites to be identified in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. Steps should be identified and consulted upon to ensure full engagement of landowners, local communities and stakeholders.
- In sustainable locations with good access to the transport network. Ideally, new sites should be in non-Green Belt locations.
- Not familiar with all areas of Rugby but they should not be too remote with access to amenities.
- New sites/pitches should take account of national planning policy, Gypsy and Traveller community requirements and any other local considerations.
- Sites should be located closer to towns and amenities in order to create the same opportunities for the community.
- They should be located on the edge of new development where the builder can integrate the site into the overall design by keeping access for the Gypsy and Traveller site for that purpose alone and the settled community access for their use to prevent issues over large vehicles trying to access narrow residential streets. New residents would be aware that a Gypsy and Traveller site would be included and they could make an informed decision over whether or not they wished to buy a property in close proximity. Otherwise, the sites should be on brownfield sites close to, but not in the towns and larger villages outside the Green Belt as this provides for a certain amount of separation whilst also allowing for access to services and amenities.

D.12 Q8. *Do you think there are barriers to the provision of new permanent sites? If so, what do you consider the main barriers to be?*

- Yes, the inability of local authorities to identify suitable land which is linked to elected members not willing to make those important decisions when needed, although realise that could lead to them losing their seat at the next election, so not a simple decision. Part of this process is also linked to public consultation and NIMBY attitudes.
- There are clearly barriers to identifying sites for Gypsies and Travellers and these are often derived from preconceived ideas of what the sites mean and issues that can be associated with the sites. Sometimes these views are justified but we are also aware of cases where sites have been established in a harmonious way.
- Potential availability of suitable sites.
- Public perception of Traveller sites.

- Identifying suitable sites.
- Local opposition.
- Objections from local residents and finding suitable locations.
- Local opposition, Political opposition, lack of suitable sites to meet needs.
- The main barrier is, clearly, local opposition. Sites within settlements are opposed by neighbours and more remote sites are opposed because the public perceive this as giving special treatment for Gypsies.
- Yes. Public perception and a lack of willing landowners.

D.13 Q9. *Do you think that transit sites are needed in Rugby Borough? If so, why, and where do you think these should be located? Please note: Transit provision is a pitch or site intended for short-term use whilst in transit; such provision is usually permanent and authorised, but there is a limit on the length of time that residents can stay there.*

- Unable to say locally, but having transit or emergency stopping places would mean that the Police could use Section 62a-e of the CJPOA 1994.
- No view on this at this time.
- Will need to be informed by previous unauthorised encampments.
- Yes, but in addition to more permanent pitches not as an alternative.
- The study should determine this based on local evidence. Suitable locations that will be used by the Gypsy and Traveller community.
- There should be transit sites but if stopping places were provided it may cut down the amount of illegal encampments and also provide assistance for authorities when moving on trespassers.
- Yes. Well related to transport corridors. At least a one month stay should be allowed.
- No. Warwickshire County Council (WCC) has offered to provide for the transitory need of the whole County. It would therefore be the responsibility of WCC to make that provision and gives both WCC and the police greater powers within the County if this is achieved. To this end the County Council are planning to provide a site in the south and one in the north of the county. Planning permission has already been gained for a site in Southam and a planning application is due to be submitted to Nuneaton to provide such sites.

D.14 Q10. *Do you think there are barriers to new transit sites provision? If so, what do you consider the main barriers to be?*

- As in Q8.
- Expect these to be similar to permanent requirements.
- Suitable locations.
- Public perception of Traveller sites.
- Identifying suitable sites Local opposition.

- Finding relevant locations and objections from local residents.
- Local opposition, political opposition, lack of suitable sites to meet needs.
- Local opposition.
- Yes. These are the sites that are most likely to be left in a poor state since occupiers are short term and sometimes they do not have respect for their environment in that situation. Properly managed transit sites where a bond/rent/service charges are applied however, should overcome some of these problems since those utilising a transit site would lose money should they not leave the site in a respectable condition to the satisfaction of the landowner. For the settled community, the uncertainty of who their neighbours are and how long they will stay is another barrier to site provision.

### Existing sites

D.15 Q11. *What are your views on the standard of facilities on existing sites in the Rugby Borough area?*

- N/A.
- Insufficient knowledge of the study area.
- Could be a lot better.
- Not visited any of the sites so unable to comment.
- Not known.
- Average.
- No experience of sites in Rugby.

D.16 Q12. *Do you have any views on how existing sites are managed in Rugby Borough?*

- N/A.
- Insufficient knowledge of the study area.
- Having a warden on site helps.
- As Q12.
- Not known.
- Do not know how existing sites in Rugby are managed.

D.17 Q13. *Are you aware of any issues/tensions between Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople and the settled community, on existing sites within Rugby Borough? If so, has your organisation addressed this in any way?*

- N/A.
- Insufficient knowledge of the study area.
- Not aware of any issues.

- Not known.
- There have been incidents of petty crime in the local area but mostly involving owner occupiers on the site.
- No. I do not have any experience of such issues/tensions

### Bricks and Mortar Accommodation

D.18 Q14. *Do you know of any Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople living in bricks and mortar accommodation in Rugby Borough? Can you provide any additional information?*

- N/A.
- Insufficient knowledge of the study area.
- Yes, we have worked with several housed Travellers in the Rugby area.
- Not aware of any.
- No.
- Aware of a single person in a household.
- It is encouraging to note that this question has been included.
- Not aware.

D.19 Q15. *Do you think that additional provision of sites/pitches needs to be made to accommodate the requirements of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople currently living in settled (i.e. bricks and mortar) accommodation across Rugby Borough? Why do you think this?*

- N/A.
- Insufficient knowledge of the study area.
- Yes, many of the families in housing have only gone into houses because of the lack of suitable pitches. Families EMTAS work with have expressed a desire to go back on to sites.
- Not known.
- No.
- Yes. Additional provision of sites/pitches to meet this need has been incorporated into the Leicester and Leicestershire revised GTAA 2013.
- Of course! Gypsies living in traditional housing are usually there simply because there is no alternative. It denies them their preferred lifestyle.
- If there are people in bricks and mortar who wish to return to living in caravans/park homes, then provision for them to do so should be made. Often, it is a last resort for members of the travelling community to resort to life in bricks and mortar. It may be to provide an education for their children or medical care for an elderly relative or to escape a life constantly on the move from one illegal encampment to another or road side. Once these circumstances can be overcome by the provision of

permanent sites, they can return to a traditional way of life if they so desire. For some members of the Gypsy and Traveller community, the stress of living in bricks and mortar can bring about serious illnesses, stress and depression.

D.20 Q16. *Is there sufficient support available to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople living in settled accommodation to help them manage their housing effectively (i.e. help in dealing with practical tenancy issues, such as paying rent, bills and making benefit applications)?*

- There should be through the local Housing offices, but generally support is poor.
- Insufficient knowledge of the study area.
- No.
- Not known.
- Estates Officers for the sites assist with tenancy issues as much as possible or sign post to other agencies.
- Unlikely.
- Unaware.

D.21 Q17. *Are you aware if Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople feel safe in settled accommodation? If you have any information please provide. Are their specific cultural needs given consideration by the local authority when offering conventional accommodation, in your opinion?*

- Do not deal with Gypsies and Travellers in bricks and mortar accommodation, but many families will find themselves in a house because of circumstances, i.e. no land/sites to live on.
- Insufficient knowledge of the study area.
- Have worked with many families that have had difficulties with neighbours due to cultural differences such as, children playing outside and keeping of animals.
- Not known.
- Feel isolated from their own community in a lot of cases which makes them feel vulnerable.
- From our experience, Gypsies do not feel safe in traditional housing. It is rarely appropriate to offer conventional accommodation to Gypsies but this is usually the only option.
- Only feel safe if they live amongst the settled community as a member of that community and without others knowing their ethnicity and traditional way of life.



## Bricks and Mortar and Pitches

D.22 Q18. *If your organisation provides accommodation in Rugby Borough, how many Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople households have approached you for housing during the past five years?*

- 23 in total

D.23 Q19. *If your organisation provides accommodation in Rugby Borough, how many Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople households have approached you for HOUSING RELATED SUPPORT during the past five years?*

- From those living on pitch(es) - 20  
From those living in bricks and mortar - 2  
Overall/Not sure of accommodation type - 0  
Total - 22

## Unauthorised encampments

D.24 Q20. *If you are a local housing authority in Rugby Borough how many unauthorised encampments do you have each year in your area? Please note: An unauthorised encampment refers to land where Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople reside in vehicles or tents without permission. Unauthorised encampments can occur in a variety of locations and constitute trespass. The 1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act made it a criminal offence to camp on land without the owner's consent.*

- N/A
- N/A
- N/A
- N/A
- Approximately six to ten. Usually three to four per annum if there are any void pitches on site plus the encampments throughout the rest of the Borough.
- Havering District Council has on average two to three unauthorised temporary encampments each year

D.25 Q21. *Are unauthorised encampments problematic for your organisation? If so, please expand.*

- No as Countywide Traveller Unit responsible for all unauthorised encampments on public owned land, and can handle the formal court process on behalf of private land owners for a fee if requested. The Unit has a seconded Police officer as well as links to the Health authority which enables the CTU to effectively manage all encampments in line with joint policies and procedures.
- Prior to the CTU being set up the perception from local people was that Travellers cause problems, with negative perceptions about crime, mess

and nuisance commonplace. Over the past ten years the work of the CTU has managed to turn this around somewhat and these are now not always the perceptions of the public.

- N/A.
- Conduct educational assessments of unauthorised encampments in order to secure school places for children if necessary. Now, very few families will put their children into local schools as they know they will be quickly moved on.
- Whilst not within Rugby Borough, as a neighbouring Borough, the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (NBBC) deals with the welfare requirements and processes to move on unauthorised encampments from NBBC owned land.
- Yes definitely. Trespassers on site always cause tension with the residents. There are usually incidents of ASB and criminal damage, tipping and general mess which has an impact on the budget.
- Yes. Lots of local opposition and subsequent retrospective planning applications. Temporary unauthorised encampments are less problematic.
- Yes. A lack of sites in some areas for the Gypsy and Traveller community causes a problem.

D.26 Q22. *Have you a view on how unauthorised encampments affect local perceptions?*

- Prior to the CTU being set up the perception from local people was that Travellers cause problems, with negative perceptions about crime, mess and nuisance commonplace. Over the past ten years the work of the CTU has managed to turn this around somewhat and these are now not always the perceptions of the public.
- N/A
- As families have no means of rubbish disposal or access to sanitation this can impact on the look of the site, leading to the misconception that Travellers are in some way dirty.
- Travellers who trespass and cause problems, leave mess and annoy local residents definitely create the stigma attached to the community which only a few deserve.
- Unauthorised encampments have a negative effect on local perceptions, with not only local opposition to nearby encampments, but also the impression that planning legislation can be bypassed.
- Unquestionably they adversely affect local perceptions but that does not mean they are invariably inappropriate or that they show a disregard for normal procedure. Again, it is a lack of understanding of the problems Travellers face that is at the root of the problem.
- Encampments make the settled community distrustful of the Travelling community and angry that they feel that they are 'above the law'. The

settled community see Travellers as 'spongers and not paying their way'; of not 'fitting in' with society but expecting all the benefits.

## Planning Policy

D.27 Q23. *Are there any areas within planning policy that you consider have restricted the provision of new sites/pitches for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople? If so, can you think of any way in which this can be overcome in the future?*

- The previous guidance and legislation was beginning to have an effect, but have to work with new guidance now.
- Green Belt policy has impacted on provision of policies, but then it has impacted on development in general. It can be overcome through a review of Green Belt boundaries in accordance with the NPPF, but this is a very sensitive area and must demonstrate an exceptional need to consider this type of approach.
- Limiting development in the countryside results in only sites on the edge of settlements being defined as suitable in policy terms for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
- Generally, planning policies are too restrictive.
- Green Belt, but this should be the same for all members of the community and no special exceptions made for ethnicity.
- No comments in relation to Rugby Borough Council Planning Policy.

D.28 Q24. *Do you think that more could be done through planning policy to identify and bring forward new sites for the provision of pitches for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople? If so, please expand.*

- Unsure as not a planner, but do realise how difficult a task it is.
- Planning policy can only respond to evidence and assessment of need.
- Need to ensure that requirement over the plan period is being met through a Local Plan or Site Allocations Development Plan Documents.
- Granting permanent planning permission to families; temporary planning permission means that families have no security and this impacts on the children's education. Developing more local authority sites in line with low cost/local authority housing.
- More publicly owned land needs to be made available.
- This needs a change of attitude at the level of national government but local authorities should be more realistic in drafting policies.
- Positive provision by allocation of suitable, acceptable and deliverable sites in suitable locations and supported by the Gypsy and Traveller community who will live on them.
- Without commenting on specific existing Rugby Borough Council Planning Policy, the process of policy development to allocate sites should ensure

that new sites are identified and brought forward. This process should include carrying out a call for sites, followed by technical assessment and public consultation to inform the allocation of sites. In addition including the provision of reserve sites as part of any allocations would also enable a flexible supply against need. Daventry District Council would welcome the opportunity for continued dialogue as part of this process.

D.29 *What impact do you think that the Government's changes to planning policy (set out in DCLG's publication 'Planning Policy for traveller sites': 23rd March 2012) will have on future provision?*

*The key points made in the Policy guidance are:*

- *that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning;*
  - *to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites;*
  - *to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable time-scale;*
  - *that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development;*
  - *to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites;*
  - *that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective;*
  - *for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies;*
  - *to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply;*
  - *to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions;*
  - *to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure;*
  - *for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.*
- In theory the new guidance should ensure more robust policies and a more robust approach to identifying sites.
  - Realistically, not sure that the NPPF will have a big impact on future provision. The need for a five year supply will be one of the key factors that increase the likelihood that ad hoc applications will be approved.
  - Unless local authorities provide suitable pitches/sites for Travellers in their area there will always be unauthorised encampments.

- Potentially more planning on appeal for Gypsy and Traveller sites, with an emphasis on a requirement for a five year supply. If this is not present appeals will be lost.
- It is making it more difficult but this is largely due to the Secretary of State's attempts to place a more restrictive interpretation on the guidance than is necessary.
- It may mean that more sites are provided overall, but it will make the Government and local authorities even less popular with the local settled community.
- The criteria should enable effective planning of Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople provision.

## Cross boundary issues

D.30 Q26. *For neighbouring Local Authorities, given the locality of Rugby's existing sites (map attached), please can you advise how your recently updated Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment has taken this into account i.e. migration between the authorities?*

- A joint GTTA (2013) for North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth takes account of potential migration between the two authorities but not more widely.
- The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Study adopted as an evidence base in September 2013 takes the approach "rather than assess in migrant households as being part of the needs for Inckley and Bosworth Borough Council we would propose that each case is assessed as a desire to live in the borough and that site criteria rules are followed for each site".
- Stratford GTAA was undertaken in 2011 and is available on line. The study allows for some migration but is not explicit in terms of the origin of migrants.
- There is limited migration between Rugby Borough and Harborough District, however there are several large sites within and around Lutterworth in Harborough District, close to the border with Rugby BC.
- The majority of Travellers are travelling through Warwick and they tend to be travelling north to south and vice versa via Stratford District rather than through Rugby on the whole.

D.31 Q27. Are you aware of any regular movements of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople from neighbouring areas, in or out of Rugby Borough?

	Response percent	Response total
Yes	0%	0
No	90%	9
If Yes which routes have you noted?	10%	1

*If yes which routes have you noted?*

- Only with regard to Unauthorised Encampments and this information would come from our Police Liaison Officer. Several groups of Irish Travellers have made their way across from Daventry to the Rugby area.

D.32 Q28. Do any Gypsy and Traveller sites within your local authority straddle the boundary with Rugby Borough? If yes has the landowner expressed an interest in expanding the site into Rugby Borough Council?

- N/A.
- No.
- N/A.
- Yes. A number of sites straddle the boundary along Mile Tree Lane/Coventry Road and at Parrots Grove. Not aware of the landowner expressing an interest in expanding their site into Rugby Borough. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council are currently running a 'call for sites' including Gypsy and Traveller sites. This is due for completion 31/03/14 so further information may be available after that date.
- No.
- The three sites closest to the Rugby Borough Council boundary have been assessed and have no room to expand.
- No, several close by, as mentioned above.
- No.



D.33 Q29. Are you aware of any sites/locations close to the boundary of Rugby Borough where difficulties have arisen in terms of sites, planning constraints or other issues in respect of Gypsies, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople?

	Response percent	Response total
Yes	0%	0
No	81.82%	9
If Yes, what type of difficulties and have you any thoughts on how these could be overcome?	18.18%	

*If yes, what type of difficulties and have you any thoughts on how these could be overcome?*

- Issues were raised by one neighbouring LA stakeholder which were requested not to be reported. Coventry's site at Siskin Drive is close to the boundary and has been constrained by the quality of pitches.
- The sites along Mile Tree Lane/Coventry Road are located in the Green Belt so making site expansion/intensification difficult despite there being an established community.

D.34 Q30. Are there any cross boundary issues, in respect of Gypsies, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople that should be considered as part of this study? If yes, please provide information.

- No.
- Not aware of any.
- Information sharing between local authorities.
- Migration of Gypsy and Travellers and the impact on requirements for permanent and transit pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots. Potential for shared transit pitches and other alternatives for short term stays.
- Warwickshire County Council has planning permission for an Emergency Stopping Place near Southam.
- None. It should be noted the extent and number of site provision in and around Lutterworth and Ullesthorpe, close to the Rugby DC boundary.
- Yes, local planning authorities should be working together to ensure provision for all of our Gypsy and Traveller populations.

D.35 Q31. What do you think should be the key outcomes of this study?

- A robust evidence based GTAA that would stand up to challenge in a planning hearing.
- That an objective assessment of permanent and transient pitch requirements is identified for Rugby.



- Identifying objectively assessed need to then be delivered through a Local Plan document.
- Investment in education, housing and health services for Traveller families to improve life chances for this generation of Travellers.
- Pitch / plot requirements for permanent and transit pitches and Travelling Showpeople. Private and 'social' split of requirements. An understanding of Gypsy and Traveller community 'requirements' for future accommodation.
- Additional support, involvement and integration for and with the community.
- A rolling five year assessment of need, split into private and social provision.
- The recognition that more needs to be done to facilitate the provision of sites.
- A reliable need figure and a set of sites to meet those need and possibly the need/part of the need of adjoining authorities where site sizes allow.

## Neighbouring authorities

D.36 Q32. *We consider that this questionnaire contributes to our requirement on the Duty to Cooperate with neighbouring authorities as set out in Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (as amended by Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011) and described in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as an integral part of the Local Plan-making process and its assessment at Examination.*

*Do you have any views on this?*

- No.
- We welcome the opportunity to partake in this study through the questionnaire. In order to discharge the duty, in relation to this work, this engagement must be ongoing however, so should not start and finish with this questionnaire.
- Agree. Draft version should also be circulated amongst Duty to Cooperate bodies.
- The questionnaire helps to gather information that can contribute to the Duty to Cooperate. But the important part is what is done with the information collected.
- Agree - it is a contribution.
- Harborough District Council is happy to accept this, and Harborough District Council should be included as a consultee in any further GTAA or site allocations document.
- This alone is not sufficient. A meaningful dialogue should be set up with all surrounding authorities to provide a mutually acceptable approach and a way to overcome the difficulties of site provision.

D.37 *As part of the reporting for the project we often use quotes from the stakeholder survey in the narrative of the report and in related appendices. Are you happy for us to use your responses or part of your responses in the reporting? Listed below are a few options. Can you please pick one so we know how we can use your responses to the questions?*

*We normally provide summary responses in the main body of the reporting but we are asking you this question so that we can provide useful qualitative quotes to back up particular views expressed. The appendices to our reports also include all responses provided by all stakeholders but these are provided anonymised so that individuals cannot be directly linked.*

Response	Percent
I am happy for anything I have said, in my responses to this survey, to be used in the reporting. Please use my name when attributing references to responses provided.	0%
I am happy for anything I have said on behalf of my organisation/company/Council, in my responses to this survey, to be used in the reporting. Please use the name of my organisation/company/Council when attributing references to responses provided.	33.33%
I do not want anything I have said, in my responses to this survey, to be attributable to me in the reporting. Please do not use my name in the reporting.	25%
I do not want anything I have said on behalf of my organisation/company/Council, in my responses to this survey, to be used in the reporting. Please do not use the name of my organisation/company/Council in the reporting.	16.67%
Other	25%

## Public Health Warwickshire Responses

D.38 In addition to the on-line survey of stakeholders, the following response was also received from Public Health Warwickshire

### Key messages:

- The health status of Gypsies and Travellers in the UK is much poorer than that of the general population and also poorer than that of non-Travellers living in socially deprived areas.
- Gypsies and Travellers have low health expectations, poor access to, and uptake of health services, especially of primary and social care.
- Gypsies and Travellers' health and wellbeing are determined largely by wider socio-economic factors, such as: inappropriate accommodation and living conditions; social and economic exclusion and racism; inadequate education and cultural differences.
- Two interventions have proven beneficial to Gypsies and Travellers' health and wellbeing:

- Local provision of legal, regulated, well organised and managed accommodation sites (especially permanent, but also transit);
- Use of local outreach teams (OT) and initiatives to provide health care and education on site, including Gypsies and Travellers' involvement and participation.
- Local authorities have a legal and moral obligation to ensure social and health equity for their populations, including support for minority and disadvantaged groups. Development of well managed Gypsy and Traveller sites is in line with the national policies and priorities.
- Considering the Warwickshire Gypsies and Travellers' population, the shortage of legal camps and existing unauthorised encampments, a need for more authorised sites (especially short-term/transit) has been identified.
- Unauthorised encampments pose a significant threat to both Gypsies and Travellers and local communities in terms of social cohesion, education, health and wellbeing as well as unnecessary resource consumption.
- Most of the public concerns are related to perceptions rather than evidence however, existing evidence suggests that Gypsy and Traveller sites are not a threat to the local community and bring significant benefits to the Travelling communities.
- Evidence suggests that longer term programmes and interventions are more beneficial for the social integration, health and wellbeing, education and reducing inequalities in Gypsies and Travellers. However, transit/short-term sites can offer opportunities for health promotion and diseases prevention, especially if coordinated with a travellers' liaison and the local primary and social care services.
- The decision and planning developments should incorporate appropriate communication, awareness raising with local people and gaining community support.

## Background and local context

- D.39 There is a huge shortage of Local Authority Sites and even less transit sites which has left over 25,000 people displaced, with nowhere to stop legally or safely. Gypsies and Travellers are usually forced to stop on common land or on roadsides, most often without sanitation, waste disposal/collection, clean drinking water or electricity. Being forced onto inappropriate stopping places usually creates social tension between local people and Travellers, with roadsiders being blamed for an increase of crime and fly-tipping.
- D.40 The present legislation, including the Housing Act 2004 and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, places a legal and moral duty on local authorities to assess the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and to include specific sites and criteria in Local Development Frameworks. The need for more such sites is supported by a range of evidence, also suggesting that cost of non-provision (both financially and morally) provides a

strong case for persuading local politicians and members of local community that there is no option but to consider carefully planned new sites.

### Current situation in Warwickshire

D.41 The exact number of Gypsies and Travellers within Warwickshire is difficult to quantify. The Warwickshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment has found the following:

- There are four authorised GRTs sites in Warwickshire: Alvecote, Griff, Pathlow, Woodside.
- There are two unauthorised developments.
- There are a large number of unauthorised encampments (115 encampments/599 families (299 children) so far in 2013).
- Access to facilities and services is restricted for households on unauthorised encampments.
- A countywide floating support service.
- An estimated additional transit site need: 40 in Warwickshire (Warwick 15, Stratford-upon-Avon 10, Rugby five, North Warwickshire five and Nuneaton and Bedworth five).

D.42 Findings from the accommodation assessment needs surveys, conducted both in the North and South of the County show:

- Household size is significantly larger with a significant minority of the sample (12%) households over 60 years of age and young families being the predominant household type.
- A third of school age children do not regularly attend school or receive home education. Children on unauthorised encampments and socially rented sites had the poorest attendance.
- The majority of respondents (nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$ ) felt they were 'local' to the area they were residing in.
- The Gypsies and Travellers are largely sedentary. Feeling settled and poor health were the main reasons that were cited for not travelling.
- Self-employment was a major source of income, including: gardening/tree work, UPVC and guttering and scrap.
- Nearly a fifth of respondents wanted to see the development of more transit/short-stay sites. Interest was shown from households from all types. For Gypsies and Travellers in authorised/settled accommodation the creation of more authorised short stay sites would enable an increase in family visits and help to maintain the tradition of travelling. Such sites should be around 10 pitches in size with a large number of people expecting to use the site for between one to four weeks.

## Health and social inequalities

- D.43 The literature specific to the Gypsy and Traveller population indicates that, as a group, their health overall is much poorer than that of the general population and also poorer than that of non-Travellers living in socially deprived areas (Parry et al., 2004). The continuous instability and trauma caused by frequent evictions, discrimination, racism and harassment, often becomes part of their way of life, leading to chronic physical and mental health problems. They have poor health expectations and make limited use of health care provision (Van Cleemput et al., 2007; Parry et al., 2007).
- D.44 In a report from the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR), Crawley (2004) emphasised the appalling inequalities experienced by Gypsies and Travellers in relation to health and education. A range of evidence is showing:
- Gypsies and Travellers die earlier than the rest of the population, having one of the lowest life expectancies in the UK as well as the highest rates of infant mortality. They experience poorer health, including: high rates of infectious diseases, increasing problem of substance and alcohol abuse among unemployed and disaffected young people, high suicide rates, depression and anxiety, poor maternal and women's health, poor children's health (accidents, injuries, infections, premature death), poor dental and oral health and high levels of multi-morbidity.
  - Gypsies and Travellers are less likely to receive effective, continuous healthcare including: access to primary care and community care services, maternal and child care, screening and immunisation, and end-of-life and palliative care. Barriers to health care include: racism and discrimination, cultural beliefs, illiteracy, negative experiences, traditional role of the family, inadequate health service provision, and no fixed abode.
  - Children's educational achievements are worse and declining further still due to: lack of access to pre-school, out-of-school and leisure services for children and young people, extremely low participation in secondary education (discrimination, abusive behaviour on the part of school staff and other students are cited as reasons for leaving education at an early age), un-quantified but substantial negative psychological impact on children who experience repeated brutal evictions, family tensions associated with insecure lifestyles, and an unending stream of overt hostility from the wider population.
  - Gypsies and Travellers have low employment rates and high poverty, accelerated criminalisation at a young age, leading rapidly to custody, lack of access to culturally appropriate support services for people in the most vulnerable situations, such as women experiencing domestic violence, poor sanitation, bad conditions and poor access to clean water.

## Recommendations

- D.45 There is an evidence based need:
- To develop appropriate, authorised, well planned and managed permanent and transit accommodation sites, in agreement with the local community.



- To raise awareness of the cultural needs of Gypsy and Traveller communities among health and other social care service providers as well as the police and the public.
- For assertive outreach work in order to improve health outcomes for Gypsies and Travellers. The value of community outreach health projects undertaken in partnership with voluntary sector and local Gypsy and Traveller agencies has been recognised. Evaluations are overwhelmingly positive and indicate significant health gains. However, the majority of projects run for between one and three years with a risk that the health improvement will be lost once they come to an end.
- For targeted on-site services to children (immunisation, psychological and developmental support), pregnant women (immunisations, screening, psychological support) and to increase male engagement in preventative health care.
- To provide Gypsies and Travellers with information and communications in accessible format and with appropriate content.

## References

- Equality and Human Rights Commission (2009). Available at: <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/key-projects/good-relations/gypsies-and-travellers-simple-solutions-for-living-together/>
- Improvement and Development Agency, 2010. Health needs of Gypsies and Travellers. Available at <http://www.idea.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pagelid=17917440>.
- Parry, G., Van Cleemput, P., Peters, J., Moore, J., Walters, S., Thomas, K. and Cooper, C. (2004). The Health Status of Gypsies & Travellers in England – Report of Department of Health. Inequalities in Health Research Initiative, Project 121/7500. Sheffield: University of Sheffield.
- Parry, G. et al., 2007. Health status of Gypsies and Travellers in England. *Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health*, 61(3), pp.198-204. Available at: <http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-34147212036&partnerID=40&md5=176cfbdf7219c6001ab23f9daea9521d>.
- Race Equality Foundation (2008). The health of Gypsies and Travellers in the UK. Better Health Briefing 12. Available at: <http://www.better-health.org.uk/sites/default/files/briefings/downloads/health-brief12.pdf>.
- Warwickshire County Council (2008). Client Group: Gypsies and Travellers Needs Analysis 'Supporting you to build an independent life'.

## Appendix E: Glossary of Terms

**Caravans:** Mobile living vehicles used by Gypsies and Travellers; also referred to as trailers.

**CJ&POA:** Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994; includes powers for local authorities and police to act against unauthorised encampments.

**CRE:** Commission for Racial Equality.

**CLG:** Department for Communities and Local Government; created in May 2006. Responsible for the remit on Gypsies and Travellers, which was previously held by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (O.D.P.M.).

**Gypsies and Travellers:** Defined by CLG 'Planning policy for traveller sites' (March 2012) as 'Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of Travelling Showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.'

**Irish Traveller:** Member of one of the main groups of Gypsies and Travellers in England. Irish Travellers have a distinct indigenous origin in Ireland and have been in England since the mid nineteenth century. They have been recognised as an ethnic group since August 2000 in England and Wales (O'Leary v Allied Domecq).

**Mobile home:** Legally a 'caravan' but not usually capable of being moved by towing.

**Pitch:** Area of land on a Gypsy/Traveller site occupied by one resident family; sometimes referred to as a plot.

**Plot:** see pitch

**Roadside:** Term used here to indicate families on unauthorised encampments, whether literally on the roadside or on other locations such as fields, car parks or other open spaces.

**Romany:** Member of one of the main groups of Gypsies and Travellers in England. Romany Gypsies trace their ethnic origin back to migrations, probably from India, taking place at intervals since before 1500. Gypsies have been a recognised ethnic group for the purposes of British race relations legislation since 1988 (CRE V Dutton).

**Sheds:** On most residential Gypsy/Traveller sites 'shed' refers to a small basic building with plumbing amenities (bath/shower, WC, sink), which are provided at the rate of one per plot/pitch. Some contain a cooker and basic kitchen facilities.

**Site:** An area of land laid out and used for Gypsy/Traveller caravans; often though not always comprising slabs and amenity blocks or 'sheds'. An authorised site will have planning permission. An unauthorised development lacks planning permission.

**Slab:** An area of concrete or tarmac on sites allocated to a household for the parking of trailers (caravans)

**Showpeople:** Defined by CLG 'Planning policy for traveller sites' (March 2012) as 'Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows



(whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.'

**Stopping places:** A term used to denote an unauthorised temporary camping area tolerated by local authorities, used by Gypsies and Travellers for short-term encampments, and sometimes with the provision of temporary toilet facilities, water supplies and refuse collection services.

**Tolerated site:** An unauthorised encampment/site where a local authority has decided not to take enforcement action to seek its removal.

**Trailers:** Term used for mobile living vehicles used by Gypsies and Travellers; also referred to as caravans.

**Transit site:** A site intended for short-term use while in transit. The site is usually permanent and authorised, but there is a limit on the length of time residents can stay.

**Unauthorised encampment:** Land where Gypsies or Travellers reside in vehicles or tents without permission. Unauthorised encampments can occur in a variety of locations (roadside, car parks, parks, fields, etc.) and constitute trespass. The 1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act made it a criminal offence to camp on land without the owner's consent. Unauthorised encampments fall into two main categories: those on land owned by local authorities and those on privately owned land. It is up to the land owner to take enforcement action in conjunction with the Police.

**Unauthorised development:** Establishment of Gypsy and Traveller sites without planning permission, usually on land owned by those establishing the site. Unauthorised development may involve ground works for roadways and hard standings. People parking caravans on their own land without planning permission are not Unauthorised Encampments in that they cannot trespass on their own land – they are therefore Unauthorised Developments and enforcement is always dealt with by Local Planning Authorities enforcing planning legislation.

**Wagons:** This is the preferred term for the vehicles used for accommodation by Showpeople.

**Yards:** Showpeople travel in connection with their work and therefore live, almost universally, in wagons. During the winter months these are parked up in what was traditionally known as 'winter quarters'. These 'yards' are now often occupied all year around by some family members.